

A LATIN DICTIONARY

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A
LATIN DICTIONARY

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FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is

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alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March 1, 1879.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but *afui*, *v. absu*).

abicio, better than abjicio.

abscisio, better than abscisio.

absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).

ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiri*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).

adicio, better than adjicio.

adsimulo, better than adsimilo.

adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.

aeneus, *aenus*, better than *ahe*.

aequipero, not *aequiparo*.

alioqui, better than *alioquin*.

aliunde or *alicunde*.

allucinor or *hallu*-; old form *halucinor*.

ancora, not *anchora*.

antenna or *antenna*.

antiquus, *old*; *anticus*, *that is in front*.

anulus, *anellus*, not *ann*.

apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.

arcesso or *accerso*.

atqui, better than *atquin*.

auctor, *auctoritas*, not *aut*.

audacter, not *audaciter*.

autumnus, not *auctumnus*.

baca, better than *bacca*.

baccar, better than *bacchar*.

ballista, better than *balista*.

balneum or *balineum*.

barritus, not *baritus*, *barditus*.

belua, not *bellua*.

benedico, *benefacio*, or separately, *benedico*, *benefacio*.

benevolus, *beneficus*, etc., better than *benivolus*, *benificus*.

bipartitus and *bipertitus*.

braca, not *bracca*.

bracchium, not *brachium*.

bucina, not *buccina*; so *bucinator*.

caecus, not *coecus*.

caelebs, not *coelebs*.

caelum, *caelestis*, etc., not *coel*.

caementum, not *cementum*.

caenum, not *coenum*.

caerimonia or *caeremonia*, not *cer*.

caespes, not *cespes*.

caestus, not *cestus*.

candela, not *candella*.

cauda, vulgar form *coda*.

causa, better than *caussa*.

cena, not *coena*.

ceteri, not *caeteri*.

cheragra or *chiragra*.

circumaeo or *circueo*, *circumitus* or *circut*.

coclea, better than *cochlea*.

coicio, better than *conicio*, *coicio*.

comissor or *comisor*.

cominus, not *cominus*.

comprehendo, better than *comprendo*.

condicio, not *conditio*.

conecto, not *connecto*; so *conexio*, *conexus*.

conitor, not *connitor*.

coniveo, not *coniveo*.

conjux, better than *conjux*.

contio, not *concio*.

conubium, not *connubium*.

convicium, not *convitium*.

cottidie or *cotidie*, not *quotidie*.

culleus, *culleum*, not *culeus*, *culeum*.

cum, or archaic *quom*, not *quum*.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.); hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.

cumba, better than *cymba*.

cumque, not *cunque*.

cuppes, better than *cupes*; so *cuppedo*, *cuppediae*.

cupressus, not *cypressus*.

Cybebe or *Cybele*.

damma, not *dana*.

Dareus, better than *Darius*.

deicio, better than *dejicio*.

denuntio, not *denuncio*.

deprehendo or *deprendo*.

derigo and *dirigo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.

describo and *discribo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.

designo and *dissigno* are to be distinguished; *v. designo*.

deversorium, better than *devor*-, not *diversorium*.

dicio, not *ditio*.

dilectus (a military levy), not *delectus*.

discidium, not *dissidium*.

discribo, *discriptio*, *v. describo*.

disicio (dissicio), better than *disjicio*.

dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not *designator*.

dumetum or *dummetum*, *dumosus* or *dummosus*.

dumtaxat, not *duntaxat*.

dupondius, later form *ῥipondius*.

eculeus, better than *equuleus*.

edo, *esum*, better than *essum*.

edyllium or *idyllium*.

ei (interjection), not *hei*.

eicio, better than *ejicio*.

elleborus, better than *helleborus*.

emo, *emptum*, not *emtum*; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.

epistula, not *epistola*; but *epistolicus* (= *ἐπιστολικός*).

Erinyes, not *Erinnys*.

erus, *era*, *erilis*, not *herus*, etc.

Euander, *Euandrus*, not *Evander*.

euhoie (= *εὐοί*), not *evoe*.

ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.

ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.

exim or *exin*.

eximo, *exemptum*, not *exemtum*.

faenum (vulgar form *fenum*), not *foenum*.

faenus, better than *fenus*, not *foenus*; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.

fecunditas, *fecundo*, *fecundus*, not *foecunditas*, etc.

fetidus, *feteo*, *fetor*, better than *foetidus*, etc.

fetus (subst. and partic.), not *foetus*.

futtilis, better than *futilis*.

gaesum, not *gesum*.

Gaetuli and *Getuli*.

Genava, not *Geneva*.

genetivus, *genetrix*, not *genitivus*, *genitrix*.

gleba, better than *gleba*.

gratis and *gratis*.

Hadria, *Hadriaticus*, *Hadrianus*, not *Adria*, etc.

Hadrinetum, *Hadrinetinus*, not *Adrinetum*, etc. [edus]

haedus, not *hoedus*, *aedus*. Rustic form

Halaesa, *Halaesus*, not *Halesa*, etc.

Halicarnasus and *Alicarnasus*.

Hamilcar, not *Amilcar*.

Hannibal, not *Annibal*.

harena, *harenosus*, better than *arena*, etc.

hariola, *hariolatio*, *hariolor*, *hariolus*, and *ariola*, *ariolatio*, *ariolus*.

harundo, better than *arundo*.

haruspex, better than *aruspex*.

haut and *haut*; also, before consonants, *hau*.

haveo and *aveo*.

hebenus, better than *ebenus*.

hedera, better than *edera*.

helluo, *helluatio*, *helluor*, better than *helluo*, etc.

hercisco and *ercisco*.

heri and (in Quintilian's time) *here*.

Hiberes, *Hiberia*, *Hiberus*, not *Iberes*, etc.

holus, better than *olus*; archaic *helus*.

humo, *humus*, not *umo*, *umus*.

idcirco and *icircro*.

ilico, not *illico*.

immo, not *imo*.

in primis, *inprimis*, and *imprimis*.

inclitus and *inclutus*, not *inclutus*.

inchoo, better than *inchoo*; not *incoo*.

indutiae, not *inducia*.

inicio, better than *injicio*.

intellego, *intellegentia*, not *intelligo*, etc.

internecio, better than *internicio*.

inunguo, not *inungo*.

Kalendae, better than *Calendae*.

Karthago and *Carthago*.

lacrima, not *lacruma*, *lachrima*, or *lachryma*.

lamina, *lamna*, and *lammina*.

lanterna, better than *laterna*.

lepor and *lepos*.

levis, not *laevis*.

libet, *libens*; archaic *lubet*, *lubens*; so *libido*.

littera, better than *litera*; so *litterula*.

litus, not *littus*.

maereo, *maeror*, *maestus*, *maestitia*, not *moereo*, etc.

maledicus, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, better than *malivulus*, etc.

mille, *plur. milia*, better than *millia*.

millies and *millies*, better than *milliens*, etc.

multa, not *mulcta*; so *multo*.

murra, not *myrrha*.

myrtum, *myrtus*, not *murtum*, etc.

navus, better than *gnavus*.

ne (particle of affirmation), not *nae*.

neglego, *neglegentia*, not *negligo*, etc.

naenia, not *naenia*.

nequiquam, better than *nequicquam*.

nummus, not *numus*.

numquam and *nunquam*.

nuntio, *nuntius*, not *nuncio*, etc.

ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).

obicio, better than *objicio*.

oboedio, not *obedio*.

obscenus, better than *obscaenus*; not *obscoenus*.

obstipesco, better than *obstupesco*.

opilio, better than *upilio*.

otium, *otiosus*, not *ocium*, etc.

paelex, better than *pelex*; not *pellex*.

paene, not *pene* nor *poene*.

paenitet, not *poenitet*.

paenula, not *penula*.

Parnasus, *Parnasius*, not *Parnassus*, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
 percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
 perlego, not pellego nor pellico.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not precium.
 proelium, not praelium.
 proicio, better than projicio.
 promunturium, not promontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulcer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quidquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 reicio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not relligio.
 rubigo, not rubigo.

saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
 stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stappeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h, i* (for *j*), *b, d, l, n, s, t, v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely *sub*); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in *suscipio*, *suscito*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*, *sustento*, *sustuli*; *su* in *suspicio*, *suspiro*.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subsicivus, not subsecivus.
 succus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tanquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.

totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d, l, m, n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urgeo.
 utcumque, better than utcunque.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 Verginius, not Virginus.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B.C. 14	Auct. Her. or } { Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of com-</i>	flor. " 110	Auct. ad Her. } ficius.
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on hus-</i>	" (?) A.D. 400	Auct. Pervig. Ven. Auctor Pervigilli Veneris, flor. (?) A.D. 150
	<i>bandry</i> ,		Auct. Priap. Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.
Agrim. or }	The ancient writers on survey-		Aug. Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , obit, " 430
Agrimens. }			" Acad., Contra Academicos.
	ing; esp. Frontinus, Balbus,		" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.
	Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and		" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.
	Aggenus Urbicus.		" Ep., Epistulae.
Albin.	C. Peto Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28	" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 523	" Music., De Musicâ.
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Salisbury</i> ,	" " 709	" Retract., Retractationes.
	<i>England</i> ,		" Serm., Sermones.
	" Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.		" Trin., De Trinitate.
	" Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.		August. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>JClus</i> ,	fl. (?) B.C. 38	Aur. Vict. Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> , fl. " 360
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 397	" Caes., De Caesaribus.
	" De Cain et Abel.		" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.
	" De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum		" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.
	Augustum.		" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.
	" De Isaac et Animâ.		Aus. D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 390
	" De Noë et Arcâ.		" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.
	" Ep., Epistulae.		" Ecl., Eclogarium.
	" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.		" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.
	" in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum		" Ep., Epistulae.
	Lucam, Libri X.		" Ephem., Ephemeris.
	" in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.		" Epigr., Epigrammata.
	" Off., De Officiis.		" Epit., Epitaphia.
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	" " 400	" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 200	" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection		" Parent., Parentalia.
	of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and		" Per., Periochae.
	Fragments in verse, by P. Bur-		" Prof., Professores.
	mann; edited also by Meyer		" Sap., Sapientes.
	and by Riese.		" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.
Apic.	Apicius Caellius, <i>writer on cook-</i>	" " 25	Avien. R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> , " " 370
	<i>ery</i> ,		" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περὶ
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Api-		" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.
	cius, is a compilation of a later age.		" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περὶ
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	" " 160	" γησις.
	" Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.		Boëth. Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus
	" Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.		Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> , " " 525
	" Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.		" Anal., Analytica.
	" Flor., Florida.		" Consol., De Consolatione.
	" Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth cen-		" Mus., De Musicâ.
	tury A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.		" Porphy., Dialogi in Porphyrium.
	" Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.		" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.
	" Met. or M., Metamorphoses.		Brut. M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent</i>
	" Mund., De Mundo.		of Cicero, " B.C. 42
	" Trism., Trismegistus.		Caecil. Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of com-</i>
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 295	edy,
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob. " 88	Cael. Aur. Caellius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> ,
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" " 5	" Acut., Acutae Passiones.
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarians</i> ,	fl. " 14	" Tard., Tardae Passiones.
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of</i>	" B.C. 135	Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> , ob. B.C. 44
	<i>tragedy</i> ,		" B. C., Bellum Civile.
Atta.	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of com-</i>	" " 80	" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.
	<i>edy</i> ,		Callistr. Callistratus, <i>JClus</i> ,
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius	" (?) A.D. 60	Calp. Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> ,
	Junior),		" Ecl., Eclogae.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B.C. 50	Capitol. Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob.	" " 50	" Balb., Vita Balbini.
	Aulus Hirtius),		" Gord., Vita Gordiani.
Auct. B. G. 8.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii,	" " 50	" Max., Vita Maximi.
	in continuation of Caesar's		" Maxim., Vita Maximini.
	commentarii (prob. Aulus Hir-		Cass. Hem. L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> ,
	tius),		" B.C. 140
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" " 50	Cassiod. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus,
			<i>historian</i> , ob. A.D. 575
			" Chron., Chronicon.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Cassiod. (cont.).	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> , etc.,	flor. B.C. 210
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		Cinna.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet</i> ,	" " 40
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 40½
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.	
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.	
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.	
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.	
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	B.C. 149	"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 54	"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor. A.D. 50	"	Epith., Epithalamium.	
Censor.	Censorinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 238	"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.	
Charis.	Flav. Sospater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> .	" " 375	"	in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.	
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43	"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.	
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quaestiones.		"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.	
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.		"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.	
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 470
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		"	Stat. An., De Statu Animae.	
"	Arat., Aratus.		Cloath.	Cloathius Verus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) " 100
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.		Cod.	Codex,	
"	Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.		"	Greg., Gregorianus. compiled	(?) " 295
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	(?) " 330
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	" " 530
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		"	Theod., Theodosianus.	" " 438
"	Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.		Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl. " 50
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 245
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		"	Instr., Instructiones.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 475
"	De Or., De Oratore.		Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	" " 565
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.		"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justinii Augusti.	
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo sua.		Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 25
"	Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.		Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28
"	Fat., De Fato.		Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?) " 80
"	Fin., De Finibus.		Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 257
"	Font. or Fonteius, Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about	" 380
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.	
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 375
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		Dion. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	" " 350
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 490
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		"	Hexaem., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.		Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 169
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		"	Ann., Annales.	
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		"	Trag., Tragoediae.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	" A.D. 521
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		"	Epithal., Epithalamium.	
"	Off., De Officiis.		"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphani.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl. " 300
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.	
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.	
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.		Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 375
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	" B.C. 214
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		Falisc.	See Gratius Faliscus.	
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosopher</i> ,	" A.D. 130
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 36
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.		Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , about	(?) " 150
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.		Firm. Mat. or }	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	" " 340
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		Firm.		
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.		Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 140
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.		Fortun. or }	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	" " 600
"	Rep., De Re Publicâ.		Ven. Fort. }		
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.				
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comodo.				
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.				
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.				
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sulla.				
"	Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.				
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.				
"	Top., Topica.				
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.				
"	Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.				
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.				
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinius.				
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.				

ABBREVIATIONS.

ix

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obiit, A.D. 103			Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> , obiit, A.D. 17		
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.			Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 204
"	Strat., Strategematica.			Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	A.D. 65
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> ,	"	168	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	"	B.C. 103
"	ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.			"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.		
"	ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.			Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	"	55
"	De Diff., De Differentiis.			Macr.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	flor.	A.D. 400
"	De Eloq., De Eloquentia.			"	S. or Sat., Saturnalia.		
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	"	550	"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.		
"	De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.			Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	"	362
"	Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.			Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	12
"	Myth., Mythologiae.			"	Astron., Astronomica.		
"	Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.			Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	400
Gai.	Gaius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	180	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	102
"	Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.			Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?)	425
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc.,	"	175	Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	520
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	18	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	"	45
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	200
"	Cyril., Cyrilli.			"	Oct., Octavius.		
"	Isid., Isidori.			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	240
"	Philox., Philoxeni.			Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar,	"	14
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	flor.	10	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 198
"	Cyn. or Cynege., Cynegetica.			Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 320
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.			"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.		
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	420	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	260
"	Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.			"	Cyn., Cynegetica.		
"	Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.			"	Ecl., Eclogae.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44
"	in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.			"	Agas., Agesilaus.		
"	in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.			"	Alcib., Alcibiades.		
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.),	"	B.C. 44	"	Arist., Aristides.		
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	8	"	Att., Atticus.		
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.			"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.		
"	C., Carmina, or Odae.			"	Chabr., Chabrias.		
"	C. S., Carmen Seculare.			"	Cim., Cimon.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Con., Conon.		
"	Epod., Epodi.			"	Dat., Datames.		
"	Od., Odae, or Carmina.			"	Dion., Dion.		
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Epam., Epaminondas.		
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	fl.	10	"	Eum., Eumenes.		
"	Astr., Astronomia.			"	Ham., Hamilcar.		
"	F., Fabellae.			"	Hann., Hannibal.		
Hyg. (Gromat.),	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> ,	"	A.D. 100	"	Iph., Iphicrates.		
"	Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.			"	Lys., Lysander.		
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			"	Milt., Miltiades.		
"	Don., Donii.			"	Paus., Pausanias.		
"	Fabr., Fabretti.			"	Pelop., Pelopidas.		
"	Graev., Graevii.			"	Phoc., Phocion.		
"	Grut., Gruteri.			"	Reg., De Regibus.		
"	Gud., Gudil.			"	Them., Themistocles.		
"	Maff., Maffei.			"	Thras., Thrasybulus.		
"	Momms., Mommsenii.			"	Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.		
"	Murat., Muratorii.			"	Timoth., Timotheus.		
"	Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).			Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	"	60
"	Orell., Orelli.			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	"	(?) A.D. 280
"	Rein., Reinesii.			Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.		
Inst.	Institutiones.			Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 90
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob.	640	Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	A.D. 250
"	Orig., Origenes.			Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i> ,	"	(?) 375
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl.	100	Optat.	Publius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	"	330
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> ,	"	552	Orell.	See Inscriptiones.		
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	290	Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	410
"	Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.			Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	17
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	130	"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.		
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	about	(?) 150	"	Am., Amores.		
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> ,	ob.	565	"	Cons., Consolatio.		
"	Inst., Institutiones.			"	F. or Fast., Fasti.		
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	130	"	H. or Her., Heroides.		
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl.	325	"	Hal., Halieuticon.		
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 50	"	Ib., Ibis.		
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 325	"	M. or Met., Metamorphoses.		
"	De Ira D., De Ira Dei.			"	Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.		
"	Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.			"	Nux, Nux Elegia.		
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.			"	P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.		
"	Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.			"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.		
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> ,	fl. (?)	B.C. 100	"	Tr. or Trist., Tristia.		
Lamp.	Aelius Lamprius, <i>historian</i> ,	ob.	300	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 192
"	Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.						
"	Com., Commodi Vita.						
"	Elag., Elagabali Vita.						
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled	"	450				

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	flor. A.D. 389	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, B.C. 35
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		"	C. or Cat., Catilina.	
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) " 350	"	Fragm., Fragmenta.	
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.		"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.		"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.	
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.		Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	flor. A.D. 440
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.		"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.	
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.		"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.	
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.		Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" B.C. 95
"	Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.		Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.		"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.	
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.		Sedul.	Caelius Seditius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 470
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.		Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" " 15
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.		"	Contr., Controversiae.	
Papin.	Aemilius Papin., <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	"	Suas., Suasoriae.	
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> ,	ob. " 65
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit, " 431		1. <i>Prose writings</i> .	
"	Carm., Carmina.		"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		"	Ben., De Beneficiis.	
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. " 470	"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.	
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob. " 62	"	Clem., De Clementia.	
Petr.	Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 60	"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.	
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.		"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.	
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	" " 40	"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.	
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.		"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis.	
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?) " 450	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob. B.C. 184	"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.	
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.		"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.	
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.		"	Prov., De Providentia.	
"	Aul., Aulularia.		"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.	
"	Bacch., Bacchides.		"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.	
"	Capt., Captivi.		"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.	
"	Cas., Casina.			2. <i>Tragedies</i> .	
"	Cist., Cistellaria.		"	Agam., Agamemnon.	
"	Curc., Curculio.		"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.	
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.		"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.	
"	Men., Menaechmi.		"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.	
"	Merc., Mercator.		"	Med., Medea.	
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.		"	Octav., Octavia.	
"	Most., Mostellaria.		"	Oedip., Oedipus.	
"	Pers., Persa.		"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.	
"	Poen., Poenulus.		"	Phoen., Phoenissae.	
"	Ps., Pseudolus.		"	Thyest., Thyestes.	
"	Rud., Rudens.		"	Troad., Troades.	
"	Stich., Stichus.		Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic</i> ,	" (?) " 230
"	Trin., Trinummus.		Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm</i> ,	fl. " 390
"	Truc., Truculentus.		Sev.	See Corn. Sev.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	" A.D. 79	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob. " 458
"	H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).		"	Carm., Carmina.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	" " 113	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 101
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	" B.C. 57
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic</i> . (the last book is a later addition),	" (?) " 400	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. A.D. 260
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl. B.C. 90	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 285
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 96
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" B.C. 3	"	Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.	
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.		"	S. or Silv., Silvae.	
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 500	"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.	
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 16	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 160
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 400	"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.	
"	Cath., Cathemerina.		"	Caes., Julius Caesar.	
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.		"	Calig., Caius Caligula.	
"	Psych., Psychomachia.		"	Claud., Claudius.	
"	στέφ., περί Στεφάνων.		"	Dom., Domitianus.	
Pub. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	" B.C. 44	"	Galb., Galba.	
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob. " 43	"	Gram., De Grammaticis.	
"	Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.		"	Ner., Nero.	
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" A.D. 95	"	Oth., Otho.	
"	Decl., Declamationes.		"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.	
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.		"	Tib., Tiberius.	
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Tit., Titus.	
"	Fond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.		"	Vesp., Vespasianus.	
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 350	"	Vit., Vitellius.	
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 410	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 425
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 50	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> ,	" " 420
Rutil. or	Claudius Rutilius Namatianus,	" " 416	"	etc.,	
Rutil. Nam.	poet,		Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 119
			"	Agr., Agricola.	
			"	A. or Ann., Annales.	
			"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			"	G. or Germ., Germania.	
			"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
			"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 159
			"	Ad. Adelphi.	

ABBREVIATIONS.

xi

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit, B.C. 159	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	flor. B.C. 10
"	And., Andria.		Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 305
"	Eun., Eunuchus.		Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>historian</i> ,	" 295
"	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.			about	
"	Hec., Hecyra.		Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).	
"	Phorm., Phormio.				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	flor. (?) A.D. 290			
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 220			
"	ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.		"	Abd., Abdias.	
"	Apol., Apologeticum.		"	Act., Actus Apostolorum.	
"	Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.		"	Agg., Aggaeus.	
"	Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.		"	Am. or Amos, Amos.	
"	Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.		"	Apoc., Apocalypsis.	
"	Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.		"	Bar., Baruch.	
"	Idol., Idolotria.		"	Cant., Canticum Canticorum.	
"	Jejun., De Jeuniis.		"	Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses	
"	Monog., Monogamia.		"	Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.	
"	Paen., De Paenitentia.		"	Dan., Daniel.	
"	Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.		"	Deut., Deuteronomium.	
"	Pudic., De Pudicitia.		"	Eocl., Ecclesiastes.	
"	Spect., De Spectaculis.		"	Eocl., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach.	
"	Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.		"	Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.	
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Esdr., Esdras.	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 18	"	Esth., Esther.	
Tiro,	Tiro, <i>freedman of Cicero</i> ,	fl. " 40	"	Exod., Exodus.	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinnius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 160	"	Ezech., Ezechiel.	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 306	"	Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.	
Turp.	Sex. Turpillius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 130	"	Gen., Genesis.	
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 228	"	Hab., Habacuc.	
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about B.C. 80	"	Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.	
"	Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).		"	Isa., Isaias.	
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 70	"	Jac., Epistula Jacobi.	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 26	"	Jer., Jeremias.	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) " 60	"	Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry, etc.</i> ,	ob. B.C. 27	"	Jon., Jonas.	
"	L. L., De Lingua Latinâ.		"	Jos., Josue.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	Jud., Epistula Judae.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer on the art of war</i> ,	fl. A.D. 386	"	Jud. or Judic., Judices.	
"	Mil., De Re Militari.		"	Lev., Leviticus.	
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	"	Luc., Evangelium Lucae.	
"	Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.		"	Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.	
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 30	"	Mal., Malachias.	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	ob. " 600	"	Marc., Evangelium Marci.	
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) B.C. 4	"	Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 19	"	Mich., Michaeas.	
"	A. or Aen., Aeneis.		"	Nah., Nahum.	
"	Cat., Catalecta.		"	Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.	
"	Cir., Ciris.		"	Num., Numeri.	
"	Cop., Copa.		"	Os., Osee.	
"	Cul., Culex.		"	Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.	
"	E. or Ecl., Eclogae.		"	Petr., Epistula Petri.	
"	G. or Geor., Georgica.		"	Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.	
"	M. or Mor., Moretum.		"	Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.	
Vib. Séq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geograph. er.</i> ,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	"	Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.	
			"	Psa., Psalmi.	
			"	Reg., Reges.	
			"	Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.	
			"	Sap., Sapientia.	
			"	Soph., Sophonias.	
			"	Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.	
			"	Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.	
			"	Tit., Epistula ad Titum.	
			"	Tob., Tobias.	
			"	Zach., Zacharias.	

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.
 abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
 abl., ablative.
 absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.
 abstr., abstract.
 acc., accusative or according.
 access., accessory.
 ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.
 adj., adjective, -ly.
 adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.
 agric. or agricult., agricultural.
 a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.
 al., alii or alia, others or other.
 amplif., amplificative.
 analog., analogous, -ly.
 antiq., antiquities.
 ap., apud (in).
 appel., appellative.
 append. or app., appendix.
 Arab., Arabic.
 archit., architecture, -tural.
 art., article.
 aug., augmentative.
 Aug., Augustan.
 c., cum (with).
 c. c., coupled with.
 cf., confer (compare).
 chh., church.
 class., classic, -al.
 Cod., Codex (MS.).
 collat., collateral.
 collect., collective, -ly.
 com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.
 comm. or c., common gender.
 commentt., commentators.
 comp., compare or comparative.
 compnd., compound.
 concr., concrete.
 conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
 constr., construed, -ction.
 contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.
 corresp., corresponding.
 dat., dative.
 decl., declension.
 demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.
 dep., deponent.
 deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
 diff., differs or different.
 dim., diminutive.
 dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
 distr., distributive.
 dub., doubtful.
 eccl., ecclesiastical.
 ed., editio or editor.
 e. g., exempli gratia.
 ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
 elsewh., elsewhere.
 epic., epicene.
 epit., epitaph.
 equiv., equivalent.
 esp., especially.
 etc., et cetera.
 etym., etymology, -ical.
 euphon., euphonic, -ny.
 ex., exs., example, examples.
 expl., explanation, explained.
 express., expression.
 ext., externa.
 extr., extremo (at the end).
 f. or fem., feminine.
 fig., figure, -ative, -atively.

fin. or ad fin., at the end.
 finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
 foll., following.
 fr., from.
 Fr., French.
 fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.
 freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
 fut., future.
 gen., genitive or general.
 geog., geography, -ical.
 Germ., German.
 Goth., Gothic.
 gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatic.
 Gr., Greek.
 h., hence.
 h. l., hic locus (this passage).
 h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
 Heb., Hebrew.
 hibr., hybrid.
 hist., history, -ian.
 ib., ibidem.
 id., idem.
 i. e., id est.
 i. q., idem quod.
 imper., imperative.
 imperf., imperfect.
 impers., impersonal, -ly.
 inanim., inanimate.
 in bon. part., in bonam partem.
 in mal. part., in malam partem.
 incho., inchoative, inceptive.
 indecl., indeclinable.
 indef., indefinite.
 indic., indicative.
 inf., infinitive.
 init., in, or ad init., at the beginning.
 inscr., inscriptions.
 intens., intensive.
 interrog., interrogative, -tion.
 intr., intransitive.
 Ital., Italian.
 Jctus, juris consultus.
 jurid., juridical.
 kindr., kindred.
 l., lege or lectio.
 l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.
 lang., language.
 Lat., Latin.
 leg., legit, legunt.
 lex., lexicon.
 lit., literal, in a literal sense.
 Lith., Lithuanian.
 m. or masc., masculine.
 math., mathematics, -ical.
 med., medio (in the middle).
 medic., medical or medicine.
 metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
 meton., by metonymy.
 mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.
 milit., military, in military affairs.
 MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.
 n. or neut., neuter.
 n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.
 naut., nautical.
 neg., negative, -ly.
 no., numero.
 nom., nominative.
 num. or numer., numeral.
 obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.
 obl., oblique.
 om., omit.
 onomat., onomatopoeia.

opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
 orig., originally.
 p., page.
 P. a., participial adjective.
 part., participle.
 partit., partitive.
 pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
 patr., patronymic.
 per., period.
 perf., perfect.
 perh., perhaps.
 pers., personal, -ly.
 philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
 pl. or plur., plural.
 pleon., pleonastically.
 plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
 plur. tant., used only in the plural.
 poet., poetical, -ly.
 polit., political, -ly.
 posit. or pos., positive.
 poss., possessive.
 praef., praefatio.
 praep., preposition.
 preced., preceding.
 pregn., pregnant, -ly.
 prep., preposition.
 pres., present.
 prob., probably.
 prol., prologus.
 pron., pronoun.
 prooem., prooemium.
 prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
 prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
 qs., quasi.
 q. v., quod videas.
 rad., radical or root.
 rar., rare, -ly.
 ref., refer, -ence.
 rel., relative or reliquia.
 respect., respectus.
 rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
 Rom., Roman.
 saep., saepe.
 saepis., saepissime.
 sc., scilicet.
 s. h. v., sub hac voce.
 s. v., sub voce.
 signif., signifies, -cation.
 simp., simple.
 Span., Spanish.
 specif., specifically. [lowing].
 sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the fol-
 subj., subjunctive.
 subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
 subst., substantive, -ly.
 suff., suffix.
 sup., superlative or supine.
 syll., syllable.
 syn., synonym, -ymous.
 sync., syncopated.
 tab., tabula (table, plate).
 temp., tense or temporal.
 term., terminus.
 trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
 trans., translated, -tion.
 transf., transferred.
 trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
 trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
 t. t., technical term.
 usu., usual, -ly.
 v., verb, vide, or vox.
 v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
 var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
 vb., verb.
 voc., vocative.

* A star before a word denotes that it is found but once; before a meaning, that the meaning is found but once; and before an author's name, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

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- " Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
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- " Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
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LATIN DICTIONARY.

A

I. A, a, indecl. n. (sometimes joined with *littera*), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the *a*, *α* of the other Indo-European languages: A primum est: hinc incipiam, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt, Lucil. ap. Terent. Scaur. p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. I, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, Quint. I, 5, 61.

II. The sound of the *A* is *short* or *long* in every part of the word; as, āb, pāter, itā; ā, māter, frustrā. During a short period (between about 620 and 670 A. U. C. = from 134 to 84 B. C.) *long a* was written *aa*, probably first by the poet L. Attius, in the manner of the Oscan language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: AA. CETERIS (i. e. a ceteris), CALAASI, FAATO, HAACE, MAARCIVM, PAAPVS, PAASTORES, VAARVS; and in Greek writing, MAAPKOY YIOE MAAPKEAAOZ, KOINTON MAAPKION (like Osc. aasas = Lat. āra, Osc. Paapi = Lat. Pāpius, Osc. Paakul = Lat. Pāculus, Pāculus, Pācuvius, etc.), v. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 28 sq., and cf. Mommsen, Unterital. Dialekte, p. 210 sq. (The Umbrian language has gone a step farther, and written *long a* by *aha*, as Aharna, Naharcom, trahaf, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, Umbrische Sprachdenkm. p. 76 sq.) Vid. also the letters E and U.

III. In etymological and grammatical formation of words, *short a* very often (sometimes also *long a*) is changed into other vowels.

A. *Short a* is changed, **1**, into *long a*—

a. In consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word: ūb, ā; vādis, vās; āg-, āg-men, exāmen; tīg-, contāmīno; cūd-, cūsus. Hence also in the *abl. sing.* of the first decl., and in the particles derived from it, in consequence of the suppression of the original *abl. end. -d*: PRAEDAD (Col. Rostr.), praedā; SENTENTIAD (S. C. de Bacch.), sententiā; EXTRAD (ib.), extrā; SVPRAD (ib.), suprā.—Hence,

b. In perfect forms: scāb-o, scābī; cāv-eo, cāvī; fāv-eo, fāvī; pāv-eo, pāvī (for scābui, cāvui, fāvui, pāvui).

c. In other forms: āgo, ambāges; pāc-, pāc-iscor, pācis (pāx); sāg-ax, sāgus, sāga; māc-er, mācero; fūg- (fagēiv), fūgus. (Contrary to analogy, *ā* remains short in dānunt, from dā-in-unt, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 17.)

2. *Short a* is changed into *ē* or *ī*—

a. Into *ē*. (a) Most frequently in the second part of compounds, particularly *before two consonants*: facio, confectus; jacio, conjectus; rapio, dereptus; dām-, damno, condemnō; fāl-, fallo, fefelli; mām-, mando, commendo; scando, ascendo; āp-, aptus, ineptus; ār-, ars, iners, sollers; ān-, annus, perennis; cāpio, auceps; cāput, triceps; āgo, remeo; jācio, objeo. And thus in Plautus, according to the best MSS., *dispenno*, *dispensus* from *pando*, *compectus* from *compāciscor*, *anteceptus* from *capio* (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS., *aspargo*, *attractare*, *detractare*, kept their *a* unchanged).

(β) Sometimes *ā* is changed into *ē* also before *one consonant* (but in this case it is usually changed into *ī*; v. infra, 3. a. a.). grādior, ingrādior; pūtor, perpūtor; pūrio, repūrio; pūro, vitupūro; āp-, coepi (i. e. co-ēpi); cāno, tubicēn, tibicēn, in the reduplicated *carcār* (from *carcār*) *farfērus* (written also *farfūrus*); and so, according to

the better MSS., *aequipūro* from *pūro*, and *defētigo* from *fātigo*.

(γ) In words taken from the Greek: τάλαντον, talēntum; φάλαρα, phalērae; σίσαρων, sisēr (but, according to the best MSS., *camāra* from καμάρα, not *camēra*).

b. *Short a* is changed to *ē* in some perfect forms: āgo, ēgi; facio, fēcī; jācio, jēcī; frag-, frango, frēgi; cāpio, cēpi, and pāg-, pango, pēgi (together with *pepigi* and *panxi*, v. pango).

3. *Short a* is changed to *ī*, **a** (most frequently in the second part of compounds) (a) before *one consonant*: āgo, abīgo; facio, conficio; cādo, concīdo; sālio, assīlio; rāpio, abripiō; pāter, Juppīter (in Umbrian lang. unchanged, Jupater), Marspīter; Diespīter, Opīter; rātus, irrītus; āmicus, inimīcus (but *ā* remains unchanged in *addmō*, *impātēns*, and in some compounds of a later period of Roman literature, as *praejacio*, *calefacio*, etc.).—(β) Sometimes also before *two consonants* (where it is usually changed into *ē*; v. supra, 2. a. β.): tīg-, tango, contīngo; pāg-, pango, compīngo (unchanged in some compounds, as *peragro*, *desacro*, *depango*, *obcanto*, etc.).

b. *ā* is changed into *ī* in the reduplicated perfect forms: cādo, cecīdī; cāno, cecīnī; tīg-, tango, tetīgi; pāg-, pango, pepīgi.

c. Likewise in some roots which have *ā*: pāg-, pignus; strīg-, (strangulo, στράγγω), strīngo.

d. In words taken from the Greek: μηχανή, machīna; πατάνη, patīna; βυκίνη, bucīna; τρυπάνη, trutīna; βαλανεῖον, balīneum; Κατάνα, Catāna (written also Catana); Ἀκράγας, Agrīgēntum.

4. *Short ā* is changed into *short* or *long o*.

a. Into *ō*: scābo, scōbō; pāp-, pars, portio; dām-, dōmo; Fabii, Pōvii (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); μάρμαρον, marmōr; Mars, redupl. Marmar, Marmor (Carm. Fratr. Arv.).

b. Into *ō*: dā-, dōnum, dōs; āc-, ācuo, ōctor (v. this art.).

5. *Short a* is changed into *ū*—

a. In the second part of compounds, particularly before *l, p, and b*: calco, inculco; salsus, insulsus; salto, exsulto; capio, ocūpo; rāpio, surripio and surruptus (also written surripio and surreptus); tāberna, contābernium;—before other consonants: quātio, concūtio; as, decussis; Mars, Mamūrius, Mamūralia; and once also condūmnari (Tab. Bant. lin. 8, immediately followed by *condemnatus*, v. Klenze, Philol. Abhandl. tab. I., and Mommsen, Unterital. Dial. p. 149).

b. In words of Greek origin: Ἑκάβη, Hecāba; σκυτάλη, scutīla; κραπίλη, crapīla; πάσσαλος, pessīlus; ἀφλάστων, aphlūstre; θρίαμβος, triumphus.

c. *ā* is perhaps changed into *ū* in ulciscor, compared with alc-, ἀλέξω (arc-, arceo).

B. *Long a* is sometimes changed into *ē* or *ī*.

1. Into *ē*: hālo, anhēlo; fās-, fēstus, profēstus; nām-, nēmpē.

2. Into *ī*: gnā-, gnārus, ignārus, ignōro. (But in general *long a* remains unchanged in composition: lābor, dēlābor; gnāvus, ignāvus; fāma, infāmīs.)

IV. Contrary to the mode of changing Greek *a* into Latin *e, i, o, u* (v. supra), Latin *a* has sometimes taken the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek, as: λόγχη, lancea; κολίξ, colīx; Πανμήρης, Catānitis.

V. The repugnance of the Latin language

A

to the Greek combined vowels *ao* has caused the translocation of them in *Alimento* for *Λαομέδων* (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.).—Greek *a* is suppressed in *Hercules* from Ἡρακλῆς (probably in consequence of the inserted *u*; in late Latin we find *Heracula* and *Heracula*, cf. Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, vol. 12, p. 108).

VI. Latin *ā* was early combined with the vowels *i* and *u*, forming the diphthongs *ai* and *au*; by changing the *i* into *e*, the diphthong *ai* soon became *ae*. So we find in the oldest inscriptions: AIDE, AIDILIS, AIQVOM, GNAIVOM, HAICE, DVOLONAI, TABELAI, DATAI, etc., which soon gave place to *aedem*, *aedilis*, *aequom*, *Gnaeo*, *haec*, *Bellonae*, *tabellae*, *datae*, etc. (the Col. Rostr. has PRAESENTE, PRAEDAD, and the S. C. de Bacch. AEDEM. The triphthong *aei*, found in CONQVAEISIVEI (?), is very rare; Miliar. Popil. lin. 11, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 21). In some poets the old gen. sing. of the first decl. (-ai) is preserved, but is dissyllabic, *di*. So in Ennius: *Albāi Longāi, terrāi frugiferāi, frondosāi, lunāi, vīlāi*; in Vergil: *aurāi, aurāi, aquāi, pietāi*; in Ausonius: *herāi*.

B. *ae* as well as *au* are changed into other vowels.

1. The sound of *ae, e*, and *oe* being very similar, these vowels are often interchanged in the best MSS. So we find *caerimonia* and *cerimonia*, *caepa* and *cēpa*, *saeculum* and *sēculum*; *scaena* and *scēna*; *caelum* and *coelum*, *haedus* and *hoedus*, *maestus* and *moestus*; *cena*, *coena*, and *caena*, etc.

2. In composition and reduplications *ae* becomes *i*: *aequus*, *iniquus*; *quaero*, *inquiro*; *laedo*, *illido*; *taedet*, *peritium* (noticed by Cic.); *aestumo*, *exstumo*; *caedo*, *cecidi*, *concido*, *homicida*.

3. *ae* is also changed into *i* in a Latinized word of Greek origin: Ἀχαιοί (Ἀχαιΐοι), *Achivus*.

4. The diphthong *au* is often changed to *ō* and *ū* (the latter particularly in compounds): *cauder*, *cōdes*; *Claudius*, *Clodius*; *lautus*, *lōtus*; *plaustrum*, *plōstrum*; *plaudo*, *plōdo*, *explōdo*; *paubulum*, *pōbulum*; *faux*, *suffoco*; *si audes* (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, *si audies*), *sōdes*, etc.; *claudio*, *inclūdo*; *causa*, *acchōso*. Hence in some words a regular gradation of *au, o, u* is found: *claudio*, *clōdicare*, *clūdo*; *raudus*, *rōdus*, *rūdus*; *carpo*, *chpa*, *cūpa*; *naugae*, *nōgae* (both forms in the MSS. of Plautus), *nūgae*; *fraustra*, *frōde*, *frude* (in MSS. of Vergil); cf. Ritschl, in Wintercatalog 1854-55, and O. Ribbeck, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 77, p. 181 sq.—The change of *au* into *oe* and *e* appears only in *audio*, (*obedio*) *obēdio*.

5. *Au* sometimes takes the place of *av*: *faveo*, *fautum*, *favitōr*, *fautōr*; *navis*, *navita*, *navita*; *avis*, *auceps*, *auspex*. So Latin *aut* corresponds to Sanscr. *av-* (whence *-ā*, Lat. *-ve*), Osc. *avti*, Umbr. *ute*, etc.; and so the Lat. preposition *ab*, through *av*, becomes *au* in the words *aufero* and *aufugio* (prop. *av-fero*, *av-fugio*, for *ab-fero*, *ab-fugio*). Vid. the art. *ab init*.

VII. In primitive roots, which have their kindred forms in the sister-languages of the Latin, the original *a*, still found in the Sanscrit, is in Latin either preserved or more frequently changed into other vowels.

A. *Original a* preserved: Sanscr. *mātrī*, Lat. *māter*; S. *bhrātrī*, L. *frāter*; S. *nāsā*, L. *nāsus* and *nāris*; S. *ap*, L. *aqua*; S. *apa*, L. *ab*; S. *nāma*, L. *nām*; S. *catu*,

L. quattuor (in Greek changed: *τέτταρες*); S. *capula*, L. *cāpu* (in Greek changed: *κεφαλή*, etc.).

B. Original *a* is changed into other Latin vowels—

1. Into *e*: S. *ad*, L. *ed* (ēdo); S. *as*, L. *es* (esse); S. *pat*, L. *pet* (peto); S. *pā*, L. *pēs* (pēs); S. *dant*, L. *dent* (dens); S. *gan*, L. *gen* (gigno); S. *mā*, L. *mē*-tor; S. *sap-tan*, L. *septem*; S. *dašan*, L. *decem*; S. *šata*, L. *centum*; S. *aham*, L. *ego*; S. *pāra*, L. *per*; S. *pāšu*, L. *pēcus*; S. *asva*, L. *equus*, etc.

2. Into *i*: S. *an-*, *a-* (neg. part.), L. *in-*; S. *ana* (prep.), L. *in*; S. *anlar*, L. *inter*; S. *sama*, L. *similis*; S. *agnī*, L. *ignis*; S. *abhra*, L. *imber*; S. *panca*, L. *quinque*, etc.

3. Into *o*: S. *avi*, L. *ovi* (ovis); S. *vac*, L. *vōc* (voco); S. *prā*, L. *pro*; S. *pā*, L. *po* (pōtum); S. *nāma*, L. *nōmen*; S. *api*, L. *ob*; S. *navan*, L. *nōvem*; S. *nava*, L. *nō*-vus, etc.

4. Into *u*: S. *marmara*, L. *murmur*.

5. Into *ai*, *ae*: S. *prati*, L. (prai) *prae*; S. *šaspa*, L. *caespes*.

6. Into different vowels in the different derivatives: S. *mā*, L. *mē*-tor, *mōdus*; S. *prāc*, L. *prēcōr*, *prēcūs*; S. *vah*, L. *vēho*, *via*.

C. Sometimes the Latin has preserved the original *a*, while even the Sanscrit has changed it: Lat. *pa-*, *pater*, Sanscrit *pā*, *pitrī*.

2. As an abbreviation *A.* usually denotes the praenomen *Aulus*; *A. A.* = *Auli duo*, Insar. Orell. 1530 (but *A. A.* = *Aquae Aponi*, the modern *Abano*, ib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). The three directors of the mint were designated by III. VIRI *A. A. F. F.* (i. e. auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), ib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134 al.; so also *A. A.*, ib. 3441 (cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 13 fin., and v. the art. *Triumviri*); *A. D. A. agris dan-dis adsignandis*, and *A. I. A. agris judican-dis adsignandis*; *A. O. amico optimo*; *A. P. a populo or aedilitiae potestatis*; *A. P. R. aervario populi Romani*.—Upon the voting tablets in judicial trials *A.* denoted *absolvo*; hence *A.* is called *littera salutaris*, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; v. *littera*. In the Roman Comitia *A.* (= *antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question; v. *antiquo*. In Cicero's Tusculan Disputations the *A.* designated one of the disputants = *adulescens* or *auditor*, opp. to *M.* for *magister* or *Marcus* (Cicero); but it is to be remarked that the letters *A* and *M* do not occur in the best MSS. of this treatise; cf. edd. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9.—In dates *A. D.* = *ante diem*; v. *ante*; *A. U. C.* = *anno urbis conditae*; *A. P. R. C.* *anno post Romam conditam*.

3. *a*, prep. = *ab*, v. *ab*.

4. *a*, interj. = *ah*, v. *ah*.

Äärön (Äärön, Prud. Psych. 884), *indeck* or *önis*, m., אֶהְרֹן, Aaron, brother of Moses, and first high-priest of the Hebrews, Vulg. Exod. 4, 14; 6, 25 al.

ab, *a*, *abs*, prep. with *abl*. This Indo-European particle (Sanskrit *apa* or *ava*, Etr. *av*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Goth. *af*, Old Germ. *aba*, New Germ. *ab*, Engl. *off*, *off*) has in Latin the following forms: *ap*, *af*, *ab* (av), *au*, *a*, *d*; *aps*, *abs*, *as*-. The existence of the oldest form, *ap*, is proved by the oldest and best MSS. analogous to the prep. *apud*, the Sanscrit *api*, and Gr. *ἐπί*, and by the weakened form *af*, which, by the rule of historical grammar and the nature of the Latin letter *f*, can be derived only from *ap*, not from *ab*. The form *af*, weakened from *ap*, also very soon became obsolete. There are but five examples of it in inscriptions, at the end of the sixth and in the course of the seventh century B.C., viz.: AF VOBBIS, Insar. Orell. 3114; AF MVRO, ib. 6601; AF CAPVA, ib. 3308; AF SOLO, ib. 589; AF LYCO, ib. 3036 (*afvolunt* = *avolant*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll., is only a conjecture). In the time of Cicero this form was regarded as archaic, and only here and there used in account-books; v. Cic. Or. 47, 158 (where the correct reading is *af*, not *abs* or *ab*), and cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 7 sq.—The second form of this preposition, changed from *ap*, was *ab*, which has become the principal form and the one most generally

used through all periods—and indeed the only one used before all vowels and *h*; here and there also before some consonants, particularly *l*, *n*, *r*, and *s*; rarely before *c*, *j*, *d*, *t*; and almost never before the labials *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, or before *m*, such examples as *ab* Massiliensibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, being of the most rare occurrence.—By changing the *b* of *ab* through *v* into *u*, the form *au* originated, which was in use only in the two compounds *aufero* and *aufugio* for *abfero*, *abfugio*; *aufero* for *abfero*, in Cod. Medic. of Tac. A. 12, 17, is altogether unusual. Finally, by dropping the *b* of *ab*, and lengthening the *a*, *ab* was changed into *ā*, which form, together with *ab*, predominated through all periods of the Latin language, and took its place before all consonants in the later years of Cicero, and after him almost exclusively.—By dropping the *b* without lengthening the *a*, *ab* occurs in the form *a-* in the two compounds *a-būlo* and *a-pērio*, q. v.—On the other hand, instead of reducing *ap* to *a* and *a*, a strengthened collateral form, *aps*, was made by adding to *ap* the letter *s* (also used in particles, as in *ex*, *mor*, *vix*). From the first, *aps* was used only before the letters *c*, *q*, *t*, and was very soon changed into *abs* (as *ap* into *ab*): *abs* chorago, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79 (159 Ritschl); *abs* quivis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: *abs* terra, Cato, R. R. 51; and in compounds: *aps*-cessero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (625 R.); id. ib. 3, 2, 84 (710 R.): *abs*-condo, *abs*-que, *abs*-tineo, etc. The use of *abs* was confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te* during the whole ante-classic period, and with Cicero till about the year 700 A. U. C. (= B. C. 54). After that time Cicero evidently hesitates between *abs te* and *a te*, but during the last five or six years of his life *a te* became predominant in all his writings, even in his letters; consequently *abs te* appears but rarely in later authors, as in Liv. 10, 19, 8; 26, 15, 12; and who, perhaps, also used *abs* consensentibus, id. 28, 37, 2; v. Drakenb. ad h. l. (Weissenb. *ab*).—Finally *abs*, in consequence of the following *p*, lost its *b*, and became *as-* in the three compounds *as-pello*, *as-porto*, and *as-persor* (for *aspersor*); v. these words.—The late Lat. verb *abbrevio* may stand for *adbrevio*, the *d* of *ad* being assimilated to the following *b*.

The fundamental signification of *ab* is *departure from some fixed point* (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point). I. In space, and II. Fig., in time and other relations, in which the idea of departure from some point, as from source and origin, is included; Engl. *from*, *away from*, *out of*; *down from*; *since*, *after*; *by*, *at*, *in*, *on*, etc.

I. Lit., in space: *ab* classe ad urbem tendunt, Att. ap. Non. 495, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 177 Rib.); Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ducite ab urbe domum, ducite Daphnim, Verg. E. 8, 68. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: si qui mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum et me introire prohibuerit, non *ex* eo, sed *ab* (from, away from) eo loco me deiecerit. . . Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde, qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. p. 408 P., and a similar distinction between *ad* and *in* under *ad*.—Ellipt.: Diogenes Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset: Nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole, a little out of the sun, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.—Often joined with *usque*: illam (mulierem) usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, all the way from, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; v. *usque*, I.—And with *ad*, to denote the space passed over: siderum genus ab ortu ad occasum comment, from . . . to, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 init.; cf. *ab . . . in*: venti a laevo latere in dextrum, ut sol, ambiunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

h. Sometimes with names of cities and small islands, or with domus (instead of the usual *abl*), partic., in military and nautical language, to denote the marching of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, or the departure of the inhabitants from some place: oppidum ab Aenea fugiente a Trojā conditum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33: quemadmodum (Caesar) a Gergovia discederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 fin.; so id. ib. 7, 80 fin.; Sall. J. 61; 82; 91;

Liv. 2, 33, 6 al.; cf.: *ab* Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 fin.; and: protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat, id. ib. 1, 25, 2: profecti a domo, Liv. 40, 33, 2; of setting sail: cum exercitus vestri nunquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summā transmiserint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; so id. Fam. 15, 3, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 23; 3, 24 fin.: classe quā advecti ab domo fuerant, Liv. 8, 22, 6; of citizens: interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est, Liv. 21, 9, 3; cf.: legati ab Orico ad M. Valerium praetorem venerunt, id. 24, 40, 2.

c. Sometimes with names of persons or with pronouns: pestem abige a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.); Quasi ad adolescentem a patre ex Seleucia veniat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; cf.: libertus a Fufiis cum litteris ad Hermippum venit, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: Nigidium a Domitio Capuam venisse, id. Att. 7, 24: cum a vobis discessero, id. Sen. 22: multa merces tibi defluat ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor. C. 1, 28, 29 al. So often of a person instead of his house, lodging, etc.: videat forte hic te a patre aliquis exiens, from the father, i. e. from his house, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: so a fratre, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: a Pontio, Cic. Att. 5, 3 fin.: ab eā, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; and so often: a me, a nobis, a se, etc., from my, our, his house, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50; Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1 al.

B. Transf., without the idea of motion. To designate separation or distance, with the verbs *abesse*, *distare*, etc., and with the particles *longe*, *procul*, *prope*, etc. 1. Of separation: ego te afixisse tam diu a nobis dolui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: abesse a domo paupis maluit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: tum Brutus ab Romā aberat, Sall. C. 40, 5: absint lacerti ab stabulis, Verg. G. 4, 14.—2. Of distance: quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; cf.: nos in castra properabamus, quā abesset bidui, id. Att. 5, 16 fin.; and: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1: terrae ab hujusce terrae, quam nos incolimus, continuatione distantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: non amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 103.—With *adverbs*: annos multos longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.): cum domus patris a foro longe abesset, Cic. Caes. 7, 18 fin.; cf.: qui fontes a quibusdam praesidiis aberant longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: quae procul erant a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 1; and: tu procul a patria Alpinas nives vides, Verg. E. 10, 46 (procul often also with simple *abl*); v. *procul*: cum esset in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6; cf.: tu apud socrum tuum prope a meis aedibus sedebas, id. Pis. 11, 26; and: tam prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So in Caesar and Livy, with *numerals* to designate the measure of the distance: onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebatur, eight miles distant, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 4; and without mentioning the terminus a quo: ad castra contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, less than two miles off or distant, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 5, 32; 6, 7, 3; id. B. C. 1, 65; Liv. 38, 20, 2 (for which: duo milia fere et quingentos passus ab hoste posuerunt castra, id. 37, 38, 5).

3. To denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations, = a parte, at, on, in: utrum hacin feriam an ab laeva latus? Enn. ap. Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (Trag. v. 38 Vahl.); cf.: picus et cornix ab laeva, corvos, parra ab dextera consueant, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12: clamore ab ea parte audit. on this side, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4: Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, on the side of the Sequani, i. e. their country, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: pleraque Alpium ab Italiā sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, on the Italian side, Liv. 21, 35, 11: non eadem diligentia ab decumanā portā castra munita, at the main entrance, Caes. B. G. 3, 25 fin.: erat a septentrionibus, collis, on the north, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; so, ab oriente, a meridie, ab occasu; a fronte, a latere, a tergo, etc. (v. these words).

II. Fig. A. In time. 1. From a

point of time, without reference to the period subsequently elapsed. *After*: Exul ab octava Marius bibit, Juv. 1, 49: mulieres jam ab re divinā adparebunt domi, *immediately after the sacrifice*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4: Caesar ab decimae legionis hortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, *immediately after*, Liv. 24, 22, 6; cf. id. 28, 33, 1; 40, 47, 8; 40, 49, 1 al.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, Sall. J. 63, 5: a summā spe novissima expectabat, *after the greatest hope*, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.*—Strengthened by the adverbs primum, confestim, statim, protinus, or the adj. recens, *immediately after, soon after*: ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4; so Suet. Tib. 68: confestim a proelio expugnatis hostium castris, Liv. 30, 36, 1: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 35; and followed by statim: ab itinere statim, id. ib. 60: protinus ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3: Homerus qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, *soon after their time*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; so Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2; Verg. A. 6, 450 al. (v. also primum, confestim, etc.).—Sometimes with the name of a person or place, instead of an action: ibi mihi tuae litterae binae redditae sunt protinus abs te die, i. e. *after their departure from you*, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 1: in Italiam perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine Novā, i. e. *after leaving* (=postquam a Carthagine profecti sunt), Liv. 21, 38, 1: secundo Punico (bello) Scipionis classis XL die a securi navigavit, i. e. *after its having been built*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192.—Hence the poet. expression: ab his, *after this* (cf. ἐκ τούτων), i. e. *after these words, hereupon*, Ov. M. 3, 273; 4, 329; 8, 612; 9, 764.

2. With reference to a subsequent period. *From, since, after*: ab horā tertiā bibebatur, *from the third hour*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: infinito ex tempore, non ut antea, ab Sulla et Pompeio consulibus, *since the consulship of*, id. Agr. 2, 21, 56: vixit ab omni aeternitate, *from all eternity*, id. Div. 1, 51, 115: cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime, Nep. Att. 5, 3: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL dies serenos esse, *after an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 96, 98; § 211 al.: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii, *since the death of*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: cujus a morte quintus hic et tricesimus annus est, id. Sen. 6, 19; and: ab incendio Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, *since*, Sall. C. 47, 2: diebus triginta, a quā die materia caesa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.—Sometimes joined with *usque* and *inde*: quod angures omnes usque ab Romulo decreverunt, *since the time of*, Cic. Vat. 3, 20: jam inde ab infelici pugna ceciderant animi, *from the very beginning of*, Liv. 2, 65 *fin.*—Hence the adverbial expressions ab initio, a principio, a primo, at, in, or from the beginning, at first, v. initium, principium, primus. Likewise ab integro, *anew, afresh*; v. integer.—Ab . . . ad, *from (a time) . . . to*: ab horā octavā ad vespertinum secreto colloenti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; cf.: cum ab horā septimā ad vespertinum pugnatum sit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 2; and: a quo tempore ad vos consules anni sunt septingenti octoginta unus, Vell. 1, 8, 4; and so in Plautus strengthened by *usque*: pugnata pugnast usque a mane ad vespertum, *from morning to evening*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. Most. 3, 1, 3; 3, 2, 80.—Rarely ab . . . in: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei steterē in acie, *from . . . till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2, 9; so Col. 2, 10, 17; Plin. 2, 31, § 99; 2, 103, 106, § 229; 4, 12, 26, § 89.

b. Particularly with nouns denoting a time of life: qui homo cum animo inde ab ineunte aetate depugnatus, *from an early age, from early youth*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; so Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44 al.: mihi magna cum eo jam inde a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; so, a pueritia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 *fin.*; id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: jam inde ab adulescentia, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16: ab adulescentia, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: jam a primā adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ab ineunte adulescentia, id. ib. 13, 21, 1; cf. followed by ad: usque ad hanc aetatem ab ineunte adulescentia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 20: a primis temporibus aetatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood*, id. ib. 1, 6, 2: usque a togā purā, id. Att. 7, 8, 5: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, 5: a primā lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: viridi ab aegro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10,

17 al.; rarely of animals: ab infantia, Plin. 10, 63, 83; § 182.—Instead of the *nom. abstr.* very often (like the Greek ἐκ παιδων, etc.) with concrete substantives: a puero, ab adulescente, a parvis, etc., *from childhood*, etc.: qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 90; so, a parvulo puero, id. Stich. 1, 3, 21: a puero, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Fam. 13, 16, 4 (twice) al.: a pueris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2 al.: ab adulescente, id. Quint. 3, 12: ab infante, Col. 1, 8, 2: a parvā virgine, Cat. 66, 26 al.—Likewise and in the same sense with *adject.*: a parvo, *from a little child, or childhood*, Liv. 1, 39, 6 *fin.*; cf.: a parvis, Ter. And. 3, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: a parvulo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8; id. Ad. 1, 1, 23; cf.: ab parvulis, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3: ab tenero, Col. 5, 6, 20; and rarely of animals: (vacca) a bimā aut trimā fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. 2, 1, 13.

B. In other relations in which the idea of going forth, proceeding, from something is included.

1. In gen. to denote departure, separation, deterring, avoiding, intermitting, etc., or distance, difference, etc., of inanimate or abstract things. *From*: jus atque aecum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segreget, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: hic ab artificio suo non recessit, id. ib. 1, 10, 20 al.: quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: conditionem quam ab te peto, id. ib. 2, 4, 87; cf.: mercedem gloriae flagitas ab his, quorum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: si quid ab illo acceperis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90: quae (i. e. antiquitas) quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26; ab defensione desistere, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: ne quod tempus ab opere intermitteretur, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2: ut homines adulescentis a dicendi studio deterream, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117, etc.—Of distance (in order, rank, mind, or feeling): qui quartus ab Arcesila fuit, *the fourth in succession from*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46: tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49; cf.: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: quid hoc ab illo differt, *from*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39; cf.: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; and: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.* (v. the verbs differo, disto, discrepo, dissideo, dissentio, etc.): quae non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: alieno a te animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9, 24 (v. alienus).—So the expression ab re (qs. *aside from the matter, profit*; cf. the opposite, in rem), *contrary to one's profit, to a loss, disadvantageous* (so in the affirmative very rare and only ante-class.): subdole ab re consult, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 88; more frequently and class. (but not with Cicero) in the negative, non, haud, ab re, *not without advantage or profit, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous*: haut est ab re accipis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: non ab re esse iuncti vium est, Liv. 35, 32, 6; so Plin. 27, 8, 35; 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Dom. 11; Gell. 18, 14 *fin.*; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 22 al. (but in Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44, ab re means *with respect to the money matter*).

2. In partic. **a.** To denote an agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom a thing is done or takes place. *By*, and in archaic and solemn style, of. So most frequently with *pass.* or *intrans. verbs* with *pass.* signif., when the active object is or is considered as a living being: Laudari me abs te, a landato viro, Naev. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67: injuriā abs te afficior, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: a patre deductus ad Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: disputata ab eo, id. ib. 1, 4 al.: illa (i. e. numerorum ac vocum vis) maxime a Graecia vetere celebrata, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ita generati a naturā sumus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: pars mundi damnata a rerum naturā, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88: magna adhibita cura est a providentiā deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 al.—With *intrans. verbs*: quae (i. e. anima) calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ov. M. 1, 417: (mare) quā a

sole collucet, Cic. Ac. 2, 105: salvebis a meo Cicerone; i. e. *young Cicero sends his compliments to you*, id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.*: a quibus (Atheniensibus) erat profectus, i. e. *by whose command*, Nep. Mil. 2, 3: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36 al.—A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de*, q. v.): levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; cf.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: si calor est a sole, id. N. D. 2, 52: ex iis a te verbis (for a te scriptis), id. Att. 16, 7, 5: metu poenae a Romanis, Liv. 32, 23, 9: bellum ingens a Volscis et Aequis, id. 3, 22, 2: ad exsolvendam fidem a consule, id. 27, 5, 6.—With an *adj.*: lassus ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 5, 1, 126: tempus a nostris triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36.—Different from *per*: vulgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whom and upon whose orders?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (cf. id. ib. 34, 97: cujus consilio occisus sit, invenio; cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro); so, ab hoc destitutus per Thrasylulum (i. e. Thrasylulo auctore), Nep. Alc. 5, 4.—Ambiguity sometimes arises from the fact that the verb in the *pass.* would require *ab* if used in the active: si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 68, might also mean, *if it is required of the people*; on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, *not since he did not expect military renown*, but *since they did not expect military renown from him*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2, and so often; cf. Rudd. II. p. 213. (The use of the active dative, or dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the *pass.*, is well known, Zumpt, § 419. It is very seldom found in prose writers of the golden age of Roman liter.; with Cic. sometimes joined with the participles auditus, cognitus, constitutus, perspectus, provivus, susceptus; cf. Halm ad Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71, and ad ejusdem, Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*; but freq. at a later period; e. g. in Pliny, in Books 2–4 of H. N., more than twenty times; and likewise in Tacitus seventeen times. Vid. the passages in Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 2, 49.) Far more unusual is the *simple abl.* in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so id. ib. 5, 75; id. M. 1, 747; Verg. A. 1, 274; Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; 1, 6, 2; and in prose, Quint. 3, 4, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 1; Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. Rudd. II. p. 212; Zumpt ad Quint. V. p. 122 Spalding.—Hence the adverbial phrase a se=ἀπ' εαυτοῦ, *sponte, of one's own accord, spontaneously*: ipsum a se oritur et sua sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78: (urna) ab se cantat quoja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21 (al. eāpse; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 66); so Col. 11, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 33, 6.

b. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives*. *From, of*: pastores a Pergamade, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1: Turnus ab Aricia, Liv. 1, 50, 3 (for which Aricinus, id. 1, 51, 1): obsides dant trecentos principum a Corā atque Pometiā liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 2; and poet.: O longa mundi servator ab Albā, Auguste, *thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings* (=orindus, or ortus regibus Albanis), Prop. 5, 6, 37.

c. In giving the etymology of a name: eam rem (sc. legem, Gr. νόμον) illi Graeco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: annum intervallum regni fuit: id ab re . . . *interregnum* appellatum, Liv. 1, 17, 6: (sinus maris) ab nomine propinqua urbis Ambracius appellatus, id. 38, 4, 3; and so Varro in his Ling. Lat., and Pliny, in Books 1–5 of H. N., on almost every page. (Of also the arts. ex and de.)

d. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table*; da, puere, ab summo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; so da ab Delphio cantharus circum, id. Most. 1, 4, 33: ab eo nobis causa ordiendi est potissimum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: coepere a fame mala, Liv. 4, 12, 7: cornicem a caudā de ovo exire, *tail-foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 al.

e. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tuast oī tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1,

Comparat.

1, 23; cf.: Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, Liv. 21, 11, 5: expandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: haec provincia non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 (v. defendo): ab incendio urbem vigiliis munitam intellegebat, Sall. C. 32: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab* = a parte, as, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: cum eadem metuum ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side*; hence, timere, metui ab aliquo, not, *to be afraid of any one*, but, *to fear something* (proceeding from) *from him*: ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79; cf.: ab Hannibale metuens, Liv. 23, 36; and: metus a praetore, id. 23, 15, 7; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.: a quo quidem genere, iudices, ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: postquam nec ab Romanis robis ulla est spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13, 4.

g. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: cum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

h. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41 fin.

i. Cognoscere ab aliquâ re, *to know or learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

j. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.*: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: a frigore et aestu ne quid laborent, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so, a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133; cf.: laborare ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; id. B. C. 3, 9; v. laboro.

k. Where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*, *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood, *in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of*: ab ingenio improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23, 54; so Ov. H. 6, 156: securus vos ab hac parte reddemus, Plaut. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24 fin. (v. securus): locus copiosus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf.: sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecuniâ, id. ib. 7, 15 fin.: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: ab unâ parte haud satis prosperum, Liv. 1, 32, 2 al.; so often in poets ab arte = arte, artfully, Tib. 1, 5, 4; 1, 9, 66; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

l. In the statement of the motive instead of ex, propter, or the simple *abl.* causae, *from, out of, on account of, in consequence of*: ab singulari amore scribo, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B fin.: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10, 5: ab honore, id. 1, 8; so, ab ira, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. ad Liv. 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3; cf. also Kritiz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 31, 3, and Fabri ad Liv. 21, 36, 7.

m. Especially in the poets instead of the *gen.*: ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 5: dulces a fontibus undae, Verg. G. 2, 243.

n. In indicating a part of the whole, for the more usual *ex, of, out of*: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis, id. ib.: Cic. Sest. 65, 137; cf. id. ib. 59 fin.: a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).

o. In marking that from which any thing proceeds, and to which it belongs: qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: ab eo qui sunt, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, id. Mur. 30, 63 (in imitation of οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν).

p. To designate an office or dignity (with or without servus; so not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once): Pollex, servus a pedibus meus, *one of my courtiers*, Cic. Att. 3, 5, 1; so, a manu servus, a secretary, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissum ab epistulis (secretary) et Pallantem a rationibus (accountant), id. Claud. 28; and so, ab actis, ab

admissione, ab aegris, ab apothecâ, ab argento, a balneis, a bibliothecâ, a codicillis, a iumentis, a potione, etc. (v. these words and Inscr. Orell. vol. 3, Ind. xi. p. 181 sq.).

q. The use of *ab* before adverbs is for the most part peculiar to later Latin: a peregre, Vitruv. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, Plin. 17, 24, 37; Vulg. Gen. 7, 16; id. Matt. 23, 27: ab intus, id. ib. 7, 15: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112; Vulg. Matt. 25, 32; Cypr. Ep. 63, 9: Hier. Ep. 18: a longe, Hyg. Fab. 257; Vulg. Gen. 22, 4; id. Matt. 26, 58: a modo, id. ib. 23, 39; Hier. Vit. Hilar.: a nunc, Vulg. Luc. 1, 48: a sursum, id. Marc. 15, 38.

r. *a.* *Ab* is not repeated like most other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, etc.) with *pron. demonstr.* with *ab*: Arsinoë, Stratum, Naupactum... fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempae iis, quos, etc., Cic. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: res publica, quascumque vires habebit, ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—**b.** *Ab* in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 106.—**c.** It is in various ways separated from the word which it governs: a vitae periculo, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 6: a satis mihi principio, Liv. 1, 6, 4: damnis dives ab ipsâ suis, Ov. H. 9, 96; so id. ib. 12, 18; 13, 116.—**d.** The poets join *a* and *que*, making *aque*; but in good prose *que* is annexed to the following *abl.* (a meque, abs teque, etc.): aque Chao, Verg. G. 4, 347: aque mero, Ov. M. 3, 631: aque viro, id. H. 6, 156: aque suis, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74 al. But: a meque, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: abs teque, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: a teque, id. ib. 8, 11, § 7: a primâque adolescentiâ, id. Brut. 91, 315 al.—**e.** A Greek noun joined with *ab* stands in the *dat.*: a parte negotiati, hoc est πραγμάτων, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

III. In composition *ab*, 1. Retains its original signifi.: abducere, *to take or carry away* from some place: abstrahere, *to draw away*; also, *downward*: abicere, *to throw down*; and denoting a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently *privative*: ab-similis, departing from the similar, *unlike*: ab-normis, departing from the rule, *unusual* (different from *dissimilis, enormis*); and so also in *amens* = a mente remotus, alienus (*out of one's senses, without self-control, insane*): absurdus, *misounding*, then *incongruous, irrational*: abutor (in one of its senses), *to misuse*: aborior, abortus, *to miscarry*: abluo; for the privative force the Latin regularly employs *in-*, v. 2. in.—**2.** It more rarely designates completeness, as in absorbere, abutor (*to use up*). (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; as *abavus* for quartus pater, *great-great-grandfather*, although the Greeks introduced ἀπαππῶν; for the immutability of the syllable *ab* in abpatruus and abmateterna, as well as the signifi. of the word *abavus*, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abuepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus, p. 13 Müll., explains *atavus*, by *atta avi*, or, rather, *attae avus*.)

Aba (or Abas), ae, m., v. Aga. (*Ababus*, false read. in inscr., written for abavus.)

abactor, ōris, m. [abigo], = abigeus and abigeator, *one who drives off, a driver off* (late Latin): pecorum, Firm. Astr. 6, 31; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 14; and boum, Min. Fel. Oct. 5; and *absol.*, a cattle-stealer or thief, App. M. 7, p. 199 med. Elm.; Paul. Sent. 5, 15, 1.

1. abactus, a, um, Part. of abigo, q. v.

2. ābactus, ūs, m. [abigo], a driving away, robbing (of cattle, vessels, etc.), Plin. Pan. 20, 4.

ābācūlus, i, m. dim. [abacus], a small cube or tile of colored glass for making ornamental pavements, the Gr. ἀβᾰκῖκος, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

† ābācus, i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also **ābax**, ācis; cf. id. p. 688), m., = ἀβάξ, ākos, prop. a square tablet; hence, in partic., **I.** A sideboard, the top of which was made of marble, sometimes of silver, gold, or other precious material, chiefly used for the display of gold and silver vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35; 2, 4, 25, § 57; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 46 Müll.; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14; Juv. 3, 204: perh. also called mensae Delphicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 init. Zumpt; Mart. 12, 67. Accord. to Liv. 39, 6, 7, and Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14, Cn. Manlius Vulso first brought them from Asia to Rome, B. C. 187, in his triumph over the Galatae; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 258 (2d edit.).—**II.** A gaming-board, divided into compartments, for playing with dice or counters, Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5.—**III.** A counting-table, covered with sand or dust, and used for arithmetical computation, Pers. 1, 131; App. Mag. p. 284; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 65.—**IV.** A wooden tray, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.—**V.** A painted panel or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a chamber, Vitruv. 7, 3, 10; Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159; 35, 1, 1, § 3, and 35, 6, 13, § 32.—**VI.** In architecture, a flat, square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave, Vitruv. 3, 5, 5 sq.; 4, 1, 11 sq.

Abaddir (Abādir), indecl. or Iris, m. [Heb. אֲבִדִּיר אֱלֹהִים, mighty father], the name of an Oriental deity, Prisc. p. 647 P.

Abaddon, m. indecl. [Heb. destruc-tion], the name of the angel of Tartarus, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

*** ab-aestuo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. ā. (prop. to wave down, hence), poet., *to hang down richly*: laetis ut vitis abaeat uvis, Poët. (Tert. or Cypr.) de Jud. Dom. 1.

(**abagio**, ōnis, the supposed etymology of adagio, by Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.)

*** abagmentum**, i, n. [abigo], a means for procuring abortion, Prisc. Med. 2, 34 dub.

*** abālienatio**, ōnis, f. [abalieno], a legal transfer of property by sale or other alienation: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5 fin.

ab-alieno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., orig. *to make alien from one or from one's self*, i. e. to remove, separate. **I.** Prop. A. In gen.: istuc crucior a viro me tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 112 and 156 (but in Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26, the correct read. is alienavit).—**B.** In partic. **1.** T. t., to convey the ownership of a thing to another, to make a legal transfer, to sell, alienate (cf. abalienatio): eam (picturam) vendat: ni in quadriduo Abalienarit, quo ex argentum acceperit, has sold, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 20; so, agros vectigales populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 72: praedium, Dig. 10, 3, 14: pecus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: sepulcrum, Inscr. Orell. 4357: aliquid ab se, ib. 3673.—**2.** In med. lang.: membra morbis abalienata, i. e. dead, Quint. 8, 3, 75: opium sensus abalienat, makes unconscious, Scrib. Comp. 190; cf. id. ib. 192.

II. Trop. A. In gen., *to separate, remove, abstract*: nisi mors meum animum aps te abalienavit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18; so, assueti malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, had abstracted their thoughts from, Liv. 5, 42 fin.: de minuti capite, abalienati jure civium, de- prived of, id. 22, 60, 15.

B. In partic., *to alienate, estrange, render disaffected* (Ciceron; syn.: alienare, inimicissimum reddere, disjungere; opp. conciliare, retinere); constr. *ali-quem or aliquid* with *ab*, the *abl.* or *acc.* only, or quite *absol.* (a) With *ab*: si in homines caros acerbis invehare, nonne a te iudices abalienes? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; so id. ib. 2, 48 fin.: 3, 25, 98; id. Fam. 1, 8, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: valde benevolentiam conciliant abalienantque ab iis, in quibus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: animum ab se, Liv. 45, 6, 1.—(β) With *abl.*: quo erant ipsi propter judicia abalienati, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199 B. and K.: quod Tissaphernes perjurio

quo et homines suis rebus abalienaret et deos sibi iratos redderet, Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (cf. supra, II. A., the passage of Liv. 22, 60, 15). —(y) The acc. only: qui nos, quos favendo in communi causâ retinere potuerunt, invidendo abalienârunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: totam Africam, to *estrangle*, Nep. Ham. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: (noster amicus) mirandum in modum esse animo abalienato, *alienated*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; cf.: indigna patientium abalienabantur animi, Liv. 25, 38, 4. —(d) *Abol.* (very rare): timebant ne arguendo abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.* (for which, in the foll. ch.: ita Campanos abalienavit).

† **abambulantes**: abscedentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26, 10 Müll.

abâmita, ae, f. [avus-amita], sister of an abavus, or great-great-grandfather; also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

† **abante** [ab-ante, like incircum, insuper, etc.; cf. also the Heb. אֲבָנִים and the Engl. from before]. I. Prep. with abl., from before: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, away before the eyes of the father, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11. —II. Adv., before: ne (quis) abante aliam (arcam) ponat, Inscr. Orell. 4396.

Abantius, a, um, adj., of Abantia, another name of Eubœa: classis, Eubœan, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.

abarcet: prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. abercet.

Abâris, idis, m. I. A Rutulian, slain by Euryalus; acc. Abarim, Verg. A. 9, 344. —II. A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus; acc. Abarin, Ov. M. 5, 86.

Abâritanus, a, um, adj., of Abaris, a place in Africa: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172.

Abas, antis, m. = Ἀβας. I. The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaus, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus. His shield was gained by Aeneas, Verg. A. 3, 286. —B. Hence derivv. 1. **Abantēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Abas, Ov. M. 15, 164. —2. **Abantiades**, ae, m. patron., a male descendant of Abas. a. His son Acrisius, Ov. M. 4, 607. —b. His great-grandson Perseus (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), Ov. M. 4, 673; 5, 138 al. —II. A Centaur, son of Ixion, Ov. M. 12, 306. —III. An Ethiopian, Ov. M. 5, 126. —IV. A companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 505. —V. A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 121. —VI. A Tuscan chieftain, Verg. A. 10, 170 and 427.

† **abascantus**, a, um, = ἀβάσκαντος, unenvied: aeon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

(**abathon**, false read. in Vitr. for ἀβατον.)

Abâtos, i, f. = Ἀβάτος (inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, not far from Philæ, to which the priests only had access, Luc. 10, 323 (in Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7, written as Greek, Ἀβάτος).

ab-avia, ae, f. [avus, avia], mother of a great-grandfather, or of a great-grandmother, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 17.

ab-avunculus, i, m., great-great-uncle; also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

ab-avus, i, m. 1. (= avi avus, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.) Great-great-grandfather, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20; Cic. Brut. 58, 213; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; 11, 38 (B. and K.); Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 15; called by Vergil *quartus pater*, A. 10, 619. —2. In gen., forefather, ancestor, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 37; Sen. Clem. 1, 10.

abax, acis, v. abacus *init.*

Abba, ae, false read. in Liv. 30, 7, 10, instead of *Obba*, q. v.)

abba, indecl., = ἄββᾱ [Chald. Abba, Heb. ab], father, Vulg. Marc. 14, 36; ib. Rom. 8, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 6.

abbas, âtis, m. [id.], the head of an ecclesiastical community, an abbot (eccl. Lat.), Sid. 16, 114; Inscr. Mommsen, 3485 (A.D. 468). —Hence, **abbâtissa**, ae, f., an abbess, Inscr. Mommsen, 3896 (A.D. 570); and **abbatia**, ae, f., an abbey (eccl. Lat.), Hier.

Abbassus, i, f. = Ἀβασσος, *Abbassus*, a town in Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15 *fin.*

abbreviatio, ōnis, f. [abbrevio], an abbreviation, a diminution, Vulg. Isa. 10, 23.

ab-brēvio, āre, v. freq. a. [ab or ad-brevio], to shorten, abridge, Veg. Mil. 3 prol.; Vulg. Isa. 10, 22; ib. Rom. 9, 28.

(**ab-cido**, ēre, cidi, an incorrect form for *abs-cido*, q. v.)

Abdalonymus (Abdol-), i, m., a Sidonian of royal descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 1, 19 sq.; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdera, ōrum, n., and ae, f. = Ἀβδῆρα.

I. Abdera, a town on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the Nestus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus; n., Liv. 45, 29, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 3; f., Ov. Ib. 469; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 dub.; 4, 11, 18, § 42: hic Abdera, non tacente me, here was Abdera itself, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 (4, 16, 6). —2. Folly, stupidity, madness, Cic. 1.1. (cf.: id est Ἀβδῆρικόν, i. e. stupid, id. Att. 7, 7, 4, and Arn. 5, p. 164; Juv. 10, 50; Mart. 10, 25, 4). —B. Hence, derivv. 1. **Abdērta** and **Abdērtes**, ae, m., = Ἀβδῆρται, an Abderite: Democritus Abderites, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17: Abderites, Protagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; cf. id. Brut. 8: de Protagora Abderita, id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: Abderitae legati, Liv. 43, 4, 8; cf. id. § 12 sq.; Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Just. 15, 2 al. —2. **Abdēritanus**, a, um, adj., of Abdera, meton. for stupid, foolish: Abderitanae pectora plebis habes, Mart. 10, 25, 4. —II. A city of Hispania Baetica, on the southern coast, now Adra, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.

abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abdicō], a renouncing, disowning. 1. Jurid. t. t.: hereditatis, Cod. Just. 6, 31, 6: liberorum, *disinheriting*, ib. 6, 8, 47; Quint. 7, 4, 27; 3, 6, 77; 7, 1, 15; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150 al.; cf. Dirksen, Versuch., etc., Leipz. 1823, p. 62 sq. —2. Polit. t. t., a renunciation of an office, abdication: dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*

abdicativē, adv., v. abdicativus.

abdicativus, a, um, adj. [abdicō]. In later philos. lang. = negativus, negative (opp. to dedicativus, affirmative), Pseudo-Doct. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (266 Ord.); Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121. —Adv.: **abdicativē**, negativitē: concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128.

abdicatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that renounces or disclaims any thing (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae (humanitas), Salv. adv. Avar. 11, p. 76.

1. **ab-dico**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (prop. to indicate, announce something as not belonging to one; hence), I. In gen., to deny, disown, refuse, reject. —With acc. and inf.: mortem ostentant, regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, deny her to be, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): abdicat enim voluptati inesse bonitatem, Pseudo-Apul. de Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.* —With acc. (so very freq. in the elder Pliny): naturam abdicco, Pac. ap. Non. 306, 32 (Trag. p. 120 Rib.): ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdicco atque eicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102: legem agrariam, Plin. 7, 30, 34, § 116: corticem, id. 13, 22, 43, § 124: ea (signa) in totum, id. 10, 4, 5, § 16; cf.: utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari (aurum), be got rid of, id. 33, 1, 3, § 6: omni venere abdicata, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73 al.

II. In partic. A. Jurid. t. t., to renounce one, partic. a son, to *disinherit* (post-Aug.): qui ex duobus legitimis alterum in adoptionem dederat, alterum abdicaverat, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf.: minus dicto audientem filium, id. 7, 1, 14: ex meretricis natum, id. 11, 1, 82 al.: quae in scholis abdicaturum, haec in foro exheredaturum a parentibus ratio est, id. 7, 4, 11. —Absol.: pater abdicans, Quint. 11, 1, 59; cf.: filius abdicantis, id. 4, 2, 95; and: abdicandi jus, id. 3, 6, 77. —Hence, patrem, to disown, Curt. 4, 10, 3.

B. Polit. t. t.: abdicare se magistratu, or absol. (prop. to detach one's self from an office, hence), to renounce an office, to resign, abdicare (syn.: deponere magistratum): consules magistratu se abdicaverunt, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; so, se magistratu, id.

Leg. 2, 12, 31; Liv. 4, 15, 4 al.: se dictaturâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 31, 10; 9, 26, 18 al.: se consulatu, id. 2, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 22, 2: se praeturâ, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se aedilitate, Liv. 39, 39, 9 etc. Likewise: se tutelâ, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; and fig.: se scriptu, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 4; cf.: eo die (Antonius) se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12. —Absol.: augures rem ad senatum; senatus, ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11. —b. With acc. a few times in the historians: (patres) abdicare consulatum jubentes et deponere imperium, Liv. 2, 28 *fin.*: abdicando magistraturam, id. 6, 18, 4. —In pass.: abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf.: inter priorem dictatorem abdicatam novamque a Manlio initam, Liv. 6, 39: causa non abdicandae dictaturae, id. 5, 49 *fin.*

2. **ab-dico**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. addico). *I. Of an unfavorable omen, *no* to assent to: cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdicissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31. —II. In judicial lang.: abdicere vindicias ab aliquo, to take away by sentence (= adjudicare), Dig. 1, 2, 24 (cf. Liv. 3, 56, 4).

abditē, adv., v. abdo, P. a. *fin.*

abditivus, a, um, adj. [abdo]. I. Removed or separated from = remotus, se-junctus: a patre, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65. —II. Abditivi: abortivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. (without an example).

abditus, a, um, Part. of abdo.

ab-do, idi, itum, 3, v. a. [2. do]. I. Lit., to put away, remove: and abdere se, to go away, betake one's self to some place: ex conspectu eri sui se abdiderunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5: pedestres copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt, removed, withdrawn, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 2; so with *ab*: ascensu abditto a conspectu, Liv. 10, 14, 14: procul ardentis hinc precor abde faces, remove, Tib. 2, 1, 82. —The *terminus ad quem* is usually expressed by *in* with acc.: abditit se in intimam Macedoniam quo potuit longissime a castris, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, se in contrariam partem terrarum, id. Mur. 41, 89: se in classem, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in Menapios, to depart, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: in silvam Arduennam, id. ib. 5, 3, 4: exercitum in interiora, to withdraw, Vell. 2, 110, 3: ea in insulam Seriphon abditā est (= ex humanâ societate quasi expulsa), banished, exiled, Tac. A. 2, 85: se in bibliothecam, i. e. to retire to, Cic. Fam. 7, 28; cf.: se totum in litteras, id. ib. 7, 33, 2. —Rarely with other prepositions or with local adv.: Audisne haec, Amphiaræ, sub terram abditte? Poët. (Att. 2) ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; so with *sub*, Lucr. 4, 419: se rus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 99: se domum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: se Arpinum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

II. Transf., to hide, conceal, keep secret, etc. (syn.: occulto, recondo); constr. aliquid, without or with *in* and *abl.*, with other prepositions, with *abl.* only, or *dat.*, with a local adv. (a) *Aliquid*: quae partes corporis... aspectum essent deformem habiturae, eas contextit atque abdidit (naturā), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: amici tabellas, id. Pis. 17, 39: lacrimas, operire luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: abdundant (delphini) occultanturque incognito more, Plin. H. N. 9, 8, 7, § 22; cf.: occultare et abdere pavorem, Tac. H. 1, 88: pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so, sensus suos penitus, Tac. A. 1, 11: aliquid dissimulata offensione, id. ib. 3, 64. —(β) With *in* and *abl.*: cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: qui dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos... compulsi unum in locum, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: abdit in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: in silvis, id. ib. 2, 19, 6: penitus qui in ferrost abditus aër, Lucr. 6, 1037 al. —(γ) With other prepp.: cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 10, 715: ferrum curvo tenus hamo, id. ib. 4, 719. —(δ) With *abl.*: caput cristatâ casside, Ov. M. 8, 25: corpus corneâ domo, Phaedr. 2, 6, 5: gladium sinu, Tac. A. 5, 7: latet abditus agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: hunc (equum) abde domo, Verg. G. 3, 96: ita se litteris abdidit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 6, 12; v. Halm ad h. l. —(e) With *dat.* (poet.): lateri capulo tenus abdidit ense, he buried, Verg. A. 2, 553. —(f) With local adv.: corpus humi, Flor. 4, 12, 38. —Hence,

abditus, a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed, secreted, secret* (syn.: *reconditus, absconditus, occultus, reclusus*): sub terram abdit, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: vis abditae quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1233: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: sunt innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abdit neque obsecuti, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: haec esse penitus in mediâ philosophiâ reclusa atque abdit, id. ib. 1, 19, 87 al.: oppida, *remote*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 14.—*Comp.* abditior, Aug. Conf. 5, 6; 10, 10.—*Sup.* abditissimus, Aug. Enchir. c. 16.—*II.* In the neutr.: **abditum**, *i. subst.*: terrai abdit, Lucr. 6, 809: so, abditae rerum (=abditae res), Hor. A. P. 49: in abditio coire, in concealment, *secretly*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.—*Adv.*: **abditè**, *secretly*: latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181; Ambros. Job et Dav. 1, 9, 29.

Abdölönymus, v. Abdalonymus.

abdomen, ñnis, *n.* [etym. uncertain; perh. for adipomen, from adeps, or perh. from abdo, to conceal, cover], *the fat lower part of the belly, the paunch, abdomen, λαιπάρα*. *I.* Lit., of men and animals: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77 *fin.*; 11, 37, 84 *fin.*; Juv. 4, 107; Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—*II.* Meton. for *gluttony, sensuality*: ille heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; so, natus abdomini, Treb. Gall. 17; cf. also Cic. Pis. 27, 66; id. Sest. 51, 110.—With respect to carnal lust: jamdudum gestit moeche hoc abdomen adimere, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5; but opp. to lechery (libido): alius libidine insanit, alius abdomini servit, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4. **ab-dūco**, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (ABDOVCIT = abduci, in the epitaph of Scipio, Inscr. Orell. 550; *perh.* abduxi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16; *imper.* abduce, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; id. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 63; but also abduc, id. Eun. 2, 3, 86), *to lead one away, to take or bring with one, to carry off, take or bring away, remove, etc.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., of personal objects; constr. *aliquem, ab, eo, de; in, ad; sibi*. *OMNE LOVCANAM OPSIDESQVE ABDOVCIT* (=subigit omnem Lucanam ob-sidesque abducit), epitaph of Scipio, l. 1: hominem P. Quinctii deprehendis in publico; conaris abducere, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: cohortes secum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *med. al.*: abduce me hinc ab hac, quantum potest, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108: abductus a mari atque ab iis coplis, quas, etc. . . frumento ac commeatu abstractus, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: tamquam eum, qui sit rhetori tradendus, abducendum protinus a grammaticis putem, Quint. 2, 1, 12: ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hispaniâ abduceret, Liv. 27, 20, 7: tu dux, tu comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histrio, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119: ut collegam vi de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56, 15: sine certamine inde abductae legiones, id. 2, 22, 2: credo (illum) abductum in ganeum aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5: abduxi exercitum ad infestissimam Ciliciae partem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66 *fin.*; so, liberos eorum in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3: servum extra convivium, Sen. Contr. 4, 25.—*Poet.* with *acc.* only: tollite me, Teucri; quascunque abducite terras (=in terras), Verg. A. 3, 601.—*b.* Of animals: donec (avem) in diversum abducatur a nidis, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*—*c.* Sometimes also of inanim. objects: clavem, *to take away*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: pluteos ad alia opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: capita retro ab ictu, *to draw back*, Verg. A. 5, 428: togam a faucibus ac summo pectore, Quint. 11, 3, 145: aquam alicui (=deducere, deflectere), *to divert, draw off*, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—*Poet.*: somnos, *to take away, deprive of*, Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. In partic. *1.* *To take with one to dine*: tum me convivium solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: advenientem ilico abduxi ad cenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 al.

2. *To take aside* (in mal. part.): aliquam in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Suet. Aug. 69; Just. 21, 2 *fin.* al.

3. *To carry away forcibly, to ravish, rob*: ad quem iste duxerat Tertiam, Isidori mimi, filiam, vi abductam ab Rhodio tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 81; Verg. A. 7, 362: aliquam alicui (marito,

etc.), Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 47, 10, 1 al.: aliquam gremiis, Verg. A. 10, 79.—So also of stolen cattle, *to drive away*: cuius (Geryonis) armenta Hercules abduxerit, Plin. 4, 22, 36 *fin.*; so, abducta armenta, Ov. H. 16, 359.

4. In jurid. lang.: auferre et abducere, *to take and drive away* (auferre of inanimate things, abducere of living beings, as slaves, cattle), Cic. Quint. 27, 84; Dig. 21, 2, 57, § 1.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead away, separate, distinguish*: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; so, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum, id. N. D. 2, 17: divinationem caute a conjecturis, id. Div. 2, 5, 13.

B. In partic. *1.* *To seduce, alienate from fidelity or allegiance*: legiones a Bruto, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6: exercitum ab illo, id. ib. 10, 4, 9: equitatum a consule, id. ib. 11, 12, 27 al.

2. From a study, pursuit, duty, etc., *to withdraw, draw off, hinder* (syn.: *avoco, averto*): vos a vestris abduxi negotiis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 1; cf.: a quo studio te abduci negotiis intellego, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5; and: abducuntur homines nonnumquam etiam ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12 (followed by ab humanitate *deducere*); so, aliquem a meretricio quaestu, id. Phil. 2, 18: aliquem a populorum rebus, id. Rep. 5, 2: ab isto officio incommodo, id. Lael. 2, 8 al.

3. *To bring down, reduce, degrade* (Cicero): ne ars tanta . . . a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; so, aliquem ad hanc hominum libidinem ac licentiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210.

abductio, ñnis, *f.* [abduco, I. B. 3.]. *I.* *A forcible carrying off, ravishing, robbing*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5; 11, 10, 1.—*2.* (Of a woman.) *Abductio*: in abductione Hesioneae, Dares Phryg. 4.—**II.** *A retirement*, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 20.

abductus, a, um, *Part.* of abduco.

Abeatae, arum, *m.*, the *Abeatae*, inhabitants of Abea in Achaia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

Abecedarius, a, um [a, b, c, d], *belonging to the alphabet, alphabetical* (late Lat.). *I.* *Adj.*: psalmi, Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. abecedarius**, *ii, m.*, *one who learns the a, b, c* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. abecedaria**, *ae, f.*, *elementary instruction*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. abecedarium**, *ii, n.*, *a, b, c, the alphabet* (eccl. Lat.).

Abel, indecl. or ñlis, and **Abelus**, *i, m.*, *Abel, son of Adam*, Vulg.—Hence, *Abelica virtus*, Mythogr. Vatic. 3, 6, 15.

Abella, *ae, f.*, *a town in Campania, near Nola, abounding in fruit-trees and nuts*, now *Avella*, Sil. 8, 545: *malifera*, Verg. A. 7, 740.—Hence, **Abellana** *nux* or *Avellana*, also **Abellina**, *the filbert*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; and **Abellani**, *the inhabitants of Abella*, Just. 20, 1.

Abellinum, *i, n.*, **Abellinum**, *a city of the Hirpini, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; hence, **Abellinates**, *ium, m.*, *the inhabitants of Abellinum*, id. 3, 16, 11, § 105; another town of this name in Italy is referred to by Pliny, l. 1.

Abellio, ñnis, *m.*, *the name of a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1952 sq.

abemito significat demito vel auferto (*take away*); EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; cf. adimo.

ab-ëo, *ivi* or *ii, itum, ire, v. n.* (abin=abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit, dissyl., v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153), *to go from a place, to go away, depart*. *I.* Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ab, ex*, the simple *abl.*, the *acc.* with *in*, the local adv. *hinc*, and *absol.*: abeo ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maximam a me, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 (v. infra); so id. Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20 (but also abin ab oculis? id. Trin. 4, 2, 149; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24): abituros agro Argivos, id. Am. 1, 1, 53: abire in aliquas terras, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi prae, jam ego sequar, *go on, I will soon follow*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.—With *supine*: abiit exulatum, *into exile*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 6; Liv.

2, 15 *fin.*; cf.: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26.—**Abol.**: (Cätilina) abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: praetor de sellâ surrexit atque abiit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*: quae dederat abeuntibus, Verg. A. 1, 196 al.: sub jugum abire, Liv. 3, 2, 8 *fin.*—With *inf.*: abi quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.—Of things: cornus sub altum pectus abiit, *penetrates deeply*, Verg. A. 9, 700.

B. In partic. *1.* *To pass away*, so that no trace remains; *to disappear, vanish, cease*. **a.** Of man, *to die*: qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (i. e. in Orcum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; cf.: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30; so also Cic.: abiit e vitâ, Tusc. 1, 30, 74 al.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, elapse*: dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: abiit dies, Cat. 61, 195: tota abiit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14.—**c.** Of other things: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: nausea jam plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 2; so id. Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290 al.

2. *To be changed from one's own ways or nature into something else, to be transformed, metamorphosed*; always constr. with *in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ov. M., as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abiit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1111: aut abiit in somnum, *is, as it were, wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep*, id. 3, 1066: E in V abiit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236; id. ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, id. ib. 4, 657; 4, 396; so id. ib. 3, 398; 8, 555; 14, 499; 14, 551 al.: in vanum abiunt momentum verba, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; hence, in avimores regem abiturum, *would adopt the ways of*, Liv. 1, 32.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to depart from, to leave off, to turn aside*: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; so, ab emptione, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 18, 2, 14, § 2 sq.: a venditione, ib. 18, 5, 1: sed ab eo a sensibus, *leave, i. e. speak no more of*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 9; so often with *longe*: non longe abieris, *you need not go far to seek for examples*, id. Fam. 7, 19; cf.: ne longius abeam, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Caec. 33, 95 al.: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you have recourse to—?* id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: abiit causa in laudes Cn. Pompeii, Quint. 9, 2, 55: illuc, unde abii, redeo, *I set out*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108: pretium retro abiit, *has fallen*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

B. In partic. *1.* With *abl.*, *to retire from an office or occupation*: abiens magistratu, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 2, 27 *fin.*; 3, 38 *fin.* al.; so, abire consulatu, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. flaminio, Liv. 26, 23 *fin.*: sacerdotio, Gell. 6, 7, 4: honore, Suet. Aug. 26: tutelâ, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 8; cf.: tutelâ vel curâ, ib. 26, 10, 3, § 18 al.

2. Of the consequence or result of an action, *to turn out, end, terminate*: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4; cf.: non posse ista sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1; so id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; Cat. 14, 16 al.

3. In auctions, *t. t.*, *not to be knocked down to one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, *should not fall to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf.: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may purchase it*, id. 2, 3, 64; so Dig. 18, 2, 1; 50, 17, 205.

4. The *imper.* abi is often a simple exclamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif. **a.** *Abi, ludis me, credo, Begone, you are fooling me!* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**b.** *Begone! be off!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go be hanged!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quin tu abis in malam pestem malamque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. crux and cruciatus.

Abëona, *ae, f.* [abeo], *the goddess of departing children*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 21.

*** ab-ëquito**, *äre, v. n.*, *to ride away*: ut praetores pavidi abequitaverint Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31, 10: v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

abercet = prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro, II. B.], a relief from something, a diversion; perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3 (cf. ib. § 1: non equidem levior, sed tamen aberro): a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18, 1.

ab-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to wander from the way, to go astray. I. Lit.: puer inter homines aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 31: taurus, qui pecore aberrasset, Liv. 41, 13, 2.—II. Trop. A. (Like abeo, II. A.) To wander from, stray, or deviate from a purpose, subject, etc. (Ciceronian): a regulā et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Acc. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberraret oratio, id. Caecin. 19; so id. Off. 1, 28; 1, 37; id. Fin. 5, 28 al.—Also without ab: vereor ne nihil conjecturā aberrem, Cic. Att. 14, 22 (with a conjecturā, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): etiam si aberrare ad alia coepit, ad haec revocetur oratio, id. Off. 1, 37 fin.: rogo, ut artificem (sc. pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *that the painter should not depart from the original, even to improve it*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28 fin.—B. To divert the mind or attention, to forget for a time: at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levior, sed tamen aberro, *I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my thoughts*, Cic. Att. 12, 38; so id. ib. 12, 45 (cf. aberratio).

abfore and **abforem**, v. absum.

abgregare est a grege ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

(abhiemo), a false read. for hiemo, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354.)

ab-hinc, temp. adv. I. Of future time, henceforth, hence, hereafter (ante-class.): seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.); so, aufer abhinc lacrimas.—But more usu., II. Of past time, ago, since; with acc. or abl., and the cardin. num. (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his Orationes and Letters). (a) With acc.: sed abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 42; id. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 28; cf.: abhinc triennium, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: abhinc annos quattuordecim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; cf. id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Phil. 2, 46, 119; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36 al.—(b) With abl.: qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63; so, abhinc annis xv., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: comitiis jam abhinc diebus triginta factis, *thirty days ago*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52 fin. In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of place. Vid. upon this article, Hand, Turs. 1, 63–66.

ab-horreo, ul, ēre, 2, v. n. and a., to shrink back from a thing, to shudder at, abhor. I. Lit. (syn. aversor; rare but class.): constr. with ab or absol., sometimes with the acc. (not so in Cicero; cf. Haase ad Reisig Vorles. p. 696): retro volgas abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr. 1, 945; 4, 20: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, etc., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: quid tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vit. 10.

II. Transf., in gen. A. To be averse or disinclined to a thing, not to wish it, usu. with ab: a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causā, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Mil. 3, 5 al.

B. In a yet more general sense, to be remote from an object, i. e. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent or not to agree with (freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniā, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a personā hominis gravissimā, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tuā, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20: Funicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum pro-

latione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44: a fide, to be incredible, id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, is not connected with, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 al.—Hence, like dispar, with dat.: tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, not accordant with, Liv. 2, 14.—2. To be free from: Caelius longe ab istā suspitione abhorreret, Cic. Cael. 4.—3. Absol. (a) To alter: tantum abhorret ac mutatur, alters and changes, Cat. 22, 11.—(b) To be unfit: sui plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf.: absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv. 30, 44, 6; and: carmen abhorrens et inconditum, id. 27, 37, 13.

ab-horresco, ēre, = horresco (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 12.

* **ab-horride**, adv., in an unfit manner, improperly, Charis. p. 41 P.

abicio or **abjicio** (in the best MSS. abicio; cf. abici, Ov. P. 2, 3, 37; abiciit, Juv. 15, 17), ēre, jeci, jectum, 3, v. a. [ab-jacio], to cast away, to throw away, throw down. I. Lit.: in sepulchrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34; so, se ad pedes, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34; so, corpus in mare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: impelluntur, feriuntur, abiciuntur, cadunt, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: se abiecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless*, id. Sest. 37.—Ab-sol.: si te uret sarcina, abicio, *throw it down*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 7.—Also with in and abl., when the place from which a thing is thrown is designated: anulum in mari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Madv. N. cr.; so, ut se abiceret in herba, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: statuas in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: cadaver in viā, Suet. Ner. 48; cf.: ubi cadaver abjeceris, Tac. A. 1, 22.

II. Fig. A. In gen., to cast off, throw away, give up, etc.: ut primum tenebris abjectis malabat, *as soon as the day, having dispelled the darkness, was beginning to brighten*, Enn. Ann. v. 219 Vahl.: nusquam ego vidi abjectas aedis, nisi modo hasce, *thrown away, i. e. sold too low*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: psalteria aliquo abiciendast, *must be got rid of (il faut se débarrasser d'elle)*, Dacier, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 33: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: Versum, to declaim it carelessly, id. de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with id. ib. 3, 59: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, *the period must be brought gradually to a close, not broken off abruptly*).

B. In partic. 1. To throw off, cast aside care for, remembrance of, etc., to give up, abandon: abicimus ista, *we let that go*, Cic. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abiecta, *I must renounce*, id. ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam... sed tamen non abjeci, *but yet I have not abandoned it*, i. e. its purchase, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, *nonsense apart*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141 (cf. amoto ludo, id. S. 1, 1, 27).

2. To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade, humble, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abiecit, *degraded or lowered the authority of the Senate*, id. Att. 1, 18; so also id. Tusc. 5, 18; id. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, abjectae res, *reduced circumstances* (opp. florentes), Nep. Att. 8; Cic. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.

3. Abicere se, to throw one's self away, degrade one's self, v. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, etc.—Hence, **abjectus**, a, um, P. a., downcast, disheartened, desponding; low, mean, abject, worthless, unprincipled. A. Quo me miser conferam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2.—B. Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 222 al.—Comp.: animus abjectior, Cic. Lael. 16; Liv. 9, 6.—Sup.: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13 al.—Adv.: **abjecte**, 1. Dispiritedly, despondingly: in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—2. Low, meanly: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: incuriose et abjecte verbum positum, improperly, Gell. 2, 6, 1.

abiēgnus, a, um, adj. (poet., also tri-syllabic; collateral form ABIEGNEVS, Inscr. Napol.) [abies], made of fir-wood or deal: trabes, i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, i. e. the wooden horse before Troy, Prop. 4, 1, 25 (cf. Verg. A. 2, 16): stipes, Att. ap. Fest. p. 219 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.): hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: scobis, Col. 12, 44, 4 al.

abiens, euntis, Part. of abeo.

abies, ētis (abietis, abiete, trisyllabic in poet., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Verg. A. 2, 16 al.; so, abietibus, quadrisyll. sometimes, as Verg. A. 9, 674), f. [etym. uncer., perh. akin to ἀβίαίνω; cf. ἐλάτη=pinus], the silver-fir: Pinus picea, Linn.: ἐλάτη, the tree as well as the wood of it, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48; Pall. 12, 15, 1: abies consternitur alta, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 Vahl.): crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 117 ib.): enodis, Ov. M. 10, 94. In Verg., on account of its dark foliage, called nigra: nigra abiete, A. 8, 599: abietibus patriis aequi juvenes, *tall as their native firs*, id. ib. 9, 674 (imitation of Hom. Il. 5, 560: ἐλάτην ἐοικότες ὀφύλλῳ).—II. Poet., meton. (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20), like the Greek ἐλάτη, any thing made of fir. 1. = epistula, a letter (written on a tablet of fir), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66 (cf. Engl. book, i. e. beech).—2. = navis, a ship, Verg. G. 2, 68; id. A. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—3. = hasta, a lance, Verg. A. 11, 687.

abiētarius, a, um, adj. [abies], pertaining to fir-wood, deal: negotio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.—Subst.: **abiētarius**, ii, m., a joiner, Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

* **abiga**, ae, f. [abigo], a plant which has the power of producing abortion; Greek χαμαίπιτος, ground-pine: Teucrium iva, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

* **abigeator**, ōris, m., = abigeus or abactor, a cattle-stealer, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

abigeatus, ūs, m. [abigeus], cattle-stealing, Dig. 47, 14, 1 sq.; 49, 16, 5, § 2.

abigeus, i, m. [abigo], one that drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer, Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16.

ab-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago], to drive away. I. Lit. A. In gen.: abigam jamego illum advenientem ab aedibus, *I will drive him away as soon as he comes*, Plaut. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, *he will soon drive me away*, id. As. 2, 4, 40; so Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60 al.: uxorem post divortium, to remove from the house, Suet. Tib. 7.—B. In partic. 1. To drive away cattle: familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4; 4, 21; Curt. 5, 13 al.—2. Medic. t. t. a. To remove a disease: febres, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 106; 30, 11, 30 fin.: venenatorum morsus, id. 20, 5, 19.—b. To force birth, procure abortion: partum medicamentis, Cic. Clu. 11; so Plin. 14, 18, 22; Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22 al.—II. Trop., to drive away an evil, get rid of a nuisance: pestem a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): lassitudinem abs te, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 3: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19: pauperiem epulis regum, id. S. 2, 2, 44 al.—Hence, **abactus**, a, um, P. a. A. Of magistrates, driven away, forced to resign their office, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—B. Abacta nox, i. q. finita, finished, passed, Verg. A. 8, 407.—C. Abacti oculi, poet., deep, sunken, Stat. Th. 1, 104.

Abii, ōrum, m., a Scythian tribe in Asia, Curt. 7, 6, 11; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

abito, ōnis, f. [abeo], a going away, departure. I. In gen. (ante-class. for abitus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.—II. In partic., = mors, death, acc. to Gloss. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 380, 9 Müll.

* **a-bito**, ēre, 3, v. n. [bēto, bīto], to go away, depart: ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2225 P.

abitus, ūs, m. [abeo], a going away, departure. I. Lit., in abstr. (class.): cum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 457 and 677; *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 al.—II. Transf., in concr., the place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress (as aditus,

of entrance): omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Verg. A. 9, 380; so in *plur.*: circumiecta vehicula seperant abitus, *barri- caded the passages out*, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjecte, *adv.*, v. abicio, *P. a. fin.*

abjectio, *ōnis, f.* [abicio]. ***I.** *A throwing away or rejecting*: figurarum (opp. additio), Quint. 9, 3, 18.—***II.** *Abjection animi, dejection, despondency* (joined h. l. with debilitatio), Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

abjectus, *a, um, v.* abicio, *P. a.*

abicio, *v.* abicio.

***abjudicativus**, *a, um, adj.*, in later philos. lang.=negativus, *negative*, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (267 Oud.).

ab-jūdo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to deprive one of a thing by judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to one, to *abjudicate*, lit. and trop. (opp. adjudico); constr. with *aliquid* or *aliquem ab aliquo*, or *alicui*: *abjudicata a me modo est Palaestra*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 3; 4, 3, 100; id. As. 3, 3, 17: (Rullus) *judicabit Alexandream regis esse, a populo Romano abjudicabit*, Cic. Agr. 2, 16; cf.: *rationem veritatis integritatis... ab hoc ordine abjudicari*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: *sibi libertatem*, id. Caecin. 34 (in Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102, many since Budaëus, acc. to the MSS., read *ab dico*; so B. and K.).

***ab-jūgo**, *āre, 1, v. a.*, lit., to loose from the yoke; hence, in gen., to remove, to separate from: *quae res te ab stabulis abjugat?* Pac. ap. Non. 73, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.).

abjunctus, *a, um, Part.* of abjungo.

ab-jungo, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.* **I.** Lit., to *un-yoke*: *juvencum*, Verg. G. 3, 518.—Hence, **II.** *Transf.*, to detach from a thing, to remove, separate: *abjungo Labienum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: *Demosthenes se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali dicendi genere abjungit, abstained from*, *Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

abjuratio, *ōnis, f.* [abjuro], a *for-swearing*, Isid. Orig. 5, 6, 20.

***ab-jurgo**, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to deny or refuse reproachfully: *arma alicui*, Hyg. Fab. 107.

ab-jūro, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* (abjurassit for abjuraverit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9), to deny any thing on oath: *rem alicui*: *ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9: *pecuniam*, id. Rud. prol. 14: *crediditum*, Sall. C. 25, 4.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10; cf.: *mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere*, *Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3.—Poet.: *abjuratae rapinae, abjured, denied on oath*, Verg. A. 8, 263.

ablactatio, *ōnis, f.* [ablactō], the weaning of a child, Vulg. Gen. 21, 8 al.

ab-lacto, *āre, 1, v. a.*, to wean (eccl. Lat.).

ab-lāqueātiō, *ōnis, f.* [ablaqueo], a digging or loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree, Col. 4, 2; 4, 8, 2; Plin. 12, 15, 33, § 66 al.—**II.** *Concr.*, the trench itself made by digging, Col. 5, 10, 17 Schneid.

ab-lāqueō, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [laqueus, a hollow], to turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench for water, Cato, R. R. 5, 8, 29; Col. 2, 14, 3; 4, 4, 2; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

ablatio, *ōnis, f.* [aufero], a taking away (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 11.

ablativus, *i, m.* [id.], with or without casus, the *ablative case* (as denoting that from which something is taken away), Quint. 1, 5, 59; 1, 7, 3; 1, 4, 26; 7, 3, 10 al.

ablātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who takes away (eccl. Lat.).

ablātus, *a, um, Part.* of aufero.

ablégatio, *ōnis, f.* [ablego], a sending off or away: *juventutis ad bellum*, Liv. 6, 39, 7.—A euphemism for *banishing, exile* (=relegatio): *Agrippae*, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

† **ablegmina**: *partes extorrum*, quae diis immolantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

ab-lēgo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to send off or away, to remove: *aliquem foras*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 55; so id. Cas. prol. 62: *aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: *pecus a prato*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: *honestos*

homines, keep at a distance, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: *consilium*, id. ib. 2, 2, 30: and in the pun, *haec legatio a fratrīs adventu me ablegat, this embassy sends me away from*, i. e. prevents me from being present at his arrival, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: *magna pars ablegati*, Liv. 7, 39.—With sup.: *pueros venatum*, Liv. 1, 35, 2.—As a euphemism for in exilium mittere, to banish, Just. 1, 5; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 57.

† **ablepsia**, *ae, f.*, = ἀβλεψία, blindness, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 647 (in Suet. Claud. 39 written as Greek).

ab-ligūrio (-gurio), *īvi, itum, 4, v. a.* **I.** To lick away, waste or spend in luxurious indulgence: *bona*, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: *patrimonium*, App. Mag. p. 313 (but in Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10, the correct read. is *obligaverunt*).—**II.** In mal. part., Suet. Gram. 23.

***abligūritiō (-guri-)**, *ōnis, f.* [abligurio], a consuming or spending in feasting, Capitol. Macr. 15.

***abligūritōr (-guri-)**, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift, Ambros. Ep. 42.

***ab-lōco**, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to lease out or let out on hire: *domum*, Suet. Vit. 7.

***ab-lūdo**, *si, sum, 3, v. n.*, meton. (like the Greek ἀπλᾶν), not to agree with or resemble, to differ from, be unlike: *haec a te non multum abludit imago, is not much unlike thee*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320 (= abhorret, discrepat).

ab-lūo, *ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a.*, to wash off or away, to wash, cleanse, purify. **I.** Lit.: *pulverem lympha*, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): *Ulixi pedes abluens*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: *donec me flumine vivo abluero*, Verg. A. 2, 719: *abluendo cruci balneas petit*, Tac. H. 3, 32.—Poet.: *abluere sitim, to quench*, Lucr. 4, 876; and: *abluere sibi umbras, to remove darkness* (by bringing a light), id. 4, 378.—Of the washing away of earth by a shower, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.—In eccl. Lat., of baptism: *munere divinitatis abluti*, Cod. Th. 19, 6, 4.—**II.** Trop., of calming the passions: *omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, be removed* (fig. derived from the religious rite of washing in expiation of sin), Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: *maculam veteris industriae laudabili otio, to wash out*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: *perjuriam*, Ov. F. 5, 681 al.

ablūtio, *ōnis, f.* [abluo], a washing, cleansing, Macr. S. 3, 7.—Of baptism, cf. abluo, I. *fin.* (eccl. Lat.); in Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74, the correct reading is *adulatione*; v. Sillig ad h. l.).

***ablūtor**, *ōris, m.* [id.], one that washes off or purifies (eccl. Lat.).

ablūtus, *a, um, Part.* of abluo.

ablūvium, *i, n.* [abluo], = diluvium, a flood or deluge, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 300, n. 17 Rib.); Front. p. 69 Goes.; cf. Isid. in Magi Auct. vi. p. 503.

ab-māterterā, *ae, f.*, a great-great-great-aunt on the mother's side, also called *matertera maxima*, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

***ab-nāto**, *āre, 1, v. n.*, to swim off or away, Stat. Achill. 1, 383.

abnegatio, *ōnis, f.* [abnego], a denying, denial (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18.

abnegativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], negative: *adverbium, a negative adverb*, Prisc. p. 1020 P. al.

abnegator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a denier (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fug. 12.

ab-nēgo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to refuse, be unwilling (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *conjugium alicui*, Verg. A. 7, 424: *imbrem*, Col. (poet.) 10, 51: *comitem (se)*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 22; cf. Sil. 3, 110: *depositum, to deny*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so, partem pecuniae (pactae), Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf. Dig. 16, 3, 11 al.—With inf.: *medicās adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor Abnegat*, Verg. G. 3, 456; so id. A. 2, 637.—*Absol.*: *Abnegat, inceptoque, etc.*, Verg. A. 2, 654.

ab-nepos, *ōtis, m.*, the son of a great-grandchild, Suet. Tib. 3; id. Claud. 24; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

ab-neptis, *is, f.*, the daughter of a

great-grandchild, Suet. Ner. 35; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

Abnōba, *ae, m.*, a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. G. 1; cf. Mannert, Germ. p. 512.—**II.** Hence, **Abnōba Diana**, or simply **Abnōba**, *ae, f.*, the goddess of this mountain, Inscr. Orell. 1986 and 4974.

ab-nocō, *āre, 1, v. n.* [nox], to pass the night abroad, to stay out all night, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Gell. 13, 12 fin.; Dig. 1, 18, 15.

ab-nōdo, *āre, 1, v. a.*, to cut off knots; in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, to clear trees of knots, Col. 4, 24, 10; 4, 22, 4.

***ab-normis**, *e, adj.* [norma, v. ab, III. 1.], deviating or departing from a fixed rule, irregular, abnormal: *abnormis sapiens*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3 (i. e. qui in nullius verba juravit, belongs to no distinct sect or party, cf. Cic. Lael. 5, 18: *ad istorum normam sapientes*).

ab-nūeo, *v.* abnuo.

***abnūitio**, *ōnis, f.* [abnuo], = negatio, negation, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 7 Müll.

abnūitūrus, *a, um*, = abnūturus, v. abnuo.

***ab-nūmēro**, *āre, 1, v. a.*, to cast up numbers, to reckon up, Nigid. ap. Gell. 15, 3, 4.

ab-nūo, *ūi, ūtum* (hence abnūitūrus, Sall. Fragm. 1, 37 Kritz), or ūtum, 3, v. a. and n. (abnuo, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. or Ann. v. 283 Vahl.: *abnu-ebunt*, id. ib. or Trag. v. 371 id.), lit., to refuse by a nod (cf. Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4 fin.); hence, to deny, refuse, to decline doing a thing, to reject. **I.** Lit.

A. In gen. (syn. recuso; opp. concedo), constr. *absol.*, with the acc., the inf., quin, or de. (a) *Absol.*: *non recuso, non abnuo*, Cic. Mil. 36, 100; so Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; id. Truc. prol. 6; Hor. S. 2, 5, 52; Tac. A. 11, 12; id. Agr. 4 al.—(β) With acc. (in Cic. only with general objects, as quid, nihil): *cum intellegas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: *nihil unquam abnuat meo studio voluntas tua, refused*, id. Fat. 2, 3; so, *aliquid alicui: regi pacem neque abnuere neque pollicere*, Sall. J. 47 fin.: *alia* (opp. probo), id. ib. 83 fin.: *abnuere cognomen Bruti*, Liv. 1, 56, 8: *imperium*, id. 3, 66, 3; cf.: *imperium auspiciūque, to reject*, id. 27, 4: *regulae rationem*, Quint. 1, 6, 33: *omen*, Verg. A. 5, 531: *aliquem comitem inceptis*, Sil. 3, 110.—(γ) With inf.: *certare abnuo*, Enn. l. 1: *nec abnuabant mellioribus parere*, Liv. 22, 13 fin.; so id. 22, 37, 4.—With acc. and inf.: *aeternam sibi naturam abnuat esse*, Lucr. 3, 641; cf.: *abnueret a se commissum esse facinus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; and: *haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem fuisse Alexandrum*, Liv. 9, 17, 5; so id. 5, 33, 4; 30, 20, 6; Quint. 5, 8, 3; 6, 2, 11 (opp. concedo); Verg. A. 10, 8 al.; cf. also: *manu abnuat quidquam opis in se esse*, Liv. 36, 34, 6.—*Impers.*: *nec abnuat ita fuisse*, Liv. 3, 72, 6.—(δ) With quin: *non abnuere se quin cuncta mala patefierent*, Tac. A. 13, 14.—

(e) With de: *neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abnuere audebat*, Sall. J. 84, 3.

B. Esp., abnuens, like the Gr. ἀπειπών, declining service, giving up (very rare):

militēs fessos itineris magnitudine et jam abnuentes omnia, Sall. J. 68, 3; cf.: *fessos abnuentesque taedio et labore, declining the combat*, Liv. 27, 49, 3.

II. *Transf.*, of abstract subjects, not to admit of, to be unfavorable (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *quod spes abnuat*, Tib. 4, 1, 25: *quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret*, Tac. H. 5, 13: *hoc videre, nisi abnueret duritia*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

abnūtivus, *a, um* [abnuo], = negativus; hence subst.: **abnūtivum**, *i, n.*, a denying, refusal, Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf. *Abnūtivum*: ἀπαριστοιτόν, Gloss.

ab-nūto, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq.* [id.], to deny (by a nod) often, to refuse: *quid te adiri* (Vahl. adiri; Rib. adiri tam) *abnūtas*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164 (where Cic. censures the word as less forcible than

vetas, prohibes, absterres, and the like):

quid mi abnutas? Tibi ego abnuto? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

* **ab-olēfācio**, ēre, = aboleo, to destroy: civitatem, Tert. Apol. 35 (al. obolefacere).

ab-olēo, ēvi (ui), itum, 2, v. a., orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo) to retard or to check the growth of; hence, in a more extended sense, to destroy, efface, abolish; trop., to terminate, and, in the pass., to die, to decay (not before the Aug. period).

I. Lit.: cuncta viri monumenta, Verg. A. 4, 497: deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49; cf. corpus alicujus igni, i. e. to burn, id. ib. 16, 6; so, libros, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 6: Homeri carmina, Suet. Calig. 34 al.—In pass.: aboleri, to die (opp. nasci), Plin. 7, proem. § 4.—**Poet.**: viscera undis, to remove the poisonous flesh by washing, Verg. G. 3, 560.—**II.** Fig.: dedecus armis, Verg. A. 11, 789; cf. labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: memoriam, Suet. Calig. 60; Verg. A. 1, 720: magistratum alicui, Liv. 3, 38, 7: legem (= abrogare), Quint. 1, 5, 29; cf. decretum, Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 23: crimen, Dig. 48, 6, 2, § 10: frumentationes, Suet. Aug. 42: vectigalia, id. Ner. 10: vim moremque asylorum, id. Tib. 37 al.: nonnulla ex antiquis caerimoniis paulatim abolita (= ommissa, neglecta), Suet. Aug. 31; cf. memoria nondum omnino abolita, id. Gram. 24.

ab-olesco, ēvi, no sup., 3, v. inch. n. (vox Vergiliana) [aboleo], to decay little by little, to vanish, cease (like aboleo, not before the Aug. period): tantique abolescet gratia facti, * Verg. A. 7, 232: donec cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23, 3; cf. cuius rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, id. 3, 55, 6; 9, 36, 1: poena, Gell. 20, 1 al.: abolescit, Crescite, etc., Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

abolitio, ōnis, f. [id.], an abrogating, annulling, abolishing, abolition (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tributum, Tac. A. 13, 50; cf. quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, id. ib. 13, 51: legis, Suet. Aug. 34: sententiae, Tac. A. 6, 2 fin.—**II.** In partic. **A.** An amnesty, Suet. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 7, 3: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97.—**B.** In the Dig., the withdrawal of an accusation or suit, suspension: abolitio publica, ex lege, privata, Cod. Th. 9, 37, 3 sq.; Dig. 48, 16 al.; cf. Rein, Criminalrecht. p. 273 sq.

ab-olitor, ōris, m., one who takes away a thing, or casts it into oblivion: mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3; Aus. Grat. 2.

abolla, ae, f. ἄβολα=ἀναβολή, prop. a throwing back and around, a robe of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers, philosophers, etc. (called in Verg. A. 5, 421, duplex amictus; v. Serv. ad h. l.): toga detracta est et abolla data, Varr. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpurea, Suet. Calig. 35.—Of philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; 8, 48; Juv. 4, 76 al.: facinus majoris abollae, i. e. a crime committed by a deep philosopher, Juv. 3, 115.

† **aboleos**, for ab illis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

abominābilis, e, adj. [abominor], deserving imprecation or abhorrence, abominable, Quint. Decl. 1; Vulg. Lev. 11, 10.

* **abominamentum**, i, n. [id.], a detestable thing, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

abominandus and **abominanter**, v. abominor fin.

abominatio, ōnis, f. [abominor], an abominating, an abomination, Lact. 1, 17; also=abominamentum, Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

abomino, are, v. the foll. art.

ab-ominor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to deprecate any thing as an ill omen (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, etc., when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre," etc., wishing that this (the sepulchre, or the words spoken) might not be of evil omen, Liv. 30, 25 fin.; so also id. 6, 18, 9; Suet. Claud. 45.—Hence: quod abominor, which may God avert, Ov. M. 9, 677; id. P. 3, 1, 105; Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7 al.—With inf.: haec universa habere abominabitur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8.—**II.** In gen. (opp. to opto), to abominate, abhor, detest, Liv. 30, 30, 9; Col. 6, proem. § 1; Quint. 4, 1, 33.—Hence deriv., **1.** **abominanter**, adv., abominably, detestably, Cod.

Th. 3, 12, 13.—**2.** **abominandus**, a, um, P. a., abominable, Liv. 9, 38 fin.; Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 22; 9, 2, 80.

1. Collat. act. form **abomino**, are: multam abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82.—**2.** **abominor** in pass. signif.: saevitia eorum abominaretur ab omnibus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.—So Part.: abominatus, abominatus, accursed: Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: seminares, Liv. 31, 12, 8: bubo funebri et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16.

ab-ominosus, a, um, =ominosus, full of ill omens, portentous: Februarius, Sol. 1, 40: vox, Diom. p. 472 P.

Aborigines, um, m. [ab-origo], the primeval Romans, the Aborigines, the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Carseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; the ancestors of the Romans, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. C. 6; Liv. 1, 1. **I.** Used as an appellative, original inhabitants, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120: Indigenae sunt inde . . . geniti, quos vocant aborigines Latini, Graeci αὐτόχθονες, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 328.—**II.** Hence, **aboriginēus**, a, um, adj., aboriginal: sacellum, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ab-orior, ortus, 4, v. n. dep. **I.** (Opp. of orior.) To set, disappear, pass away (very rare): infimus aer, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 66 Müll.—Of the voice, to fail, stop: infrigilinguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Of untimely birth, to miscarry (v. ab, III. 1.); Varr. ap. Non. 71, 27; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205.

* **ab-oriscor**, ci, dep. =aborior (after the analogy of nanciscor, proficiscor), to perish, die, Lucr. 5, 732; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

1. **aborsus**, a, um, [aborior, in the sense of misbirth], that has brought forth prematurely: aborsus abactus venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. **aborsus**, ūs, m. [id.], =abortus, miscarriage, Tert. de Fig. 3 fin.; Non. 448, 3.

1. **abortio**, ōnis, f. [id.], premature delivery, miscarriage, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. **abortio**, ire, 4, v. n. [id.], to miscarry, Vulg. Job. 21, 10; in Plin. 8, 51, 77, abortiendi is the true reading (Jan.).

* **abortium**, i, n., =abortio (eccl. Lat.).

abortivus, a, um, adj. [abortio], pertaining to a premature delivery. **I.** Adj. **A.** Born prematurely=abortus: Sisyphus, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 46; cf. Juv. 2, 32: ovum, addidit, Mart. 6, 93.—**B.** That causes abortion: malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226; so id. 24, 5, 11, § 18: sternuisse a coitu abortivum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**II.** Subst.: **abortivum**, i, n. **A.** An abortion, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 8 al.—**B.** (Sc. medicamentum.) A means of procuring abortion=abiga, Juv. 6, 368.

aborto, are, 1, v. n. [aborior], to bring forth prematurely, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Firm. 3, 7, 6: filios, id. 6, 31 fin.

abortum, i, n., v. the foll. art.

abortus, ūs, m. (abortum), i, n., Dig. 29, 2, 30; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.) [aborior], an abortion, miscarriage. **I.** Lit.: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae nollem abortum, had not miscarried, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, miscarry, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1; but also, to produce or cause abortion, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 21, 18, 69, § 116 al.—**B.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—**II.** Trop., of writings, an unfinished piece, Plin. praef. § 28.

ab-pātruus, i, m., a great-great-grand-uncle on the father's side; also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3 al.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to scratch off or away, to scrape away, rub off; of the beard, to shave. **I.** Lit.: manibus quidquam abraderē membris, Lucr. 4, 1103; so id. 4, 1110: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: barbam in superiore labro, Plin. 6, 26, 32, § 162.—Of plants: partes radicem, to grub up, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 82; cf. aridā, Col. 10, 3: abrasae fauces, made rough, Luc. 6, 115: abrasa corpora, peeled off, ἀποστίματα, Scrib. Comp. 215.—**II.**

Meton., to take or snatch away, to seize, extort, rob, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

Abraham or **Abram**, indecl. or ae, m., Abraham (eccl. Lat.).—**II.** Hence deriv. **A.** **Abrahāmidēs**, ae, m., a descendant of Abraham (eccl. Lat.).—**B.** **Abrahāmēus** or **Abrāmēus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Abraham (eccl. Lat.).

ab-rāsus, a, um, Part. of abrado.

* **ab-relictus**, a, um, =derelictus, deserted, abandoned, Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-renuntio, āre, 1, v. n., strengthened form of renuntio, to renounce, e. g. diabolo, in baptism (eccl. Lat.).

abreptus, a, um, Part. of abripio.

ab-ripio, pui, eptum, 3, v. a. [rapiō], to take away by violence, to drag away, to tear off or away (stronger than its syn.

abduco, abigo, abstraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abripit hunc intro acutum inter manus, hurry him away, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: puella ex Attica hinc abrepta, stolon, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; cf. abreptam ex loco virginem secum asportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: de convivio in vincula atque in tenebras, id. ib. 2, 4, 10, § 24: ab complexu alicujus, Liv. 3, 57, 3: milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; cf. Mel. 3, 5, 8; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 170; Verg. A. 1, 108: aliquid ad quaestionem, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; cf. aliquid ad humanum exitum, id. Rep. 1, 16 fin.; with acc. only: Cererem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: cives, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: aliquid, id. Dat. 4, 2: abripere se, to run, scamper away: ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so id. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of property, to dissipate, squander: quod ille compersit miser, id illa univorsum abripit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop., to carry off, remove, detach: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrā abripuit atque in altum . . . abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt; tempestate abreptus est unus, id. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those driven away in a storm at sea); so, abreptus amore caedum, Sil. 5, 229; cf. id. 6, 332: (filiū) etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. made unlike him, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.

† **ab-rōdiatus** (or better, **hab-**), i, m., =ἀβροδιατός (living delicately), an epithet of the painter Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 71.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to gnaw off, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 37, 6, 21, § 82.

ab-rōgatio, ōnis, f. [abrogo], a formal repeal of a law, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Lit., polit. t. t.: to annul in all its parts a law now in force, to repeal, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogare means to abrogate partly and abrogo to counteract; v. these verbs), =ἀποκρῶω: rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P.; v. rogo (very freq. in Cic.): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, this law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, from which example (cf. also id. ib. 2, 37; id. Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.) it is evident that abrogare was constr. in the classical period with acc., and not, as later, with dat.; cf. Liv. 9, 34 Drak.—**B.** Of a civil office: magistratum alicui, to take it from one, to recall it: si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57; id. Dom. 83; so id. Off. 3, 10: Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentulo abrogando, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1 (so the correct read., not Lentulo).—**II.** Trop., in gen., to take away, to deprive of: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, deprive others of credit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so Cic. Rosc. Com. 15; id. Ac. 2, 11; Auct. ad Her. 1, 10.

ab-rōnus, a, um, Part. of abrodo.

† **ab-rōtonites**, ae, m. [abrotonum], =ἀβροτονίτης, sc. olivus: wine prepared with southernwood, Col. 12, 35.

† **ab-rōtōnum** (or better, **hab-**), i, n., **ab-rōtōnus**, i, m., =ἀβρότονου, a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-

wood; perh. *Artemisia abrotanum*, Linn.: abrotani graves, Lucr. 4, 125; so *m.*: gravem serpentibus urunt abrotanum, Lucr. 9, 921: abrotanum aegro non audet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34, §§ 60 and 160; Scrib. Comp. 7 sq., 167.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3, v. a., to break off something violently, to rend, tear, sever (poet.); seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but afterw. by Verg., Ov., and the hist. often). **I.** Lit.: vincula abrupti equus (transl. of the Homeric δειπνὸν ἀπορριπῆς, Il. 6, 507), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.); so, nec Lethaea valet Theseus abruptum caro vincula Pirithoo, *Hor. C. 4, 7, 27; cf. Verg. A. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Lucr. 2, 214; cf. with the fig. reversed, in Verg.: ingemant abrupti nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199: abrupto sidere, i. e. *hadden by clouds*, id. ib. 12, 451: plebs velut abrupta a cetero populo, broken off, torn from, Liv. 3, 19, 9.—**II.** Trop.: (legio Martia) se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupti, first freed itself, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: abruptum vitam, to break the thread of life, Verg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; so later, abruptum fata, Sen. Herc. Oct. 893, or, medios annos, Lucr. 6, 610: abruptum vitam a civitate, to leave it, in order to live elsewhere, Tac. A. 16, 28 fin.: fas, to destroy, violate, Verg. A. 3, 55: medium sermonem, to break off, interrupt, id. ib. 4, 388; cf. abruptus: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us, Liv. 21, 44, 8.—Hence, **abruptus**, a, um, P. a., broken off from, separated, esp. of places, inaccessible, or difficult of access. **A.** Lit., of places, precipitous, steep (syn.: praecipitissimus); locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: (Roma) munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11.—Also **absol.**: **abruptum**, i. n., a steep ascent or descent; cf. praecipitissimus: vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, she swallows down her grief, Verg. A. 3, 422.—**B.** Trop., broken, disconnected, abrupt: Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. A. 4, 20.—**Comp.**, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.—**Sup.**, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5.—**Absol.**: per abrupta, by rough, dangerous ways, Tac. Agr. 42 fin. (cf. supra: abrupta contumacia).—**Adv.**: **abrupte**, 1. Lit., in broken manner, here and there: palantes flammam ardore, Amm. 17, 7, 8.—2. Trop., of conduct, hastily, inconsiderately, Just. 2, 15, 4; of discourse, abruptly, Quint. 3, 8, 6; 4, 1, 79; also, simply, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19.—**Comp.**, Amm. 20, 11.

abrupte, adv., v. ab-rumpo, P. a. fin.
abruptio, ōnis, f. [ab-rumpo], a breaking or tearing off, a rending asunder. **I.** Lit.: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, *Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.—**II.** Trop.: augurii, interruption, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.—Of divorce, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

abruptus, a, um, v. ab-rumpo, P. a.
abs, prep., v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. (sync. abscessum = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109), to go off or away, to depart. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abscede hinc, sis, sycophanta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Capt. 2, 3, 74: numquam senator a curia abscessit aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50, 4; so, a corpore (mortui), Tac. A. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: ut abscesserit inde (i. e. e castris) dictator, Liv. 22, 25, 9: illorum navis longe in altum abscesserat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 66.

B. In partic. **I.** Milit. t. t., to march off, to depart, retire: non prius Thebani Spartā abscessissent quam etc., Nep. Iphicr. 2 fin.: longius ab urbe hostium, Liv. 3, 8, 8; cf.: a moenibus Alexandriae, id. 44, 19, 11.—**Absol.**: si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus quam etc., Liv. 5, 4, 10; so Nep. Epam. 9.—**Impers.**: abscedi ab hoste, Liv. 22, 33, 10; cf. id. 27, 4, 1: nec ante abscessum est quam etc., id. 29, 2, 16; so, a moenibus abscessum est, id. 45, 11, 7: manibus aequis abscessum, Tac. A. 1, 63.

2. To disappear, withdraw, be lost from view: cor (est) in exilis: jam abscedet, simul ac, etc., will disappear, Civ. Div. 10

2, 16 fin.—Poet.: Pallada abscessisse mihi, has withdrawn from me, from my power, Ov. M. 5, 375.—Of stars, to set, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72 al.

3. Of localities, to retire, recede, retreat: quantum mare abscedebat, retired, Liv. 27, 47 fin.; so in architecture: frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, of the sides in the background, Vitruv. 1, 2, 2; so id. 1, 2, 7, praef. 11.

4. With respect to the result, to retire, to escape: abscedere latere tecto, to escape with a whole skin, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

II. Fig., to leave off, retire, desist from, constr. with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.*: labor ille a vobis cito recedet, benefactum a vobis non abscedet (followed by *abibit*), Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 fin.; so, cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15.—With *abl.* only: haec te abscedat suspicio, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100: abscedere irriti incepto, to desist from, Liv. 20, 7, 1.—**Absol.**: aegritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 29; so, somnus, Ov. F. 3, 307: imago, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: ille abscessit (sc. petitione sua), desisted from the action, Tac. A. 2, 34: ne quid abscederet (sc. de hereditate), Suet. Ner. 34; so, semper abscedente usufructu, Dig. 7, 1, 3, § 2.

abscessio, ōnis, f. [abscedo], a going away, a separating: cum ad corpora tum accessio feret, tum abscessio, i. e. diminution, *Cic. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. B. Tr. 1, 5.

abscessus, ūs, m. [id.], a going away, departure, absence: solis, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Verg. A. 10, 445; Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, continued absence, id. ib. 6, 38.—**II.** Medic. t. t., an abscess, Cels. 5, 7; in plur., id. 5, 18.

abs-cido, cidi, cissum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to cut off with a sharp instrument (diff. from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off as with the hand); the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Liv. 31, 34, 4 Drak. **I.** Lit.: caput, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 4, 19; Verg. A. 12, 511 al.; so, membra, Lucr. 3, 642: brachium, Liv. 4, 28, 8; collum, Sil. 15, 473: dextram, Suet. Caes. 68: linguam, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Calig. 27 al.: comas alicui, Lucr. 6, 568: truncos arborum et ramos, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, deprive of; to detract: spem (alicui), Liv. 4, 10, 24; 24, 30, 12; 35, 45, 6: orationem alicui, id. 45, 37, 9: omnium rerum respectum sibi, id. 9, 23, 12: omnia praesidia, Tac. H. 3, 78: vocem, Vell. 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 85.—**Absol.**: quarium (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, quia abscederam, had broken off, Cic. Att. 2, 7.—Hence, **abscisus**, a, um, P. a., cut off. **A.** Of places, steep, precipitous (cf. abruptus): saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4, 5; so id. 32, 25, 36: rupes, id. 32, 5, 12.—**B.** Of speech, abrupt, concise, short: in voce aut omnino suppressa, aut etiam abscessa, Quint. 8, 3, 85; 9, 4, 118 Halm (al. abscessa): asperum et abscisum castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 14, 13: responsum, id. 3, 8, 3: sententia, id. 6, 3, 10; cf. in comp.: praefractor atque abscisior iustitia, id. 6, 5, ext. 4.—**Sup.** prob. not used.—**Adv.**: **abscise**, cut off; hence, of speech, concisely, shortly, distinctly, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6; Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 2.

ab-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3, v. a., to tear off or away, to rend away (v. preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: tunicam a pectore abscedit, he tore the tunic down from his breast, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1: cervicibus fractis caput abscedit, cut off, id. Phil. 11, 5.—With simple *abl.*: numeris abscedere vestem, Verg. A. 5, 685; with *de*, id. G. 2, 23: nec quidquam deus abscedit terras, torn asunder, separated, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21; cf. Verg. A. 3, 418; Ov. M. 1, 22 al.: venas, to open the veins, Tac. A. 15, 69; 16, 11.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, separate, divide (rare): reditus dulces, to cut off, Hor. Epod. 16, 35: inane soldo, to separate, id. S. 1, 2, 113: querelas alicuius, Val. Fl. 2, 160: jus, Dig. 28, 2, 9, § 2.

abscisē, adv., v. abscido, P. a. fin.

***abscessio**, ōnis, f. [abscedo], a breaking off in the midst of a discourse; rhet. fig., Auct. ad Her. 4, 53; 4, 54: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscessus, a, um, Part. of abscido.
abscisus, a, um, P. a., v. abscido.

abscondite, adv., v. abscondo, P. a.
absconditor, ōris, m. [abscondo], one that hides or conceals, Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-condo, condi and condidi, conditum and consum, 3, v. a. (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 75, 25: abscondidi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25; Sil. 8, 192: absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15), to put away, conceal carefully, hide, secrete (the access idea of a careful concealment distinguishes this word from its synn. abdo, celo, abstrudo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: est quiddam, quod occultatur, quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimatur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.: nequiquam (eam) addidi, abscondidi, abstrusum habebam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25: aurum secundum aram, Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.: fontes absconditi, Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9: ensem in vulnere, to bury, Sen. Thyest. 721 (cf. lateri addidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553; v. abdo, II. e); so, abscondit in aere telum, i. e. shot it out of sight, Sil. 1, 316.—**Pass.**, of stars, to set, and thus become invisible, Verg. G. 1, 221.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to make invisible, to cover: fluvium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**C.** Poet., to put a place out of sight, to lose sight of, to depart from: aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, Verg. A. 3, 291 (cf. id. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursu campos).—**II.** Trop.: fugam furto, to conceal flight, Verg. A. 4, 337: praenavigavimus vitam, et quemadmodum in mari, sic in hoc cursu rapidissimi temporis, primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adulescentiam, leave behind, outlive (cf. the prec., C.), Sen. Ep. 70, 2; Tac. A. 13, 16.—Hence, **absconditus**, a, um, P. a., hidden, concealed, secret, unknown: gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 108: in tam absconditis insidiis, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: ius pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.—**Adv.** **1.** **abscondite**, of discourse. **a.** Obscurely, abstrusely, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** Profoundly, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** **absconse** (from absconsum), secretly, Hyg. Fab. 184; Firm. Math. 2, 2.

† **absegmen**, inis, n. [ab-seco], according to Festus, s. v. penitam, ap. Naev., a piece (of flesh) cut off, Paul. ex Fest. p. 242, 6 Müll.

absens, entis (not apsens), Part. of absum.

absentia, ae, f. [absum], absence: confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. Pis. 16, 37; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A; Quint. 4, 2, 70; Tac. A. 4, 64 al.: testimoniorum want of, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

***absentivus**, a, um, adj. [absens] long absent, Petr. S. 33.

absento, are, 1, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to cause one to be absent, i. e. to send away: patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (others read amandaverit, or patriisque procul mandaverit), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be absent: absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 fin.

absida, ae, v. absis in it.

absidatus, a, um, adj. [absis], having an arch; arched, vaulted (late Lat.): porticus, Paul. Vict. 4: caveae, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

ab-silio, ii and ui, no sup., 4, v. n. and a. [salio], to leap or spring away, to leap off: procul, Lucr. 6, 1217.—With *acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τι): nidus tepentes absiliunt (aves), fly from their warm nests, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, adj. [ab, priv.], unlike, usually with a neg. and dat. (a) *Absol.*: falces non absimili formā muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5.—(β) With *dat.*: (herba) neque absimilis bitumini, Col. 6, 17, 2; so Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Dom. 10 al.

absinthiatus, a, um, adj. [absinthium], containing wormwood: poculum, i. e. filled with wormwood-wine, Sen. Suas. 6, p. 40 Bip.—**Absol.**: **absinthiatum**, sc. vinum, wormwood-wine, Pall. 2, 32; Lampr. Hel. 21.

† **absinthites**, ae, m., = ἀψινθίτης, sc. οἶνος, wormwood-wine, Col. 12, 35; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

† **absinthium**, i, n. (also *absinthius*, i, m., ap. Varr. aec. to Non. 190, 25), = ἀψίνθιον

thov, wormwood, Plin. 27, 7, 28 sq.; Cato, R. R. 159; Varr. R. R. 1, 67; Col. 12, 35; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 936; 2, 400; 4, 11 al.—Trop. for something bitter, but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 5.

I *absis* or *apsis*, *idis* (collat. form *absida*, ae, Paul. Ep. 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 7), *f.* = *ávis*, lit. *a fitting together* in a circular form, hence *an arch* or *vault*. **I**. Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (but in Plin. 36, 12, 17, the correct read. is *aspidem*, v. Sillig ad h. l.).—In a church, *the choir*, Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether *absis*, *idis*, or *absida*, ae, should be read; cf. Areval upon Isid. l. c.).—**II**. *The circle which a star describes in its orbit*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79; cf. id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**III**. *A round dish or bowl*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6; ib. Fragm. 32, § 1.

ab-sisto, *stíti*, no *sup.*, 3, v. n. (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neutr. signif.), *to withdraw* or *depart from*, *to go away*; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, or the simple *abl.* (not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: quae me hic reliquit atque abstítit, *who has left me behind here, and gone off*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: *ab signis*, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. ad Liv. 27, 45.—*Absol.*: miles abstítit, *went away*, Tac. 2, 31: *ab ore scintillae abstintunt*, *burst forth*, Verg. A. 12, 101: *limine*, id. ib. 7, 610: *luco*, id. ib. 6, 259.

II. Trop. with *abl.* (of subst. or gerund.) or the *inf.*, *to desist from* an act, purpose, etc., *to cease*, *to leave off* (so, perh., first in the Aug. period, for the more common *desisto*): obsidione, Liv. 9, 15 Drak.: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, id. 29, 33: ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Verg. A. 6, 399: *abstiste viribus indubitare tuis*, *cease to distrust thy strength*, id. ib. 8, 403; cf. morari, id. ib. 12, 676.

* **ab-situs**, *a*, um, *adj.*, *lying away*, distant, Paul. Nol. 13, 5.

* **ab-sócer**, *érí*, m., *a great-great-grandfather of the husband or wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

absolútē, *adv.*, v. *absolvo*, *P. a.*

absolútio, *ónis*, *f.* [*absolvo*]. **I**. In judicial lang., *an absolving, acquittal*: sententiis decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27: annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, id. Cat. 3, 4: majestatis (for de majestate), *an acquittal from crimen majestatis*, id. Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16.—**II**. *Completion, perfection, consummation*. **A**. In gen.: virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, *this finish and perfection*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130; so id. Inv. 2, 30.—**B**. Esp., in rhet., *completeness*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absolútórius, *a*, um, *adj.* [*id.*], *pertaining to acquittal, release*. **I**. *Adj.*: tabellae, damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33: iudicia, Gai. Dig. 4, 114.—**II**. *Subst.*: **absolútórium**, *ii*, n. (sc. remedium), *a means of deliverance from*: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

absolútus, *a*, um, *P. a.*, from

ab-solvo, *vi*, *útum*, 3, v. a., *to loosen from*, *to make loose*, *set free*, *detach*, *untie* (usu. trop., the fig. being derived from fetters, qs. a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 4, 10). **I**. Lit. (so very rare): canem ante tempus, Amm. 29, 3: asinum, App. M. 6, p. 184; cf.: cum nodo cervicis absolutum, id. ib. 9, p. 231: valvas stabuli, *i. e. to open*, id. ib. 1, p. 108 *fin.*: absolutu lingua (ranarum) a gutture, loosed, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

II. Trop. **A**. *To release from a long story*, *to let one off quickly*: Pancia absolvit, ne moraret diutius, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 98 Rib.); so, te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30.

B. *To dismiss by paying, to pay off*: absolve hunc vomitum . . . quattuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 and 18.—Hence, in gen., *to dismiss*, *to release*: jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironic., id. Capt. 3, 5, 73.

C. *To free from* (Ciceronian): ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio iudicio se absolvat, *extricate*, or *free*

himself from a lawsuit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se absolvere, *to absolve* or *clear one's self by murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31.—With gen.: tutelae, Dig. 4, 8, 3; hence,

D. In judicial lang., *t. t.*, *to absolve from a charge, to acquit, declare innocent*; constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, gen., or *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 164 sq.): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: iudex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29 al.: de praevericatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *are dativo commodi*: from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself (Verres).—With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, *he acquitted them of their fidelity* (to Otho), *pardoned it*, Tac. H. 2, 60.

E. In technical lang., *to bring a work to a close, to complete, finish* (without denoting intrinsic excellence, like *perficere*; the fig. is prob. derived from detaching a finished web from the loom; cf.: rem dissolutam divulsamque, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188).—So of the sacrificial cake: liba absoluta (as taken from the pan), ready, Varr. R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); id. Leg. 1, 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 45; cf. id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; id. Fam. 1, 9, 4; id. Att. 13, 19 al.—So in Sallust repeatedly, both with *acc.* and *de*, of an historical statement, *to bring to a conclusion, to relate*: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, J. 17, 2: multa paucis, Cic. Fragm. Hist. 1, n. 2: de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, id. Cat. 4, 3; cf.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, Amm. 23, 6.—Hence, **absolútus**, *a*, um, *P. a.*, *brought to a conclusion, finished, ended, complete* (cf. *absolvo*, E.).

A. In gen.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, *when not completed and concluded*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87; cf.: perfecte absolutus, id. ib. 4, 7, 18; and: absolutus et perfectus per se, id. Part. Or. 26, 94 al.—**Comp.**, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**Sup.**, Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 28; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**B**. Esp. **I**. In rhet. lang., *unrestricted, unconditional, absolute*: hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170.—**2**. In gram. **a**. Nomen absolutum, *which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed*, e. g.: deus, Prisc. p. 581 P.—**b**. Verbum absolutum, in Prisc. p. 795 P., *that has no case with it*; in Diom. p. 333 P., *opp. inchoativum*.—**c**. Adjectivum absolutum, *which stands in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—**Adv.**: **absolútē**, *fully, perfectly, completely* (syn. *perfecte*), *distinctly, unrestrictedly, absolutely*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; 5, 18, 53; id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; id. Top. 8, 34 al.—**Comp.**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 15.

absónē, *adv.*, v. *absonus fin.*

ab-sónus, *a*, um, *adj.* **I**. *Deviating from the right tone, discordant, dissonant, inharmonious*: sunt quidam ita voce absóni, ut . . . in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vox absóna atque absurda, id. ib. 3, 11, 41.—Hence, **II**. In gen., *not harmonizing with a thing, not accordant with, unsuitable, incongruous*; constr. with *ab* or (= *alienus*) with *dat.* or *absol.*: nec absóni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absónum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absóna dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—**Absol.**: nihil absónum, nihil agreste, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf. id. 12, 10, 32.—**Adv.**: **absónē**, *discordantly, incongruously*, Gell. 15, 25; App. Mag. p. 277.

ab-sorbēo, *bui*, rarely *psi*, *ptum* (*absorbui*, Plin. 9, 35, 58: *absorpsi*, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2, v. a., *to swallow down any thing, to devour*. **I**. Lit.: unda legiones, Naev. B. Pun. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; so id. ib. 2, 3, 240 K. and H. (al. *obsorbere* and *esorbere*): unionem, Plin. l. i. (Sill. ob.): res ad victum, *to devour*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5.—**II**. Trop., *to engross, absorb*: hunc absorbit aëstus glo-

riæ, Cic. Brut. 81; so id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: *ipse* ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, *and, as it were, eats up my discourse* (i. e. *wishes it to treat of him only*), id. Sest. 6, 13: ea (meretrix) accerrime aestuosus absorbet, *devours* (i. e. *squanders one's property*, the figure taken from the sea), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

* **absorptio**, *ónis*, *f.* [*absorbeo*], per met., *a drink, beverage*, Suet. Ner. 27 dub.

abs-pello, **-porto**, **-portatio**, v. asp.

I. **abs-que**, *prep.* gov. *abl.* [from *abs* and the generalizing *-que*, like *susque deque* from *sub* and *de*; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] (*ante-* and *post-class.*), *without*. **A**. *Ante-class.* **A**. Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: *absque me, te, eo, etc.*, *esset* = *nisi* or *si ego, tu, is, etc.*, non fuisset; *without me, i. e. without my agency, if it had not been for me*: nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, hic faceret te prostibilem, *if I had not stood by you*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. id. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque ted esset, numquam hodie ad solem occasum viverem, *if you had not aided me, etc.*, id. Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; id. Trin. 4, 1, 13: *absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 11. Somewhat different is, *quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac foret, if it were not for this one thing*, id. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

B. After Plaut. and Ter., *absque* appears in the classic lang. only a few times in a kind of jurid. formula: *absque sententiâ, without judgment, contrary to it*: nullam a me epistulam ad te sino argue argumenta ac sententiâ pervenire, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 1; cf.: an etiamsi nullâ ratione ductus est, impetu raptus sit et *absque sententiâ*? Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. *Post-class.* **A**. Likewise in jurid. lang., *i. q. sine, without*: decerni absque libelli documento, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 40; so, *absque praedictio*, Gell. 2, 2, 7: *absque ullâ observatione*, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 38: *absque omni praerogativâ principum*, Amm. 23, 5.

B. **I**. *q. praeter, except*: apud Aeschylum eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18 (19), 4; so, *absque paucis*, Symm. Ep. 2, 36: *absque his*, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; 11, 16, 17: *purpureus absque caudâ, except the tail*, Sol. 46.—**Adv.**, = *praeterquam, nisi*: *absque labra, except the lips*, Amm. 23, 5; so, *absque illud nomen*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

2. *absque* = *et abs*: loca, templa . . . eorum relinquatis absque his abeat, Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9.

* **abstantia**, *ae*, *f.* [*absto*], *distance*, Vitruv. 9, 1, 11.

abs-témíus, *a*, um, *adj.* [cf. *temetum* and *temulentus*], *abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, sober, sober*. **I**. Lit.: sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Varr. ap. Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. M. 15, 323 al.—Hence, **II**. In gen.: *i. q. sobrius, temperate, abstinent, moderate*: abstemius, herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7.—**Pleon.**: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54, § 115.—**B**. In later Lat. = *jejunus, who is yet fasting, has not breakfasted*, Aus. Idyll. praef. 11.

abstentio, *ónis*, *f.* [*abstineo*], *the holding back, retaining*: stercorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, *a*, um, *Part.* of *abstineo*.

abs-tergeo, *rsi*, *rsum*, 2, v. a. (the form *abstergo*, *gère* rests upon spurious readings, except in eocl. Lat., as Vulg. Apoc. 21, 4), *to wipe off or away, to dry by wiping*. **I**. Lit.: labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Men. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: fletum, Cic. Phil. 14, 34: everrite aedis, abstergete araneas, brush away, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 10.—**B**. Transf.: *remos* (qs. *to wipe away, i. e.*), *to break, to dash to pieces*, Curt. 9, 9, 16.—**II**. Trop., *to wipe away* (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.), *i. e. to drive away, expel, remove, banish*: ut mihi abstererent omnem sorditudinem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10; esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1:

metum, Fam. 9, 16; luctum, Tusc. 3, 18: suspicionem, Amm. 14, 11.

abs-terreo, ui, itum, 2, v. a., to drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter (by fear): patrem, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 74; so Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit, Cic. Planc. 27: homines a pecuniis capiendis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; Liv. 5, 41; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—With *de*: ut de frumento anseres absterreret, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41.—With *simple abl.*: lenonem aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128; so Tac. A. 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf. with an abstract object, to take away, remove, withdraw: pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1064: satum genitale cuiquam, id. 4, 1233: auctum, id. 5, 846.

abstersus, a, um, Part. of abstergeo.

* **abstinax**, ācis, adj., = abstineus, abstinent, Petr. S. 42; Symm. Ep. 1, 47.

abstinens, entis, P. a., v. abstineo.

abstiner, abstinenter, adv., v. abstineo, P. a., fin.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstineo], *abstinence, self-restraint (the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts, etc., freedom from covetousness (se ab re abstinet); it always has reference to the outward object from which one restrains himself; while the syn. continentia designates merely subjective self-restraint. Yet as early as Cic. these ideas passed into each other, abstinentia being used for continentia, and continentia—referring to an object—taking the place of abstinentia).*

I. In gen., a refraining from any thing: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiā et continentiam, i. e. by not violating the right of property (alieno abstinent) and by self-control (se continent), Cic. Off. 2, 22: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentia, id. Sest. 3; id. Verr. 4, 46; id. Q. Rosc. 17; so id. Att. 5, 17; Sall. C. 3.—**II.** In later Lat., *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia (v. abstineo): vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. A. 4, 35; Sen. Ep. 70, 9; 77, 9; cf. Cels. 2, 16; febrim quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9; so Plin. 27, 55, 80 al.—From

abs-tineo, ūi, tentum, 2, v. a and n.

[teneo], to keep off or away, to hold back, to hold at a distance. In the comic writers and Cic. this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr. with aliquem (or se) re or ab re; the neuter signif. first became prevalent in the Aug. per. = se abstinere.

I. Act.: dum ted abstinere nuptā, viduā, virginē, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: urbanis rebus te, id. Cas. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 5, 6, 20; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: manus a muliere, Lucil. ap. Non. 325, 32; cf.: manus abstineant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 11: amor abstinentust (apstandust, R.), id. ib. 2, 1, 30: me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinēbam, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, de Or. 1, 43: manus animosque ab hoc scelere, id. Verr. 1, 12 fin.: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: se cibo, Caes. B. C. 8, 44: ne ab obsequiis quidem iram belli hostis abstiniuit, Liv. 2, 16: aliquos ab legatis violandis, id. 2, 22: se armis, id. 8, 2 al.—Hence: manum a se, to abstain from suicide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 al.

II. Neutr.: abstinere, to abstain from a thing; constr. with *abl.*, *ab*, *inf.*, *quin* or *quominus*, the gen., or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: haud abstinent culpa, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18: Ritschl: injuria, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: fabā (Pythagorei), id. Div. 2, 58, 119: proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: pugna, Liv. 2, 45, 8: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. Hist. 2, 44: auribus principis, to spare them, id. Ann. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstiniuit, did not go out, id. Claud. 36 al.—*Impers.*: ne a me quidem abstiniuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: ut seditionibus abstineretur, Liv. 3, 10, 7; so id. 5, 50, 7.—(β) With *ab*: ut ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstinerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—(γ) With *inf.*: dum mi abstineant invideri, if they only cease to envy me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 2; so Suet. Tib. 23.—(δ) With *quin* or *quominus*: aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, Liv. 2, 45, 10: ut ne clarissimi quidem viri absti-

nuerint, quominus et ipsi aliquid de ea scriberent, Suet. Gram. 3.—(*ε) With the gen. (in Greek construction like the Greek ἀπέχεσθαι τινος): abstineto irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 69 (cf. infra, abstineus).—(ζ) *Absol.*: te scio facile abstinerere posse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19: non tamen abstiniuit, Verg. A. 2, 534.—Esp. in med., to abstain from food: abstinerere debet aeger, Cels. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, **abstinens**, entis, P. a., *abstaining from* (that which is unlawful), *abstinent, temperate*; constr. *absol.* with *abl.*, or poet. with *gen.*: esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: impubi aut certe abstinentissime rebus veneris, Col. 12, 4, 3: animus abstineus pecuniae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37; so, alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5; and: somni et vini siti abstinentissimus, Col. 11, 1, 3.—*Comp.*, Auson. Grat. Act. 28.—*Sup.*, Col. and Plin. l. i.—*Adv.*: **abstinenter**, *unselfishly*, Cic. Sest. 16, 37.—*Comp.*, Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13.

* **ab-sto**, āre, 1, v. n., to stand off or at a distance from, to stand aloof: si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 361.

* **abstractio**, ōnis, f. [abstraho], a separation: conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, P. a. of

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650), to draw away from a place or person, to drag or pull away. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8; so, liberos ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 21 (17): aliquem e gremio e sinuque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59; for which, aliquem gremio, Ov. M. 13, 658: aliquem raptim ex oculis hominum, Liv. 39, 49, 12: naves e portu, id. 37, 27, 6 (al. a portu): aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (corresp. with, a terra abripuit).—*Absol.*: bona civium Romanorum diripiunt . . . in servitum remulco abstrahunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 3: navem remulco abstrahit, id. B. C. 2, 23.

B. Esp., to withdraw, alienate from a party: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: Germanicum suetis legionibus, Tac. A. 2, 5. **II.** Trop., to draw away, withdraw, divert: animus se a corpore abstrahet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit (for which in the preced., avocare), id. de Sen. 6: me a nullis commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: aliquem a malis, non a bonis, id. Tusc. 1, 34 fin. al.: magnitudine pecuniae a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall. J. 29, 2: omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, res publica, quae media fuerat, dilacerata, id. ib. 41, 5.—Hence, **abstractus**, a, um, P. a.; in the later philosophers and grammarians, *abstract* (opp. concrete): quantitas, Isid. Or. 2, 24, 14.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a., to push or thrust away, and hence to conceal (cf. abdo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 13; so ib. 4, 5, 3: id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, to thrust into the brain itself, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf. a similar passage from Verg. under abdo): mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia, Tac. A. 4, 69.—**II.** Trop.: in profundo veritatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, id. ib. 15, 5 al.—Hence, **abstrusus**, a, um, P. a., *hidden, concealed*. **A.** Lit.: corpus abstrusum in flumine, Att. ap. Non. 308, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 195 Rib.): insidias, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 49: terra, Ov. H. 7, 147: incendium, Vell. 2, 130, 4.—With *dat.*: serpens abstrusa terrae, Vell. 2, 129, 4.—**B.** In neutr. *absol.*: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; to be unknown, Amm. 17, 7.—**B.** Trop.: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, requiring a somewhat deeper investigation, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30: homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac. A. 1, 24.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv. comp.*: **abstrusius**, Amm. 28, 1, 49: semet amandarunt, more closely.

(**ab-strūo**, a false read. in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.)

abstrusē, adv., v. abstrudo, P. a. fin.

* **abstrusio**, ōnis, f. [abstrudo], a removing, concealing: seminis, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrusus, a, um, v. abstrudo, P. a.

* **abs-tūlo**, ūre, v. a., an old form (from which is the perf. abstuli), = aufero, to take away: aulas abstulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. P. 376.

(**absuetudo**, inis, a false read. in App. Mag. p. 318 for assuetudo.)

ab-sum, āfui (better than abfui), āfūturus (aforem, afore), v. n., in its most general signif., to be away from, be absent. **I.** In gen. **A.** *Absol.* without designating the distance (opp. *adsum*): num ab domo absum? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: me absente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: domini ubi absunt, are not at home, not present, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: facile aerumnas ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caecil. ap. Non. 430, 18.—**B.** With reference to the distance in space or time; which is expressed either by a definite number, or, in gen., by the advs. *multum*, *paulum* (not *parum*, v. below) *longe*, etc.: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset milia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: haud longe abesse oportet, he ought not to be far hence, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 166: legiones magnum spatium aberant, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66: haud permultum a me aberit infortunium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 7.—With the *simple abl.* for ab: paulumque cum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: Görrenz; but, ab ejus villa, B. and K.; cf.: nupta abesse tua, Ov. R. Am. 774.—With *inter*: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Verg. A. 11, 907.—With *prope*, *propius*, *proxime*, to denote a short distance: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, is not far from, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 8; so with *est*: prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, id. ib. 1, 1: exstat aliquid, quod . . . absit longissime a vero, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; so id. Deiot. 13; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16 al.—Hence the phrase: tantum abest, ut—ut, so far from—that, etc. (Zumpt, § 779), the origin of which is evident from the following examples from Cic. (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed): id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off. 1, 14 (with which comp. the person. expression: equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia, ut non modo non arbitrer . . . sed, etc., id. de Or. 1, 60, 255): tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, so far am I from—that, id. Phil. 11, 14; sometimes *etiam* or *quoque* is added to the second clause, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Suet. Tib. 50; more rarely *contra*, Liv. 6, 31, 4. Sometimes the second *ut* is left out: tantum afulit, ut inflammaret nostros animos: somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic. Brut. 80, 278; on the contrary, once in Cic. with a third *ut*: tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.

II. Hence, **A.** To be away from any thing unpleasant, to be freed or free from: a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

B. To be removed from a thing by will, inclination, etc.; to be disinclined to (syn. *abhorreo*): a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, avoided, Sall. C. 6, 3: toto aberant bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

C. To be removed from a thing in regard to condition or quality, i. e. to be different from, to differ = abhorre: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: istae καλακείαι non longe absunt a scelere, id. Att. 13, 30: haec non absunt a consuetudine somniorum, id. Divin. 1, 21,

42.—Since improvement, as well as deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, designate the one or the other: nullā re longius absumus a naturā ferarum, in nothing are we more elevated above the nature of the brute, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50; so also the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: longissime Plancius a te auit, i. e. valde, plurimis suffragiis, te vicit, was far from you in the number of votes, i. e. had the majority; v. Wunder ad Planc. proleg. p. 83 sq.; on the other hand, to be less, inferior: longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab eis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

D. Not to be suitable, proper, or fit for a thing: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, Cic. Or. 11, 37: ab principis personā, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

E. To be wanting, = desum, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): unum a praetura tuā abest, one thing is wanting to your praetorship, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quæris id quod habes; quod abest non quæris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095.—After Cicero, constr. in this signif. with *dat.*: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientiā? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia litteris nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, id. Leg. 2, 5.—So esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 3, 24, 64; Ov. M. 14, 371.—Hence the phrase non multum (neque multum), paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil abest, quin, not much, little, nothing is wanting that (Zumpt, Gr. § 540); but not parum, since parum in good classical authors does not correspond in meaning with non multum, but with non satis (v. parum): neque multum abesse ab eo, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; and *absol.*: neque multum auit quin, id. B. C. 2, 35, 4: paulumque auit quin, id. § 2: legatos nostros haud procul auit quin violarent, Liv. 5, 4 fin.: minimum auit quin periret, was within a little of, Suet. Aug. 14: nihil alore credunt quin, Verg. A. 8, 147 al.

F. Abesse alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service to (opp. adsum): ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio aufferim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (without our aid) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longe iis fratrum nomen populi Romani a futurum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. So also Cic. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, v. Wunder ad h. l.; cf. also Sall. C. 20 fin.

G. Cicero uses abesse to designate his banishment from Rome (which he would never acknowledge as such): qui nullā lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 37; cf.: discessus.—Hence, **absens**, entis (*gen. plur. regul. absentium*; *absentum*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 5); *P. a.*, *absent* (opp. praesens). **A.** *P. n. gen.*: vos et praesentem me curā levatis et absenti magna solatia dedistis, Cic. Brut. 3, 11; so id. Off. 3, 33, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, id. Lael. 7, 23: ut loquerer tecum absens, cum coram id non licet, id. Att. 7, 15: me absente, id. Dom. 3; id. Cael. 50: illo absente, id. Tull. 17; id. Verr. 2, 60: absente accusatore, id. ib. 2, 99 al.—*Sup.*: mente absentissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 4.—Of things (not thus in Cic.): Romae rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 28; so, Rhodus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 21: rogos, Mart. 9, 77, 8: venti, Stat. Th. 5, 87: imagines rerum absentium, Quint. 6, 2, 29: versus, Gell. 20, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In conversat. lang. (a) Praesens absens, in one's presence or absence: postulo ut mihi tua domus te praesente absente pateat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.—(b) Absente nobis turbatumst, in our absence (so also: praesente nobis, v. praesens), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 76, 19 (Com. Rel. p. 165 Rib.).—**2.** In polit. lang., not appearing in public canvassings as a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; so Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**3.** = mortuus, deceased, Plaut. Cas. prol. 20; Vitr. 7, praef. § 8.—**4.** Ellipt. absens in Lucanis, ab-

sent in Lucania, i. e. absent and in Lucania, Nep. Hann. 5, 3; so id. Att. 8, 6.

* **absūmēdo**, īnis, *f.* [absumo], a consuming or devouring consumption, in a pun: quanta sumini absumedo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (not msi, mtum), 3, v. a. **I.** Orig., to take away; hence, to diminish by taking away. Of things, to consume, to annihilate; of persons, orig. to ruin, to corrupt; later, in a phys. sense, to kill. Thus Hercules, in the transl. of the Trachiniae, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, consumed, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so Philoctetes in a piece of Attius: jam jam absumor: conficit animam vis vulneris, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, we are lost, undone! id. ib. 2, 1, 18; id. Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilli est, absumptus es, you are ruined, id. Ep. 1, 1, 76: dum te fidelem facere ero voluisti, absumptus paene, id. Mil. 2, 4, 55: pytisando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! has consumed, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so, absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: mensas malis, Verg. A. 3, 257; cf. id. G. 3, 268; and: absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. 23, 30, 3: urbem flammis, to consume, destroy, Liv. 30, 7, 9; cf. Vell. 2, 130; Plin. Ep. 10, 42: plures fame quam ferro absumpti, Liv. 22, 39, 14; cf.: quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro absumpti, killed, id. 30, 6, 6; and: multi ibi mortales ferro ignique absumpti sunt, id. 5, 7, 3; so, nisi mors eum absumpsisset, id. 23, 30 fin.; and: animam leto, Verg. A. 3, 654.—*Absumi*, to be killed: ubi nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat, Liv. 9, 17 fin.—*Absumi* in aliquid, to be used for any thing, to be changed into: dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37, 45 fin.—**II.** *Fig., to ruin*: cum ille et curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: satietatem amoris, to consume, id. ib. 5, 6.—Often of time: ne dicendo tempus absumam, spend, pass, Cic. Quint. 10; so, quattuor horas dicendo, Liv. 45, 37, 6: diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114: biduum inter cogitationes, Curt. 3, 6, 8: magnam partem aetatis in hoc, Quint. 12, 11, 15.

* **absumptio**, ōnis, *f.* [absumo], a consuming, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, *Part.* of absumo.

absurdē, adv., v. absurdus.

* **absurditas**, ātis, *f.* [absurdus], dissonance, incongruity, absurdity, (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lindemann.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, mis-, and Sanscr. svan=sonare; cf. susurrus, and σῦρξ= a pipe; cf. also absonus], out of tune, hence giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, rough. **I.** Lit.: vox absurba et absurda, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis, Post. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** *Fig.*, of persons and things, irrational, incongruous, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum atque alienum a vitā meā videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: carmen cum ceteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo, Cic. Mur. 26: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! id. Sull. 20: absurda res est caveri, id. Balb. 37: bene dicere haud absurdum est, is not inglorious, per litotem for, is praiseworthy, glorious, Sall. C. 3 Kritz.—Homo absurdus, a man who is fit or good for nothing: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf.: sermo comis, nec absurdum ingenium, id. A. 13, 45.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 41; id. N. D. 1, 16; id. Fin. 2, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 13.—*Adv.*: **absurdē**. **1.** Lit., discordantly: canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**2.** *Fig.*, irrationally, absurdly, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Div. 2, 58, 219 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 4 fin.

Absyrtis, v. 2 Absyrtus.

1. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀψύρτος, a son of Aëtes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea in her flight with Jason; he was torn

in pieces by her, and his limbs were scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

2. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀψύρτος, a river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea, Luc. 3, 190 (al. Absyrtis or Apsyrtis).

(**ab-torquēo**, a false read. ap. Att. instead of obtorqueo, Trag. Rel. p. 210 Rib.)

abundans, antis, *P. a.*, and **abundanter**, adv., v. abundo, *P. a.*

abundantia, ae, *f.* [abundo], abundance, plenty, fulness, richness (syn. copia). **I.** In the Cic. and Aug. per. usu. with a *gen.* to define it more exactly: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23; id. Agr. 2, 97: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1 al.—**II.** *Abol.*, pecuniary wealth, riches, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 94: laborare abundantia, from overloading the stomach, Suet. Claud. 44 (cf. id. ib. 40).—*Fig.*, of speech: multa ex juvenili abundantia coercuisse, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

* **abundatio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], an overflowing: fossae, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

abundē, adv. [as if from añ obs. abundis, e], in great profusion or abundance, abundantly, exceedingly, very; constr. **A.** With verbs: perfuse atque abunde usi magnum pondus auri, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31: abunde satis facere quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21; so with esse (like satis, frustra, bene est, etc.), id. ib. 58, 9; id. J. 63, 2; cf.: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, etc., I am more than satisfied, Plin. Ep. 4, 30 fin.; so, abunde est, si, id. ib. 7, 2 fin.; cf.: cum sit satis absumpsisset, etc., id. Pan. 44, v.; an.: abunde est, with a subject-clause: hoc dixisse abunde est, Col. 4, 19, 1; so id. 5, 3, 9; Cels. 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7 al.: sufficere, Liv. 4, 22, 3: contingere, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: cavere, Ov. M. 15, 759: persequi aliquid, Vell. 2, 103, 3: abunde agnoscere, id. 2, 116, 3: mirari, id. 1, 16, 2; 2, 116, 3 al.—**B.** With *adj.*: abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pollens potensque, id. ib. 1, 3: par, Liv. 8, 29, 4: constans, Curt. 6, 17, 13: pulchrum atque magnificum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15: abunde similes, Quint. 10, 1, 25: disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: elatus spiritus, id. 10, 1, 104 al.—**C.** With *adv.*: abunde satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59; so Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.—**D.** With *gen.* (like satis, affatim, etc.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 317): terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg. A. 7, 552: potentiae gloriaeque, Suet. Caes. 86: honorum, Front. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: quibus abunde et ingenii et otii et verborum est, Gell. 6, 8, 4.

ab-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. **I.** Lit., of a wave, to flow over and down, to overflow (while *redundo* signifies to flow over a thing with great abundance of water, to inundate): apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): flumina abundare ut face-rent, Lucr. 6, 267; cf. id. 1, 282; Verg. G. 3, 484; and in the beautiful figure in Plaut.: ripis superat mi atque abundat pectus laetitiae, for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows, Stich. 2, 1, 6: ita abundavit Tiberis, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 38, 10; cf.: quando aqua Albana abundasset, id. 5, 15, 11: so, fons in omnem partem, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188.

II. Transf. **A.** Poet., of plants, to shoot up with great luxuriance: de terris abundant herbarum genera ac fruges, Lucr. 5, 920 (in Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3, the better read. is *abundantes*, Enn. p. 65 Vahl.).

B. In *gen.*, to abound, to be redundant: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affuit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: abundabant et praemia et operae vitae, Plin. H. N. 14, prooem. § 4.—Once with *dat.*: tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10.

C. To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance or superabundance of, to abound in (the most usual signif.); constr. with *abl.*, and once poet. with *gen.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 189 n.). (a) With *abl.*: divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: praecipis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: mulier abundat audacia, id. Clu. 84: cujus oratio omnibus

ornamentis abundavit, id. Balb. 7: equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 14; magna copia frumenti, id. ib. 8, 40; aqua, Auct. B. Alex. 1; et aequalium familiaritatis et consuetudine propinquiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: clientibus, Quint. 5, 10, 26. — Poet.: amore abundas, *you are too fortunate in love* (successu prospero affluens, Dom.), Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11; cf. Lucil.: ille abundans cum septem incolumis pinnis redit, ap. Don. Ter. l.c. — (β) With *gen.*: quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigemus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 498, 7. — Esp., to abound in wealth, to be rich (cf. abundantia, II.): et absentes adsunt et egentes abundans, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: Caietam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id. Att. 1, 4, 3. — Hence, **abundans**, *antis*, *P. a.*, overflowing. **A**. Lit., of rivers, fluids, etc.: fluvius abundantior aestate, i. e. fuller, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: abundantissimus amnis, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: meneses (mullerum), Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147. — **B**. Transf. **1**. Existing in abundance, copious, abundant: non adesā jam, sed abundant etiam pecunia sic dissolutus, Cic. Quint. 12, 40. — **2**. Containing abundance, abounding, rich, full; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientia, id. Pis. 26, 62: rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58. — (β) With *gen.*: (via) copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: lactis, Verg. E. 2, 20: corporis, Claud. ap. Eutrop. 2, 380: pietatis, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 113. — (γ) *Absol.*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: abundantior atque ultra quam oportet fusa materia, Quint. 2, 4, 7: abundantissima cena, Suet. Ner. 42; cf. id. Calig. 17. — Also in a bad sense, of discourse, *pleonastic*, *superabundant*, Quint. 12, 10, 18; 8, 3, 56. — Hence, *adv.*: ex abundantanti, *superabundant*, Quint. 4, 5, 15; 5, 6, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 46 al. — **b**. Esp., *abounding in wealth*, rich (syn. dives, opp. egenus): (supellex) non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? id. Par. 6, 1, § 43. — Hence, *adv.*: **abundanter**, abundantly, copiously: loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 85: ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42. — *Comp.*, Cic. Trop. 10. — *Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 74. **abundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [abunde, Hand, Turs. I. p. 71], copious (post-class.): lavacris nitidis et abundis, Gell. 1, 2, 2: aqua, Paul. Nol. 734 Murat. **abūsiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [abutor]. **I**. In rhet. lang., a harsh use of tropes, Gr. κατάρχοις, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45; Cic. Or. 27, 94; Quint. 8, 2, 5: per abusionem, id. 3, 3, 9 al. — **II**. In *gen.*, abuse, misuse (eccl. Lat.). **abūsiue**, *adv.* [abusivus]. **I**. By an improper use, Quint. 8, 6, 35; 9, 2, 35. — **II**. Slightly, not in good earnest, Amm. 24, 4. **abusivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [abutor], misapplied: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4. **abūsor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], he who misuses (eccl. Lat.). **ab-usque**, *prep.* (vox Vergil.), even from, as far as from, like ab constr. with *abl.*: Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289: animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, Tac. A. 15, 37; so App. Mag. p. 311 med.; Amm. 19, 4 al. (in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97, the correct read. is usque). **abūsus**, *ūs*, *m.* [abutor], *a* using up, consuming, wasting, Cic. Top. 3; Dig. 7, 5, 5 al. **ab-utor**, *nsus*, 3, *v. dep.* to use up any thing, to use to the end, to consume entirely (utendo vel in usum consumere, Non. p. 76, 29); constr. in ante-class. period with *acc.*, in class. per. with *abl.* **I**. Lit. (a) With *acc.*: nos aurum abusus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 126; so, argentum, id. Pers. 2, 3, 10: qui abusus sum tantam rem patriam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 56: operam, Ter. And. prol. 5 Ruhnk.: meretricem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 66: suam vim, Lucr. 5, 1032. — (β) With *abl.*: sumus parati abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend this leisure time with you, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz.; so, otio liberaliter, Vell. 2, 105, 1: omni tempore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: sole, id. Att. 12, 6, 2: studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: me abutsum isto proemio, id. Att. 16, 6, 4 al.: abuti

aliquā re ad aliquid, to make use of for any purpose, to take advantage of: abuti sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Mil. 2, 6. — Hence, **II**. In a bad sense, to misuse, to abuse: sapientiam tuam abusa est haec, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 29; so in the exordium of the first oration against Cat.: Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? will you abuse our patience? libertate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: intemperanter otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: his festivitibus insolentius, id. Or. 52, 176 al.: legibus ac majestate ad quaestum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; id. N. D. 1, 23, 64 al. — **B**. Esp., in rhet. (of words), to use improperly, Cic. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 43, 169; Quint. 5, 10, 6 al. **Pass.**: abusa, consumed, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44; so also Varr.: utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, ap. Prisc. p. 792 P., and Q. Hortensius, ib., abutis locis: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14. **Abūdyas** and **Abūdyos**, *i* (in MSS. also **Abōedus**), *f.* (*m.*, Verg. G. 1, 207), = *Ἀβυδοῦς*, a town in Mysia, on the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos, now perh. *Aidos* or *Avido*, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68: ostrifer, Verg. G. 1, 207: mea, Ov. H. 18, 127; 19, 30 al.: Abudum oppidum, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141. — **II**. Hence deriv.: **Abūdyenus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Abūdyas: juvenis, i. e. Leander, Stat. S. 1, 2, 87; the same *absol.*: Abūdyenus, Ov. H. 18, 1. — In *plur.*: **Abūdyeni**, the inhabitants of Abūdyas, Liv. 31, 16. **Abūyla**, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀβύλα*, a spur of a mountain in Africa, on the strait of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel. 15, 3; Avien. Perieg. 111. **abyssus**, *i*, *f.*, = *ἄβυσσος* (sc. λίμνη). **1**. A bottomless pit, an abyss, Isid. Orig. 13, 20. — **2**. The sea, Vulg. Gen. 1, 2. — **3**. The place of the dead, Orcus, Hades, Vulg. Rom. 10, 7. — **4**. Tartarus, hell, where the wicked are confined, Vulg. Luc. 8, 31; ib. Apoc. 9, 1. So in eccl. Lat. **1**. **AC**, a Latin root, denoting (1) sharp and (2) quick, kindred with the Greek *ἀκρὸς* and *ἄκρ-ος*, Sanscr. *ācu* (= celeriter). Hence the Latin *acer*, *acies*, *acuo*, *acus*, *acutus*, *aquila*, *accipiter*, *acupedi* (prob. also *equus*), *ocior*, and *oculus*. **2**. **ac**, *conj.*, *v. atque*. **† acācia**, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἁκακία*. **I**. The acacia-tree, the Egyptian pod-thorn: Mimosa Nilotica, Linn.; described by Plin. 24, 12, 67, § 109 sq. — **II**. The juice or gum of the same, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 233; Scrib. Comp. 23 al. **† acādēmīa**, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀκαδημία*; and less correctly *Ἀκαδημία*, the Academy, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero *Academos* or *Echēdemos* (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught; whence his scholars were called *Acadēmicī*, and his doctrine *Philosophia Acadēmica*, in distinction from *Stoica*, *Cynica*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Or. 3, 12; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1 al. — **II**. Meton. **A**. For the philosophy of the Academy: instaret academia, quae quidquid dixisset, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 al.: Academia vetus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 18; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21: recens, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39; cf. recentior, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; and adulescentior, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: nova, id. Ac. 1, 12, 46 al. — **B**. Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philosophy, named his estate, on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli, *Academia*; there also he wrote the *Academia*. He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan villa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; id. Att. 1, 4, 3 al. (The long Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22; Tull. Laurea ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94; Sid. 15, 120.) (**Acadēmīcus**, *ēs*, in Cic. Att. 13, 16; better written as Greek, *Ἀκαδημική σύνταξις*, i. e. *Acadēmica*, the *Academics*, v. *acadēmicus*.) **† acadēmicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *Ἀκαδημικός*, relating to the Academy, *Academic*: philosophi, Gell. 11, 5. — Hence, *subst.* **acādēmīcus**, *i*, *m.*, an *Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; and in *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 1,

1; id. Ac. 2, 44; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34 al.; hence quaestio, inquiry on the *Academic philosophy*, id. Att. 13, 19, 3 (v. *academia*, II. B.). — In *neutr. plur.*: **Acadēmīca**, one of Cicero's writings, the *Academics*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8; id. Att. 13, 19, 5; also called *Acadēmīci libri*, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4. **† acādēmus**, *i*, *m.*, = *Ἀκάδημος*, a Grecian hero, from whom the *Academia* near Athens is said to have derived its name: inter silvas *Academi*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45. **† acālanthis**, *idis*, *f.*, = *ἀκαλανθίς*, i. q. *acanthis*, a very small bird of a dark-green color; according to Voss, the thistle-finch, goldfinch, Verg. G. 3, 338. **† acalēphē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle, Macer. de Virt. Herb. 2, 2. **Acāmas**, *antis*, *m.*, = *Ἀκάμας*. **I**. A son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg. A. 2, 262. — **II**. A servant of Vulcan, Val. Fl. 1, 583. — **III**. A promontory of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129. **† acānos**, *i*, *m.*, = *ἄκανος*, a plant, a kind of thistle: Onopordon *Acanthium*, Linn.; Plin. 22, 9, 10, § 23. **† acanthicē mastīchē** = *ἀκανθική μαστίχη*, the juice of the plant helxine, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 96. **† acanthillis**, *idis*, *f.*, = *ἀκανθίλλης*, wild asparagus, App. Herb. 84. **acanthinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acanthus], resembling the plant bear's-foot, Col. 9, 4, 4, and Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78. **† acanthion**, *i*, *n.*, = *ἀκανθίον*, a species of thistle, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108. **† acanthis**, *idis*, *f.*, = *ἀκανθίς*. **I**. A little bird of a dark-green color, that lives in the thorn bushes, the thistle-finch or goldfinch (pure Lat. carduelis): Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175; 10, 74, 95, § 205. — **II**. A plant, called also *seneccio*, groundsel, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 168. **acanthius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, from *Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85. **1**. **† acanthus**, *i*, *m.*, = *ἄκανθος*. **I**. The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brankursine: *Acanthus mollis*, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 45; 4, 20; id. G. 4, 123; id. A. 1, 649; Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76 al. — **II**. Fem., a thorny evergreen tree of Egypt, Verg. G. 2, 119; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Plin. 24, 12, 66 sq. **2**. **acanthus**, *i*, *f.*, = *Ἀκανθος*, a town of Macedonia, now *Erisso*, Liv. 31, 45 fin.; Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38. **† acanthyllis**, *idis*, *f.*, = *ἀκανθυλλίς*, a little bird, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96. **† acapnos**, *on*, *adj.*, = *ἄκαπνος*, without smoke: ligna *acapna*, wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning, Mart. 13, 15: mel *acapon*, honey obtained without driving away the bees by smoke, Col. 6, 33, 2; Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45. **acarnān**, *anis* (acc. *Acarnana*, Liv. 36, 11, 6; 37, 45, 17; acc. *plur.* *Acarnanas*, id. Epit. 33), *adj.*, pertaining to *Acarnania*, *Acarnanian*: amnis, i. e. *Achelous*, Sil. 3, 42 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 569); *subst.*, an *Acarnanian*, an inhabitant of *Acarnania*, Verg. A. 5, 298; Liv. 1, c.; from **acarnānia**, *ae*, *f.*, *Acarnania*, = *Ἀκαρνανία*, the most westerly province of Greece, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Liv. 26, 25 al.; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 1, 2 sq. — Hence, **acarnānicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Acarnanian*: conjuratio, Liv. 26, 25, 18. **acarnē**, *v.* *acharne*. **acastus**, *i*, *m.*, = *Ἀκάστος*. **I**. Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, and father of Laodamia, Ov. M. 8, 306; 11, 410 al. — **II**. The name of one of Cicero's slaves, Cic. Att. 7, 1 al. **† acātālēcticus**, *a*, *um*, = *ἀκατάληκτος*, ἄληκ-τικός, -τός, in prosody, a verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot (opp. *catalectic*), Diom. p. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 P. **† acātium**, *i*, *n.*, = *ἀκάτιον*, a light Greek boat, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94. **† acātus**, *i*, *f.*, = *ἄκατος*, a light vessel or boat (pure Latin, *actuaria*), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1 med. **acaunumarga**, *ae*, *f.* [a Celtic word

from aganum, stone], a kind of marl, perhaps stone-marl, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44.

† **acaustus**, a, um, adj., = ἀκαυστος, *incombustible*; hence subst. m. (sc. lapis), the carbuncle, since it was regarded as incombustible: *acaustoe* (i. e. ἀκαυστος), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; v. Sill. a. h. l.

Acbarus, i, m., a title of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans, Tac. A. 12, 12; also written Abgarus and Abgar, Capit. Anton. 9; Inscr. Orell. no. 921.

Acca, ae, f. [cf. Sct. accā = mater, and the Gr. Ἀκκώ = mater Cereris]. **I. Larentia**, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus; mother of the twelve Arvales Fratres, Varr. L. L. 6, 23; Gell. 1, 7. In her honor the Romans celebrated in December a feast called *Larentalia*, or *Accalia* (v. Larentia). **II.** A companion of Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 820.

Accalia, ium, n., v. the preced. word and Larentia.

† **ac-cāno** or **ac-cīno**, to sing to or with any thing, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll., and Diom. p. 425 P.

* **ac-canto**, are, i, v. n., to sing at: tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, m., = accentus, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60; Bed. de Metris, p. 2358 Putsch.

* **accēdenter**, adv. [accedo], i. q. prope, nearly, Cassiod. (?)

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. (perf. sync., accēstis, Verg. A. 1, 201), to go or come to or near, to approach (class.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen., constr. with *ad*, in, the local adverbs, the acc., dat., inf., or absol. (a) With *ad*: *accedam ad hominem*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 14; so, *ad aedis*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 108; *ad flammam*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103; *omnis ad aras, to beset every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1199; *ad oppidum*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; *ad ludos*, Cic. Pis. 27, 65; *ad Caesarem supplex*, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3; *ad manum, to come to their hands* (of fishes), id. Att. 2, 1, 7; *ad Aquinum*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so, *ad Heracleam*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129. — *Impers.*: *ad eas (oleas) cum accederetur*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22. — (β) With *in*: *ne in aedis accederes*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *in senatum*, id. Att. 7, 4, 1; *in Macedoniam*, id. Phil. 10, 6; *in funus aliorum, to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 al. — (γ) With local adv.: *eodem pacto, quo huc accessi, abscessero*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 84; *illo*, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46; *quo*, Sall. J. 14, 17. — (δ) With *acc.* (so, except the names of localities, only in poets and historians, but not in Caesar and Livy): *juvat integros accedere fontis atque haurire*, Lucr. 1, 927, and 4, 2; *Scyllaeam rabiem scopulosque*, Verg. A. 1, 201; *Sicanios portus*, Sil. 14, 3; cf. id. 6, 604; *African*, Nep. Hann. 8; *aliquem*, Sall. J. 18, 9; 62, 1; Tac. H. 3, 24; *classis Ostia cum magno commeatu accessit*, Liv. 22, 37, 1; *Carthaginem*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3. — (e) With *dat.* (poet.): *delubris*, Ov. M. 15, 745; *silvis*, id. ib. 5, 674; *caelo* (i. e. *to become a god*), id. ib. 15, 818, and 870. — (* ζ) With *inf.*: *dum constanter accedo decerpere (rosas)*, App. M. 4, p. 143 med. — (η) *Absol.*: *accedam atque hanc appellabo*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17; *deici nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *accessit propius*, id. 8, 22; *quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis*, Ov. M. 3, 375 al. — *Impers.*: *non potis accedi*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 17 ed. Vahl.); *quod ea proxime accedi poterat*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21.

B. In partic. **1.** To approach a thing in a hostile manner (like aggressor, adior), to attack: *acie instructa usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; *sese propediem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum*, Sall. C. 32 fin.; *ad manum, to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30, 12; *ad corpus alicujus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; *Atque accedit muros Romana juvenus*, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (Ann. v. 527 ed. Vahl.); *hostis accedere ventis navibus velivolis*, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 380 ib.); and, in *malam part.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 22. **2.** Mercant. t. i.: *accedere ad hastam, to attend an auction*, Nep. Att. 6, 3; Liv. 43, 16, 2. **3.** In late Lat.: *ad manus* (different from *ad manum*, B. 1), *to be admitted to kiss hands*, Capit. Maxim. 5.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., to come near to, to approach: *haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; so, *clemens quidam sonus auris ejus accedit*, App. M. 5, p. 160; *si somnus non accessit*, Cels. 3, 18; cf.: *febris accedit*, id. 3, 3 sq.; *ubi accedent anni*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 85; cf.: *accedente senectū*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 211.

B. In partic. **1.** To come to or upon one, to happen to, to befall (a meaning in which it approaches so near to *accedo* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnck. Rut. Lup. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; Dictat. in Ter. p. 222 and 225); constr. with *ad* or (more usually) with *dat.*: *voluntas vestra si ad postam accesserit*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29; *num tibi stultitia accessit? have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77; *paulum vobis accessit pecuniae*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56; *dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; *quo plus sibi aetatis accederet*, id. de Or. 1, 60, 254 al.

2. With the accessory idea of increase, to be added = *addi*; constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: *primum facie (i. e. faciei) quod honestas accedit*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 14; so ap. Non. 35, 20; *ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest*, Cic. Fin. 4, 24; *Cassio animus accessit*, id. Att. 5, 20; 7, 3; id. Clu. 60 al.; *pretium agris, the price increases, advances*, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 1. — *Absol.*: *plura accedere debent*, Lucr. 2, 1129; *accedit mors*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73; *quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet*, id. Arch. 6, 14 (so, not *accederet*, is to be read). — If a new thought is to be added, it is expressed by *accedit* with *quod* (*add to this, that, etc.*) when it implies a logical reason, but with *ut* (*beside this, it happens that, or it occurs that*) when it implies an historical fact (cf. Zumpt, § 621 and 626): *accedit enim, quod patrem amo*, Cic. Att. 13, 21; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2; Cic. Rose. Am. 8, 22; id. Att. 1, 92 al.; Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 4, 16; Sall. C. 11, 5; on the other hand: *huc accedit uti, etc.*, Lucr. 1, 192, 215, 265 al.; *ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 88; id. Deiot. 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 16 al. When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in the plur.: *cum ad has suspensiones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset; quod ea omnia, etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sometimes the historical idea follows *accedit*, without *ut*: *ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria . . . gravida e Pamphilo est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11; *accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.

3. To give assent to, *accede to*, *assent to*, to agree with, to approve of; constr. with *ad* or *dat.* (with persons only, with *dat.*): *accessit animus ad meam sententiam*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69; Nep. Mil. 3, 5; *Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit*, Tac. H. 1, 34; so Quint. 9, 4, 2 al.

4. To come near to in resemblance, to resemble, be like; with *ad* or *dat.* (the latter most freq., esp. after Cic.): *homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando*, Cic. Lig. 12; *Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat*, id. Brut. 147; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 3; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 al.

5. To enter upon, to undertake; constr. with *ad* or *in*: *in eandem infamiam*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84; *ad bellorum pericula*, Cic. Balb. 10; *ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; *ad amicitiam Caesaris*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; *ad vectigalia, to undertake their collection as contractor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42; *ad causam, the direction of a lawsuit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 38; id. de Or. 1, 38, 175 al. But esp.: *ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Rosc. Am. 1 al.

* **acceleratio**, ōnis, f. [accelero], a hastening, acceleration: *orationis enuntiandae*, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cēlō, avi, ātum (also *adc-*), 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to hasten, accelerate: *gressum accelerasse deoet*, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 139); so, *gradum*, Liv. 2, 43,

8; *mortem*, Lucr. 6, 772; *iter*, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 31, 29; *oppugnationem*, Tac. A. 12, 46; *consulatum alicui*, id. ib. 3, 75. — *Pass.*, Tac. Agr. 43; id. H. 2, 85; id. A. 1, 50. **II.** *Neutr.*, to hasten, to make haste: *si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur*, *Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6; *ipse quoque sibi acceleraret*, Nep. Att. 22, 2; Liv. 3, 27, 8; Verg. A. 5, 675; 9, 221, 605; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 74 al.; *ad aliquem opprimendum*, Liv. 27, 47, 8. — With local *accus.*: *Cremonam*, Tac. H. 2, 100. — *Impers.*: *quantum accelerari posset, as speedily as possible*, Liv. 3, 46, 5.

* **accendium**, ii, n. [accendo], a kindling, a setting on fire, Sol. 5 fin.

1. accendo, ōnis, m. [2. accendo], an inciter, instigator; read by Salmasius in Tert. de Pall. 6, where the old reading *cerdo* is to be preferred.

2. ac-cēdo, ndi, nsum, 3, v. a. [cf. *candeo*], prop. to kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downwards (on the contr., *succendere*, to kindle underneath, so that it may burn upwards; and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side) (class., esp. in the trop. signif., very freq.). **I.** Lit., to set on fire, to kindle, light: *ut Pergama accensa est*, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1); *faces accensae*, Cic. Pis. 5; *lumen de suo lumine, to kindle*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 388 ed. Vahl.); cf.: *ita res accendent lumina rebus*, Lucr. 1 fin.; and: *Deus solem quasi lumen accendit*, Cic. Univ. 9, 28; so, *ignem*, Verg. A. 5, 4 al.

B. Meton., to light up, to illuminate: *luna radiis solis accensa*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. id. N. D. 1, 31, 87); so of the lustre of gold: *et gemmis galeam clypeumque accenderat auro*, Sil. 15, 681 (but in Arch. B. 6, 14, the correct read. is *accederet*, v. Halm a. h. l.).

II. Fig., to inflame a person or thing (by any thing), to set on fire, to kindle, to incite, rouse up; aliquem or aliquid aliqua re: *placare hostem ferocem inimiciter accensum*, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22; *quos merita accendit Mezentius ira*, Verg. A. 8, 50; *nunc prece nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris*, id. ib. 10, 368 (7, 482, bello animos accendit, is more properly *dat.*). That to which one is excited is denoted by *ad*: *ad dominationem accensi sunt*, Sall. Jug. 31, 16; the person against whom one is excited, by *in* or *contra*: *in maritum accendebat*, Tac. A. 1, 53; *quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat*, Sall. J. 64, 4; with *quare* c. subj.: *accendis quare cupiam magis illi proximus esse*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. The historians use this word very often, esp. with abstract subst.: *certamen*, Liv. 35, 10; *discordiam*, id. 2, 29; *spem*, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Verg. A. 5, 183); *dolorem*, id. ib. 15, 1 al. In Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114, *praeclare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint, accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, of talent (syn. with *commoveri*); cf. id. de Or. 2, 47; id. Phil. 3, 7. And so perhaps Sen. Ben. 7, 9: *crystallina . . . quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, significat vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men).

ac-cēseō (ūi), nsum, 2, v. a., to reckon to or among, to add to; as a verb. finit. very rare: *numine sub dominae lateo atque accenseor illi*, i. e. *I am her companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546; and: *accensi*, qui his accensebantur, id est attribuebantur, Non. 520, 7. — But hence in frequent use, **accensus**, a, um, P. a., reckoned among, or subst. **accensus**, i, m. **A.** One who attends another of higher rank, an attendant, follower; hence, a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates (consul, proconsul, praetor, etc.) at Rome or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; an apparitor, attendant, orderly (on account of this office, Varr. 6, § 89 Müll., would derive the word from *accio*), Varr. ap. Non. 59, 2 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; id. Att. 4, 16; Liv. 45, 29, 2; Suet. Caes. 20 al. — The person to whom one is accensus is annexed in *dat.* or *gen.*: *qui tum accensus Neroni fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28; *libertus, accensus Gabinii*, id. Att. 4, 16, 12. The Decurions and Centurions also

had their *accensi* as *aids*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. Cf. on the *accensi*, Necker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 375 sq.—

B. accensi, a kind of reserve troops who followed the army as supernumeraries (= *ascriptici*), or, in later times, *supernumerarii*, to take the place of those who fell in battle. They had no arms, and were only clothed with the military cloak, and hence called *velati*: quia vestiti et inermes sequuntur exercitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 369 Müll.; they used in battle only slings and stones. They were also employed in constructing public roads. Cf. Mommsen, *De gli Accensi Velati*, in *Annali del. Inst.* vol. xxi. (1849), p. 209 sq.; and Necker's Antiq. 3, 2, p. 242 sq.

accensibilis, e, adj., prop. that may be burnt, but in the one place where it occurs, it is act., burning: Non accensistis ad accensibilem ignem, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 18.

1. accensus, a, um, a. Part. of accendo, kindled.—**B. P. a.** of accenseo, reckoned among; v. these words.

2. accensus, ūs, m. [accendo], a kindling or setting on fire: lucernarum, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103 dub. (al. assensu): luminum, Symm. 3, 48; Plin. 37, 7, 29, acc. to Hard.

* **accentiuncula**, ae, dim. f. [accensus], accent, Gell. 13, 6, as a transl. of the Gr. *προσῳδία*.

ac-centor, ōris, m. [ad + cantor], one who sings with another, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 3.

accentus, ūs, m. [accino, the attuning a thing; hence] **I. Lit. A.** In gen., a blast, signal (late Lat.): aeneatorum accentu, Amm. 16, 12, 36: id. 24, 4, 22; acutissimi tibiarum, Solin. 5 fin.—**B.** In gramm., the accentuation of a word, accent, tone (post-Aug.): accentus, quos Graeci *προσῳδίας* vocant (so that it is a lit. transl. of the Gr. word, *πῶς* = ad, and *ῳδή* = cantus), Quint. 1, 5, 22; 12, 10, 33; Diom. p. 425 Putsch.—**II. Fig.** Intensity, violence: hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, per sync. for accipero, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, f. [accipio] (sc. pars), a portion of land granted to an individual by the state, Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goed. al.

acceptabilis, e, adj. [accepto], acceptable, worthy of acceptance (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Or. 7 al.

acceptator, ōris, m. [id.], **I. One who accepts or approves of a thing** (Eccl.).—**II. An avenue, access, passage for admittance of the people**, Inscr. Orell. no. 6589.

acceptilatio, ōnis, also written separately, accepti latio, f. [acceptum fero], a formal discharging from a debt (by the verbal declaration of the debtor: acceptum fero), Gai. 3, 169; id. 170; Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2; 34, 3, 3, § 3; id. Lex. 5, § 3 al.; cf. Rein's Privatrecht, p. 359.

acceptio, ōnis, f. [accipio]. **I. A taking, receiving, or accepting**: neque dedicationem neque donationem sine acceptione intellegi posse, *Cic. Top. 8, 37: frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4.—**B.** In later philos. lang.: the acceptance, i. e. the granting of a proposition, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34 med.—**II. An esteeming, regarding**: of a thing, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 2; of a person: personarum, Vulg. Paral. 2, 19, 7 (transl. of פְּנִינִי מִשְׁנֵי); cf. I. acceptor, no. II. B.

* **acceptito**, āre, doub. freq. v. a. [fr. accepto, and that fr. accipio], to take, receive, accept: stipendium, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 29.

accepto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [accipio], to take, receive, accept: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so Quint. 12, 7, 9; Curt. 4, 6, 5; Dig. 34, 1, 9: jugum, to submit to, Sil. Ital. 7, 41. (But in Plin. 36, 25, 64, the correct read. is coeptare; v. Sillig. a. h. l.).

1. acceptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I. One who receives a thing** (post-class.): donatio, Cod. T. 8, 56, 10.—Hence, absol., a receiver, collector, Inscr. Orell. no. 3199 and 7905.—**II. Fig. A. One who receives a thing as true, grants or approves it**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—**B. One who unjustly regards the person**, Eccl.

2. acceptor, ōris, m., = accipiter, a hawk: exta acceptoris, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 76 P.

* **acceptōrius**, a, um, adj. [acceptor], that is fit or suitable for receiving: modulus, for drawing water, Frontin. de Aq. 34 fin.

* **acceptrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that receives: neque datori neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptum, i, n., v. accipio, II. E.

acceptus, a, um, v. accipio, P. a.

accereso, ēre, v. arcesso init.

* **accessa**, ae, f., in later Lat. = accessus, the flood-tide, lect. dub., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 244 (cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 203).

accessibilis, e, adj. [accedo], accessible (late Lat.), Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessibilitas, ātis, f. [accessibilis], accessibility, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessio, ōnis, f. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approach. **I.** In gen.: quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? why comest thou hither? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86; cf.: quid tibi ad hasce accessio est aedis prope? id. Truc. 2, 2, 3; Cic. Univ. 12: ut magnas accessiones fecerint in operibus expugnandis, sallies, Caes. B. Alex. 22: suo labore sive accessionibus, i. e. by his labor of calling on people, by his visits, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53 fin.—**II.** In part. **A.** In medicine, t. t., the access, attack, or paroxysm of a disease, Cels. 2, 12; 3, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 85, 12; id. N. Q. 6, 18, 6; Suet. Vesp. 23 al.—**B. A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition.** **1.** In abstracto: paucorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 7: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14, 2: fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; 7, 6; 10, 9; id. Rep. 2, 21: odii, Caes. B. Alex. 48: dignitatis, Vell. 2, 130 fin.—**2.** The thing added, the addition, or accession: in concreto: Scaurus accessionem adiunxit aedibus, added a new part, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; so id. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punicus belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendage to the war, Liv. 47, 7; so in Pliny: turbā gemmarum potamus—et aurum jam accessio est, and gold is only accessory, a mere appendage, 33 proem. fin.—**C.** In rhetoric, an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; so id. Fin. 2, 13.—**D.** The addition to every kind of fee or tax (opp. decessio), Cato R. 144: decumae, Cic. Rab. 11; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; ib. 49, § 116 al.

* **accessito**, āre, doub. freq. v. [id.], to approach repeatedly: eodem ex agro, Cat. ap. Gell. 18, 12.

1. accessus, a, um, Part. of accedo.

2. accessus, ūs, m. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approaching, approach (syn. aditus; opp. recessus, discessus). **I. Lit.** accessus nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: (bestiarum) ad res salutare (opp. recessus), id. N. D. 2, 12 fin.: accessus prohibet refugitque viriles, Ov. M. 14, 636: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; of the tide, id. Div. 2, 14 fin.; of a disease, Gell. 4, 2; of soldiers: difficilis, Caes. B. Afr. 5: maritimus, from the sea: pedestris, on the land side, id. B. Alex. 26: loci, to a place, id. B. Hisp. 38.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet. of permission to approach, access, admittance (cf. aditus): dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: negare, id. Her. 10, 64.—**2.** The place by which one approaches, a passage, an entrance (in sing. and plur.), Verg. A. 8, 229; Suet. Caes. 58; Flor. 2, 12, 5; for ships, Liv. 29, 27, 9.—**II. Fig. A.** An approaching, approach: ita pedetemptum cum accessus a se ad causam facti, tum recessus, an approach to the matter, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7.—**B.** An accession, increase: accessu istius splendoris, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7.

Accianus, a, um, v. Attius (Attianus).

accidens, entis, **I. P. a.** fr. accidō.—

II. As subst. n. A. The accidental, non-essential quality of any thing, τὸ συμβεβηκός (opp. substantia, the Greek οὐσία): causa, tempus, locus, occasio . . . rerum sunt accidentia, the accidental or extraneous circumstances, Quint. 5, 10, 23; so 3, 6, 36; 4, 2, 130: ex accidentibus (= epithetis), id. 8, 3, 70; hence, an adjective, Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B. An accident or chance.** **1.** In gen., Dig. 35, 2, 51: per accidens, accidentally, Firm. Math. 5, 4.—**2.** In part., an unfortunate circumstance: accidentia (opp. prospera), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. **accidentia**, ae, f. [accido], that which happens, a casual event, a chance: esse illam naturae accidentiam, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Tert. de Anim. 11 al. **1. ac-cido**, cidi, cisum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to begin to cut or to cut into [cf.: adamo, addubito, etc.]; hence, so to cut a thing that it falls, to fell, to cut (as verb. finit. very rare). **I. Lit.**: accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: accisa ornis ferro, Verg. A. 2, 626; cf.: velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41, 22: accisis crinibus, cut close, Tac. G. 19: ab locustis genus omne acciditur frugum, eaten up, Arnob. 1, 3.—**Poet.**, to use up: fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Verg. A. 7, 125.—**II. Fig.** to impair, weaken: ita proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 29, 12; so, post accisas a Camillo Volscorum res, id. 6, 5, 2; cf. 6, 12, 6.—Hence, **accisus**, a, um, P. a., cut off or down; impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. integrae), troubled, disordered, or unfortunate state of things: res, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; Liv. 3, 10, 8; 8, 11, 12 al.: copiae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31; Liv. 8, 11, 8: robur juventutis, id. 7, 29 fin.: opes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: accisae desolataeque gentes, Sil. 8, 590: reliquiae (hostium), Tac. A. 1, 61.

2. ac-cido, cidi, no sup., 3, v. n. [cado], to fall upon or down upon a thing, to reach it by falling. **I. Lit. A.** In gen. constr. with ad, in, local adverbs, with dat. or absol.: utinam ne accidisset abiegnā ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22 (Trag. p. 281 ed. Vahl, where it is: accēdisset, acc. to the MSS., v. Vahl. N. v.): signa de caelo ad terram, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8; so, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, id. Poen. 2, 38: trabes in humum accidens, Varr. ap. Non. 494 fin.; so, imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 4, 215: rosa in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360: quo Castalia per struces saxae lapsu accidit, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. p. 310 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 5): ut missa tela gravius acciderent, fall upon, hit, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Liv. 2, 50, 7.—**B. Esp.**: a. ad genua or genibus, of a suppliant, to fall at one's knees: me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Com. v. 9 ed. Vahl.); so Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Claud. 10; for which: genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31; also: ad pedes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5, and absol.: quo accidam? quo applicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ed. Vahl, where it is: accēdam).—**C. Transf.**, to strike the senses, to reach a thing by means of the senses; constr. with ad, the dat. or acc.: vox, sermo accidit ad auris (or auribus); also, auris alicuius, the voice, the speech falls upon or reaches the ear: nota vox ad auris accidit, Att. ap. Non. 39, 5: nova res molitur ad auris accidere, Lucr. 2, 1024; and: nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisce, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: auribus, Liv. 24, 46, 5; Quint. 12, 10, 75: auris, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 31; absol., Liv. 10, 5, 2; 27, 15, 16 sq.; Curt. 4, 4, 5 al.; cf. also: clamor accidit ad auris, Liv. 26, 40, 10; and absol.: clamor accidit, id. 4, 33, 9; 40, 32, 2; likewise: nomen famae alicuius accidit ad aliquem, id. 21, 10, 12; v. Fabri ad h. l.—Hence sometimes in Livy: vox or fama accidit (ad auris or ad aliquem), with an acc. c. inf.: ut vox etiam ad hostes accideret captum Cominium esse, Liv. 10, 41, 7: quia repente fama accidit classem Punicam adventare, the report came, id. 27, 29, 7; v. Weissenb. a. h. l. **II. Fig. A.** In gen., to fall out, come to pass, happen, occur: and with dat. pers., to happen to, to befall one. (The distinction between the syn. evenio, accido, and contingo is this: *evenio*, i. e. ex-venio, is used of either fortunate or unfortunate events: *accido*, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence it is used either of an indifferent, or, which is its general use, of an unfortunate occurrence: *contingit*, i. e. con-tango, indicates that an event accords with

one's wishes; and hence is generally used of fortunate events. As Isid. says, Differ. 1: *Contingunt bona: accidunt mala: eveniunt utraque*: res accidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Id acciderat, ut Galli consilium caperent, ib. 3, 2: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55: id. Rosc. Am. 34: contra opinionem accidit, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pejus Sequanis accidit, ib. 1, 31: periculum accidit, ib. 3, 3: detrimentum accidit, ib. 7, 52. Also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Fam. 3, 1; 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Brem. Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—Constr. with *ut* (Zumpt, § 621), sometimes with *quod*: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17; or with *inf.*: nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. Pleonast. in narrations: accidit ut, *it happened, or came to pass, that*: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur, *it happened that, etc.*, Nep. Alc. 3, 2; so Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Att. 1, 5, 4 al.—**B.** In part. **1.** Si quid cui accidat, or si quid humanitus accidat, euphemist. for *to die; if any thing should happen to one* (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuerit humanitus, Ann. v. 128 ed. Vahl.): si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4; Dig. 34, 4, 30 § 2 al. (cf. the Greek *ἐν τῇ πάθῳ*); so, *per apostrophen, sive*—quod heu timeo, sive superstes eris, Ov. Her. 13, 164. (But Cic. Mil. 22, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif.)—**2.** To turn out (this very rare): timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29: si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2.—**3.** In gram., *to belong to*: plurima huic (verbo) accidit (i. e. genus, tempora), Quint. 1, 5, 41 al.

***accio**, ēre, 2, v. a., old form for accio, ire, *to fetch, to bring*: ego illum huc accio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61; dub. (Ritschl and Fleckeisen: oneratum runcinabo).

accinctus, a, um, P. a. of

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., *to gird to or on, to gird round or about* (in prose, first after the Aug. per.; in poetry, a favorite word with Verg.): lateri ense, Verg. A. 11, 489; and *med.*, *to gird one's self*: accingitur ense, id. ib. 7, 640; cf.: quo (ense) fuit accinctus, Ov. M. 6, 551; so, ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to arm, equip, furnish, provide*: facibus pubes accingitur, Verg. A. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence: accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18: ornat Phraaten accingitque (sc. diadematē imposito) paternum ad fastigium, id. ib. 6, 32: accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to endow, provide; in medicine: magicas accingier artes, to have recourse to*, Verg. A. 4, 493.—**B.** In part.: accingere se or accingi, *to enter upon or undertake a thing, girded, i. e. well prepared, to prepare one's self, make one's self ready* (taken from the girding of the flowing robes when in active occupation): constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in, dat.*, or *inf.*: tibi omne est exedendum, accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so id. Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Verg. A. 1, 210: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; in Tac. very often actively, *to make any one ready for something*: turmas peditum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingi ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79: in audaciam, id. ib. 3, 66 al.; with *inf.*: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; so: navare operam, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**b.** Also in the active form, as *v. neutr.*—se accingere: age, anus, accinge ad molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 489, 28 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 235): accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, Verg. A. 2, 235.—Hence, **accinctus**, a, um, P. a., *well girded*. **A.** Lit.: ejus aut familiaris habitus condecorat aut militaris accinctior, Auson. Grat. Act. 27.—**B.** Fig., *ready, strict* (opp. negligens): tam in omnia pariter intentā bonitas et accincta, Plin. Pan. 30 fin.: comitatus, id. ib. 20, 3.

† **ac-cino**, ēre, v. n. [cano], *to sing to any thing, acc. to Diom. p. 425 P.; cf. accano*.

ac-cio, īvi, itum, 4, v. a., *to call or summon, to fetch* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ejus vos tumultu causā accierim, Att. ap. Non. 484, 7 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 199): horrefris accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; 13, 48, 1; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 5 al.—**II.** Fig.: accire mortem, *to kill one's self*, Vell. 2, 38 fin.; Flor. 4, 2, 71: scientiam artemque haruspicum accibam, Tac. H. 2, 3; cf.: accitis quae usquam egregia, id. A. 3, 27; and: patrios mores funditus everti per accitam lasciviam, i. e. *borrowed*, id. ib. 14, 20 (but in Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93, the read. acciret is very doubtful; v. Madv. a. h. 1; Klotz reads faceret; B. and K., crearet.).

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. (*fut. perf.* accipso = accepero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31, or Rib. Trag. Rel. 118) [capio], *to accept*. **I.** In gen., *to take a person or thing to one's self*: leno ad se accipit hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51. **a.** Of things received by the hand, *to take, receive*: cettē manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 1 (Trag. v. 320 ed. Vahl.): ex tua accipi manu pateram, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence, trop. of the word given, the promise, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.); so in the Gr. *πῶτα δόναται καὶ λαβεῖν*; cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Verg. A. 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accipi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5.—**b.** Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23: gremio, Verg. A. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), id. ib. 4, 531.—**c.** In gen., very freq., (*a*) as implying action, *to take, to take possession of, to accept* (Gr. *δέχεσθαι*); (*b*) of something that falls to one's share, *to get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. *λαμβάνειν*).—(*a*) *To take, accept*: hanc epistulam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: persuasit aliis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: condicionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus profectus est, *after he had taken into his possession the arms and hostages*, id. ib. 3, 23: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, id. Timoth. 1, 1; id. Att. 1: accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, Verg. A. 3, 486 al.—Hence *to receive or entertain as guest*: haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Verg. A. 3, 78: Laurentes nymphae, accipite Aenean, id. ib. 8, 71; 155; Ov. M. 8, 655 al.—Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, id. ib. 5, 19; so id. Cist. 1, 1, 12; id. Men. 5, 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32, etc.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; Cic. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 725 al.—Hence also ironically, *to entertain, to treat, deal with*: ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis maeret, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. Perh. also Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipiant decimae, *treat or use me ill, deal harshly with me*; and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Hannibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner, by *deceptum*).—(*b*) *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of*, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009: ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem, *takes or catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 150; Caes. B. G. 1, 48: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accepimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: pecuniam ob rem judicandam, id. Verr. 1, 33: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praeclarum accepimus a majoribus morem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: praecepta, Caes.

B. G. 2, 6: accipi tuas litteras (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me* (allatae sunt ad me), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1 al.: accepta injuria ignorare quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: calamitatem, ib. 1, 31: detrimenta, ib. 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44 al. So often of dignities and offices: provinciam, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22 al.

II. In partic. **A.** *To take a thing by hearing, i. e., 1. To hear, to perceive, to observe, to learn* (cf. opp. *do = I give* in words, i. e. *I say*): hoc simul accipit dictum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 22 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 81): hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 1: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 983 (so id. 6, 164); 1, 270; cf. Verg. A. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; 1, 9, 4; Liv. 1, 7.—Hence very freq. in the hist., *to get or receive intelligence of any thing, to learn*: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accipi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, *as I have learned*, Sall. C. 6, 1, and so al.—**2.** *To comprehend or understand any thing communicated*: haud satis meo corde accipi quereles tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, etc., Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3 al.—**3.** With the accessory idea of judging, *to take a thing thus or thus, to interpret or explain*, usually constr. with *ad* or *in* c. acc.: quibus res sunt minus secundae . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipit, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 6; id. Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, id. And. 2, 2, 30: quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Hence: accipere aliquid omen, or in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to accept the omen* (cf. *δέχεσθαι τὸν οἶκόν*), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; 21, 63 fin.; Tac. H. 1, 62; id. A. 1, 28; 2, 13; Flor. 4, 12, 14 al.—Hence poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—**B.** *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake* (syn. suscipio): accipito hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20 al.—Hence also, **C.** *To bear, endure, suffer* any thing disagreeable or troublesome: hancine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; 5, 1, 59; id. Eun. 4, 6, 24; id. Ad. 2, 1, 53; id. Ph. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: calamitatem, id. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, id. ib. 1, 11 al.—**D.** *To accept a thing, to be satisfied with, to approve*: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta; Pam.: Accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accipit condicionem, dein quaestum accipit, id. ib. 1, 1, 52: visa ista . . . accipio iisque interdum etiam assentior, nec percipio tamen, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Rideamus et ipse Messius: "accipio." *I allow it, Exactly so*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—**E.** In mercant. lang., t. t., *to receive or collect a sum*: pro quo (frumento) cum a Varinio praetore pecuniam accepisset, Cic. Fl. 45; hence subst.: **acceptum**, i. n., *the receipt*, and in account-books *the credit side*: in acceptum referre alicui, *to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 57; id. Rosc. Com. 2; id. Phil. 2, 16; id. Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234 (opp. datum or expensum).—Hence also trop., *to owe or be indebted to one, in a good or a bad sense*: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala, quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe*, id. ib. 22; Caes. B. G. 8, 58; id. B. C. 3, 57: Acceptum

refero versibus, esse nocens, Ov. Trist. 2, 10.—**F.** In the gramm., to take a word or phrase thus or thus, to explain a word in any manner: adversus interdu promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207 P. al.—(Syn. nanciscor and adipiscor: he to whom something is given, *accipit*; he who gets by a fortunate occurrence, *nanciscitur*; he who obtains it by exertion, *adipiscitur*. "Sumimus ipsi: accipimus ab alio," Vel. Long. p. 2245 P.—"Inter tenere, sumere et accipere hoc interest, quod tenemus quae sunt in nostra potestate: sumimus posita: accipimus data," Isid. Diff. 1).—Hence, **acceptus**, a, um, P. a., welcome, agreeable, acceptable (syn. gratus. *Acceptus* is related to *gratus*, as the effect to the cause; he who is *gratus*, i. e. dear, is on that account *acceptus*, welcome, acceptable; hence the usual position: *gratus atque acceptus*).—First, of persons: essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 56: plebi acceptus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; acceptus erat in oculis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5.—Of things: dis et hominibus est acceptum quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: quorum mihi dona accepta et grata habeo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: rem populo Romano gratam acceptamque, Cic. Phil. 13, 50: tempore accepto exaudivi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 2.—**Comp.** Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Rep. 6, 13; Tac. A. 6, 45 al.—**Sup.**, see above.—**Adv.** *accepte* does not occur.

accipenser, v. acipenser.

accipiter, tris (earlier also *tēris*, Prisc. p. 695 P.), m. (f. Lucr. 4, 1006) [com. deriv. from accipio; see 2. acceptor; but cf. ἀκίπτερος, swift-winged], a general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 107; Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50 al.—**B.** In partic. 1. *The common hawk*, Falco Palumbarius, Linn.; Hor. C. 1, 37, 17 sq.; Ov. M. 5, 605 sq.; Col. 8, 4, 6; 3, 8, 4 al.: sacer, because auguries were taken from it, Verg. A. 11, 721 (cf. Hom. Od. 15, 525 sq.).—2. *The sparrowhawk*, Falco Nisus, Linn., used in fowling; Mart. 14, 216.—**II.** Transf., of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

* **accipitrina**, ae, f. [accipiter], hawkweed, hieracium, Linn.; App. Herb. 30.

* **accipitro**, āre, 1, v. a. [id.], used by Laevius for lacerare, to tear, to lacerate, ap. Gell. 19, 7, 11.

accisus, a, um, P. a. of accido.

accitio, ōnis, f. [accio], a calling or summoning (late Lat.), Arn. 4, p. 134.

1. **accitus**, a, um, Part. of accio.

2. **accitus**, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [accio], a summoning to a place, a summons, a call: magistratus accitu istius evocatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: accitu cari genitoris, Verg. A. 1, 677.

Accius, ii, m., v. Attius.

acclamatio (adc.), ōnis, f. [acclamo], a calling to, an exclamation, shout. 1. In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: the calling of the shepherd, Col. 7, 3, 26; so in plur., id. 6, 2, 14.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A cry of disapprobation (so esp. in the time of the republic): ei contigit non modo ut adclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impederetur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2, § 1, 2; quanto jam levior est adclamatio? Rabir. 18; id. de Or. 2, 83, 339 etc.; Suet. Dom. 23 al.—**B.** On the contrary, esp. later: a shout of approbation (e. g. on the appearance of a person honored by the people), a huzza: adclamaciones multitudinis assentione immoda pudorem operantis, Liv. 31, 15, 2; so Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58; id. Oth. 6 (made by the voice; while plausus is made with the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3).—**C.** Rhetor. a figure of speech=exclamation, ἐκφώνημα, exclamation, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

(**acclamito**, āre, a false read. in Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3, for occlamatat.)

ac-clāmo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to raise a cry at, to shout at, to exclaim (in a

friendly or hostile manner), with and without the *dat.*; also with the *acc.* of the thing called. 1. To shout at in a hostile sense, to disapprove or blame by shouting (so partic. in the time of the republic): non metuo, ne mihi adclametis, cry out against, Cic. Brut. 73, 256; cf. id. Muren. 8; id. Piso, 65; id. Verr. 2, 48; id. Caecin. 28; so Sen. Ep. 47, 11; Suet. Galb. 20 al.: hostis omnibus, qui adclamassent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so Vell. 2, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 70 al.—**II.** After the Aug. period, to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries, to applaud, huzza: populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; Suet. Claud. 7; 27; id. Dom. 13 al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem liberatoremque adclamantibus, they applaud him with loud acclamations as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. 34, 50 fin.; so Tac. A. 1, 44 al.—**Impers.**: ei adclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 18.

* **ac-clāro** (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make clear or evident, to show or make known; in the lang. of the augurs: uti tu signa nobis certa adclarrassis (i. e. adclarraveris), Liv. 1, 18 fin.

acclinis, e, adj. (also adc-) [ad-CLINO], leaning on or against something, inclined to or toward (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *dat.* 1. Lit.: corpusque levabat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg. A. 10, 834; so Ov. M. 15, 737; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 36 al.—In prose, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; Just. 28, 4: crates inter se acclines, Col. 12, 15, 1.—**B.** Esp. of localities, Amm. 14, 8; 29, 5.—**II.** Trop., inclined to, disposed to (= inclinatus, propensus): acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lean on or against something (not before the Aug. period; mostly poet.). 1. Lit.: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: latus leoni, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 51.—Most freq. in part. pass.: acclinatus: colla acclinata, Ov. M. 10, 268; cf.: terrae acclinatus, id. ib. 14, 666: castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3, 6: maria terris, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48, 9.

ac-clivis, e, also (but much less freq.) **-vus**, a, um, adj. [ad + clivus], up hill, mounting upwards, ascending, steep: stadium, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 al.: acclivus, Ov. M. 2, 19.

acclivitas, ātis, f. [acclivis], an ascending direction, an acclivity, ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; so Col. 2, 4, 10.—**Concr.** of the rising place itself, Amm. 14, 2, 13.

acclivus, a, um, v. acclivis.

Acco, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Senones, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; 44 al.

ac-cognosco, ōre, 3, v. a., to know or recognize perfectly, Petr. Fragn. 69 Burm.; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 6; adv. Marc. 4, 20 al.

accōla, ae, c. [accolo], a dweller by or near a place, a neighbor (incola, one who dwells in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.: accolae Cereris, i. e. dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111.—In Tacitus, adj., of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, the neighboring rivers, A. 1, 79. (The Vulg. uses this word in the sense of incola: accola in terra, Psa. 104, 23; Act. 7, 6: terrae, Lev. 18, 27.)

ac-cōlo (adc.), cōlui, cultum, 3, v. a., to dwell by or near, constr. with *acc.* or *absol.* (a) With *acc.*: Histum fluvium, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 14): arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14 (ib. p. 202): illum locum, *Cic. Rep. 6, 18 fin.: viam, Liv. 28, 13, 4: Macedoniam, id. 39, 46, 7: Pontum, Tac. H. 3, 47: Nilum, Verg. G. 4, 288; cf.: Rhenum, Tac. H. 1, 51: nives Haemi, Ov. F. 1, 390: Capitoli saxum, Verg. A. 9, 448 al.; hence, *pass.*: fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 30, § 9.—(β) *Absol.*: vicine Apollo, qui aedibus Propinquus nostris adcolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4 (the *dat.* aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to adcolis, as Prisc. p. 1203 P. seems to have construed).—**Poet.**: accolere vitem, to be

a cultivating neighbor of it, Cat. 62, 55 dub. (Müller reads colere.)

accommodāte, adv., v. accommodo, P. a. fin.

accommodatio, ōnis, f. [accommodo], the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another. 1. In gen.: a. verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9.—**II.** Esp., the adapting of one's feeling or will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189.

accommodatus, a, um, P. a. of **ac-commōdo**, āvi, ātum (better, adc.), 1, v. a., to fit or adapt one thing to another, to lay, put, or hang on (in good prose, esp. in Cic., very freq.), constr. with *ad*, *dat.*, or *absol.* 1. Lit.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: clupeum ad dorsum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93: gladium dextrae, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; so, hastam dextrae, Sil. 5, 146: calauticam capiti, Cic. Fragn. Or. in Clod. 5; so, lateri ensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; *absol.*: insignia, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5.—**B.** In gen., to prepare for any use: Arabus lapis dentifriciis accommodatur crematus, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.

II. Trop., to adjust or adapt to, to accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7; so id. Att. 10, 7; 12, 32; id. Leg. 3, 2 al.—Hence, with se, to adapt one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., to conform to, to comply with: omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, Cic. Or. 8, 24: alicui de aliqua re, to be compliant to one in any thing: peto a te... ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2.—**B.** In gen., to bring a person or thing to something, to apply: testes ad crimen, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: curam pratis, etc., to apply, Quint. 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15; cf. 1, 8, 19: verba alicui (equiv. to dare), id. 6, 1, 27; cf. 11, 1, 39 al.: intentionem his, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 2 al.—Hence, with se (in a more general sense than above), to apply or devote one's self to, to undertake: se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas, Cic. Off. 1, 21; of property, to lend it to one for use: si quid istes uorum aedilibus accommodavit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57.—Hence, **accommodatus**, a, um, P. a., fitted or adapted to, suitable, conformable, or appropriate (only in prose; in poetry, *accommodus* is used), with *ad* or *dat.*: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse accommodata, conformable to my interest, id. Fam. 3, 3.—**Comp.**: oratio contentibus concitatis accommodator, id. Clu. 1; so Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nobis accommodator, Quint. 4, 1, 5; Suet. Ner. 8.—**Sup.**: exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum, Cic. Fragn. Corn. 7; so Plin. 13, 3, 6, § 26; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 63 al.—**Adv.**: **accommodate**, fitly, suitably, agreeably: dicere quam maxime adc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—**Comp.**, id. Or. 33, 117.—**Sup.**, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24.

ac-commōdus (adc.), a, um, adj., fit, suitable (vox Verg. and poet. for *accommodatus*); with *dat.*: valles adcommoda fraudi, Verg. A. 11, 522; so, membra bellis, Stat. S. 4, 4, 65: nox fraudi, id. Theb. 10, 192.—Also in late prose, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 41; Pall. Jul. 8, 2; Veg. 4, 2, 12 al.—**Comp.**, *sup.*, and *adv.* not found.

* **ac-congēro** (adc.), essi, estum, 3, v. a., to bear or bring to: ego huic dōna adcongressi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corporo (adc.), āre, v. a. [ad + corpus], aliquid alicui, to incorporate, to fit or join to (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 8, 11; Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo (adc.), dīdi, dītum, 3, v. a. (pres. sub. adcredās, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4), to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally (rare). (a) With *dat.*: quisnam istuc adcredit tibi? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37: neque mi posthac quidquam adcreduas, id. ib. 5, 2, 4; so, tibi nos, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25.—(β) *Aliquid*: facile hoc, Lucr. 3, 856.

ACCU

* **ac-cũbũo** (better, accubio, Lachm.

ac-cumŭlo (adc.), āvi, ātum, ī, v. a. [cumulus], to add to a heap, to heap up, accumulate, to augment by heaping up (mostly poetical). **1.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ventorum flatu congeriem arenae accumulantium, Plin. 4, 1, 2: confertos acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6. 1263.—*Absol.*,

accursus (acc.), ūs, *m.* [accuro], *a running or coming to*: Remi, Ov. F. 2, 3, 72: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: subitus militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: tot provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894.

* **accusabilis**, e, *adj.* [accuso], *blame-worthy, reprehensible*: turpitudine, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75.

accusatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *complaint, accusation, indictment*. **I.** In abstr.: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14: comparare et constituere accusationem, to bring in, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, id. ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: facitare, to pursue or urge, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, to desist from, give up, id. Fragm. Corn. ap. Ascon.; later, demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, to answer, Cic. Clu. 3. **II.** In concr., the bill of indictment, the action or suit: in accusationis septem libris, i. e. in the Orations against Verres, Cic. Or. 29, 103; so Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

accusativus, a, um [id.], *prop.* belonging to an accusation, hence, in gramm. with or without casus, the accusative case, as if the defendant in a suit, Varr. L. L. 8, § 67 Müll. (in the prec. §: casus accusandi); Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers.—Hence, praepositiones accusativae, i. e. those joined with the accusative, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 28 al.

accusator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *orig. one who calls another to account*; hence, transferred to public life, an accuser, a plaintiff, esp. in a state-offence (while petitor signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet accusator is often used for every kind of accuser, and then includes the petitor, v. accuso no. II. A.). **I.** In gen. (very freq.): accusatorum pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 110: possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere? id. Quint. 13 fin.; cf. Quint. 6, 1, 36: accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: acres atque acerbi, id. Brut. 36: vehementes et molestus, id. ib. 34 fin.: graves, voluntarii, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29 al.: eundem accusatorem capitis sui ac iudicem esse, Liv. 8, 32; 9: ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: graviter eos accusat quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5: accusatores tui, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; 25, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., in silv. age, an informer, a denouncer (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so Juv. 1, 161.

accusatorie, adv., v. accusatorius.
accusatorius, a, um, *adj.* [accusator], *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic. Mur. 5: jus et mos, id. Flacc. 6, 14: artificium, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: animus, id. Clu. 4, 11: vox, Liv. 45, 10: spiritus, id. 2, 61: vita, Quint. 12, 7, 3: libelli, Dig. 48, 5, 17, § 1 al.—**Adv.**: **accusatorie**, in the manner of an accuser, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 3, 70, § 164; Liv. 40, 12, 6.

accusatrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she who makes accusation against any one, a female accuser* (v. accuso no. I.): tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10; so Plin. Ep. 10, 67; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.

* **accusito**, are, *v. freq.* [accuso], *to accuse*: nil erit quod deorum ullum accusites, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23.

ac-cūso (also with ss; cf. Cassiod. 2283 P.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [fr. causa; cf. cludo with claudo], *orig.* = ad causam provocare, to call one to account, to make complaint against, to reproach, blame. **I.** In gen., of persons; si id non me accusas, tu ipse oburgandus es; if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accūsas? id. As. 1, 3, 21: meretricem hanc primum audeundam censo, oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94 sq.: ambo accusandi, you both deserve reproach, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: cotidie accusabam, I daily took him to task, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: me accūsas cum hunc casum tam graviter feram, Cic. Att. 3, 13; id. Fam. 1, 1 Manut.: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2: ut me accusare de epistularum negligentia possis, that you may blame me for my tardiness in writing, id. Att. 1, 6.—Also metaph. of things, to blame, find fault with: alicujus desperationem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de

Or. 1, 58 (cf. incusare, Tac. H. 4, 42); hence also: culpam alicujus, to lay the fault on one, Cic. Planc. 4, 9; cf. id. Sest. 38, 80; id. Lig. 1, 2; id. Cael. 12, 29.—Hence,

II. Esp. **A.** Transferred to civil life, to call one to account publicly (ad causam publicam, or publice dicendam provocare), to accuse, to inform against, arraign, indict (while incusare means to involve or entangle one in a cause); t. t. in Roman judicial lang.; constr. with *aliquem alicujus rei* (like κατηγορεῖν, cf. Prisc. 1187 P.): accusant il, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: numquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Cael. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, that no one should be called to account for previous offences, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Milt. 1, 7. Other rarer constructions are: *aliquem aliquid* (only with id., illud, quod), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: aliquo crimine, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; Nep. Milt. 8; id. Lys. 3, 4; id. Ep. 1 al.: de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 41, 114; cf. de veneficiis, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: inter sicarios, id. ib. 32; cf. Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 165 sq.; 169, note 4.—The punishment that is implied in the accusation is put in gen.: capitis, to accuse one of a capital crime, Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 447.—**B.** Casus accusandi, the fourth case in grammar, the accusative case, Var. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; v. accusativus.

Acē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀκη, a town in Galilee, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acre, Nep. Dat. 5; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.

† **acēdiōr**, āri, *1. v. dep.* [ἀκνδία], *to be morose, peevish*, Vulg. Sir. 6, 26; 22, 6.

† **acētētus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκνττος, without points or spots: calix, Fronto de fer. Als. 3.—**Subst.**: **acētēta**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀκνττητα, used of crystals, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

ācēo, ui, *2. v. n.* [v. 2. acer], *to be sour*. **I.** Lit. (of wine): vinum, quod neque acet neque muceat, Cato R. 148.—**II.** Fig., to be disagreeable (late Lat.): mentio pectori acet, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 a med.

† **acēphālus**, i, *adj.*, = ἀκνφαλος. **I.** Without head, without chief or leader.—**Subst.**: **Acēphāli**, a sect of heretics, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 66; cf. 5, 39, 39 sq.—**II.** In prosody, of a hexameter which begins with a short syllable (e. g. ἐπειδὴ), Vel. Long. p. 2219 P.

1. acer, ēris, *n.* [kindred with Germ. Ahorn] (*f.* Serv. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.), the maple-tree, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66 sq.—**II.** Transf., the wood of the maple-tree, maple-wood, used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing-tablets, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. acer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; *acrus*, a, um, Pall.; Veg.; cf. Charis. 63 and 93 P.) [cf. ἀκίς, ἀκόν, ἀκμή, ἀκρος, ἀκός, δέξω; Sanscr. ācan = dart, ācus = swift; Germ. Ecke; Engl. edge, to egg; and with change of quantity, ācus, ācuo, āceo, ācies, ācerbus], sharp, pointed, piercing, and the like. **I.** Prop., of the senses and things affecting them, sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing: praestans valetudine, viribus, formā, acerrimis integerimisque sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. So, **a.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videntis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27: splendor, Lucr. 4, 304: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, al.—**b.** Of the hearing: voce increpet acri? Lucr. 3, 953: aurium mensura, quod est acrius iudicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Verg. G. 4, 409: acri tibiā, Hor. C. 1, 12, 1.—**c.** Of smell, Lucr. 4, 122: extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1216: unguentis minus diu delectetur summa et acerrima suavitatis conditis, quam his moderatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40.—**d.** Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. ap. Non. 201, 13: acres humores, sharp juices, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: lactuca innatat acri stomacho, an acid stomach, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibis acres acutisque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 al.—**e.** Of sensation in its widest extent: aesta-

tem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, sharp, severe, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 ed. Vahl.—cf. Lucr. 3, 20; 4, 261); and so Hor.: solvitur acris hiems, C. I. 4, 1.

B. Of the internal states of the human system, violent, sharp, severe, gnawing: fames, Naev. ap. Prisc. l. l. (B. Punic. p. 18 ed. Vahl.): somnus, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Ann. v. 369): morbus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119: dolor, Lucr. 6, 650: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.

II. Of the states of mind: violent, vehement, passionate, consuming: mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22: acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400; cf. 3, 312; 6, 754 (on the contrary, 5, 1194: iras acerbis): acres curae, Lucr. 3, 463, and Var. ap. Non. 241: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Verg. A. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211; Verg. A. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5 al. (Among unpleasant sensations, acer designates a piercing, wounding by sharpness; but acerbis the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive.)—**B.** Applied to the intellectual qualities, subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd: acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri iudicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: memoria, strong, retentive, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5; cf. id. Sest. 20 al.—**C.** Applied to moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense, active, ardent, eager, spirited, brave, zealous: milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, an ardent patriot, id. Fam. 10, 28: defensor, id. ib. 1, 1: studio acriore esse, id. de Or. 1, 21: jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Verg. G. 2, 405 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, violent, hasty, hot, passionate, fierce, severe (very freq.): uxor acerrima, enraged, angry, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi Nep. Eum. 11, 1. Also, of animals, Lucr. 4, 421; 5, 860; Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1.

D. Of abstract things (mostly poet.). Ter. Ph. 2, 32: egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: poenas, id. 6, 72: impetus, ib. 128; 392: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acrius supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1; in Quint.: acres syllabae, which proceed from short to long, 9, 4.—Acer is constr. with *abl.*, and also (esp. in the hist. of the silv. age) with *gen.*, Vell. 1, 13; Tac. H. 2, 5 al.; cf. Ramsh. § 107, 6 note. With *in*, Cic. Fam. 8, 15; with *inf.*, Sil. 3, 338.—**Adv.**: **acriter**, sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, zealously, etc., in all the signif. of the *adj.*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; id. Ps. 1, 3, 39; Lucr. 6, 783; Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 al.—**Comp.**, Lucr. 3, 54; 5, 1147; Hor. S. 2, 3, 92; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 3.—**Sup.**, Cic. Fl. 11; id. Fam. 10, 28; 15, 4.—Also, **acre**, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 132, 25; App. M. 10, 32; and perh. Pers. 4, 34.

1. acēratūs, a, um, *adj.* [acus, ēris], mingled with chaff: lutum, Fest. p. 20, and 187 Müll.; cf. Non. 445, 14.

2. † acēratūs, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκνρατος, without horns: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 15, § 46 dub. (acc. to others, ācēratāe = ἀκνρατοι, complete).

acērbē, adv., v. acerbis fin.

acērbitas, ātis, *f.* [acerbis], sharpness, sourness, harshness, the harsh taste of fruits. **I.** Prop.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisse, Cic. Planc. 38, 92.—Hence, **II.** Fig., sharpness. **A.** Of moral qualities, harshness, severity, rigor, moroseness (opp. comitas, lenitas, and the like): severitatem probō, acerbitem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Caes. 12; id. Ner. 44; cf. Brem. Nep. Dion. 6, 5.—Also satirical severity: acerbitas et abunde salis; Quint. 10, 1, 94; cf. ib. 96, 117.—Also violence, anger: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25; id. Lael. 23, 87.—And hatred: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30.—**B.** Of one's lot or fortune, grief, sorrow, pain, anguish, affliction, and the like: acerbitas summi luctūs, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatuque perferre,

id. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 38; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6 al.

* **acerbitudo**, īnis, *f.* [id.], = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

acerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (vox Vergil.). **I.** To make harsh or bitter, to embitter; lit. and trop. (very rare): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655. — Hence in an extended sense, **II.** To augment or aggravate any thing disagreeable (cf. acuo): formidine crimen acerbatur, Verg. A. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

acerbus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. 2. acer, like superbus fr. super, yet the short ā should be noticed], harsh to the taste, of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. suavis, Lucr. 4, 661 sq.).

I. Prop.: Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny, Lucr. 2, 472; and esp. of unripe fruit, sharp, sour, harsh, and the like: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc., Plin. 15, 27, 32; and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a syn. for crudus, immaturus, unripe, crude, lit. and trop.: nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbam sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; so Ov. Am. 2, 14, 24; and trop.: impolita res et acerbae si erunt reliquiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; cf. Gell. 13, 2. — Hence: virgo acerba, not yet marriageable, Varr. ap. Non. 247, 15; and esp. poet. (opp. to virgo matura, v. maturus): funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. θύνατος ἄσπος (Eur. Orest. 1030), Auct. Or. pro Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbos, premature, Ov. F. 4, 647. — **B.** Transf. (a) to sounds, harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47; (β) to feeling, sharp, keen: frigus, bitter, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.

II. Fig. **A.** Of men: Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno, id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. acriculus: acerbissimi feneratorum, id. Att. 6, 1; so of adversaries or enemies, violent, furious, bitter, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 fin.; so id. Fam. 3, 8: acerbos odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85 K. & H.: quid messes uris acerba tuas? Tib. 1, 2, 98 al. — **B.** Of things, harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad (very often, esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas! Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, id. ib. 4, 1: acerbissima memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbissima morte affectus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 al. — Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), a bitter, painful death, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus filiae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, afflicting, painful, unwelcome. — In the neutr. subst.: **acerebum**, i, calamity, misfortune, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Verg. A. 12, 500 — acerbam, *n. plur. adv.* acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta et al.), several times imitated by Verg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; id. G. 3, 149. — **Adv.** **acerbe**, harshly, sharply, severely, etc., in the trop. signif. of the *adj.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5; id. N. D. 2, 33; id. Planc. 1: idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 3, 50, 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87 al. — **Comp.**, Cic. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25. — **Sup.**, Cic. Att. 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also Cic. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, acerbissime for acerrime is defended against Lambinus and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217; so B. & K.

acernus, a, um, *adj.* [L. ācer], of maple (late Lat.): cancelli, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 745, note 513: pocula, Ven. Ep. 1 ad Greg. Pap.; cf. acernus.

acernia, ae, *f.*, an unknown fish, Casiod. Var. 2, 4.

acernus, a, um, *adj.* [L. ācer], made of

maple: equus trabibus contextus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112; 9, 87: solio, ib. 8, 178: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; cf. Mart. 14, 90: mensae, Ov. Met. 12, 254 al.

acērosus, a, um, *adj.* [ācus, ēris], full of chaff: far, mixed with chaff, Gr. ἀνθρώπος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: caenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 187 Müll.

ācerā, ae, *f.* [etym. unc., perh. from ācer = maple], a casket in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices, esp. in burning the dead, an incense-box: ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena veneratur larem, Verg. A. 5, 745; cf. plena turis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 2; tacita libabit acerrā, Pers. 2, 5; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; id. Pont. 4, 8, 39; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 2270, p. 391 al. Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 18 Müll., who gives another signif.: "ACERRA, ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat."

Acerrae, ārum, *f.* **I.** A town in the interior of Campania, N.E. of Naples, now Acerra, exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanus, on which it is situated; hence in Verg.: vacuis Clanus non aequus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 538. — **Deriv.** **B. Acerrani**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of A., Liv. 27, 3, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9; § 63. — **II.** A town in Umbria, called, for the sake of distinction, Acerrae Vatriae, now Gerrha, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

† **ācersēcōmēs**, ae, *m.*, = ἀκερσεκόμης, with unshorn hair; in Juv., a young man, a youth, 8, 128.

† **ācerūs**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄκρος, without wax: mel acerum, which flows spontaneously from the comb, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 lec. dub.

* **ācervālis**, e, *adj.* [acervus], that is heaped up, used by Cic. in dialect. lang. for the Gr. σωπεύς, a sophism by accumulation, Div. 2, 4, 11.

ācervatim, adv. [id.], by heaping up or accumulation, by or in heaps. **I.** Prop.: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acervatim poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; so Col. 9, 13, 4; acervatim se de vallo praecipitaverunt, Caes. B. A. 31: cadere, Vulg. Sap. 18, 23; cf. pulmentis acervatim, panibus aggeratim, poculis agminatim ingestis, App. M. 4, p. 146 Elm. — **II.** Fig.: i. q. summatis, crowded together, briefly, summarily: acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together many thoughts in one period, id. Or. 25, 85; so Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69: hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis gentibus, mox acervatim, Flor. 1, 17, 1.

* **ācervatīo**, ōnis, *f.* [acervo], a heaping up, accumulation: saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

ācervo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [acervus], to form a heap, to heap or pile up, to amass (rare, not in Cic.; per. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop.: jam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promiscue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3: aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216: panicum praedensis acervatur grans, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, they gather or collect together, id. 32, 9, 31. — **II.** Trop., to accumulate, to multiply: leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47; Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21; 36, 15, 24, § 101 al.

acervus, i, m. [v. 2. acer], a multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in a heap.

I. Prop. **A.** A heap considered as a body: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Att. ap. Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Verg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24. — **B.** A heap considered as a multitude (cf. Germ. *Haufen* and Eng. *colloq. heap*): aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., a multitude: facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 27: praeceptorum, Ov.

Rem. Am. 424 al. — **B.** Esp., in dialectics, i. e., a sophism formed by accumulation; Gr. σωπεύς, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47; cf. acervalis.

ācesco, acui, 3, *v. inch.* [aceo], to become sour, to turn sour: quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13; id. 11, 16, 15, § 45; 11, 35, 41; Dig. 18, 1, 9, § 2 al.

Acēsīnēs, ae, *m.*, = Ἀκεσίνης, a river in India, which falls into the Indus, now the Chenaub, Curt. 9, 3, 20; Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23 al.

Acēsīnus, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to the river Acesinus in the Tauric Peninsula (Crimea): agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

† **ācesis**, is, *f.*, = ἄκεσις, a sort of borax, used in medicine, Plin. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Acēsta, ae, also **Acēstē**, es, *f.*, = Ἀκεστα and Ἀκεστή, a town in the N.W. part of Sicily, near the coast; earlier Eggesta, later Segesta, near the modern Alcamo, Verg. A. 5, 718; 9, 218; cf. Serv. ad V. 1, 550, and Heyne Excurs. I. ad Aen. V. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Acēstenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of A., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83. — **B. Acēstaei**, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Acēstēs, ae, *m.*, a mythical king of Sicily, Verg. A. 5, 757; Ov. M. 14, 83.

acētābulum, i, n. [acetum], orig., a vessel for vinegar, Isid. 20 Orig. 4, 12; but in gen., **I.** Any cup-shaped vessel, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Vulg. Ex. 25, 29: acetabula argentea, id. Num. 7, 84; as a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, Cato R. R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, the cup or goblet with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7. — **II.** In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179. — **III.** In zoology, the suckers or cavities in the arms of polypi, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 30, 48. — **IV.** In botany, the cup of flowers, id. 18, 26, 65, § 245.

acētāria, ōrum, *n.* [id.], sc. olera, that which is prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 58; 20, 20, 81, § 212.

acētasco, tāvi, 3, = acesco [id.], to become sour, App. Herb. 3.

† **aceto**, āre, 1, *v. a.*, old form for agito, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. the letter C.

acētum, i, n. [orig. P. a. fr. aceo, become sour, hence sc. vinum], sour wine, wine-vinegar, or simply vinegar (acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 66 Müll., only in the sing.).

I. Lit.: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32; Verg. M. 113: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: vetus, i.e. spoiled, id. ib. 2, 2, 62; Liv. 21, 37; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 21; Vulg. Joan. 19, 29 al.: mulsum aceti, vinegar-mead, v. mulsum. — **II.** Trop., of acuteness of mind, sense, wit, shrewdness, sagacity (like sal, sales, wit, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. sal, salt): Ps. Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? Char. Atque acidissumi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86 al.

Āchaemēnēs, is, *m.*, = Ἀχαμένης, the ancestor of the old Persian kings, grandfather of Cyrus: dives Achaemenes, poet. for great or Asiatic wealth in gen., Hor. C. 2, 12, 21.

Āchaemēnides (Ache), is, *m.*, a companion of Ulysses, Verg. A. 3, 614; Ov. M. 14, 161.

† **āchaemēnis**, īdis, *f.*, = Ἀχαμενίς, an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 26, 4, 9; App. Herb. 56.

Āchaemēnīus, a, um, *adj.* [Achae-menes q. v.], Persian: urbes, Ov. M. 4, 212: costum, Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.

Āchaetus, i, m., a river of Sicily, Sil. 14, 268.

I. Achaeus, i, m. **I.** Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei. — **II.** A king of Lydia, Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Achaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀχαιός. **I.** Belonging to Achaia; subst., an Achaean: Achaeis in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13. — **B.** In gen., Grecian; subst., a Greek (v. Achaia, II.), Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; Plin. 4, 7, 14. — **II.** An inhabitant of a Greek colony on the Black Sea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27. — **III.** Portus Achaeorum, the har-

bor before Troy, where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

Achaia or (in poets) **Achaia** (quadrisyl.), ae, f. [Ἀχαια]. **I.** The province of Achaia, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Aegialea (maritime country), Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **B.** In gen. (cf. the Homeric Ἀχαιοί), for Greece, opposite to Troja: et quot Troja tulit, vetus et quot Achaia formas, Prop. 2, 21, 53; cf. Ov. M. 8, 268; id. Her. 17, 209 al.—**II.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, Greece proper became a Rom. prov. under the name of Achaia.—Hence, **Achaia**, ādis, adj., An Achaean or Greek woman, Ov. H. 3, 71.—**Achaicus**, a, um, adj., Achaean, Grecian. **I.** Poet., opp. to Trojan: manus, Verg. A. 5, 623; Ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 35.—**II.** Belonging to the Roman province Achaia: homines, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; negotium, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2; concilium, Liv. 43, 17, 4.—Hence L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of Achaicus. Vell. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 24; and so as surname of one of his descendants: Mummius Achaicus, Suet. Galb. 3.—**Achais**, ādis, adj., f. **I.** Achaean, Grecian: urbes, Ov. M. 5, 306.—**II.** Subst., = Achaia, Achaia, Greece, Ov. M. 5, 577; 7, 504.—**Achaeus**, a, um, adj.: Achaean, Grecian (poet. for Achaicus and Achaeus): castra, Verg. A. 2, 462; so Sil. 14, 5; 15, 306.

achantum, i, n., a kind of frankincense, Veg. 1, 20.

achanum, i, n. [ἀχανύς, mute, stupid, Gesner], a disease of animals, Veg. 3, 2.

Acharnae, ārum, f., a demus or borough of Attica, Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Acharnānus**, a, um, of Acharnae, Nep. Them. 1.

acharnē, ēs, f., a sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53; § 145. (Al. acarne.)

Acharrae, ārum, f., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 13.

1. † **achates**, ae, m. and f., = ὁ ἀχάτης, the agate, so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, Plin. 37, 10, 55; Sil. 14, 228.

2. **Achates**, ae, m., a river in the southern part of Sicily, between Thermae and Selinus, now unknown, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.

3. **Achates**, ae, m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 120; 174; Ov. Fast. 3, 603 al.

Achelōias, ādis, patron. f. [Achelous], daughter of Achelous; hence (plur.), the Sirens, Ov. M. 14, 87; Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34; cf. the follg. art.

Achelōis, ādis, patron. f. [id.], daughter of Achelous; hence (plur.), the Sirens, Ov. M. 5, 552.

Achelōius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the river Achelous, Verg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265; Callirrhoe, daughter of Achelous, id. M. 9, 413.—**II.** Aetolian: heros, i. e. Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, Stat. Th. 2, 142.

Achelōus, i, m., Ἀχελῷος. **I.** A celebrated river of Middle Greece, which, rising in Pindus, separates Aetolia from Acarnania, and empties into the Ionian Sea, now the Aspropotamo; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2 al.—Hence, **II.** The river-god Achelous, Ov. M. 8, 549 sq.; 10, 8 sq.; Prop. 2, 34, 33 al.

Achemenides, is, v. Achaem.

Acherini, ōrum, m., an unknown people in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Acheron, ntis (collat. form Acheros, Liv. 8, 24, 11; the form Acheruns, untis, see below), m., = Ἀχέρων (interpr. ὁ ἄχαρ πῶν, the stream of woe). **I.** A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf, now Siki, Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** A fabulous river in the Lower World: illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 17: via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295 al.—Hence, **B.** The Lower World itself: Acherontem obibo, ubi mor-

tis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 ed. Vahl.): flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Verg. A. 7, 312; perripit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36. In prose: ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte, si possent, cuperent redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—Hence, **Acherontēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Acheron, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Acherontia, ae, f., a small town of Apulia, near the frontiers of Lucania, situated on a hill, now Acerenza: celsa, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14.

Acheronticus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Acheron or the Lower World: stagna, Prud. Cath. 5, 127: libri, sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages, prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 87; cf. Serv. ad Aen. 8, 393; and Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 77.

Acheros, v. Acheron init.

Acheruns, untis, m. [v. Acheron] (f., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. frondes for frondes, acc. Gr. Acherunta, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 251); a form much used by ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **I.** For Acheron no. II. B.: adsum atque advenio Acherunte, poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 245; si ab Acherunte veniam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; so Lucr. 3, 37; 628 al.—And with the ending i (as in Karthagini): si neque hic neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1.—Acheruntis pabulum, food for Acheron; said of a corrupt, abandoned man, in Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, disparagingly of bad land, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, to kill one, id. Cas. 2, 8, 12; and: abire ad Acheruntem, to die, id. Poen. prol. 71: ulmorum Acheruns, jestingly of a slave, upon whose back rods had been broken, id. Am. 4, 2, 9 (cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117).—Hence, **Acherunticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to, or fit for, Acheruns, or the Lower World: regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, i. e. with one foot in the grave, id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; id. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

Acherusia, ae, f. [Acheruns]. **I.** Acherusia Palus, **A.** A lake in Epirus, through which the Acheron flows, Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** A lake in Campania, between Misenum and Cumae, now Lago di Fusaro, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; the same called **Acherūsia**, ādis, f., Val. Fl. 5, 73.

Acherūsus (old writing Acherunsius), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the Acheron in Calabria: aqua, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** Pertaining to the Acheruns (Acheron), or the Lower World: templa, the Lower World, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 (Trag. v. 107 ed. Vahl); in Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.; and in Lucr. 1, 120; cf. Lucr. 3, 25 and 86: humor, Sil. 13, 398: vita, a life of gloom, Lucr. 3, 1024.—**III.** Pertaining to Acheron in Epirus: amnis, Just. 12, 2, 3.

† **achēta**, ae, m., = ἀχέτης, ἡχέτης (sounding; pr. the chirper), the male singing cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Achilla, ae, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, m., the murderer of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Luc. 8, 538.

achillea, ae, f., a plant, perhaps the same as achilleos, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Achilleides, v. Achillides.

Achilleis, ādis, f. [Achilles], a poem of Statius, of which only two books were finished, the Achilleid.

achilleos, i, f., = Ἀχιλλεῖος, sc. herba, a medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles, milfoil or yarrow, Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. achillea.

Achilles, is, m., = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet., after the manner of the Gr. Nom., Achilleus, trisyl., Inscr. Grut. 669, 6.—Gen. Achillei, quadrisyl., Hor. C. 1, 15, 34; id. Epod. 17, 14; and Achilli, as Neocl, Lacydi from Neocles, Lacydes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; Verg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1468 P.—Acc. Achillea, Luc. 10, 523.—Voc. Achille, Prop. 4, 11, 40.—Abl. Achilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 43; the celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan

war, distinguished for strength and beauty; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, Ov. M. 12 fin. and 13 init.; Stat. Achill. al. In the fine arts, Achilles is represented with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nostrils (μυκτῖρες) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful, Müll. Arch. § 413.—**II.** As an appellative, a handsome and powerful man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Verg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence, **Achilleus**, a, um, adj., Ἀχιλλεῖος, of or pertaining to Achilles: stirpis Achilleae fastus, Verg. A. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuæ, statues like Achilles, Plin. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, the lofty and grave tragic style (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): Achilleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 3, 32, 41 (Aeschyleo, Müller).—Also, **Achilliacus**, a, um, Ven. 7, 8, 63.

Achillides, ae, patron. m. (more correct than Achilleides), = Ἀχιλλεΐδης, a descendant of Achilles, Ov. H. 8, 3.

Achivus, a, um (gen. plur. Achivom, Verg. A. 11, 266), adj. [fr. Achaeus, with the Digamma, Achaeos, Achivus, Achivus], Achaean, Grecian (v. Achaia): tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 33: castra, id. H. 1, 21.—Hence, **Achivi**, the Greeks, Cic. Div. 1, 14: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, whatever wrongs the (Grecian) kings are guilty of (before Troy) their subjects must suffer for; but it soon became a general proverb: whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, f., a wild beast of the North, which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the alces.—Acc. achlin, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Acholla, ae, f. (also Achilla), a town in Africa, in the vicinity of Thapsus, now El-Aliah, Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† **āchor**, ōris, m., = ἀχώρ, the scab or scald on the head, Macer. de Ruta, 1, 12; Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

Achrādina, or Acradina, ae, f., a part of the city of Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 24, 10.

† **achras**, ādis and ādos, f., = ἀχρᾶς, a wild pear-tree, Col. 7, 9, 6; 10, 15, 250.

ācia, ae, f. [l. acus], a thread for sewing, ῥάμμα, Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 115); Cels. 5, 26, 23.

* **ācicula**, ae, f. [id.], a small pin for a head-dress, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 5.

Acidalia, ae, f., = Ἀκιδάλια, an epithet of Venus, perhaps from the Fountain Acidalius, in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, used to bathe, Verg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence, **Acidalius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Venus: ludit Acidaliō nodo, with the girdle of Venus, Mart. 6, 13: arundo, id. 9, 14: ales, i. e. a dove, Carm. ad Pis. 79.

ācide, adv., v. acidus fin.

* **āciditas**, ātis, f. [acidus], sourness, acidity: stomachi, Marcell. Emp. 20.

acidulus, a, um, adj., dim. [acidus], a little sour, sourish, acidulous: sapor, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: aqua, mineral water, id. 2, 103, 106, § 230; 31, 2, 5, § 9; so, fons, ib.

acidus, a, um, adj. [aceo], sour, tart, acid. **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106: sorba, Verg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: caseus, ib. 9, 34, § 132: acidissimum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like acer, from taste to sound, harsh, rough, shrill: sonus acidior, Petr. 68; cf. canticum, ib. 31.—**2.** Acida creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart. 6, 93.—**II.** Fig., sharp, keen, pungent: homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53: quod petis, id. sane est invidium acidumque duobus, unpleasant, disagreeable, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.—Adv.: **ācide**, bitterly, disagreeably: non acide feras, Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 9.—Comp.: sibi acidius fuit, Petr. S. 92.

† **āciēris**, is, f. [acies], "securis aerea, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

ācies, ēi, f. [v. 2. acer] (gen. acii and

acie, like *dii* and *die*, *facii* and *facie*, fr. dies, *facies*, Cn. Mat. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 23; Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 208, or Sall. Fragm. ed. Kritz. p. 118; cf. Prisc. p. 780 P.), a sharp edge or point. I. Lit., of a sword, dagger, sickle, etc.: gladium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11; Vulg. Heb. 11, 34: securium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: falcis, Verg. G. 2, 365: hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: ferri, Plin. 7, 15, 13.—B. Transf. I. Of the sense or faculty of sight, a. Keenness of look or glance, sharpness of vision or sight: oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucr. 1, 324; also *acies* alone, id. 2, 420; and in plur., id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: pupula ad te dirigit aciem, Cat. 63, 56: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so ib. 4, 24; Verg. A. 12, 558 al.—Hence, b. Concr., the pupil of the eye, Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, quā cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: in Albania gigni quosdam glaucā oculorum acie, Plin. 7, 2, 2 (cf. ib.: glaucis oculis); and poet. (as pars pro toto) for the eye, Lucr. 3, 363; 4, 249; 281; 358; 720: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Verg. A. 6, 789; 12, 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur., cf. below, 2.).—c. A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim: ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38.—On the contr., prima acie, at the first glance, Lucr. 2, 448 (cf. primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98).—2. In milit. lang., the front of an army (conceived of as the edge of a sword), line of battle, battle-array. a. In abstr. (cf. Vitr. praef. l. 7, p. 154 Rod.): quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: dirigere, id. ib. 6, 8: extra aciem procurare, id. B. C. 1, 55: statuit non proeliis, neque in acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54; cf. Liv. 5, 41, 4; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Hann. 11; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58.—Hence, metaph. b. The battle-array; in concr., an army drawn up in order of battle: acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acie vitasset fluminis undas, Matius ap. Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21 init.): dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Fragm. l. 1: stabit ante aciem, Vulg. Deut. 20, 2; 1 Par. 12, 33: prima acies hastati erant, the van, the first line, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, from the rear: ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies (= dextrum cornu), the right wing, Liv. 27, 48, 8: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, in marching order, rather than in order of battle, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered as the sing., used collectively; v. Oud. and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 62; yet the plur. is more than probable). Rarely of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39; Vell. 2, 112.—Poet.: acies Vulcanica, of a long line of fire, Verg. A. 10, 408.—c. The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle, engagement, = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. ap. Non. 234, 25; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie oblii, Att. ap. Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3; so id. Fam. 6, 3: in acie vincere, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: dimicare, ib. 7, 64: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41; Liv. 31, 17: direxerunt aciem contra eos, Vulg. Gen. 14, 8; 2 Par. 18, 33.—3. Acies ferri, steel, Plin. 34, 14, 41.—4. Poet., sheen, brightness: obtusa stellarum, Verg. G. 1, 395.

II. Fig. A. (Acc. to I. B.) (like *acumen*). Acuteness of the mind, sharpness, force, power (so very often in Cicero, but always with the gen. mentis, animi, ingenii): (cum animus) exaceruit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem ad bona eligenda, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; so, ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: animi, id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Phil. 12, 2; Vell. 2, 118, 4; cf.: rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abruptit, Flor. 1 prol., § 3.—B. A verbal contest, dispute, discussion, debate: orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prod-

eunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: nos jam in aciem dimicationemque venimus, id. Or. 13 fin.; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 17; Quint. 2, 10, 8; 6, 4, 17; 10, 1, 29.

Acilianus, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Acilius*: annales, the annals of C. *Acilius Glabrio*, Liv. 25, 39; libri, id. 35, 14.

Acilius, i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom was M' *Acilius Glabrio*, trib. pleb., by whom the severe law *de pecuniis repetundis* was introduced, Cic. Verr. 1, 9 and 17.—C. *Acilius Glabrio*, the historian, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 115.—Hence, **Acilius**, a, um, adj., *Acilian*: lex, Cic. Verr. 1, 1.

acina, v. *acinus*.

† **acinaces**, is, m., = *ἀκινάκης*, the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 4; 4, 15, 17 al.

* **acinarius**, a, um, adj. [*acinus*], pertaining to the grape: dolia, vessels for holding grapes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4.

acinaticus, a, um, adj. [id.], prepared from grapes: vinum, made from dried grapes, Pall. 1, 6, 9; Dig. 33, 6, 9.

† **acinos**, i, f., = *ἀκινός*, a fragrant plant, perh. wild basil, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174.

acinosus, a, um, adj. [*acinus*], like or similar to grapes, Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47; id. 21, 17, 68, § 109.

acinus, i, m., and **ācinum**, i, n., partic. in plur. *acina*, *orum* (also *ācina*, ae, f., Cat. 27, 4). I. A berry, esp. the grape, Col. 11, 2, 60; also: hederæ sambucique, Plin. 15, 24, 29; § 100 sq.; cissanthemi, ib. 25, § 116: ligustri, ib. 24, 74: trychni, ib. 21, § 177.—II. Per meton., the stone of a berry, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

† **Acionna**, ae, f., a Gallic deity, Inscr. Orell. 1955.

ācipenser, ēris, and **ācipensis**, is (also *aquip*, not *accipenser*), m., = *ἀκκίπνσιος*, a fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans, perh. the sturgeon, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Fin. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Ov. Hal. 132.

I. **Acis**, idis, m., = *Ἄκισ*, a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Aetna, and falls into the sea; now *Fiume di Taci*, Ov. F. 4, 468; Sil. 14, 221; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 332 al.—Hence, II. A river-god, acc. to the myth, son of *Favonius*, beloved by *Galatea* on account of his beauty, Ov. M. 13, 750 sq.

2. **Acis**, idis, f., one of the *Cyclades*, i. q. *Siphnus*, Plin. 4, § 66.

acisco, ēre, i. q., *acesco*, Garg. Mart. ap. Maj. Auct. Class. 3, p. 419.

† **acisculus**, i, m. [perh. *ascia*, and so more prop. *ascisculus*], a little adze, Isid. Gloss.—II. As a surname, Quint. 6, 3, 53.

† **aciscularius**, ii, m. [*acisculus*], *λατόμος* (stone-cutter), Gloss.

† **aclassis**, is, f., "tunica ab humeris non consuta," Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

aclys, ūdis (better than *acilis*) = *ἀκκλυσ* (first used by Verg.), a small javelin, Verg. A. 7, 730; Sil. 33, 362 al.; cf. Non. 554, 3.

Acmōn, ōnis, m. I. A companion of *Aeneas*: *Acmōn Lynressius*, Verg. A. 10, 128.—II. A companion of *Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 484; acc. *Acmōna*, ib. 497.

Acmōnensis, e, adj., pertaining to *Acmōnia*, a town of Phrygia, Cic. Fl. 15, 34; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106.

Acmōnides, is, m., one of *Vulcan's* workmen, Ov. F. 4, 288.

acnua or **acna**, ae, f. [*ἀκνα* or *ἀκνα*], a measure or piece of land, 120 feet square, Varr. R. R. 1, 10; Col. 5, 1, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 5.

ācoenōnētus, i, m., v. the foll.

† **ācoenōnētus**, i, m., = *ἀκοινονήτης*, one who has not common-sense, Juv. 7, 218: communis carens sensu, Schol. ad h. l. (Herm. and Rib.; but Jahn and Mayor here read *ἀκοινώνητος* (in Greek letters); perh. not sharing, i. e. selfish).

† **ācoetis**, is, f., *ἀκοίτης*, a bed-fellow, a wife: *Amphitryonis*, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 5.

† **ācōnae**, ārum, f., = *ἀκόναι*, pointed stones: *nudae cautes*, Plin. 27, 3, 3, § 10.

† **ācōniti**, ado., = *ἀκόνιτι*, without la-

bor (lit. without dust, the figure taken from the athlete, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

† **ācōnitum**, i, n., = *ἀκόνιτον*, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, *aconite*, Plin. 27, 2, 2; 6, 1, 1 fin.: *aconiton*, Ov. M. 7, 407.—In plur., Verg. G. 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 419; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9, 11; Luc. 4, 322.—For a strong poison in gen., Ov. M. 1, 147; Juv. 10, 25.

† **ācontias**, ae, m., = *ἀκοντίας*. I. A quick-darting serpent, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—II. In plur., **ācontiae**, ārum, = *ἀκοντίαι*, meteors or shooting-stars with dart-like trains, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

Acōntius, i, m. I. A lover of *Cy-dippe*, Ov. Her. 20, 239, and 21, 229.—II. A mountain in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ācontizo**, āre, v. n., = *ἀκοντίζω*, lit., to shoot a dart; hence, intrans. of blood, to spout or gush forth, Veg. 1, 26 and 27.

† **Acōntizōmēnos**, i, m., = *ἀκοντίζόμενος* (struck with a dart), the title of a comedy of *Naevius*, see the fragment in Rib. Com. Rel. p. 5.

† **ācōpos**, -us, i, m., or **ācōpon**, -um, i, n., = *ἀκόπος* (removing weariness, pain, etc.). I. A kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—II. f., a plant useful in childbirth, also called *anagyros*, id. 27, 4, 13.—III. **Acōpūm** (sc. *medicamentum* or *unguentum*), i, n., a soothing salve, Cels. 4, 31; 5, 24; Plin. 23, 8, 80; 29, 3, 13 al.

ācor, ōris, m. [*laceo*], a sour taste, sourness. I. Lit., Col. 3, 21, 5; 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96; 18, 11, 26; of meat, Quint. 9, 3, 27.—II. Fig. hortor ut jucundissimum genus vitae nonnullis interdum quasi acoribus condias, i. e. excitements, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 fin.

† **ācornia**, ae, f., = *ἀκόρνια*, a kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **ācōrus**, i, f., and **ācōrum**, i, n., = *ἀκόρος* and *ἀκόρον*, an aromatic plant, conjectured by some to be our sweet-flag or *calamus*, Plin. 25, 13, 100, § 157 sq.; 26, 5, 15, § 28; Cels. 3, 21; 2, 23 al. In the form **ācoros**, i, f., App. Herb. 6.

ac-quiesco (adqu.), ēvi, ētum, 3, v. n., lit., to become physically quiet, to come to physical repose; hence, in gen., to repose or rest (freq. in Cic.). I. Lit.: sine respirare, quaeo. *Pe*. Immo adquiesce, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 2, 60: vitandi calor causa Lanuvii tris horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3: somno, Curt. 9, 5, 16; cf.: gravi sopore, id. 6, 10, 6, and *absol.* of sleep, id. 8, 6, 3: cum aures extremum semper expectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59.—By euphemism (as in all languages), to die (esp. after a wearisome life): sic vir fortissimus multis varisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1; cf. morte, Tac. A. 14, 64; and in many epitaphs: *hic adquiescit*, etc., Inscr. Orell. 2313; 4084; 4491 al.; so, *quiesco*, q. v.

II. Fig. A. To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires, etc.; to repose in; to find rest, pleasure, etc., in; to rejoice in; in Cic. mostly with *in*, and of things; in the historians and later writers, with *dat.* or *abl.*, and also of persons: quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: qui jam aetate proveci in nostris libris acquiescant, id. Div. 2, 2, 5. Examples in Cic. of a person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo amo acquiesco, Att. 9, 10, and with *abl.*: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquieverunt, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51; id. Tib. 56: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7.—B. To be satisfied with, to acquiesce in or give assent to: tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed, you accede to them, i. e. you cease to oppose them; you assent to them, i. e. you make known your agreement by words), Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141; so Suet. Vit. 14; Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 6; 38, 1, 7 al.

ac-qui-ro (adqu.), sivi, situm, 3, v. a. [*quaero*], to add to, to get or acquire (in

addition), with *ad* or *dat.* (freq. in Cic.).
I. Lit.: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12; 2, 8: vides quam omnis gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but even new favor is to be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1; Sall. J. 13, 6; and poet.: viresque acquirat eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Verg. A. 4, 175.—**II.** In gen. **A.** To get, obtain, procure, secure: quod ad usum vitae pertineat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: famam, Phaedr. 1, 14: moram, Cic. Caecin. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: adquirere pauca (sc. nova verba), Hor. A. P. 55.—**B.** In later Lat., *absol.*, to acquire or amass riches or money (cf.: quaero, quaestus; abundo, abundantia) [max. adquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125]: acquirendi ratio, Quint. 12, 7, 10.

acquisitio, ōnis, f. [acquiro], *acquisition*. **I.** In abstr., Dig. 44, 4, 4, § 31; Tert. Exh. Cast. 12.—**II.** Concr., an increase, accession, Frontin. Aquaed. 10; 69 sq.

† **acra**, ōrum, n., also ae, f., = ἀκρα, a promontory or headland, App. de Mundo proem.: Acra Iapygia, a promontory in Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acrae, ārum, f., = Ἀκραι. **I.** A city of Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** A town in the Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea), Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acraephia, ae, f., Ἀκραφία, a town of Boeotia, now Kardhiza, Liv. 33, 29; Plin. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

† **Acraeus**, a, um, adj., = ἀκραῖος, dwelling on the heights; an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 38, 2; 32, 23.

1. Acrāgas, antis, m., Ἀκράγας (acc. Gr. Acraganta, Ov. F. 4, 476), a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, now Girgenti, Verg. A. 3, 703; Mel. 2, 7, 16; cf. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (v. Agrigentum); the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles, who was hence called Acragantinus, Lucr. 1, 716.

2. Acrāgas, antis, m., a celebrated graver (caelator), Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

† **acratophōrum**, i, n., = ἀκρατοφόρον, a vessel (a pitcher or flask) for holding unmixed wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

acre, adv., v. 2. acer fin.

acredo, inis, f. [fr. 2. acer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis], a sharp or pungent taste, Pall. 2, 15, 19: tollere, Plin. Val. 1, 25: humorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

acredula, ae, f., the name of an unknown bird, by which Cic. translates the ἀλορυφόν of Aratus, Div. 1, 8, 14; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

Acraiae, ārum, f., Ἀκραι, a town of Laconia, Liv. 35, 27, 3.

acriculus, a, um, adj. dim. [2. acer], somewhat sharp, testy: ille acriculus senex Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38 (cf. acerbus, and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31).

acridium, ii, n., another name for the scammonia, acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 64.

acrifolium, ii, n. [2. acer + folium], an unknown tree of ill omen, Auct. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acryllae, ārum, f., a town in Sicily, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

acrimonia, ae, f. [2. acer], sharpness or pungency (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. acerbitas, which design. a disagreeable sharpness). **I.** Lit., of taste: si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit, the pungency, irritation, smart, Cato R. R. 167, 5: dulcis cum quadam acrimoniam, Plin. 24, 14, 73, § 128; cf. sinapis, id. 18, 13, 34, § 128 al.—Of smell, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**II.** Fig., sharpness, acrimony, austerity of character, energy of acting: "animi vivacitas," Non. 73, 17: mei ferri ingeri iram atque animi acrem acrimoniam, Nae. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 11); cf.: vim, ferociam, animi, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att.

ib. (Ribbeck, p. 196): convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. ib. 4, 13, 19; 24, 34: si Glabronius patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52.—Of abstract objects: vis et acrimonia causae, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 143: licentiae, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.—Of discourse, sharpness of speech (opp. sermo): tum in sermone, tum in acrimoniam, now in common conversation, now in sharp talk, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

Acrisiōnē, es, f., Ἀκρисиώνη, the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë, Verg. Cat. 11, 33.

Acrisiōnēs, a, um, adj., pertaining to Acrisius: arces, i. e. Argos, Ov. M. 5, 239: muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, Sil. 1, 661; so, coloni, Verg. A. 7, 410 (where some improperly refer it to Danaë).

Acrisiōniades, ae, m. patron., Ἀκρисиωνιάδης, a descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov. M. 5, 70.

Acrisius, ii, m., Ἀκρίσιος, King of Argos, son of Abas, and father of Danaë; unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 608 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 372; Hor. C. 3, 16, 5 al.

1. acritas, ātis, f. [2. acer], i. q. acritudo, Gell. 13, 3, 2: vis veritatis atque acritas, Att. ap. Non. 493, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).

2. Acritas, ae, m., Ἀκρίτας, the most southerly promontory in Messenia, now Capo di Gallo, Mel. 2, 3, 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

acriter, adv., v. 2. acer fin.

acritudo, inis, f. [2. acer], the quality of acer, sharpness. **I.** Lit., of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9, 12; 8, 3, 18 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Liveliness, vivacity, force: vigor et acritudo populi Romani, Gell. 10, 27: haut quisquam potis est tolerare acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).

—**B.** Harshness of character: morum, App. M. 9, 224.

† **acro** or **acrōn**, ōnis, m., = ἄκρων, the extremity of a thing; so of a member of the body, Verg. 2, 23, 17; 5, 65, 2; of the stem of a plant, Apic. 4, 4.

† **acroāma**, ātis, n., = ἀκροάμα.—Prop., that which is heard with pleasure, a gratification to the ear; as music or reading; esp. used for entertainment at meals, with music or reading, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Vesp. 19; Petron. Fragm. Tragun. p. 297.—Hence, meton. (like the plur. in Greek), the entertainer at table, by music (a performer) or by reading (a reader); also a buffoon: cum ex Themistocle quaeretur, quod acroama aut cuius vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnoten, id. Att. 14, 1: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54: festum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. Smith's Antiq. and Becker's Gall. 3, p. 203 (2d ed.).

† **acroāmātārius**, a, um, adj. [acroama], belonging to a musical or reading entertainment: SER. ACROAMAT. GRAEC., i. e. serva acroamataria Graeca, Inscr. Orell. 2835.

acroāmāticus, a, um, adj., read in the old edd. of Gell. 20, 5, where the MSS. give, in the same sense, *acroaticus*, q. v.

† **acroasis**, is, f., = ἀκροασίς (a hearing, a listening to), the discourse delivered before an assembly, public lecture (cf. the use of *entio* among Eng. and collegium among Germ. scholars, for discourse, etc.): ut eas vel in acroasi andeum legere, in a public lecture, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gram. 2 (al. ἀκροάσεις).

† **acroāticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀκροατικός, designed for hearing only, esoteric (opp. ἐξωτερικός), in the Aristotelian philosophy, acc. to the interpreters, Gell. 20, 5.

Acroceraunia, ōrum, n. [fr. ἄκρος and κεραυνός; pr. Thunder-Heights], a very rocky promontory in Epirus, running out into the Ionian Sea, now Glossa, called by the Italians *Linguetta* (the mountain to which it belongs was called Ceraunus

montes or Ceraunia; see this art.): infamis scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; the same in sing.: promontorium Acroceraunium, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; for *any dangerous place*: haec tibi sint Syntes; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

† **acrōchordon**, ōnis, f., = ἀκροχορδών, a kind of wart, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

† **acrōcolēfium**, ii, n., = ἀκροκαλήφιον, the upper part of the foot of a swine, Veg. 6, 1, 2.

acrōcōlion, ii, n., = ἀκροκόλιον, i. q. acro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; cf. Veg. 2, 47, 1.

Acrocōrinthus (-us), i, f., Ἀκροκόρινθος, the citadel of Corinth, situated on a height, from which the two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Liv. 33, 31 fin.; 34, 50, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

acrōcōrium, ii, n., a kind of onion, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

† **acrōlithus**, a, um, adj., = ἀκρολίθος (of stone at the extremity): statuac, statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. c. 32 (in Vitr. 2, 8, 11 written as Greek); cf. Müll. Arch. § 48, 1; Winckelm. Hist. Art. 1, 2, 17.

Acron, ōnis, m. **I.** A king of the Caenineses, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, Prop. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** A Greek slain by Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 719.—**III.** Helenius Acron, a commentator on Terence, Horace, and perh. Persius; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. II. § 370.

Acrōnius lacus, a part of Lake Constance, now the Ueberlingen Lake, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

Acrōnoma saxa, an unknown place in Lower Italy, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.

acrōpōdium, i, n. [ἄκρος, extreme, and πούς, foot], the pedestal of a statue, Hyg. F. 88.

acror, ōris, m. [2. acer], = acritudo, Fulg. Cont. Verg. init.

Acrōta, ae, m., king of the Albani, brother of Romulus Silvius, Ov. M. 14, 617.

† **acrōtēria**, ōrum, n., = ἀκροτήρια, the projecting or extreme part of a thing. **I.** Of a harbor, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** In architecture, the projecting parts of a pediment, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vitr. 3, 5, 12 sq.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 284.

† **acrōzȳmus**, a, um, adj., = ἀκροζȳμος, slightly leavened, Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15.

1. acta, ae, f., = ἀκτή, the sea-shore, as place of resort: in acta jacebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so id. Cael. 15; id. Att. 14, 8; id. Fam. 9, 6; Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Verg. A. 5, 613 al. (perh. also in Verg. Cul. 13; v. Sillig. N. cr.).

2. acta, ōrum, v. ago, P. a.

actaea, ae, f., a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26, § 43.

Actaeōn, ōnis, m., Ἀκταίων, a grandson of Cadmus, who, having seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs, Ov. M. 3, 230 sq.; ib. 720; id. Tr. 2, 105; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9; Hyg. F. 181 al.

Actaeus, a, um, adj., Ἀκταῖος, pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian: in Actaeo Aracyntho, Verg. E. 2, 24 (as being on the border of Attica): arces, of Athens, Ov. M. 2, 720; fratres, i. e. Clytus and Butes, ib. 7, 681: mel Hymetti, Col. 10, 386: imbres, a rain of honey, Stat. Th. 4, 453.—Hence, subst.: **Actaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Attica, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.—**Actaea**, ae, f., a female Athenian; of Orithyia, Ov. M. 6, 711.

actārius, ii, m., v. actuarius.

1. actē, es, f., = ἀκτῆ, a plant, perh. = ebulum, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Ap. Herb. 91.

2. Actē, es, f., = Ἀκτῆ. **I.** Lit., coast-land or maritime country; hence, the earlier name for Attica, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was situated, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**II.** One of the Horae, Hyg. F. 183.—**III.** A con-

rubine of Nero, Suet. Ner. 28; Tac. A. 13, 12; Inscr. Orell. 735; 2885.

Actiācus, a, um, *adj.* [Actium], *relating to Actium*: victoria, at Actium, Suet. Aug. 18: ludi, the games which Augustus revived at Actium in honor of his victory, id. Tib. 6: Phoebeus, who had a temple here, Ov. M. 13, 715: aequor, id. H. 15, 166: legiones, which had fought at Actium, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actiās, ādis, *f.* **I.** [Acte.] *Attic, Athenian*, Verg. G. 4, 463. — **II.** [Actium.] *Of Actium*: Cleopatra, conquered at Actium by Augustus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

actinophōroe, *adj.* (Gr. *nom. plur.*), = ἀκτινόφοροι (bearing rays), epithet of the cochloe, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147, v. Jan ad h. 1.

actinōsus, a, um [ἀκτινός; pr. full of rays, hence], *glorious*: ecclesia, Ambros. in Psa. 41.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act.* **I.** In gen.: non modo deos spoliati motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54. — With *subject. gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5: corporis, id. Div. 1, 32: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object. gen.*: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (the public performance of those things) aperta petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43: actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.*: periculosae rerum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf. gratias agere). — **II.** Esp. **A.** *Public functions, civil acts, proceedings, or duties.* **1.** In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8: tribunorum, their official duties, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5. — Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discussu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9. — Esp. **2.** *Of judicial proceedings.* **a.** *An action, suit, process (in abstr.)*, with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furti, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituire, to bring an action against one, id. Mur. 9: multis actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al. — **b.** *The accusation (in concr.)*, the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation: Inde illa actio, OFE CONSILIOQUE TYO FURTIVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167. — Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianae, forms relative to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 245: Hostilianae, ib. 1, 57, 245. — Hence, **c.** *A pleading of a case (spoken or written)*; so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actiones, pleas, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda*: actio causae, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al. — **d.** *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27. — **e.** *The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6. — **B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery.* **1.** Of an orator; the exterior air or bearing, the action, delivery: Demosthenem ferunt ei qui quaevisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al. — Hence, also — **2.** Of an actor, action: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26. — **C.** In dramatic lang., the action, the connection or series of events, the plot, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act.* **I.** In gen.: non modo deos spoliati motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54. — With *subject. gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5: corporis, id. Div. 1, 32: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object. gen.*: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (the public performance of those things) aperta petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43: actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.*: periculosae rerum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf. gratias agere). — **II.** Esp. **A.** *Public functions, civil acts, proceedings, or duties.* **1.** In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8: tribunorum, their official duties, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5. — Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discussu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9. — Esp. **2.** *Of judicial proceedings.* **a.** *An action, suit, process (in abstr.)*, with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furti, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituire, to bring an action against one, id. Mur. 9: multis actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al. — **b.** *The accusation (in concr.)*, the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation: Inde illa actio, OFE CONSILIOQUE TYO FURTIVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167. — Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianae, forms relative to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 245: Hostilianae, ib. 1, 57, 245. — Hence, **c.** *A pleading of a case (spoken or written)*; so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actiones, pleas, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda*: actio causae, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al. — **d.** *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27. — **e.** *The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6. — **B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery.* **1.** Of an orator; the exterior air or bearing, the action, delivery: Demosthenem ferunt ei qui quaevisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al. — Hence, also — **2.** Of an actor, action: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26. — **C.** In dramatic lang., the action, the connection or series of events, the plot, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8.

actito, āre, *v. freq.* [ago], *to act or be employed in, often or much* (only of judi-

cial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Actium, i, n. **I.** *A promontory and town in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf (now La Punta), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B. C., and, in commemoration of it, repaired the temple of Apollo, which existed there, and revived the Actian games*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Cic. Fam. 16, 6. — **II.** *A harbor in Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

***actiuncula**, ae, *f. dim.* [actio], *a short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

1. Actius, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, pertaining to Actium: ludi, Verg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; 704; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Phoebeus, as having a temple at Actium (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.

2. Actius, i, m., *a proper name*, Suet. Tib. 47.

active, adv., *v. the foll. art. fin.*

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Active: philosophia, practical (opp. to contemplativa): philosophia et contemplativa est et activa; spectat simul agitque*, Sen. Ep. 95, 10: (opp. to spectativus) thesina causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11: (rhetorice) quia maximus ejus usus actus continetur, dicatur activa, id. 2, 18, 5. — **II.** In gramm.: verba activa, which designate transitive action (opp. neutra or intransitiva), Charis. p. 138; Diom. p. 326 P. al. — Adv.: **active**, in gramm., *actively, like a verb active*, Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

1. actor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who drives or moves something: pecoris actor*, Ov. H. 1, 95: habena, a slinger, Stat. Ach. 2, 419. — **II.** In gen., *he who does any thing, a doer or performer* (cf. ago, II.). **A.** In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of the Homer. πρῆκτῆρα ἔργων, Il. 9, 443): Cato dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit, id. Sest. 28 fin.; so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 al. — **B.** In judicial lang., *one who brings an action, a plaintiff: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello*, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 fin.; so Hor. A. P. 369 al. — Also, *one who conducts a suit, an advocate*, Cic. Caec. 1. — Hence, **C.** At a later period, *an agent or attorney; in gen., an administrator or manager or steward, overseer of property or an estate*. — So in Tac.: actor publicus, he who administers the public property, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67: actor summarum, a keeper of accounts or cashier, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.: subactoribus, overseers (of a household), Vulg. Gal. 4, 2. — **D.** In rhetor. lang., *one who delivers any oral discourse; and esp. one who delivers an oration, an orator: inventor, compositor, actor*, Cic. Or. 19. — **2.** *A player, an actor: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 26; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago, II., and actio, II. C.).

2. Actor, ōris, *m.* **I.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 9, 500. — **II.** *An Aryan*, ib. 12, 94; 96. — Hence, **Actōrides**, ae, patron. m., *son or grandson of Actor: his son, Menoetius*, Ov. F. 2, 39; his grandson, Patroclus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; id. M. 13, 273: Erithos, id. ib. 5, 79. — In plur.: **Actōridae**, i. e. Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of Actor, King of Phthia, id. ib. 8, 308.

1. actōrius, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. activus, Tert. An. 14.

2. Actōrius, ii, m., *a Roman name*, Suet. Caes. 9 al.

actrix, icis, *f.* [actor]. **I.** *A female plaintiff*, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 41. — **II.** *A stewardess*, Inscr. Murat. 913, 6.

***actualis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *active, practical*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17. — Adv.: **actualiter**, *actively*, Myth. Vatic. vol. 3, p. 181 ed. Bod.

actuāria, ae, *v. 1. actuarius.*

actuāriolum, i, n. *dim.* [actuarius], *a small, swift vessel impelled by oars,*

row-boat, barge, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 4; 16, 3, 6; 16, 6, 1.

actuārium, ii, *v. the foll.*

1. actuārius, a, um., *adj.* [ago] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailer*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 1, and Sissen. ib. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: "actuariae naves sunt, quae velis simul et remis aguntur," Isid. Or. 19, 1, 24; also, *abs.* **actuāria**, ae, *f.*, or **actuārium**, ii, n., the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25: limes, a road 12 feet wide between fields, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151: canes, hunting-dogs, hounds, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actuārius, ii (written by some *actariū*), to distinguish it from the preceding, Vel. Long. 2234 P., and so found in Inss. ap. Grut. 260; ap. Henzen. 6284), sc. scriba, m. [2. actus, II. B. 1.]. **I.** *A short-hand writer*, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4. — **II.** *One who writes out accounts*, Petr. 53.

actum, i, *v. ago.*

actūose, adv., *see the foll. art. fin.*

actūōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus], *full of activity, very active* (with the access, idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from *industrius*, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123): virtus actiosa (est), et deus vester nihil agens expers virtutis (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so id. Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39. — Hence, acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15, *subst.*, *an actor or dancer*. — Adv.: **actūōse**, *in a lively manner, with activity*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. actus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, *m.* [ago]. **I. A.** *The moving or driving of an object, impulse, motion: linguae actu*, Pacuv. ap. Non. 506, 17: mellis constantior est natura . . . et cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 192: levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, by driving, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Verg. A. 12, 687: pila contorsit violento spiritus actu, Sen. Agam. 432; hominum aut animalium actu vehiculum adhibemus, Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1. — Hence, **B.** Transf. **1.** *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus*, Cic. Caec. 26; Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1. — **2.** *A road between fields; a cart- or carriage-way*, Dig. 8, 1, 5; 8, 5, 4; 43, 19, 1 al. — And, **3.** *A measure or piece of land (in quo boves aguntur, cum aratur, cum impetu justo*, Plin. 18, 59): actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet wide: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 10; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. Also *a division made by bees in a hive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

II. *The doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance.* **A.** In gen. (so not in Cic.; for Leg. 1, 11, inst. of pravis actibus, is to be read, pravitatibus; but often in the post-Aug. per.): post actum operis, Quint. 2, 18, 1: in vero actu rei, id. 7, 2, 41: rhetorice in actu consistit, id. 2, 18, 2: donec residui diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30: non consenserat actibus eorum, Vulg. Luc. 23, 51. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: actus rerum, jurisdiction*, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15, 23; also *absol.* actus, Dig. 39, 4, 16; 40, 5, 41 al. — **2.** *The action accompanying oral delivery.* **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4; 11, 3, 140. — **b.** Of an actor: the representation of a play, a part, a character, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: carminum actus, recital, Liv. 7, 2: histrionum actus, Quint. 10, 2, 11: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24. — Hence, also, *a larger division of a play, an act: primo actu placeo*, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and trop. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marcell. 9: quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.

actūtum, *adv.* ["ab actu" (as *astutus* from *astu*; or with *tum* as enclitic, in *der Handlung da*, Corss. Ausspr. II. 849); "id est, celeritate," Prisc. 1013 P.; so Hand, s. v. who explains: *uno actu, nulla re intercedente*; Lindem. de Adv. Lat. Spec. 4, p. 17, regards it as formed from an obs. vb. *actuo*, with the meaning *cum multo actu, non segniter*; cf. ait et dicto citius placat, *qs. while in the act of speaking*, Verg. A. 1, 142; cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. very often, more rarely in Ter., and, except in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Verg. A. 9, 255; Ov. M. 3, 557; id. H. 12, 207; Liv. 29, 14, 5; and Quint. 4, 3, 13, perh. not occurring in the class. per.): ite actutum, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1: aut hic est aut hic adfore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum . . . id actutum diu est, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; and so id. Curc. 5, 3, 49; id. Cap. 3, 5, 75 al.: vos ite actutum, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; id. Ph. 5, 6, 12; often in late Lat.: si bene aestimo, actutum merobitur, Symm. Et. 1, 41; 2, 64; 3, 43; 5, 35.

† **acuārius**, i, m. [1. *acus*], *one who makes needles or pins*, Inscr. Orell. 4139. **acula**, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], *a little needle*, acc. to Cledon, p. 1896: frigit fricantem corpus acula (lect. dub.), Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 195.

aculeātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus], *furnished with stings or prickles, thorny, prickly*. I. Lit., of animals and plants: animalia, Plin. 20, 22, 91: bruchus, Vulg. Jer. 51, 27: herbae, Plin. 24, 19, 119: ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223. II. Fig. A. *Stinging, pointed, sharp*: istaec . . . aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1. B. *Subtle, cunning*: contorta et aculeata sophismata, Cic. Ac. 2, 24.

Aculeo, ōnis, m., *a Roman cognomen in the gens Furia*, Liv. 38, 55, 4. C. *Aculeo, a famous lawyer, friend of L. Licinius Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 191; 2, 1, 2 al.

aculeolus, i, m. *dim.* [aculeus], *a little needle or pin*: aculeolos in cochleare tulit, an old reading in Mart. 8, 71, where now *acu levius via cochleare*, is read.

aculeus, i, m. [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* from 1. *acus*, with the gender changed, like *diecula* fr. *dies*, cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P.], *a sting*. I. Lit. A. Of animals: apud aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so Plin. 11, 17, 17: neparus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 al.—Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8: locustarum, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 10. B. Of plants, *a spine or prickle*: spinarum, Plin. 13, 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99. C. Of an arrow or dart, *the point*, Liv. 33, 21, 11. II. Fig. A. *a sting*. A. Of a sharp, cutting remark: pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatiunculis, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so id. Ac. 2, 31; id. Planc. 24 al.; Liv. 23, 42, 5. B. Of harsh treatment: aculeos severitatis iudicium evelere, Cic. Clu. 55 fin.; so id. Cael. 12, 29. C. Of painful thought or care: meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, quid illi negoti fuerit ante aedis meas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

acumen, inis, n. [acuo], *a point to prick or sting with*; diff. fr. *cacumen*, which designates merely the summit or extremity of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 108. I. Lit.: tum clupe resonant et ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 369 ed. Vahl.): conl, Lucr. 4, 431: nasi, id. 6, 1193 (i. e. the pointed contraction of the nose before death; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): still, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353; 3, 84.—Hence, also, *the sting of an animal*: scorpii, Cic. Arat. 685:—aspiciunt ex acuminibus, *a military omen of victory, when the spears stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and id. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 43, 13.—In Plin., of the taste: *sharpness or pungency*, 14, 20, 25. II. Fig., of the mind, like *acies*. A. *Acuteness, shrewdness, keenness, acumen*: sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97.—Also without a *gen.*: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6; so Lucr. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: Empedocles an Stertinum deliret acumen, Hor.

Ep. 1, 12, 20.—Poet. also in *plur.*: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—B. *Cunning, subtlety*: argutiae et acumen Hyperbides, Cic. Or. 31; so id. de Or. 2, 63.—Also in *plur.*: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38: meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.—Hence,

acuminārius, a, um, *adj.* [acumen], *good for sharpening*: mola, for sharpening weapons, Schol. ad Stat. Th. 3.

acumino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], *to make pointed, to sharpen, in verb. finit.*: contextum spinarum acuminavit in caudam, Lact. Opif. 7, 7.—Part. perf.: telum culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79: corpus, id. 11, 24, 28.

acuo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. a. (part. fut. *acuturus*, not used) [cf. 2. *acer*], *to make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, whet*. I. Lit.: ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, cum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so, ferrum, Verg. A. 8, 386; Hor. C. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776: gladium, Vulg. Deut. 32, 41: sagittas, id. Jer. 51, 11.—Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. C. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.—II. Trop. A. First, of the tongue, *qs. to whet, i. e. to sharpen, exercise, improve*: acuire linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; so Vulg. Ps. 139, 4; so in *gen.*: se, to exercise one's self, to make one's self ready: acueram me ad exagitantam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7: mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, etc.; to sharpen: multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 83; so id. Brut. 33; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. de Or. 1, 20. B. *Acuire* aliquem (with or without ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite, stir up, arouse*: ad crudelitatem, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rose. Am. 33, 110: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Verg. G. 1, 123: auditique lupos acuant balatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. A. 7, 330. C. Aliquid, *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitāt irā, Verg. A. 12, 108: iram, Vulg. Sap. 5, 21: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, no. 3. D. In *gramm.*: acuire syllabam, *to give an acute accent* (opp. gravem ponere), Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam.—Hence, **acutus**, a, um, *P. a., sharpened, made pointed*; hence, A. Lit., *sharp, pointed* (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, etc.: *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, etc.: *sermo acer, impassioned, passionate*; *sermo acutus, pointed, acute discourse*): vide ut sit acutus cultor probe, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4: ferrum, Hor. A. P. 304: cuspis, Verg. A. 5, 208: gladius, Vulg. Ps. 56, 5: carex, Verg. G. 3, 231; elementa, i. e. *pointed, jagged atoms* (opp. to perplexa, connected), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, of a pointed shape, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: aures, *pointed*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: saxa, id. ib. 3, 27, 61; so Verg. A. 1, 45.—2. Transf. a. Of the senses themselves, *sharp, keen*: oculus acris atque cicutos, Cic. Planc. 66: nares, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; Cels. 2, 6.—b. Of objects affecting the senses, *sharp, acute*: of the voice, *soprano or treble*: inde loci lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 ed. Vahl.): hinnitu, Verg. G. 3, 94: voces, id. Cir. 107; Ov. M. 3, 224: stridore, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, from the highest treble to the lowest base, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 57, 216; Somn. Scip. 5; Rep. 6, 18.—c. In *gen.*, of things affecting the body, of either heat or cold from their similar effects, *keen, sharp, violent, severe*: sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: radii solis, Ov. H. 4, 159: gelu, Hor. C. 1, 9, 4; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Verg. G. 1, 93; so, febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3 (opp. longus), *rapid*.—Subst. with *gen.*: acuta belli, *violent, severe misfortunes of war*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 76 (= graves belli molestias).—B. Fig. 1. Of intellectual qualities, *acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so id. de Or. 1, 51; id. N. D.

1, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: acutae sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 5: motus animorum ad excogitandum acuti, id. Or. 1, 113: studia, id. Gen. 50: conclusiones, Quint. 2, 20, 5.—2. In *gramm.*: accentus acutus, *the acute accent* (opp. gravis), Prisc. p. 159, ed. Lindem.—Comp. Plin. 13, 1, 2.—Adv.: **acūte**, *sharply, keenly, acutely*: cernere, Lucr. 4, 804; ib. 811: conlecta, Cic. Deiot. 33: excogitat, id. Verr. 4, 147: respondeo, id. Cael. 17: scribo, id. Verr. 3, 20; so, **acūtum**: cernis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: resonant, ib. 8, 41: and, **acūta**: canis ululat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 9 Müll. (Ann. 346 Vahl).—Comp., Cic. Inv. 2, 16.—Sup., Cic. Off. 1, 44; id. Verr. 3, 20.

† **acūpedius**, "dicebatur, qui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum," *swift of foot*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. [qs. *acer* + *pes*; cf. Gr. δειπνός, ἄκνους].

1. **acus**, ūs, f. [cf. 2. *acer*]. I. *A needle or pin*, as being *pointed*, both for common use and ornament: "quasarcinaria veletiam ornatrix utitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. A. Lit.: mirabar vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24.—Hence, *acu* pingere, *to embroider*, Verg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48, § 191; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 2.—Esp. *a hair-pin*: figat acus tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24: foramen acūs, *the eye of a needle*, Vulg. Matt. 19, 24.—Also, *a surgeon's needle, a probe*, Cels. 7, 17.—Hence, B. Trop.: *acu* rem tangere, *to touch the thing with a needle*; in Engl. phrase, *to hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; so, to denote careful and successful effort: si acum quaereres, acum invenisses, id. Men. 2, 1, 13.—II. *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—III. I. q. *acus*, ēris, Col. 2, 10, 40.—IV. *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

2. **acus**, ēris, n. (also, ūs, f., v. 1. *acus*, III.) [kindred with *acus*, ūs, Goth. *ahana*, old Norse *agn*, old Germ. *āga*], = *ἀκρον*, *the husk of grain and of pulse*; *chaff*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 57; 3, 9, 8.

3. **acus**, i, m. [1. *acus*], *a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-pike or gar-pike* (Gr. βελόνη): *acus* sive belone unum piscium, etc., Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: et satius tennes ducere credis acos, Mart. 10, 37, 6; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where *belonae* again occurs. (Some read *una* for *unus* in the passage from Plin., and *acus* for *acos* in Mart., as if these forms belonged to 1. *acus*.)

Acūsilas, ae, m. [from Ἀκουσίλαος, an Argive historian, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53].

acūtalis, e, *adj.* [acutus], *pointed*: terminus, Front. Col. p. 132 Goes.

acūtārus (for *acutarius*), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that sharpens instruments*: acutarus taber, Ins. ap. Henzen. 7216.

acūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sharpened*: sagittae, Verg. 1, 22, 4.

acūte, *adv.*, v. *acuo*, P. a. fin.

acūtor, ōris, m. [acuo], *one that sharpens, a sharpener*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

acūtūle, *adv.*, see the foll. art. fin.

acūtūlus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [acutus], *somewhat pointed, acute, or subtle*: conclusiones *Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18: doctores, Gell. 17, 5.—Adv.: **acūtūle**, *somewhat sharply*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

acūtum, *adv.*, v. *acuo*, P. a.

acūtus, a, um, v. *acuo*, P. a.

acva and **acvarivs**, in Inscr. for aqua and aquarius.

† **ācylos**, i, f., = *ἄκυλος*, *the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 242).

† **ācyrolōgia**, ae, f., = *ἀκυρολογία*, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech*; e. g.: sperare per timere, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. *improprium* or *impropria dictio* is used instead of it: (quod proprietati est contrarium) id apud nos *improprium*, *ἄκυρον* apud Graecos vocatur; quale est tantum sperare dolorem; Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. ap. Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. p. 242; Diom. 2, p. 444).

ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (from the fourth century after Christ written also *at*; Etrusc. suff. -a; Osc. az; Umbr. and Old Lat. ar, as

in Eng. Tab., in S. C. de Bacch., as arveho for adveho; arferunt, arfuisse, for adferunt, etc.; arber for adber; so, ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17; cf. Prisc. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 P.; Fabretti, Glos. Ital. col. 5) [cf. Sanser. adhi; Goth. and Eng. at; Celt. pref. ar, as armor, i. e. ad mare; Rom. al.]

1. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), in a progressive order of relation, *ad* denotes, first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. 1. Direction toward, *to*, *toward*, and first, a. Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbræ cadunt ad septentrionem, *ortu vero ad occasum, to or toward the north and west*, Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass, with the verbs *jacere*, *vergere*, *spectare*, etc.: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentriones et aquilonem, Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; and in Plin. very freq.: Creta ad austrum... ad septentrionem versa, 4, 20: ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21 al.—Also trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—b. In a direction upwards (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad caelum sustulit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 30 (B. Pun. p. 13, ed. Vahl.): manus ad caeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93: molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum vomit, Att. ap. Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor ad caelum volvendus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 ed. Vahl.) (cf. with this: tollitur in caelum clamor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, or Ann. v. 422): ad caelumque ferat flamma fulgura sursum, of Aetna, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 2, 191; 2, 325: sidera sola micant; ad quæ sua brachia tendens, etc., Ov. M. 7, 188: altitudo pertingit ad caelum, Vulg. Dan. 4, 17.—c. Also in the direction downwards (for the usu. *in*): tardiore semper ad terras omnium quæ geruntur in caelo effectu cadente quam visu, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

2. The point or goal at which any thing arrives. a. Without reference to the space traversed in passing, *to*, *toward* (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro redire ad suos popularis, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 14 ed. Vahl.): ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decedat aether, Lucan. 2, 58.—Hence, (a) With verbs which designate going; coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, etc., when the verb is compounded with *ad* the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. II. pp. 154, 175 n. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic., *ad* is generally repeated with most verbs, as, ad eos accedit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 8: ad Sullam adire, id. ib. 25: ad se adferre, id. Verr. 4, 50: reticulum ad naris sibi admovebat, id. ib. 5, 27: ad laborem adhortantur, id. de Sen. 14: T. Vectium ad se accessit, id. Verr. 5, 114; but the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, esp. Tac., prefer the dative; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* and the *acc.* is employed; but when it designates increase, that with the *dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, *he approaches the city*; but, accedit provinciae, *it is added to the province*).—(β) Ad me, te, se, for domum meam, tuam, suam (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 12: spectatores plauidite atque ite ad vos commissatum, id. Stich. 7n.: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: ancillas traduce huc ad vos, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22: transeundumst tibi ad Menedemum, id. 4, 4, 17: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3, 16, 10 al.—(γ) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf.: Thespiadas, quæ ad aedem Felicitatis sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 4; id. Phil. 2, 35: in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: in aedem Concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 9,

21; 2, 6, 12): ad Dianæ, *to the temple of*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14: ad Castoris, id. Quint. 17: ad Juturnæ, id. Clu. 101: ad Vestæ, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 41, n. 4, and p. 334.—(δ) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., it is used for the simple *dat.* (Rudd. II. p. 175): litteras dare ad aliquem, *to send or write one a letter*; and: litteras dare alicui, *to give a letter to one*; hence Cic. never says, like Caesar and Sall., alicui scribere, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, etc.), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere ad aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: praecepe quæ ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109: in servitutum pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 med.: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 16: ad primam (sc. epistulam) tibi hoc scribo, *in answer to your first*, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dederunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. id. 28, 22, 5.—Hence the phrase: mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Greek, *προσφάειν*): has res ad te scriptas, Lucil. misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1, ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12: quæ institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ego interea admonitu tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneas in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quæ scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. id. 16; Plin. 1, 19.—So in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator; M. T. Cic. ad Q. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, etc.—In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*.—(e) With names of towns after verbs of motion, *ad* is used in answer to the question *Whither?* instead of the simple *acc.*; but commonly with this difference, that *ad* denotes *to the vicinity of, the neighborhood of*: miles ad Capuam profectus sum, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Fam. 3, 81: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 19; 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40 al.—*Ad* is regularly used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Deiot. 7, 19.—(When an adjective is added, the simple *acc.* is used poet., as well as with *ad*: magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; the simple *acc.*, Ov. H. 2, 83: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas).—(ζ) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward, or protection in respect to any thing, *against* = *adversus*: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: Lernaes pugnet ad hydras, Prop. 3, 19, 9: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: Belgarum copias ad se venire vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 7, 70: ipse ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4: Romulus ad regem impetus facit (a phrase in which *in* is commonly found), Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10: aliquem ad hostem ducere, Tac. A. 2, 52: clipeos ad tela protecti obiciunt, Verg. A. 2, 443: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ad hos omnes casus provisæ erant praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; 7, 41; so with nouns: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: remedium ad tertianam, Petr. Sat. 18: munimen ad imbris, Verg. G. 2, 352: farina cum melle ad tussim siccā efficacissima est, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243: ad muliebri ingenium efficaces preces, Liv. 1, 9, 1, 19 (in these two passages *ad* may have the force of *apud*, *Hand*).—(η) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place and to a person present in it is rare: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47.—(The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et ad tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero praetor aut iudex; cf. also Sen. Ep. 73, 14, deus ad homines venit, immo,

quod propius est, in homines venit.)—b. The terminus, with ref. to the space traversed, *to, even to*, with or without usque, Quint. 10, 7, 16: ingurgitavit usque ad inum gutturem, Naev. ap. Non. 207, 20 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 30): dictator perventur usque ad oppidum, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 16 ed. Vahl.): via pejor ad usque Baii moenia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 1, 97: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 355; 1, 969: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27 al.—Hence the Plinian expression, petere aliquid (usque) ad aliquem, *to seek something everywhere, even with one*: ut ad Aethiops usque peteretur, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 51 (where Jan now reads ab Aethiopia); so, vestis ad Seras peti, id. 12, 1, 1.—Trop.: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverbasse usque ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13; without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; 4, 2, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 85; illud ad incitas cum redit atque inter necionem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Dom. 8 al.

3. Nearness or proximity in gen. = *apud, near to, by, at, close by* (in ante-class. per. very freq.; not rare later, esp. in the historians): pendent peniculae una ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 33 (Ann. v. 363 ed. Vahl.): ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 98; 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. with same force, Att. ap. Non. 522, 25; apud ipsum astas): ad foris assistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 66; id. Arch. 24: astiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. id. prol. 133: adeant ad spectaculum istud, Vulg. Luc. 23, 43: has (testas) e fenestris in caput Deiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset, *at hand*, Liv. 9, 19, 6: haec arma habere ad manum, Quint. 12, 5, 1: dominum esse ad villam, Cic. Sull. 20; so id. Verr. 2, 21: errantem ad flumina, Verg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38; Plin. 7, 2, § 12; Vitruv. 7, 14; 7, 12; and ellipt. (cf. supra, 2. γ): pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! Cic. Phil. 1, 17.—Even of persons: qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat (for apud), Caes. B. G. 6, 38; so id. ib. 1, 31; 3, 9; 5, 53; 7, 5; id. B. C. 3, 60: ad inferos poenas paritidii luent, among, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 4, 4: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., for which Liv. also uses the *gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43, 4.—Sometimes used to form the name of a place, although written separately, e. g. ad Murcim, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154: villa ad Gallinas, a villa on the Flamian Way, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 37: ad urbem esse (of generals), *to remain outside the city (Rome) until permission was given for a triumph*: “Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent... solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem expectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent,” Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—So sometimes with names of towns and verbs of rest: pons, qui erat ad Genavam, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ad Tibur mortem patri minatus est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10: conchas ad Caietan legunt, id. Or. 2, 6: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 136; id. Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. And. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, *ad* verb., *ad dextram* (sc. manum, partem), *ad laevam*, *ad sinistram, to the right, to the left, or on the right, on the left*: ad dextram, Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 225; Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69: ad laevam, Enn. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 51; Att. ib. p. 217: ad sinistram, Ter.

Ad. 4, 2, 43 al.: ad dextram... ad laevam, Liv. 40, 6; and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium milliariū condisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54, esp. freq. with *lapide*: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so Liv. 3, 69 al.; Tac. H. 3, 18; 4, 60 (with *apud*, Ann. 1, 45; 3, 45; 15, 60) al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 287.

B. In time, analogous to the relations given in A. **1.** Direction toward, i. e. approach to a definite point of time, *about, toward*: domum reductus ad vespertum, *toward evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: cum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *toward winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7.—**2.** The limit or boundary to which a space of time extends, with and without *usque, till, until, to, even to, up to*: ego ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. de Sen. 14: quid si hic manebis potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 55; so id. Men. 5, 7, 33; id. Ps. 1, 5, 116; id. As. 2, 1, 5: ad multam noctem, Cic. de Sen. 14: Sophocles ad summam senectutem traegodias fecit, id. ib. 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: Alexandream se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: bestiae ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Lael. 8; so id. de Sen. 6; id. Somn. Sc. 1 al.—And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to design. the whole period of time passed away: ab hora octava ad vespertum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8: usque ab aurora ad hoc diei, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8.—**3.** Coincidence with a point of time, *at, on, in, by*: praesto fuit ad horam destinatum, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16 A: nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5: ad lucem denique arte et graviter dormitare coepisse, *at (not toward) daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59; so id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3; id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; id. Brut. 97, 313: ad id tempus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; Domit. 17, 21 al.

C. The relations of number. **1.** An approximation to a sum designated, *near, near to, almost, about, toward* (cf. Gr. ἐπὶ, πρὸς with *acc.* and the Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*) = *circiter* (Hand. Turs. I. p. 102): ad quadraginta eam posse mihi minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111: nummorum Philippum ad tria milia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115; sometimes with *quasi* added: quasi ad quadraginta minas, *as it were about*, id. Most. 3, 1, 95; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: cum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110: ad hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: oppida numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, id. ib. 1, 5.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense (contrary to Gr. usage, by which ἀπὸ, περί, and εἰς with numerals retain their power as prepositions): ad binum milium numero utrinque saucis factis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duorum milium numero ceciderunt, id. B. C. 3, 53: ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17, 8; so id. 27, 12, 16; Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Rudd. II. p. 334.—**2.** The *terminus*, the limit, *to, unto, even to*, a designated number (rare): ranam luridam conicere in aquam usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3, 2: miles (viaticum) ad assem perdidit, *to a farthing, to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27; Plin. Ep. 1, 15: quid ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4.—The phrase *omnes ad unum* or *ad unum omnes*, or simply *ad unum*, means *lit. all to one*, i. e. *all together, all without exception*; Gr. οἱ καθ' ἑνα πάντες (therefore the gender of *unum* is changed according to that of *omnes*): praetor omnes extra castra, ut stercus, foras eiecit ad unum, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 22: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 22 al.: naves Rhodias affixit ita, ut ad unum omnes contratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; onera-

riae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (cf. in Gr. οἱ καθ' ἑνα; in Hebr. לֹא יִנְשָׂא בָהֶם עֲרֵאָהָר, Exod. 14, 28).—*Ad unum* without *omnes*: ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensi ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: Juppiter omnipotens si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687.

D. In the manifold relations of one object to another. **1.** That in respect of or in regard to which a thing avails, happens, or is true or important, *with regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, to, in*. **a.** With *verbs*: ad omnia alia aetate sapiamus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: numquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam fuat, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: nil ibi libatum de toto corpore (mortui) cernas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. id. 5, 570; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 53; id. Mur. 13, 29: illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *in that Cyrus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (i. e. not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character, and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: nil est ad nos, *is nothing to us, concerns us not*, Lucr. 3, 830; 3, 845: nil ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: nihil ad rem pertinet, Cic. Caecin. 58; and in the same sense elliptically: nihil ad Epicurum, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; id. Pis. 68: Quid ad praetorem? id. Verr. 1, 116 (this usage is not to be confounded with that under 4.).—**b.** With *adjectives*: ad has res perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: virum ad cetera egregium, Liv. 37, 7, 15: auxiliariis pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem esset avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. And. 1, 2, 21; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 48: difficilis (res) ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027: ad rationem sollertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Font. 15; id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 25, 113; 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54 al.—**c.** With *nouns*: prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. ὅπως εἴξει τις πρὸς τὸ); mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6; so id. Par. 1: ad cetera paene gemelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—So with *acc.* of gerund instead of the *gen.* from the same vb.: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, Cic. Font. 6; facultas ad agendum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: cf. Rudd. II. p. 245.—**d.** In gramm.: nomina ad aliquid dicta, *nouns used in relation to something*, i. e. *which derive their significance from their relation to another object*: quae non possunt intellegi sola, ut pater, mater; jungunt enim sibi et illa propter quae intelleguntur, Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 lb.—**2.** With words denoting measure, weight, manner, model, rule, etc., both prop. and fig., *according to, agreeably to, after* (Gr. κατὰ, πρὸς): columnas ad perpendicularum exigere, Cic. Mur. 77: taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: facta sunt ad certam formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad amissum non est numerus, Varr. 2, 1, 26: ad imaginem facere, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26: ad cursus lunae describit annum, Liv. 1, 19: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; Vulg. Gen. 1, 26; id. Jac. 3, 9: ad aequos flexus, *at equal angles*, Lucr. 4, 323: quasi ad torum levatur, *to or by the lathe*, id. 4, 361: turres ad altitudinem valli, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 39, 6: ad eandem crassitudinem structi, id. 44, 11: ad speciem cancellorum sceniorum, *with the appearance of, like*, Varr. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31: lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum, Liv. Andron. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1: canere ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: canere ad tibi-

nem, id. ib. 1, 2 (cf.: in numerum ludere, Verg. E. 6, 28; id. G. 4, 175): quod ad Aristophanis lucernam lucubravi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 9 Müll.: carmen castigare ad unguem, *to perfection* (v. unguis), Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect gentleman*, id. S. 1, 5, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 86): ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; id. Mur. 3: Cyrus non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justī imperii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: exercebamur in venando ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; so, ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6: ad Punica ingenia, id. 21, 22: ad L. Crassi eloquentiam, Cic. Var. Fragn. 8: omnia fient ad verum, Juv. 6, 324: quid aut ad naturam aut contra sit, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: ad hunc modum institutus est, id. Tusc. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 31; 3, 13: ad eundem istunc modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: quem ad modum, q. v.: ad istam faciem esse morbus, qui me macerat, *of that kind*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73; id. Merc. 2, 3, 90; cf. 91: cuius ad arbitrium copia materia cogitur, Lucr. 2, 281: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24; id. Quint. 71: ad P. Lentuli auctoritatem Romā contendit, id. Rab. Post. 21: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: rebus ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: rem ad illorum libidinem judicant, id. Font. 36: ad vulgi opinionem, id. Off. 3, 21.—So in later Lat. with *instar*: ad instar castrorum, Just. 36, 3, 2: scoparum, App. M. 9, p. 232: speculi, id. ib. 2, p. 118: ad hoc instar mundi, id. de Mundo, p. 72.—Sometimes, but very rarely, *ad* is used *absol.* in this sense (so also very rarely *κατά* with *acc.*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3; Luc. Dial. Deor. 8): convertit ad nos, *as we (are turned)*, Lucr. 4, 317: ad navis feratur, *like ships*, id. 4, 897 Munro.—With *noun*: ad specus angustiae vallium, *like caves*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.—Hence, **3.** With an object which is the cause or reason, in conformity to which, from which, or for which, any thing is or is done. **a.** The moving cause, *according to, ad, on, in consequence of*: cetera pars animae paret et ad nomen mentis mōmenque movetur, Lucr. 3, 144: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67, 12: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of or upon this, he, etc.*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37.—**b.** The final cause, or the object, end, or aim, for the attainment of which any thing, (a) is done, (β) is designed, or, (γ) is fitted or adapted (very freq.), *to, for, in order to*. (α) Sequē ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 175 P. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 80): venimus coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Baech. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: cum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce dissension*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: utrum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expandendos socios diripendosque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: ego vitam quoad putabo tua interesse, aut ad spem servandam esse, retinebo, *for hope*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; id. Fam. 5, 17: haec juvenutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31; Suet. Caes. 67: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; so id. ib. 2, 41; id. B. G. 1, 51.—(β) Aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad misceriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; (in the same sense in rem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1, and the *dat.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: ad frenā leones, Verg. A. 10, 253: delecto ad naves milite, *marines*, Liv. 22, 19 Weissenb.: servos ad remum, *rowers*, id. 34, 6; and: servos ad militiam emendos, id. 22, 61, 2: comparasti ad lecticum homines, Cat. 10, 16: Lygdamus ad cyathos, Prop. 4, 8, 37; cf.: puer ad cyathum statuetur, Hor. C. 1, 29, 8.—(γ) Quae oportet Signa esse

ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *everything indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: haec sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad oburgandum, id. And. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (in both examples instead of the *gen. of gerund.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 245): vinum murteum est ad alvum crudum, Cato R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 al.—So with the adjectives *idoneus, utilis, aptus*, instead of the *dat.*: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: sus est ad vescendum hominibus apta, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. F. 4, 684.—(Upon the connection of *ad* with the *gerund.* v. Zumpt, § 666; Rudd. II. p. 261.)—**4.** Comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as an object to which the thing compared is brought near for the sake of comparison), *to, compared to or with, in comparison with*: ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 100: ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; 2, 3, 69: terra ad universi caeli complexum, *compared with the whole extent of the heavens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido, Liv. 22, 22, 15: at nihil ad nostram hanc, *nothing in comparison with*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 70; so Cic. Deiot. 8, 24; and id. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. **1.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire: ex India elephantos: ad omnia tantum advehi auri, etc., Liv. 35, 32, 4.—**2.** Ad hoc and ad haec (in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. per.), = praeterea, insuper, moreover, besides, *in addition*, ἐν τοῖς τοῖς: nam quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, etc.: praeterea omnes undique paricidae, etc.: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat: postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus inflato animo, ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 42, 1, 1; Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22 al.—**3.** Ad id quod, *beside that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62, 1; so 44, 37, 12.—**4.** Ad tempus. **a.** At a definite, fixed time, Cic. Att. 13, 45; Liv. 38, 25, 3.—**b.** At a fit, appropriate time, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; Liv. 1, 7, 13.—**c.** For some time, for a short time, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; id. Lael. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14.—**d.** According to circumstances, Cic. Planc. 30, 74; id. Cael. 6, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9.—**5.** Ad praesens (for the most part only in post-Aug. writers). **a.** For the moment, for a short time, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** At present, now, Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 44.—So, ad praesentiam, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**6.** Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 21, 2.—**7.** Ad verbum, *word for word*, literally, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135 al.—**8.** Ad summam. **a.** On the whole, generally, in general, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3; id. Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** In a word, in short, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.—**9.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum. **a.** At the end, finally, at last. (a) Of place, at the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.: missile telum hastili abiegit et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(b) Of time = *τελος δέ, at last, finally*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; so id. Poen. 4, 2, 22; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15, 4 al.—Hence, (γ) of order, finally, lastly, = denique: inventa componere; tum ornare oratione; post memoria seipere; ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142.—**b.** In Liv., *to the last degree, quite*: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2, 3; cf.: consilii scelerati, sed non ad ultimum dementis, id. 28, 28, 8.—**10.** Quem ad finem? *To what limit? How far?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Verr. 5, 75.—**11.** Quem ad modum, v. sub h. v.

A. *Ad* (v. ab, ex, in, etc.) is not repeated like some other prepositions with interrog. and relative pronouns, after nouns or demonstrative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad volutates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37 (ubi v. Kühner).—**B.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. Ann. 12, 51; or between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, id. ib. 12, 8.—**C.** The compound adque for et ad (like exque, eque, and, poet., aequ) is denied by Moser, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of ad humanitatem adque mansuetudinem of the MSS., hum. atque mans. But adque, in acc. with later usage, is restored by Hand in App. M. 10, p. 247, adque haec omnia obediabam for atque; and in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9, utroque vrsorum rectum est ingenium meum, ad se adque illum, is now read, ad te atque ad illum (Fleck., Brix).

II. In composition. **A.** Form. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adhibeo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco.—But later philologists, supported by old inscriptions and good MSS., have mostly adopted the following forms: *ad* before *f, h, b, d, f, m, n, g, v*; *ac* before *c, s, st*; *ad* and also *al* before *l*; *ad* rather than *an* before *n*; *ap* and sometimes *ad* before *p*; *ad* and also *ar* before *r*; *ad* and also *as* before *s*; *at* and sometimes *ad* before *t*. In this work the old orthography has commonly been retained for the sake of convenient reference, but the better form in any case is indicated.—**B.** Signif. In English *up* often denotes approach, and in many instances will give the force of *ad* as a prefix both in its local and in its figurative sense. **1.** Local. **a.** To, toward: affero, accorro, accipio (to one's self).—**b.** At, by: astare, adesse.—**c.** On, upon, against: accumbo, attero.—**d.** Up (cf. *de* = down, as in deicio, decido): attollo, ascendo, adsurgo.—**2.** Fig. **a.** To: adjudico, adsentior.—**b.** At or on: admiror, adludo.—**c.** Denoting conformity to, or comparison with: affiguro, adaequo.—**d.** Denoting addition, increase (cf. *ab, de, and ex* as prefixes to denote privation): addoceo, adposco.—**e.** Hence, denoting intensity: adamo, adimpleo, aduro, and perhaps agnosco.—**f.** Denoting the coming to an act or state, and hence commencement: addubito, addormio, adquiesco, adlubesco, advesperascit. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 74–134.

adactio, ōnis, f. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to: ad legitimam juris jurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 38, where just before we find: milites iurjurando adacti.

1. adactus, a, um, Part. of adigo.

*** 2. adactus**, ūs, m. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to or together.—Hence, poet., of the teeth, a biting, a bite: dentis adactus, Lucr. 5, 1330.

Adad or **Adāsus**, i, m., name of the supreme god of the Assyrians, Macr. Sat. 1, 32.

† adadūnēphros = *Ἀδάδων νεφρός* (Adad's kidney), i, m. [Adad], a certain precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

adaequatio, ōnis, f. [adaequo], a making equal, an adjusting, adapting, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, where more correctly *peraequatio*.

ad-aeque, adv., in like manner as, equally, so (most ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.; and in Plautus always with the negatives nemo, numquam, neque, nullus, etc., by means of which the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. abl., and even a pleonastic compar., is allowed): numquam, ecastor, ullo die risi adaeque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque munda ad-

aeque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 57; so id. Cas. 3, 5, 45; id. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adaeque antehac est habitus parvus, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: qui homine hominum adaeque nemo vivit fortunator, id. Capt. 4, 2, 48: ut quem ad modum in tribunis consulari potestate creandis ius sunt, adaeque in quaestoribus liberum esset arbitrium populi, Liv. 4, 43, 5 Weissenb., Hertz. (but Madv. here reads *adaequari*): alii, quos adaeque latrones arbitrabere, App. 4, p. 145 fin.; so id. ib. 8, p. 216; 10, p. 238; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 4.

ad-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** To make equal to, to equalize, to level with; hence, **a.** In Cic. usually with cum (cf. aequare cum, Verg. A. 1, 193): qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: quae . . . admonet, commemorat neminem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam, id. ib. 11, 29: in summa amicum copia cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (i. e. par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63.—**b.** In the histt. *alicui rei* (cf.: aequo and aequiparo): molibus ferme (oppidi) moenibus adaequatis, *on a level with*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: omnia tecta solo adaequare, *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: quibus duobus operibus vix nova haec magnificentia quidquam adaequare potuit, id. ib. 56; and with solo understood: Alesiam flammis adaequare, Flor. 3, 10, 23: cum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60: colonias jure et dignatione urbi . . . adaequavit, Suet. Aug. 46; so Dom. 2.—**2.** Trop., *to compare to or with*: qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fati adaequarent, Tac. Ann. 2, 73.—**B.** To attain to, or reach, by equalling.—With acc. (cf.: aequo and aequiparo): ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Univ. 11: longum navium cursum adaequaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. B. C. 2, 16, and Sall. J. 4.

II. Neut., to be equal. **a. Absol.**: senatorum urna copiose absoluit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the equites were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquitting and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—**b.** With dat.: turris quae moenibus adaequaret, Auct. B. G. 8, 41: se virtute nostris adaequare non posse intelligunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 Dinter, where some read *nostros*: adaequare apud Caesarem gratia, sc. Aeduis, id. B. G. 6, 12.

adaeratio, ōnis, f. [adaero], a valuing, appraising, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 6; 11, 38, 13; 7, 4, 32.

ad-aero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aes], to estimate by money, to rate, appraise, value: in adaerandis reliquorum debitis non molestus, Amm. 31, 14: ita ut nihil adaeretur, i. e. ita ut nihil in pecunia praestetur, Ep. Imp. Valeriani ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

*** ad-aestuo**, āre, v. n., to rush, to roar (with the idea of boiling up): aestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ad-aggéro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a double ad, as in adalligo), to heap up: cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene, Cato, R. R. 94: so, terram circa arborem, Col. 5, 11, 8: terra Nilo adaggerata, brought down or deposited by the Nile, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69: nitro et sale adaggeratis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 61.

adāgio, ōnis, f., a rare form for adagiūm: “adagione: proverbio.” Gloss. Placid., Mai; Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.; Aus. Monos. praef.

adagiūm, i, n. [prob. ad and aio, but acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll., “ad agendum apta,” applicable to life, suitable for use], a proverb, an adage: vetus adagiūm est, Nihil cum fidibus graculo, Gell. 1, praef.

ad-agnitio, ōnis, f. [double ad, as in adaggero and adalligo], knowledge: Dei ignoti adagnitionem intentare, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

ad-algidus, a, um, adj. [ad, intens.], very cold, chilly; of climate: adalgidum maxime, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9, p. 54 Mai; in Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152, Clusman would read *adalgidum* for atque algidum (B. and K.).

ad-alligo, āre, 1, v. a. (double ad, as in adaggero), to bind to, to fasten to, to attach: uncum (ad arborem), Plin. 17, 23, 35,

§ 211: radices, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225: vermicullos brachio, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

Ādam, indecl. m., Charis. 94 P., or gen.

Adae, also **Ādāmus**, i, **אָדָם**, Adam (A common in quantity, cf. Prud. Apoth. 759 and 1078, with Aus. Idyll. 1, 14).

ādāmantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas], of hard steel, iron, etc., or hard as these: catense, adamantine, Manil. 1, 921: nares (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **ādāmantīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ādāmantivus*, hard as steel, etc., adamantine: saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. — Hence poet., extremely hard, inflexible, invincible: clavi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: tunica, id. ib. 1, 6, 13: juga, Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. aenus.

ādāmantis, idis, f., a certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed (*ā-dāmaōs*), Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162; App. Herb. 4.

† **ādāmas**, antis, m. (acc. Gr. *adaman-tis*, *adamas*), = *ādāmas* (invincible), adamant, the hardest iron or steel; hence poet., for any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc. (first used by Verg.): porta adversa ingens solidoque adamantae columnae, Verg. A. 6, 552; cf. Mart. 5, 11: adamantae texto vincire, with adamantine chains, Sen. Herc. F. 807. — Trop. of character, hard, unyielding, inexorable: nec rigidos silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamantae gerit, a heart of stone, Ov. M. 9, 615: lacrimis adamantae movebis, will move a heart of stone, id. A. 1, 659; so id. Tr. 4, 8, 45: voce tua posses adamantae movere, Mart. 7, 99: duro nec enim ex adamantae creati, Sed tua turba sumus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 69. — II. The diamond: adamantae infragilem omni cetera vi sanguine hircino rumpente, Plin. 20, proem. 1; 37, 4, 15, § 55 sq.

ād-amātor, ōris, m., a lover, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2. — In the Gloss. Graec. a transl. of ἐρωτικός.

ad-ambūlo, āre, 1, v. n., to walk about, at, or near a thing (rare; used only before and after the class. per.): ad ostium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8. — Also with *dat.*: seni, App. M. 11, p. 261; so lateri, 3, 26.

Ādāmīāni, ōrum, m., certain heretics who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 14.

ād-āmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ad, intens.], to love truly, earnestly, deeply (in the whole class. per. mostly — in Cic. always — used only in the perf. and pluperf.; first in Col. 10, 199, and Quint. 2, 5, 22, in the pres.): nihil erat cuiusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamārat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62; cf. ib. 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. Fam. 2, 4 fin.; cf. id. Flacc. 11: quem (Platonem) Dion admiratus est atque adamavit, Nep. Dion. 2, 3: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28: villas, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est (*amare*, as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, Doederl.), Sen. Ep. 71, 5. — II. Of unlawful love, Ov. A. A. 2, 109; Suet. Vesp. 22: Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 155; id. 36, 5, 4, § 23; Petr. S. 110 al.

adampliātus, a, um, P. a., from *ad-amplio*.

ad-amplio, āre, 1, v. a. [ad, den. increase], to widen, to enlarge, to increase: adampliemus pondus, Vulg. Ital. Amos, 8, 5, where St. Jerome has *augeamus*: aedulam vetustate corruptam adamplavit, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; 884, 8.

ad-amussim, adv., v. amussim.

ād-āperio, ui, ertum, 4, v. a. [ad, intens.], to open fully, to open, throw open (not in Cic.): adorti adaptas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30, 10 Drak. (cf. *aperire* foris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so Suet. Ner. 12; Curt. 9, 7, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12. — II. Transf., to uncover, to bare: caput, Sen. Ep. 64; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: caelum, to make visible, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130: adaptata fides, manifest, Stat. Th. 1, 396: aures ad crimination-

nem adaptatae, open to, ready to hear, Curt. 9, 7, 24.

* **ādāpertilis**, e, *adj.* [adaperio], that may be opened: latus hoc adaptile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

ādāptio, ōnis, f. [id.], an uncovering; hence, fig., a revealing, disclosure (late Lat.): legis, August. Quaest. 83, 61.

ādāptertus, a, um, Part. of *adaperio*.

adaptātus, a, um, P. a. of *adapto*.

ad-apto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to fit, adjust, or adapt to a thing; with *dat.* only in part. pass.: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; id. Claud. 33.

ād-aquo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aqua], to bring water to, to give to drink (post-Aug.), Vulg. Gen. 24, 46; 29, 10. — Of plants: amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 64: vites, Pall. 3, 33. — * In pass.: adaquari (different from the foll.), to be brought to drink: jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7.

ad-aquor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to bring or procure water for one's self, to fetch water: nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, Auct. B. G. 8, 41, where Dinter gives [ad]aquari; v. *aquor*.

† **ādarca**, ae, and **ādarcē**, es, f., = *ἀδάρκη*, *ἀδάρκης*, a froth or efflorescence deposited on sedge, etc., forming a spongy growth, also called *calamochmus*; form *ad-arca*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140; id. 16, 36, 66, § 167; 20, 22, 88, § 241: form *adarcē*, Verg. 3, 48, 2; 4, 28, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

* **ād-aresco**, ui, 3, v. *inch.* [ad, intens.], to dry up: ubi amurca adaruerit, vestimenta condito, Cato, R. R. 98.

ādāriārius, a, um, *adj.* [ad-ara], serving at the altar: MAGISTER ADARIARIVS, Burton, Inscr. p. 587.

ād-aro, āre, 1, v. a. [ad, intens.], to plough carefully: in an interpolation in Plin. 23, 1, § 2.

† **adasia** ovis vetula recentis partus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; Gloss. Mai Clas. Auct. viii. p. 52.

ād-aucto, āre, 1, v. *freg.* [adaugeo], to augment much: rem summam et patriam nostram, Att. ap. Non. 75, 3 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 283).

ād-auctor, ōris, m., an augments, Tert. de Anim. 2, where better *auctor*.

1. **ādauctus**, a, um, Part. of *adaugeo*.

2. **ādauctus**, ūs, m. [adaugeo], an increasing, increase, growth: quaecunque vides hilario grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae (opp. defectio), Sol. 23 fin.

ād-augēo, xi, ctum, 2, v. a., to make greater by adding to, to increase, augment. I. In gen.: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; so id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; 2, 18; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 21; Auct. Her. 2, 25; Plin. Pan. 22; Cels. 4, 6 med. — II. Esp., in sacrifices, t. t., to devote (cf. *augēo*): decumam esse adauctam tibi quam vovi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ād-augēscō, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [ad, intens.], to begin to increase or augment, to grow, to thrive: neque adaugescit quidquam neque deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296; so also Cic. poet. in Div. 1, 7 fin.

ādaxint, v. *adigo init.*

ād-bello, āre, to make war upon (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bībo, bibi, bibitum, 3, v. a. [ad, intens.], to drink (not in Cic.). I. Lit.: quando adbibero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22. — II. Trop., of discourse, to drink in, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10 (cf. *devorare dicta*, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126). — Hence of instruction, to drink in eagerly, to listen to attentively: nunc adbite puro Pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

* **ad-bīto**, ēre, 3, v. n. [beto], to come or draw near, to approach: si adbitis propius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **ad-blātero**, āre, 1, v. a. [ad, intens.], to prattle, to chatter: affanias, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.

ādē, words beginning thus, v. in *acc.*

† **āddax**, ācis, m. (an African word, acc. to Plin. 1, c.), the name of a wild

animal in Africa, with crooked horns, Capra cervicapra, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ad-dēcet, ēre, 2, v. *impers.* [ad, intens.], it behooves, it becomes, it is fit or proper that (used only in Enn. and Plaut., in the latter very often), constr. with *acc.* or with *acc.* and *inf.*: sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 338, ed. Vahl. Rib. p. 52): ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, ejus studio servire addecet, id. Am. 3, 4, 21: nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet Clam virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 26; so id. Bacch. 1, 2, 20; id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Ps. 1, 5, 156; id. Trin. 1, 2, 41.

ad-dēcimo, āre, to take by the tenth part, to tithe (v. *decimo*): vinearum reditus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 15: greges vestros, ib. 8, 17.

ad-densēo, ēre, and **ād-densō**, āre (cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 248), 2 and 1, v. a., to make close, compact (very rare): extremi addensent acies, Verg. A. 10, 432 Rib. — In pass., of water, to become thick, to thicken: aquam radice ea addita addensari, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (*imp.* *addice*, for *addic*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50; addixit, Mart. 12, 16), orig., to give one's assent to a thing ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 13 Müll.), in its lit. signif. belonging only to augural and judicial language (opp. *addico*). I. Of a favorable omen, to be propitious to, to favor, usually with *aves* as subj., and without obj.: cum sacellorum exaugurationes admittent *aves*, in Termini fano non addixere, Liv. 1, 55, 3; so, Fabio auspiciant *aves* semel atque iterum non addixerunt, id. 27, 16, 15; also with *auspiciis* as subj.: addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15. — And with *acc.* of obj.: illum quem *aves* addixerant, Fest. p. 241 Müll. — In judicial lang.: alicui aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any thing to one, to sentence; hence Festus, with reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est," p. 13 Müll.: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familias totam tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: addictus erat tibi? had he been declared bound to you for payment? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; hence ironic: Fufidium... creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitum, Liv. 3, 56. — Hence subst., **addictus**, i, m., one who has been given up or made over as servant to his creditor: ducite nos quo jubet, tamquam quidem addictos, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Fl. 20 extr.; cf. Liv. 6, 15, 20. (The *addictus*, *bondman*, was not properly a slave: *servus*; for he retained his *nomen*, *cognomen*, his *tribus*, which the *servus* did not have; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his *dominus*; the *servus* could not; the *addictus*, when set free, was also again *ingenuus*, the *servus* only *libertinus*; v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1: Niebuhr, Rom. Gesch. 1, 638; Smith's Antiq.): addicere alicui iudicium, to grant one leave to bring an action, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: addicere item, sc. iudici, to deliver a cause to the judge. This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the law of XII. Tab. Tab. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICTO, ap. Gell. 17, 2: iudicem or arbitrum (instead of dare iudicium), to appoint for one a judge in his suit, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquid in diem, to adjudge a thing to one ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2; 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9. — B. In auctions, to adjudge to the highest bidder, knock down, strike off, deliver to (with the price in *abl.*): equis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Po-

stumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50.—Addicere bona alicuius in publicum, i. e. to *confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; hence in Plaut., of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as it were, i. e. promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, i. e. is not attracted to another by a better table, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 sq.—**C.** In gen., to *sell*, to *make over* to: addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: hominem invinire neminem potuit, qui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—In a metaphorical sign., **D.** To *deliver*, *yield*, or *resign a thing to one*, either in a good or a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense, to *devote*, to *consecrate* to: senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25; hence, morti addicere, to *devote to death*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: nolite . . . omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti addicere, to *devote to perpetual slavery*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**B.** In a bad sense, to *give up*, to *sacrifice*, to *abandon* (very freq.): ejus ipsius domum everisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so id. Mil. 32; id. Sest. 17; id. Quint. 30; hence po et.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, to *sacrifice*, to *surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where some read wrongly *addicere*).—**E.** In later Latin, to *attribute* or *ascribe a work to one*: quae (comoediae) nomini eius (Plauti) addicuntur, Geil. 3, 13.—Hence, **addictus**, P. a. (after II. D.), *dedicated* or *devoted to a thing*; hence, **a.** *Destined* to: gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11.—**b.** *Given up to*, *bound to*: qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: nullius addicere jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Prasinæ factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

addictio, ōnis, f. [addico], the *awarding* or *adjudging* (of the praetor or judge, v. addico, B.): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, *Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; so Gai. Inst. 3, § 189; Dig. 40, 5, 4, § 2, 5; ib. 49, 14, 50.

addictus, a, um, P. a. of addico.
ad-disco, didici, no sup., 3, v. a. **I.** To *learn in addition to*, to *learn further*: Quid? qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; id. de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593 al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18).—**II.** In gen., to *learn*, to *be informed*, to *hear*: quos cum venire rex addidisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 13.

additamentum, i, n. [addo], an *addition*, *accession*, *increase*: inimicorum, *Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vitæ, Sen. Ep. 17, 6: praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Pseud.-Sall. ad Caes. de Rep. Ord. 2: pretii, App. M. 9, 6.

additiuus (not -tius), a, um, adj. [id.], *added*, *annexed*, *additional*, Tert. de Rebus Carn. 52; Dig. 50, 16, 98.

additio, ōnis, f. [id.], an *adding to*, *addition*: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18: Sic corpori fit additio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; Prisc. p. 978 P.

additiuus, v. additiuus.
additivus, a, um, adj. [id.], *added*, *annexed*; of the pronoun *ipse*, Prisc. p. 1095 P.

additus, a, um, P. a. of addo.
ad-divino, āre, 1, v. a. [ad intens.], to *divine*, to *prognosticate*: quemdam ex facie hominum addivinantem, ex his dixisse futurae mortis annos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 dub. (Cod. Bamb. and Sillig: divinantem).

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3, v. a. [2. do] (adduces for addideris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.), to *put*, *place*, *lay*, etc., a *person* or *thing* to *another*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., NEVE AVROM ADDITO, let no gold be put into the grave with the dead, Fragg. of the XII. Tab. in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut.

Aul. 3, 6, 20; so id. Mil. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Verg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaeque Iliacaeque jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposuit, id. ib. 3, 336; Hor. Epod. 8, 10: flammae aquam, to *throw upon*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorum Martem, to *bring nearer*, id. 5, 442.—With *in*: nram in ollulas addere, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2: glandem in dolium, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: eas epistulas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: addere manus in vincula meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. A. 2, 672, 30.—Po et.: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, i. e. dant se, Verg. G. 1, 513, v. Heyne and Forb.—Hence, **B.** Trop., to *bring to*, to *add to*; with *dat.*: pudicitiae huius vitium me hinc absente'st additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: fietum ingenio muliebri, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; also *absol.*: operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 67: addere animum, or animos, to *give courage*, *make courageous*: mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so animos cum clamore, Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non addere, *impart, bestow*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, id. ib. 57: audaciam, id. J. 94: formidinem, id. ib. 37: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. id. 76: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addit fidem, id. G. 3: ardorem mentibus, Verg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 5, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, to *give one the spur*, to *spur him on*: anticipare atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. 70, 13: vatiibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf.: admoveere calcar Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56).

II. Esp. **A.** To *add to by way of increase*, to *join* or *annex to*, to *augment*, with *dat.* or *ad* (the most common signifi. of this word): etiam fides, et quas accessere, tibi addam dono gratias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum addere etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi diculam addo? id. ib. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 900: quæso ne ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. ap. Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 fin.; id. Fam. 15, 20; id. Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novas litterarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14 al.—Po et.: noctem addens operi, *adds the night to the work*, Verg. A. 8, 411; ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.—With *ad*: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17.—Po et. with *inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum (sc. gradui), to *add step to step*, i. e. to *quicken one's pace*: addere gradum, appropere, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27; 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58: addito tempore, in *course of time*: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percubuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also: addita aetate, with *increased age*: in infantia scabunt aures; quod addita aetate non quænt, *as they grow older*, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., to *add to one's bidding*, to *give more*: nihil addo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by *addo*, *addo huc*, *addo quod*, and the like (cf. accedo), *add to this*, *add to this the circumstance that*, or *besides*, *moreover* . . . : addo furem animi proprium atque obliviam rerum, addo quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 828 sq. (cf. the third verse before: *advenerit* id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat): addo huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: addo hos praeterea casus, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: addo huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: addo quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor.

C. 2, 8, 17; id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: addo quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feroces, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: addo huc quod merces sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: addo super dictis quod non levius valeat, id. ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: addo defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41, 12.—Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: addebat etiam, se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and with an anticipatory dem. pron.: Addit etiam illud, equites non optimos fuisse, id. Deiot. 8, 24: Addit haec, fortes viros sequi, etc., id. Mil. 35, 96 al.: addito as *abl. absol.* with a *subj. clause*; with the *addition*, with this *addition* (post-Aug.): vocantur patres, addito consulandum super re magna et atroci, with this *intimation*, that they were to *consult*, etc., Tac. A. 2, 28: addito ut luna infra terram sit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 62 (cf.: adducto ut . . . haberentur, Cic. Off. 2, 12).—Hence, **additus**, a, um, P. a. (addo I.), *joined to one as a constant observer*; so, **A.** *Watching* or *observing in a hostile or troublesome manner*: si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me, Lucil. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen., **B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting*: nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Verg. A. 6, 90 Serv. (= *adfixa*, *incumbens*, *infesta*).

* **ad-dōcēo**, cui, ctum, 2, v. a., to *teach something in addition to*, to *teach*: ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18 (but in Cic. Clu. 37, 104, the correct read. is *adducti*, B. and K.).

* **ad-dormio**, āre, 4, v. n., to *begin to sleep*, to *go to sleep*: rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

* **ad-dormisco**, āre, v. incho. n., to *go to sleep*: quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addua, ae, m., 'Addōas (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona, now Adda, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 al.

† **addubānum** = dubium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

addubitatio, ōnis, f. [addubito], a *doubting*, a *rhetor. fig.*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171; Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18, where *dubitatio* is the better reading (B. and K.).

ad-dūbīto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *pr.*, to *incline to doubt*, to *begin to doubt* (in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** To *be in doubt*, to *doubt*; *constr.* (a) With *de* or in aliqua re: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(b) With *pron.*, or *num*, *an*, etc.: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, Cic. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Voluminio senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inonestum necne sit, addubitares, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitavit, utrum, etc., Nep. Cen. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. ad h. l.: to *leave it undecided*; cf. with dubitare, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—(γ) With *acc.*, to *be doubtful of a thing*, to *call in question*: si plus adipiscere, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so id. Div. 1, 47, 105.—(δ) With *inf.*, to *hesitate*: aptare lacertos addubitavit, Sil. 14, 358.—(e) *Absol.*: eos ipsos addubitare coget doctissimorum hominum tanta dissensio, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 10, 19, 13; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 1.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: adduxi for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxit = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3), to *lead to*, to *bring* or *convey to*, *draw to* any place or to one's self (opp. abduco, q. v.; syn.: adfero, apporto, adveho, induco). **I.** Lit.: quæso, qui possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitruv. 10, 22, 262.—With *ad*: ad Ienam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad cenam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf.: abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2

9): adduxit ea ad Adam, Vulg. Gen. 2, 19; ib. Marc. 14, 53.—Or with a *local adv.*: tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixerat eumpe non eampse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: adduc huc filium tuum, Vulg. Luc. 9, 41.—**2.** In gen., without regard to the access. idea of accompanying, to lead or bring a person or thing to a place, to take or conduct from one place to another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is properly used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21).—So of conducting an army: exercitum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: aquam, to lead to, id. Cael. 14.—With *in*: gentes feras in Italian, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Auct. B. G. 8, 35: in iudicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in iudicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Clu. 17.—With *dat.*: puero nutricem adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: qui ex Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—P. o. t. with *acc.*: Diae telluris ad oras applicet et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advortor oras Scythicas, id. ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. II. p. 327): adducere ad populum, i. e. in iudicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—Of a courtesan, to procure: puero scorta, Nep. Dion. 5: paelicem, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—P. o. t. also of a place, which is, as it were, brought near. Thus Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To bring a thing to a destined place by drawing or pulling. to draw or pull to one's self: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; so, adducta sagitta, id. ib. 9, 632: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corruit, id. ib. 775: funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Luc. 3, 700: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625: equos, id. Fast. 6, 586.—Hence trop.: habenas amicitiae, to tighten, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Verg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.—**2.** Of the skin or a part of the body, to draw up, wrinkle, contract: adducit cutem macies, wrinkles the skin, Ov. M. 3, 397: stitis miseris adduxerat artus, Verg. G. 3, 483; so, frontem (opp. remittere), to contract: interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam adductae? a brow so clouded? Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1.

II. Fig. **A.** To bring a person or thing into a certain condition; with *ad* or *in*: numquam animum quaesti gratia ad malas adducam partis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad suam auctoritatem, id. Deiot. 10, 29: numquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iambo ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**B.** To bring or lead one to a certain act, feeling, or opinion; to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade, move, incite to it; with *ad*, *in*, or *ut* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense; while *seducere* and *inducere* denote instigating or seducing to something bad, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam expectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1: in suspicionem alicui, Nep. Hann. 7: ad paenitentiam, Vulg. Rom. 2, 4; ib. 10, 19.—With *gerund.*: ad suspicandum, Cic. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3.—With *ut*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, etc., ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. de Sen. 10: id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, etc.; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49 al.—And *absol.* in *pass.*: quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, being induced, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 6, 10.—With *quin*: adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—With *inf.*:

facilius adducor ferre humana humanitus, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.—**C.** Adducor with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.*—adducor ad credendum, *μεθοδωται*, to be induced to believe: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procreavit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3: illud adduci vix possum, ut... videantur, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 4, 20, 55; Lucr. 5, 1341.—Hence, **adductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Drawn tight, stretched, strained, contracted.—Trop.: vultus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductior, Capitol. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 18.—Hence, **B.** Of place, narrow, contracted, strait: (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductior, Mel. 1, 4.—**C.** Of character, strict, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7: vis pressior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.* only in comp. **adductius**, **2.** More tightly: adductius contorquere jacula, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.—**2.** Trop., more strictly: imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: regnari, id. Germ. 43.

adductus, *adv.*, v. adductus *fm.*
adductor, *oris*, m., a procurer (cf. adduco, I. 2. *fm.*), Petr. Afran. ap. Meyer, Anthol. II. p. 27.

adductus, a, um, *P. a.* of adduco.

ad-ēdo, *ēdi*, *ēsum* (less correctly, *adesum*), 3, v. *a.* (adest=adedit, Luc. 6, 265; cf. *ēdo*), to begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw, etc.—As *verb. finitē* very rare, and mostly poet.; not found in prose of Cic. **I.** Prop.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16, 2; so, *adeso* jecinore, Val. Max. 1, 6, 8: favos, Verg. G. 4, 242.—Hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremus adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: flamma plurima postibus haesit adesio, Verg. A. 9, 537.—**II.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, etc.; and hence only in the *perf.* or *part. pass.*; cf. *accedo*, *absumo*, *abrumpo*), to eat up, to consume entirely: frumento *adeso*, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisen. ap. Non. 70, 32; so, *extis adesio*, Liv. 1, 7, 13: pisces ex parte adesio, Quint. 6, 3, 90: and metaph., to use up, to consume, waste (as money, strength, etc.): non adesio jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesio fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesio, id. H. 1, 4: adesio cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.—Hence, **adēsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, eaten, gnawed; hence *p. o. t.*, worn away, esp. by water: adesio lapides, smooth, polished, Hor. C. 3, 29, 36 (after Theoc. 22, 49; οὐς ποταμὸς περιέτρεσε): scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26: sale durus *adeso* caseus, poet. for *sale adesus caseus*, Verg. Mor. 98.

Adelphi (*oe*), *orum*, m., = ἀδελφοί, The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.

adelphis, *idis*, f. [ἀδελφή, sister; so called as resembling the *corymbis*, or because they hung two together from a branch], a kind of date, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ademptio, *onis*, f. [adimo], a taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: provinciae, ib. 2, 76.

ademptor, *oris*, m. [id.], one who takes away: vitae, Aug. in Joann. Tract. 116.

ademptus, a, um, *Part.* of adimo.

I. **ad-ēo**, *ēi*, and rarely *ēvi*, *ētum* (arch. adier for adiri, Enn. Rib. Trag. p. 59), 4, v. *n.* and *a.* (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. should be accented *ādeo*; v. Fest. s. v. *adeo*, p. 19 Müll.; cf. the foll. word), to go to or approach a person or thing (syn.: *accedo*, *aggredior*, *advenio*, *appeto*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. (a) With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire neque me magni pendere visus, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: aut ad consules aut ad te aut ad Brutum adiscent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Fragm. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedis nostras nusquam adiit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 24: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29.—(β) With *in*: prinsquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, Cic.

Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26 ed. Halm.—Esp.: adire in jus, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 4, § 147; id. Att. 11, 24; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: QVO DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—(γ) *Absol.*: adeunt, consistent, copulantur dexteris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—(δ) With *acc.*: ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aetherias adiere domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: non poterant adire eum, Vulg. Luc. 8, 19: Graios sales carmine patrio, to attain to, Verg. Cat. 11, 62; so with *latter supine*: planioribus aditu locis, places easier to approach, Liv. 1, 33.—With *local adv.*: quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**B.** Esp., **1.** To approach one for the purpose of addressing, asking aid, consulting, and the like, to address, apply to, consult (diff. from *aggredior*, q. v.).—Constr. with *ad* or oftener with *acc.*; hence also *pass.*: quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exaquerare, sintne illa, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: cum pacem peto, cum placo, cum adeo, et cum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—*Pass.*: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, when applied to, Liv. 37, 6 *fm.*: neque praetores adiri possent, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence: adire aliquem per epistolam, to address one in writing, by a letter: per epistolam, aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9 and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant (cf. *accedo*, ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1199): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adii Dominum et deprecatus sum, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21: aras, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: sedes deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Verg. A. 7, 82.—**2.** To go to a thing in order to examine it, to visit: oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** To come up to one in a hostile manner, to assault, attack: aliquem: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audeat adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obviam adire arma jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

II. Fig. **A.** To go to the performance of any act, to enter upon, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to (cf.: *accedo*, *aggredior*, and *adorior*).—With *ad* or the *acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Fragm. Scaur. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rem publicam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—With *acc.*: periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 24; cf.: adeundae inimicitiae, subeundae saepe pro re publica tempestates, id. Sest. 66, 139: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Auct. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Timol. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutum voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—Hence of an inheritance, t. t., to enter on: eum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell. 2, 60.—**B.** Adire manum alicui, prov., to deceive one, to make sport of (the origin of this phrase is unc.; Acidalius conjectures that it arose from some artifice practised in wrestling, Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8): eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 54; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. **ad-ēō**, *adv.* [cf. quoad and adhuc] (acc. to Festus, it should be accented *adēo*, v. the preced. word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians;

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cf. Gell. 7, 7). **I.** In the ante-class. per., **A.** To designate the limit of space or time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence often accompanied by usque (cf. ad), to this, thus far, so far, as far. **1.** Of space: surculum arituo usque adeo, quo praecueris, fit in the scion as far as you have sharpened it, Cato, R. R. 40, 3. — Hence: res adeo rediit, the affair has gone so far (viz., in deterioration), cum aliquid peius expectatione contigit, Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5: postremo adeo res rediit: adulescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5. — **2.** Of time, so long (as), so long (till), strengthened by usque, and with dum, donec, following, and in Cic. with quoad: merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 10 al.: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulsi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato, R. R. 67; id. ib. 76: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. — **B.** For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by ut: in the same degree or measure or proportion. . . in which; or so very, so much, so, to such a degree . . . as (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeo hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10. — Also followed by quasi, when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo coepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. — **C.** (Only in the comic poets) = ad haec, praeterea, moreover, besides, too: ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias (beside the other annoyances), a bed, too, shall be given you there, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80. — Hence also with etiam: adeo etiam argenti faenus creditum audio, besides too, id. Most. 3, 1, 101. — **D.** (Only in the comic poets.) Adeo ut, for this purpose that, to the end that: id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advento, ut, etc., id. Aul. 4, 10, 9: adeo ut tu meam sententiam jam jam poscere possis, faciam, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 26 (where Wagner now reads at ut): atque adeo ut scire possis, factum ego tecum hoc divido, id. Stich. 5, 4, 15. (These passages are so interpreted by Hand, l. p. 138; others regard adeo here = quin immo.) — **E.** In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by yet, on the contrary, etc.: jam ille illuc ad eum cum advenit, narrabit, etc.: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 sq.; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8 al.

II. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of this word, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, so, so much, so very, with verbs, adjectives, and substantives: adeo ut spectare postea omnis oderit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 65: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: adeoque inopla esse coactus Hannibal, ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, 3 Weiss.: et voltu adeo modesto: adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39. — With usque: adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 10: usque adeo turbatur, even so much, so continually, Verg. E. 1, 12; Curt. 10, 1, 42; Luc. 1, 366. — In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. 10, 28; so id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; id. Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 10; 5, 6, 4. — With a negative in both clauses, also with quin in the last: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, ut non et bona exempla prouiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, quin, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13. — Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem? . . . non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni, viz., that we know not the Trojans and their history, Verg. A. 1, 565: adeo senuerunt Iuppiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59. — Hence (post-Cic.):

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adeo non ut . . . adeo nihil ut . . . so little that, so far from that . . . (in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by adeo) = tantum abest ut: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, these words left them all so unmoved that, etc., or had so little effect, etc., Liv. 3, 2, 7: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, who restrained his anger so little that, etc.: (for, qui non = tenuit iram adeo, ut), id. 8, 7, 5; so 5, 45, 4; Vell. 2, 66, 4: Curt. 3, 12, 22. — Also with contra in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5. — **B.** Adeo is placed enclitically after its word, like quidem, certe, and the Gr. γέ, even, indeed, just, precisely. So, **1.** Most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or foll., or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. ἔγωγε, σὺγε, αὐτός γε, etc., Viger. ed. Herm. 439, vi. and Zeum.): argentarius male credi qui aiunt, nugas praedicant: nam et bene et male credi dico: id adeo hodie ego expertus sum, just this (τοῦτό γε), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1; so id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 98; 1, 2, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 31; 5, 2, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: plerique homines, quos, cum nihil fert, pudet; ubi pudendum est ibi eos deserit pudor, is adeo tu es, you are just such a one, id. Ep. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsecutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 68: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, you yourself shall hear what he has to say (σὺγε ἰκοῦσθαι), Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse jucundius: hanc adeo habeo gratiam illi, i. e. hanc, quae maxima est, gratiam (ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν), Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, even this, Verg. A. 11, 275. — It is often to be translated by the intensive and, and just, etc. (so esp. in Cic. and the hist.): id adeo, si placet, considerate, just that (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 143; cf. id. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque altarium atque senatus partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, And just this evil, Sall. C. 37, 11: so 37, 2; id. J. 68, 3; Liv. 2, 29, 9; 4, 2, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, etc., and this, precisely this, will be evident, if, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald. — It is rarely used with ille: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 6. — Sometimes with the rel. pron.: quas adeo haud quisquam liber umquam tigit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 57; Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37. — With interrog. pron.: Quis adeo tam Latinae linguae ignarus est, quin, etc., Gell. 7, 17. — Adeo is joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another, and attention is to be particularly directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, and thou especially, and chiefly thou, Enn. ap. Prob.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi inibit, Verg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24: teque, Neptune, invocò, vosque adeo venti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; and without the copulative: vos adeo . . . item ego vos virgibus circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25. — Ego adeo often stands for ego quidem, equidem (ἐγώ γε): tum libertatem Chrysalo largire: ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus invenivi viam; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Verg. A. 4, 96. — Ipse adeo (αὐτός γε), for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contior, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 24: ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4: ipse adeo senis ductor Rheotens ibat pulsibus, Sil. 14, 487. — **2.** With the conditional conj. si, nisi, etc. (Gr. εἰ γε), if indeed, if truly: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, unless, indeed, he is reminded of it, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: Si Num illi molestae quippiam haec sunt nuptiae? Dā. Nihil Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tidiui haec sollicitudo; and if, indeed, etc. (not if also, for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7. — **3.** With adverbs: nunc adeo (νῦν γε), Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; id. Mil. 2, 2, 4;

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id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 56; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (δὴ γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70: umquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (οὕτως γε), id. A. 4, 633; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436. — **4.** With adjectives = vel, indeed, even, very, fully: quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! how very many suppers, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum . . . Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? vitit thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment? Val. Fl. 4, 63: tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, three whole days we wander about, Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629. — And with comp. or the adv. magis, multo, etc.: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, very much better, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15. — **5.** With the conj. sive, aut, vel, in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, or indeed, or rather, or even only: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiosi quod dunt, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissem, sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi adeunda est ratio, quā ad Apronij quaestum, sive adeo, quā ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, or rather, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, atque adeo: ego princeps in adiutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. — **6.** With the imperative, for emphasis, like tandem, modo, dum, the Germ. so, and the Gr. γέ (cf. L. and S.), now, I pray: propere adeo puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ἐπὶ ἀλάβετέ γ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003). — **C.** Like admodum or nimis, to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the adj.; cf. Consent. 2023 P.), indeed, truly, so very, so entirely: nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adulescentem adeo nobilem, so very noble, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, nor am I so very ugly, Verg. E. 2, 25: nam calli Lucicie casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, and with perfect right, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorarier aut tua facta adeo, do you, then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely? id. Ph. 5, 8, 38. — **D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, even: quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rufificant probam, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44. — Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, besides, too, over and above, usually in the connection: quae adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc, I.): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo: ceclestum, and me too, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Verg. A. 7, 427. — **III.** After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, indeed, for: cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibal erat: the idea is, Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 11, 13: so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233. — Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro... principum animi conciliantur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28.—**B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, so, thus (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—**C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important—immo, rather, indeed, nay: nulla unquam res publica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.—**D.** With a negative after ne—quidem or quoque, so much the more or less, much less than, still less (post-Aug.): hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam dignus potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, still less can one describe it by words, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, still less, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantius, who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex his artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatium ac traditione opus non est, so much the less is there need, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 179; Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read ideo, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, ad ea, Weiss.).—See more upon this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 135-155.

Adeona, ae, f., the tutelary goddess of new-comers, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

Adeps, ipis, comm. (in Plin. and Serv., m.; in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., f.; in Col. c.; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Koffm. s. v.) [from ἀλεφα with interch. of d and t], the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard (the hard is called sebum). **A.** Lit.: suilla, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipis, id. ib. 8, 14, 11.—And in the sense of sebum: adipe, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, the tallow, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipis, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, the corpulence, *Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipis, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo).—**2.** Of fat or fertile earth, marl, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**3.** In trees, that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap, also called album, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

The form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

Ademptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor], an obtaining, attainment: nos beatam vitam non depulsionem mali, sed adeptione boni iudicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: Bonorum (opp. malorum evitatio), Quint. 5, 10, 33: alicuius commedi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. adeptus, a, um, Part. of adipiscor.

2. adeptus, is, m., = adeptio, an obtaining: fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18. (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adeptum, but the true reading is habitum, Madv.).

Ad-equito, avi, atum, 1, v. n. **I.** To ride to or toward a place, to gallop up to.—With *ad*: equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros ad-equitare, *Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in*: in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv.* quo: quo tam feroceiter adequitasset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6.—With *dat.*: portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5: so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv.

9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34.—With *acc.* of limit: ad-equitare Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos ad-equitare coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*).—**II.** To ride near to or by: juxta aliqueum, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa ad-equitare, id. Aug. 64.

ad-erro, are, 1, v. n., to wander to.—With *dat.*: scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—**Trop.**: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

***ad-esco**, are, 1, v. a., to feed or fatten: volantia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

***adesdum** or **ades dum** (imper. from adsum with dum; cf.: agedum, manedum, etc., v. dum), come hither: Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

***ad-esurio**, ivi, 4, v. n. [ad, intens.], to be very hungry: ad-esurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ad-esus, a, um, v. adeo, P. a.

(ad-expeto, ere, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under aff.

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under agg.

(ad-habito, are, 1, v. n.: adhabites, a false reading for *ad-bites* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ad-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., to cleave or stick to a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, suster adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodilis, cleaving to his palate, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.—With *in* and *abl.*: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vat. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.*: cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.*: fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, p. o. t.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, is fastened to them, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, to stick to, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to cling to, adhere to: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, adheres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.—**B.** Adhaerere alicui, to be close to a person or thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the hist.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, was close to it, adjoined it, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. he (the King of Macedon) hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness, Liv. 39, 25: nec umquam non adhaerentes, and never departing from his side, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, the time in hand, just the present time, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, while each one adhered to him, Suet. Oth. 6; and so *trop.*: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.—**C.** To hang on a thing, i. e. to trail or drag after, to be the last, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? hung on the end, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2, fin., and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ad-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, v. incho. [adhaereo], to cleave or stick to, to adhere, lit. and *trop.* (in the *trop.* sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad*, *in*, and *abl.* or *ubi*: tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emheret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can stick (i. e. stay or sojourn) in such places, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaerunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quancunque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. A. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissae est, adhaerescit, sc. ad mentem, sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.*: justitiae honestatique, to be attached or devoted to, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut numquam adhaeresceret, never was at a stand, faltered, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's columns, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to or suit: si non omnia, quae praeponebantur a me ad omnium vestrum studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

***adhaese**, adv. [adhaereo], hesitatingly, stammeringly: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

***adhaesio**, ōnis, f. [adhaereo], an adhering, adhesion: complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; Gloss. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

adhaesus, us, m. [id.], an adhering, adherence (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

***ad-halo**, are, v. a., to breathe on: si patescentes (fungos) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

adhamo, are, 1, v. a. [hamus], to catch, secure: Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 6, where Mercer. better reads *adhamaverunt*.

Adherbal, ālis, m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha, Sall. J. 5 al.

ad-hibeo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a. [habeo], to hold toward or to, to turn, bring, add to; with *ad*, *in*, *dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibete aures (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, to eat with it, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, to put them on them, id. F. 3, 293.—**B.** *Trop.*: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibere veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas aures adhibere ad veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 51; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, preces, id. immortalibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 63: alicui voluptates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ita motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. de Or. 2, 45 al.—Hence = addere, adungere, to add to: uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, to bring one to a place, to summon, to employ (cf. the Engl. to have one up): hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibeamur, we are summoned, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos iudices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, shall be brought upon the stage, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliqueum in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6.—**B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one: neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; 3 in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.*: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, we are not consulted, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11,

tem, sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.*: justitiae honestatique, to be attached or devoted to, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut numquam adhaeresceret, never was at a stand, faltered, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's columns, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to or suit: si non omnia, quae praeponebantur a me ad omnium vestrum studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

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7; id. Off. 3, 20; id. Phil. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Curtius ad Sall. J. 113, and ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 15. — But sometimes adhibere in consilium = admittere in cons., to admit to a consultation. — So trop.: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. — **C.** Adhibere aliquem cenae, epulis, etc., to invite to a dinner, to a banquet, etc., to entertain: adhibete Penatis et patrios epulis, etc., Verg. A. 5, 62; so Hor. C. 4, 5, 32; Suet. Caes. 73; Aug. 12: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7. — And absol., to receive, to treat: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12. — **D.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, to betake or apply one's self to a thing, i. e. to devote attention to it: adhibere se remotionem a curis veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44 (cf. above I. A.); and absol.: adhibere se, to appear or to behave one's self in any manner: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praestaret, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. — **E.** Adhibere aliquid ad aliquid, alicui rei, or with in and abl., to put a thing to a determinate use, to apply, to use or employ for or in any thing definite (therefore, with intention and deliberation; on the contr., *usurpare* denotes merely momentary use; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8; and *ut*, use that arises from some necessity, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 20): adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9; cf. ib. 6; Nep. Att. 21: cautionem privatis rebus suis, Cic. Att. 1, 19: medicinam aegroti, id. ib. 16, 15: humanitas titulum, i. e. inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamenti, Suet. Dom. 2: curam vis, id. Vesp. 5: fidem et diligentiam in amicorum periculis, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: misericordiam in fortunis alicujus et sapientiam in salute reip., id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: curam in valetudine tuenda, Cels. 3, 18; and with de: curam de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: modum, to set a limit to, to set bounds to: vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16: cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74: memoriam contumeliae, to retain it in memory, Nep. Epam. 7. — **F.** Adhibere aliquid, in gen., to use, employ, exercise: neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: fidem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104: celeritatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: calumniam, fraudem, dolum, id. Auct. Or. pro Dom. 14, 36: modum quemdam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; Suet. Calig. 2: nulla arte adhibita, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: sollertiam, Tibull. 3, 4, 75: querelas, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: adhibere moram = differre, Pompon. Dig. 18, 6, 16. — **G.** In later Lat.: alicui aliquid, to bring up, quote one to another as authority for an assertion: is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentis coërcerat, severiusque increpabat adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

adhibitio, ōnis, f. [adhibeo] (late Lat.).

I. An admission (cf. adhibeo, II. C.): convivi, to a banquet, Gai. Inst. 1, 1. — **II.** An employing, application (cf. ib. II. F.): cucurbitarum, Marc. Emp. 15.

adhibitus, a, um, Part. of adhibeo.

ad-hinnio, ūi, or ūi, itum, 4, v. n., to neigh to or after. **I.** Lit., constr. with dat. and acc., also ad and in with acc.: fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 694; cf. id. A. A. 1, 208; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 95. — Hence, of lewd persons, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Mai. p. 19; Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57: aliquem, August. de Mor. Manich. 2, 19: in aliquam, Arn. 4, p. 135: so, ad aliquam, Vulg. Jer. 5, 8 al. — **II.** Fig., to strive after or long for with voluptuous desire: admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnit, gave his passionate assent to, expressed his delight in, etc., Cic. Pis. 28, 69: virginis delicatas voculas, App. M. 6, p. 185.

(ad-horreo, ēre, a false read. in Albinov. 1, 221, for *inhorreo*.)

***adhortamen**, ūis, n. [adhortor], a means of exhortation, an exhortation: multa mihi apud vos adhortamina suppedit, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359.

adhortatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an exhortation, encouragement (class.): omnia nostra adhortatione venimus ad eorum sermonem, *Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11: cum clamore comprobata adhortatio esset, Liv. 4, 38; 9, 13; Curt. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 159; Quint. 11, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 94 al.

adhortativus, a, um, adj. [adhortor], belonging to exhortation: modus, the mood of, Diom. I. p. 328 P. al.

adhortator, ōris, m. [id.], an exhorter, encourager, exciter; operis, Liv. 2, 58. — **Absol.**, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 13; 32, 25.

1. adhortatus, a, um, Part. of adhortor.

2. *adhortatus, ūis, m. [adhortor], an exhortation, persuasion: in eo adhortatu, App. Mag. p. 338.

ad-hortor, āri, ātus, 1, v. dep., to encourage, urge, exhort one to a thing, constr. with ad, in, de, or absol.: nam me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: aliquem ad certam laudem, id. Fam. 1, 7: loriatos ad discumbendum, Suet. Calig. 45: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adhortari non destitit, he did not cease to incite and spur on the Boii and Aedui, in respect to a supply of corn, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. — **Absol.**: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: nullo adhortante sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38. — Followed by ut, ne, or the simple subj.: adhort. adulescentes, ut turbulentius velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, properet, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, to rouse or bestir one's self: ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo, Catull. 63, 85.

Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius ap. Prisc. 791 P.: punctione aliqua adhortati vel titillati, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 2, 8.

ad-hospito, āvi, v. a., to entertain as guest. — Only trop.: Martem atque Concordiam multis immolationibus sibi adhospitare, to propitiate, Dict. Cret. 1, 15 fin.

ad-huc, adv. **I.** Prop., of place, to this place, hitherto, thus far (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed: hence often joined with usque; cf. ad, A. I. B.): conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, thus far, to this point, the statements of both agree, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ea dixi, causa cur Zenoni non fuisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, quas angulo Baeticae adhuc usque perstrinximus, Mel. 3, 6, 1. — Hence, in the desig. of measure or degree, so far, to such a degree: et ipse Caesar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4; so Liv. 21, 18, 4; Quint. 2, 19, 2; 8, 5, 20. — More frequently,

II. Transf. A. Of time, until now, hitherto, as yet (designating the limit, together with the period already passed; cf. ad, I. B.): res adhuc quidem hercle in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celebratur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: ille vidit non modo, quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: haec adhuc (se. acta sunt): sed ad praeterita revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20; so ib. 3, 14 fin.; 5, 17, 46; id. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britannii, qui adhuc pugnae expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so Curt. 7, 7, 8 al. — With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 14; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; id. Ad. 4, 4, 23; 5, 4, 5; id. Heq. 4, 1, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 20: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. — With dum in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate desig. of time: quae adhuc te carens, dum hic fui, sustentabam, what I have endured during the whole time that I have been here, until now, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; so ib. 18. — Hence the adverbial expression (occurring once in Plautus): adhuc locorum, until now, hitherto: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Capt. 2, 3, 25. —

Adhuc denotes not merely a limitation of time in the present, but also, though more rarely, like usque eo and ad id tempus, and the Engl. as yet, in the past: adhuc haec erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: Abraham vero adhuc stabat, Vulg. Gen. 18, 22: unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, Cic. Att. 7, 2: cum adhuc sustinisset multos dies, Vulg. Act. 18, 18: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello... disertos me cognosse nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, id. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45. — **B.** Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, not as yet, not to this time: nihil adhuc, nothing as yet, or not at all as yet: numquam adhuc, never as yet, never yet: cupidissimi vendendi maximis injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utrique nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 7; so id. 3, 8, 25; 6, 14; 14, 6, 2; Mart. 7, 89, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit, Verg. A. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est, quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 4; so 9, 17, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Mil. 5: numquam etiam quicquam adhuc verborum est prolocutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92; cf. id. Capt. 5, 2, 7. — **C.** For etiam nunc, yet, still; to denote continuance (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? are you still snoring? Pers. 3, 58; adhuc tranquilla res est, it is still quiet, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 15; so id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Ephesi regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49, 7; so 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, 17; id. H. 2, 44, 73; 4, 17; id. Germ. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18: quingue satis fuerant: nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? why play still, still more, or further? Mart. 8, 3; so id. 4, 91. — **D.** Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining or existing: at in veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio, I yet find in the old comic poets, Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, were still left, Tac. H. 3, 9; so id. G. 34; id. Ann. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 44, 1. — With ob. omitted: si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem, Verg. A. 4, 319. — **E.** To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point, now first, just now: cum adhuc (now for the first time) naso odos obsecutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangraenam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so Mart. 13, 102. — Hence, with deinde or aliquando following: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: senatus priusquam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrat, obseratisque adhuc foribus, deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, etc., Suet. Tit. 11; so Tac. A. 11, 23. — **F.** To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another thing happened (in prose only after Livy), still, yet, while yet: inconditam multitudinem adhuc disiecit, he dispersed the multitude while yet unranged, Tac. A. 3, 42. — **G.** For etiam, insuper, praeterea, to denote that a thing occurs beside or along with another (belonging perhaps only to popular language, hence once in Plaut., and to the post-Aug. per.), besides, further, moreover: addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliquae non omittendae in auro differentiae, Plin. 33, 2, 10, § 37; so Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; id. Agr. 29; ib. 33; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Vulg. Amos. 4, 7; ib. Joan. 16, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 32. — **H.** In later Lat. adhuc is used like etiam in the Cic. per., = et, yet, still, for the sake of emphasis in comparisons; then, if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but follows it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation; as, he has done a still greater thing, and he has still done a greater thing (this is the view of Hand, Turs. I. p. 166): tum Callicles adhuc concitator, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc villorem materiem obtulisses, fecisset, etc., Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Plin. 18, 4: cui gloriae am-

prior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: Di faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10. **I.** Adhuc sometimes = *adeo*, even (in the connection, et adhuc, -que adhuc; v. *adeo*, II.). **2.** Ita res successit meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur flumina, Verg. A. 7, 137: Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so ib. 2, 2, 114; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4. — **B.** *Adhuc*: gens non astuta nec callida aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, Tac. G. 22: cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terrae suae solo et caelo acris animantur, ib. 29, 3 (cf. ipse adeo under *adeo*, II., and at the end); so Stat. S. 1, 2, 55. — See more upon this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 156-167.

* **adhucine** = adhuc ne, *adv. interrog.*, still? yet? App. M. 9, p. 218, where some read *adhucne*.

Adiabena, ae, or **Adiabene**, es, f., = *Adiabnī*, a region in the northern part of ancient Assyria, now Botan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Amm. 23, 6, 20 al. — **Hence**, **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Adiabenus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining thereto: Monobazus, Tac. A. 15, 14; so ib. 1: regimen, ib. 2. — **Adiabeni**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28. — **B.** **Adiabenicus**, a surname of the emperor Severus, as conqueror of Adiabene, Spart. Sev. 9; Sext. Ruf. 21; Inscr. Orell. 903 sq.

† **adiantum**, i, n., = *ἀδαντὸν*, the plant maiden-hair, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62 (pure Lat.: capillus Veneris or capillaris herba, App. H. 47; Cael. Aurel. Tard. 3, 5).

† **adiaphoros**, on, = *ἀδιὰφορος*, indifferent: nec dolore adiaphoron esse, Varr. ap. Non. 82, 14 (better here written as Greek; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53).

Adiatorix, igris, m., king of the Comanti, taken prisoner by Augustus at Actium, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

adibilis [i. adeo], accessible (late Lat.): terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

adicio, v. adicio.

ad-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago] (adaxint = *adererint*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; Non. 75, 5; cf. *adaxi* for *adegi*), to drive, bring, or take a person or thing to a place (syn.: *appello*, *adduco*, *affero*). — **CONSTR.** usu. with *ad*, but also with *acc.*, *dat.*, *in* or *local adv.* **I.** Lit., of cattle (cf. *ago*, I.: *abigo*, *abigeus*, etc.): quis has huc ovis adigit? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: equos per publicum, Suet. Galb. 19. — **OF** persons: mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliqueum fulmine ad umbras, Verg. A. 4, 25: quis deus Italiam vos adigit? id. ib. 9, 601. — **Hence**: adigere aliquem arbitrum (ad arbitrum), to compel one to come before an arbiter (like *adigere* (ad) jus jurandum; v. infra): finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, Cic. Top. 10, 43; so id. Off. 3, 16, 66; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25. — **OF** things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserrat, Tac. H. 2, 83: ceteras navium per fossas, id. A. 11, 18, and *absol.*: dum adiguntur naves, i. e. in mare impelluntur, id. Ann. 2, 7: tigna fistucis, to drive in by rammers, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. — **ESP.** often of weapons, to drive home, plunge, thrust, to send to a place: ut telum adigi non posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf. id. B. G. 4, 23; so Verg. A. 9, 431; Ov. M. 6, 271: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obscura ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626. — **And** from the weapons transf. to the wound, to inflict (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850: ubi vulnus Varo adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adigit, id. ib. 6, 35.

II. Fig. **A.** To drive, urge, or bring one to a situation, to a state of mind, or to an act (esp. against his will): tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acripidine adigit, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, id. ib. 12, 22. — **Poet.** with the *subj.* without *ut*, quae vis vim mihi afferam ipsa adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19. — **With the inf.**: vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adigit

edendi, Verg. A. 7, 114; cf. 6, 696; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 3; Sil. 2, 472; Stat. Th. 4, 531. — **So** also: tres liburnicas adactis per vim gubernatoribus ascendere, Tac. Agr. 28; so id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; id. H. 4, 15. — **B.** Adigere aliquem ad jus jurandum, jus jurandum, or jure jurando, or sacramento (*abl.*), t. t., to put one on oath, to cause one to take oath, to swear one (from the time of Livy oftener with *abl.*; so Tac., Just., Flor.; cf. on this point Curtius ad Sall. C. 22; Held ad Caes. B. C. 1, 76; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Rudd. II. p. 328, no. 16): omnibus jus jurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: cum ad jus jurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jus jurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censors ita jus jurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*; so Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18: populum jure jurando adigit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jure jurando adactis, id. 6, 33; so 6, 38; 7, 9, 11 al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; id. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13. — **Hence** ellipt.: in verba adigere, for in verba jus jurandum adigere in Tac. and Suet. (cf. the passage cited above, Caes. B. C. 2, 18): neque se neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, id. ib. 2, 14; so 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6. — **And** finally quite *absol.*: adigere (sc. jure jurando, sacramento), to bind by an oath: magno cum assensu auditus . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15. — **C.** Poet. = subigere, to subject: bisque jugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19: in faciem praeae pinus adacta novae, brought into the form of a ship, Prop. 4, 22, 14.

☞ In Caes. B. C. 2, 1: mare quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani, we have a false reading, for which Nipperdey restored *adjacet*.

ad-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3, v. a. [emo] (adempsit = *ademerit*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 27), to take to one's self from a person or thing, to take away, take any thing from, to deprive of (syn.: *demere*, *eximere*, *auferre*, *eripere*). **I.** Of things: siego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, would take away, consume, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum; multa recedentes adimunt, take them away with themselves, as a fine antithesis to *secum ferunt*, Hor. A. P. 175: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; id. Hec. 5, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 9: Juppiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288: animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: alicui vitam, Cic. Planc. 42: pecuniam, id. Quint. 15, 49: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: exercitum, id. Phil. 11, 8: aditum litoris, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12, 5: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: imperium, id. 22, 27: perniciatatem, Tac. H. 1, 79. — **And** *absol.*: Qui propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 46. — **Poet.** with *inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. Gr. ἀπαφροσμαι ἀείδων, I will prohibit them to sing; so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47; Sil. 9, 425). — **II.** Poet. of persons, to snatch away, to carry off: hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo, quae puellas audis adimisque leto, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3. — (For the distinction between *demere*, *adimere*, *eximere*, v. Lamb. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31; Bentl. Hor. C. 4, 15, 18; and cf. Dugl. Syn. IV. pp. 123-126.)

ad-impleo, ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a., to fill up, to fill full (in the class. per., e. g. in Liv. 38, 7, 13, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140, dub.). **I.** Lit.: Gangem decem fluminibus adimpleri, Aethic. Cosmogr. p. 709 ed. Gron. : quasi mare adimpleti sunt, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 3. — **B.** Trop.: adimpleti tibiurum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. de Err. p. 10 (cf. *adimpletor*): adimplebis me laetitiam, Vulg. Psa. 15, 10. — **II.** Metaph., to fulfill (as a promise, prediction, duty), to perform, = absolvere, satisfacere, praestare: aliquid, Dig. 26, 7, 43: quod dictum est, Vulg. Matt. 1, 22: ut adimpleatur scriptura, ib. Joan. 13, 18: legem Christi, ib. Gal. 6, 2: Gratia vobis et pax adimpleatur, de made full, perfect, ib. 2 Pet. 1, 2.

adimpletio, ōnis, f. [adimpleo]. **I.**

A completing, completion: temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. — **II.** *A fulfilling, fulfilment*: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

* **adimpletor**, ōris, m. [adimpleo], he who fills (by inspiration), the inspirer: Filius Dei adimpletor prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. Serm. 144, 3.

* **ad-incresco**, ēre, v. n., to increase, Vulg. Eccl. 23, 3.

* **ad-into**, ēre, v. a., to put in besides: subscudes iligneas adindito, Cato, R. R. 18, 9.

* **ad-info**, āre, v. a., to swell up: peninas, August. C. D. 19, 23.

* **ad-ingero**, 3, v. a., to bring to in addition, to heap on: satiram in aliquem, Sisenn. ap. Serv. 2.

* **ad-inquiro**, 3, v. a., to investigate or inquire into further: aliquid, Jul. Val. 1, 49 Mai.

* **adinstar**, more properly ad instar, v. instar.

* **ad-invenio**, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a. [ad, intens.], to find out, to devise, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33; Dig. 48, 19, 23; cf. also Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 603: lapicaedinae adinventae sunt, Labi Ins.: si quis ainventus (for *adinventus*) fuerit hoc fecisse, Mur. Ins. 794.

* **adinventio**, ōnis, f. [adinventio], an invention, Vulg. Judic. 2, 19; Isa. 3, 8 al.

* **adinventor**, ōris, m. [id.], an inventor; transl. of ἐφευρτής, Cyprian. Ep. 68, 10.

* **adinventum**, i, n. [id.], an invention, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

* **ad-invicem**, *adv.*, a strengthened form of *invicem* (q. v.), Aug. de Trin. 7.

* **ad-involvere**, 3, v. a., read by Alschefski in Liv. 1, 21, manu ad digitos usque adinvoluta, but Weissenb. still reads *involuta*.

* **adipalis**, e, *adj.* [adeps], of or with fat, greasy: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

* **adipatum**, i, see the foll. art.

* **adipatus**, a, um, *adj.* [adeps], filled or supplied with fat, fatty, greasy. **I.** Lit.: pulis, Lucil. ap. Charis. 73 and 74 P.; hence, *absol.*: **adipatum** (sc. edulium), i, pastry prepared with fat (cf. Charis. 1 c.); livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 630. — **II.** Trop. of discourse, coarse, gross: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae orationis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25; also ap. Non. 69, 6 (al. *adipale*).

* **adipēus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of fat: tori, Hier. Ep. 147, 8.

* **ad-ipiscor**, eptus, 3, v. dep. [apiscor], to arrive at, to reach. **I.** Lit.: ocepi sequi; vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13. — **Hence** also with *acc.*, to reach, to overtake: fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 30, 14. — **Far** oftener, **II.** Fig., to attain to by effort, to get, obtain, acquire, to get possession of (by overcoming natural obstacles; diff. from *impetrare*, to reach or obtain by victory over another's will; and *nancisci*, by accident, Doed. Syn. III. pp. 145, 146; IV. p. 369): nuptias effugere ego istas malo quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur, omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: summus honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 43: amplissimos dignitatis gradus, id. Fam. 10, 6: gloriam, Vulg. Eccl. 44, 7; 46, 3: quanta instrumenta (homo) habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59 al.; so Caes. B. G. 5, 39; Nep. Them. 9; id. Chabr. 2; Sall. C. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 32; Vell. 2, 116; Tac. A. 11, 22; Suet. Aug. 16; Vulg. Heb. 6, 15. — **With** *acc.*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; 2, 23, 59. — **With** *ut*, adepti sunt, ut dies festos agitare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21. — **Absol.**: non potestis adipisci, Vulg. Jac. 4, 2.

☞ **a.** iis adipiscendi magistratus, they should strive for public honors (the consequens for the antecedens), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. — **b.** Nero in adipiscenda morte (Ephroditum) manu adjunctus existimabatur, i. e. consciscenda, in committing suicide, Suet. Dom. 14 Oud.; cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 92; Front. 4, 4, 15; and: invenire mortem, Verg. A. 2, 645. — **c.** Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88: haec

adipiscuntur, C. Fannius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib.; so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; id. J. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 288; Kritz ad Sall. C. 7, 3.—**d.** With *gen.*: arma, quis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55; ib. 6, 45 (here Halm reads *apisceretur*); Rudd. II. p. 120; Zumpt, § 466.

ādipsathēon, i, n. [ἀδύψος-θεός, quenching the thirst of the gods], a low, thorny shrub, also called *erysiocephalum* or *diacheton*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† **adiposus**, i, f., = ἀδύψος (quenching thirst). **I.** A species of date, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**II.** Liquorice, glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26.

aditialis, e, adj. [aditus], pertaining to entrance: cena, given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, an inaugural feast, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41; 123, 4; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45; so, epulae, id. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

aditculus, i, m. dim. [id.], "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 29 Müll.—The same in the fem., **aditcula**, ae, Jul. Val. 3, 70 Mai.

aditio, ōnis, f. [I. adeo]. **I.** A going to, approach: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i. e. aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb; v. Zumpt, § 681), why do you approach her? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62; praetoris, Dig. 39, 1, 1 al.—**II.** hereditatis, the entering upon an inheritance (v. I. adeo, II. A.), Dig. 50, 17, 77 al.

adito, āvi, v. freq. [id.], to go to or approach often: ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. v. 433 ed. Vahl.); perh. also Col. 8, 3, 4: aditit aviarius qui, etc. (instead of *habitet*): si adites propius, os denasabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75; where Ritschl reads *adites*.

1. aditus, a, um, Part. of I. adeo.

2. aditus, ūs, m. [I. adeo], a going to, approach, access. **I.** Lit.: quorum abitu aut aditu, Lucr. 1, 677: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Verg. G. 4, 9; so id. A. 4, 293, 423 al.—With *ad.*: aditus ad eum difficilis, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 fin.; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. I. adeo): aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so Auct. or. pro Dom. 42, 110 al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, which are not made in the manner customary (with the praetor), Cic. Att. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The possibility, leave, permission, or right of approaching, or of admittance, access (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Rosc. Am. 38; id. Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditus, a man rarely accessible, Liv. 24, 5.—**Trop.**: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 31.—**B.** Concr., the place through which one approaches a thing, an entrance, avenue, etc. (opp. abitus; cf. also accessus): primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; id. B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Ov. M. 3, 226; id. F. 6, 157; id. H. 18, 44.—Hence trop. (in Cic. very freq.): quartus aditus ad initia rerum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 8 Müll.: aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; id. Off. 2, 9; id. Font. 5; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. Agr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 17 al.

adjacentia, v. the foll. art.

ad-jacēo, cūi, n. sup., 2, v. n., to lie at or near, to be contiguous to, to border upon (most freq. used of the geog. position of a place).—**Constr.** with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad.* or *absol.* (in the hist. very freq.).—**(a)** With *dat.*: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49, 9; mari, id. 26, 42, 4; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 56; Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5: cum Romani adjacent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 729: quae adjacent torrenti Jeboc, Vulg. Deut. 2, 37.—**Trop.**: velle adiacem mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18; 7, 21.—**(β)** With *acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjacet, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Etruriam, Liv. 7, 12, 6 (v.

Alschevski and Weissenb. ad h. l.).—**(γ)** With *ad.*: ad Syrtim, Mel. 1, 7, 2; so perh. also Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: quae (regio) ad Aduatucos adjacet (for the lect. vulg. *Aduatucos* or *Aduatucis*), and id. B. C. 2, 1; v. adigo fin.—**(δ)** *Absol.*: adjacet (via) et mollior et magis trita, Quint. 1, 6, 22: adjacente Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, adjacentes populi, i. q. propinqui, *contiguous, neighboring*, Tac. A. 13, 55.—And **adjacentia**, ium, n., the adjoining country: lacum in adjacentia erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; 5, 14: projecto nitore adjacentia inlustrare, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137.

* **ad-jaculatus**, a, um, adj., thrown or cast at: fulgor, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjecticius or **-tius**, a, um [adjicio], adj., added besides (late Lat.): incommoda, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 8.

adjectio, ōnis, f. [id.], an adding to, addition, annexation. **I.** In gen.: Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, a small addition, id. 38, 14 ext.: calor, Sen. Ep. 189: litterarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also the permission of adding, etc. (cf. accessus, aditus): Hispaniensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, he granted to them the right of settling new families, Tac. H. 1, 78.—More freq., **II.** Esp., as t. t. **A.** In archit. **1.** A projection in the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal, Vitruv. 3, 2.—**B.** In medicine, a strengthening, invigorating remedy: quae (i. e. diseases) non detractationibus, sed adjectionibus curantur, Vitruv. 1, 6, 3.—**C.** In rhet., the repetition of the same word, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28 (in Cic., adjunctio, q. v.).—**D.** In auctions, the addition to a bid, Dig. 18, 2, 17 al.; cf. adjicio.

adjektivus, a, um, adj. [id.], in gram., that is added to the noun substantive, adjective: et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accensum, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus, Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 4.

(adjecto), āre, i, v. a., false reading in Apic. 8, 2.)

1. adjectus, a, um, Part., of adjicio.

2. adjectus, ūs, m. [adjicio], an adding or applying to: odoris (ad naribus), Lucr. 4, 673; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, addition (opp. exemptus), Vitruv. 9, 6.

ad-jicio (better *adicio*), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio], to throw or cast a thing to, to put or place at or near.—**Constr.**: aliquid alicui rei. **I.** In gen.: rogium bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adici aedes alienas, to place nearer than, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: hordei numero ad summam tritici adjecto, id. Verr. 3, 188: adjectoque cauae suppletur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so ib. 266; 14, 276.—More freq. trop.: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight to, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: Parthus adjecti Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: album calculum errori, to approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.—With *in*: virus in anguis, Ov. A. 3, 7: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to throw, to hurl, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3.—**B.** Transf. to mental objects, to turn or direct the mind, eye, etc., to, to fasten them upon something.—With *dat.* or *ad.*: qui amabilitati animum adiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adject, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37 (diff. from adicere oculos, cited above): adjecti animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adject, id. 28, 33.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To add or apply to a thing by way of increase, to increase, = προστιθέναι (cf. addo).—**Lit.** and *trop.*: constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adject, Liv. 44, 33; so id. 10, 7, 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11; id. Tib. 67; id. Calig. 15; id. Caes. 38 al.: morem ritusque sacrorum adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 837: adicere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; id. P. 1, 8, 66; Vulg. Matt. 6, 27

and 33; also to add a new thought to what has preceded (cf. addo, accedo, advenio; hence, like addo, in the sing., though several persons are addressed): huc natus adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.—**B.** Of a speaker, to add to what has already been said.—**Constr.** with *acc.* and *inf.* (only in Vell. and in the hist. after the Aug. per.): adiciens numquam defuturos raptore Italiae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27, 2; so, adiecerat Tiberius non id tempus censurae nec defuturum corrigendi auctorem, Tac. A. 2, 33: adiecit in domo ejus venenum esse, id. ib. 4, 21.—Rarely followed by *orat. directa*: cum dixisset... adiecitque: Si quid huic acciderit, etc., Vell. 2, 32, 1.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Liv. 2, 27.—**C.** In auctions, t. t., to add to a bid, to out-bid: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur; super adiecit Aeschrio, bid on, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77 B. and K.; but cf. Zumpt ad h. l.; Dig. 18, 2, 19.—**D.** In gen., in the Vulg. by Hebraism (cf. יוֹסֵף), to add to do, to do further: adiecit Dominus loqui, the Lord furthermore spake, Isa. 7, 10: non adiecit, ut resurgat, ib. 24, 20: adiciens dixit parabolam, ib. Luc. 19, 11.

(ad-jubeo), ēre, 2, v. a., false read in Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50, instead of *ut jubeat* (Ritschl); and in Cat. 32, 4, inst. of *adjuvato*.)

adjudicatio, ōnis, f. [adjudico], a judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication, Dig. 10, 2, 36; 23, 5, 78 al.

ad-judico, āvi, ātūm, i, v. a., to grant or award a thing to one, as judge, to adjudge (opp. abjudico).—With *acc.* and *dat.* **I.** Lit.: me est aequum frui fraternis armis mihiq. adjudicari, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17; 2, 43: mulierem Veneri in servitute, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so id. Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32 al.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. Att. 42; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—And poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (i. e. dicioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italis adjudicat armis, i. e. like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57: causam alicui, to decide in one's favor, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—**II.** In gen., to assign or ascribe a thing to one: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, has ascribed to me, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, conceded, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

For adjudicato in Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6, Ritschl reads *tu judicato*.

adjuero = adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

ad-jūgo, n. perf., ātūm, i, v. a., to yoke or fasten to or together, to unite. **I.** Lit., in the lang. of gardening: palmites, Col. 4, 17, 6: pampinos adjudgatae (vitis), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**II.** In gen., to join or add to something: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjudgat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 88); so, blandam hortatrem adjudgat Voluptatem, id. ib. 75, 13 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 100): adjudgat corpora, of the sexes, Lact. Opif. Dei, 6.

adjumentum, i, n. [a contraction of adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], a means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjumento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: Quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, id. Off. 1, 1: adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, id. Mur. 18: adjumenta salutis, id. Sen. 27: multis aliis adjumentis petitionis ornatus, id. Mur. 53: mihi honoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24; id. Fin. 5, 21; id. Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 45, 2; Quint. proem. § 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 31 al.

adjunctio, ōnis, f. [adjungo], a joining or binding to, a union or conjunction (Cicero; esp. in his rhet. writings). **I.** In gen.: si haec (sc. φασκίη ἡ πρὸς τὰ τέκνα) non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 21.—**II.** Esp. **A.** An addition: virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13,

39: verborum, id. Part. Or. 5, 16.—Hence, **B.** In rhet. 1. *A limitation or restriction made by an addition, a limiting or restricting adjunct*: esse quasdam cum adunctione necessitudines... illic; in superiore, adunctione (i. e. exceptio) est haec: nisi malint, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171.—2. *A figure of speech, acc. to Forcell.* = συμ-πλοκή, *repetition of the same word*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9: Quis legem tulit? Rullus. Quis majorem partem populi suffragiis prohibuit? Rullus.); acc. to Auct. Her., we have an *ad-junctio* when the verb stands either at the beginning or at the end of a clause, as opp. to *conjunctio*, i. e. when the verb is interposed amid the words, 4, 27, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33, and 9, 3, 62.

adjunctivus, a, um, adj. [adjuŋgo], *that is joined or added*.—In gram.: conjunctiones, *conjunctions that govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **adjunctor**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who adds, joins, or unites* (used only by Cic. in strong indignation): ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., *to add, join, annex, or bind to any thing*. **I.** Lit., of cattle, *to yoke, to harness* (cf.: jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): adjunxere feras (preceded by bijugos agitare leones), Lucr. 2, 604: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 9, 7: postello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. 1, 552; so id. Am. 1, 1, 26; Gell. 20, 1.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons or things, *to join or add to*.—With *ad* or *dat.*: ad probos te adjunxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59; where the figure of yoking is closely adhered to (v. the connection): adjuŋge te ad currum, Vulg. Act. 8, 29: socium quaerit, quem adjuŋgat sibi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: comitem T. Volturnum, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: se comitem fugae, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Verg. A. 8, 13: adjuncti sunt Paulo et Silae, Vulg. Act. 17, 4: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Verg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. A. 9, 69; so esp. freq. of places, *lying near, adjacent*: huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4; Nep. Dion. 5; Curt. 8, 1; cf. id. 5, 4; Sil. 8, 642.—**Trop.**: ad malam aetatem adjuŋgere cruciatum, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 1: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjuŋgitur, *the command which is put upon him, given him, with kind feeling*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42.—Hence, *adjuŋgere* aliquem sibi, *to bind to one's self, to enter into friendship with, to make one a friend*: familiam colere, adjuvare, adjuŋgere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 4; Cic. Mur. 19; so Q. Cic. Pet. 7; Nep. Alc. 5, 9; id. Eum. 2; so, agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: totam ad imperium pop. R. Ciliciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15: sibi aliquem beneficio, *to lay one under obligation to one's self, to oblige*: quem beneficio adjuŋgas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; also without beneficio: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjuŋgeret, Tac. A. 3, 43.—**B.** Met. of mental objects, *to apply to, to direct to* (very freq. and class.): animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: fidem visis, *to give credit to*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11; id. Div. 2, 55: huc animum ut adjuŋgas tui, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: diligencia vestra nobis adjuŋgenda est, Cic. Clu. 1: ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 24: suspitionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem, *to direct suspicion rather to him who possesses the booty, than to him who lives in poverty*, id. Rosc. Am. 31.—**C.** *To add or join something to a thing as an accompaniment, to annex, to subjoin, to let follow or attend*: audi atque auditis hostimentum adjuŋgit, *hear and let requital follow what is heard*, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostre, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 154 Vahl.): huic voluptati hoc adjunxit odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjuŋxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—Hence of a new thought or circumstance, to

add it to the preceding: quod cum dice-rem, illud adjuŋxi: mihi tecum ita, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjuŋxero, Nep. Epam. 10: His adjuŋgit, Hy-lan nautae quo fonte relicto Clamassent, Verg. E. 6, 43 (v. addo, adjicio, etc.): ad ceteras summas utilitates, haec quoque opportunitas adjuŋgatur, ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Adjuncto vero, ut idem etiam prudentes haberentur, id. Off. 2, 12.—Hence, **D.** In rhet.: **adjuncta**, n., *collateral circumstances*: loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, ut quaeratur, quid ante rem, quid cum re, quid postea even-rit, Cic. Top. 12; so id. ib. 18; cf. conse-quens.—Hence, **adjunctus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** *Joined, added to, or connected with a thing*: quae propria hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7, p. 245.—Hence, **B.** **adjuncta**, ōrum, n., *additional circumstances, adjuncts, things closely connected with, belonging or suitable to*: semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178.—Adv. not used.

adjuramentum, i, n. [adjuŋo], *a conjuring, entreating* (late Lat.), Vulg. Tob. 9, 5.

adjuratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a swearing to something by something, swearing, adjuration*: adjuratione suae salutis, *by swearing by her own safety*, App. M. 2, p. 123 fin.: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjurātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who conjures a thing, a conjurer* (late Lat.), Al-cim. 2, 312.

adjurātōrius, a, um, adj. [adjurator], *pertaining to swearing*: cautio, Cod. 12, 26, 4, § 2; 12, 30, 3, § 3.

1. ad-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to swear to, to confirm by an oath*.—With *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, or *ut*. **I.** Lit.: eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: adjuras-que id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 3, 5; id. 9, 19; Liv. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Ner. 24; id. Tit. 9; Ov. H. 20, 159; Stat. Th. 7, 129; Just. 24, 2.—**Absol.**: adjurat, Cic. Att. 2, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To swear by any person or thing*: per omnes deos adjuŋo, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 8: per omnes tibi adjuŋo deos nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; Cic. Phil. 2, 4.—In the poetry of the Aug. per. after the manner of the Greek, with the *acc.* of that by which one swears (cf. θυρμυ τοῖς θεοῖς, in L. and S.): adjuŋo Stygi caput implacabile fontis, Verg. A. 12, 816: adjuŋo teque tuomque caput, Cat. 66, 40.—**B.** *To swear to something in addition*: censors edixerunt, ut praeter commune jus jurandum haec adjurarent, etc., Liv. 43, 14.—**C.** In later Lat., *to conjure or adjure, to beg or entreat earnestly*: adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Flor. 1.—**D.** In the Church Fathers, *to adjure* (in exorcising): daemones Dei nomine adjurati de corporibus excedunt, Lact. 2, 15.

2. adjuŋo, i, q. adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

* **adjutabilis**, e, adj. [adjuŋto], *helping, suited to aid, serviceable*: opera, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

adjuŋto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [adjuvo] (ante-class.; esp. in Plaut. and Terence, and in later Lat.), *to help, to be serviceable to, to assist*: aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 424, 2: isto-cine pacto me adjuŋgas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81; id. Cas. 3, 3, 17; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; 2, 7, 8: Pamphilum, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; 2, 35; id. Ad. prol. 16; id. Phorm. prol. 34: funus, id. ib. 1, 2, 49.—With two *acc.*: id adjuŋga me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70.—With *dat. pers.*: adjuŋga mihi, Pac. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 16; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24.—Also on a coin: deus adjuŋga Romanis, Eckh. D. N. 8, p. 223: saltem nobis adjuŋgasset, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 62 Burm.—**Pass.**: adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812.

1. adjutor, ātus, i, v. dep. i. q. adjuŋto, and also ante-class. (found in Pac., Afran., and Lucil.): adjutamini et defendite, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 2; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 89; Pac. ap. Non. 477, 26: me adjutamini, Afran. ib.: magna adjutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. adjutor, ōris, m. [adjuvo], *one who helps, a helper, assistant, aider, promoter* (class. through all periods). **I.** In gen.: hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemon-strator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: ejus iracundiae, id. Ad. 1, 1, 66: ad hanc rem adjutorem dari, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 26: adjutores ad me resti-tuendum multi fuerunt, Cic. Quint. 9: in psaltria hac emunda, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: hono-ris, Cic. Fl. 1: ad praedam, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so id. de Or. 1, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 12: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: L. ille Torqua-tus auctor exstitit, id. Sull. 34; id. Off. 2, 15; 3, 33; id. Fin. 5, 30; id. Att. 8, 3, 9, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. J. 82: Liv. 29, 1, 18: nolite dubitare libertatem consule adjutore defendere, *with the aid of the consul*, Cic. Leg. Agr. 16; and so often, id. Verr. 1, 155; id. Font. 44; id. Clu. 36; id. Mur. 84.—**II.** Es p., a common name of a military or civil officer, an *aid, adjutant, assistant, dep-uty, secretary*, etc.: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so id. Chabr. 2; Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; id. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 26: rhetorum (i. e. hypo-didascali), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; and in the inscriptions in Orell. 3462, 3200 al.; under the emperors an *officer of court, minister* (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Calig. 26); usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office (v. *ab fin.*): adjutor a rationi-bus, Orell. Inscr. 32: a sacris, ib. 2847: a commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892.—Also with *gen.*: adjutor cornicularii, ib. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, ib. 3420 al.—In scenic language, adjutor is the one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (πρωταγωνιστής), to which the class. passage, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, refers; cf. Heind. ad Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: in scena post-quam solus constitit sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus, *with no subordinate actors*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, no. 4.

adjutōrium, i, n. [adjuŋto], *help, aid, assistance, support* (rare; prob. not before the Aug. per.): magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 83.—In plur., Col. 12 praef.

adjutrix, icis, f. [id.], *she that helps, an assistant, helper, etc.* **I.** In gen. (class.): aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 13; id. Trin. prol. 13: matres filios in peccato adjuŋtrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 46: id. Hec. prol. alt. 24, 40; 4, 4, 83: Messa-na tuorum adjutrix scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17: Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 57: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Plane. 1: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, id. Lael. 24, 89: hanc urbem habebat adjutri-cem scelerum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160.—**II.** Es p.: legiones adjutrices, *legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces for the purpose of strengthening the veteran army*, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; cf. Gruter, Ins. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7 al.

1. adjutus, a, um, Part. of adjuvo.

* **2. adjutus**, ūs, m. [adjuvo], *help, aid*: unius adjutu, Maer. S. 7, 7.

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, v. a. (very rare juvavi, juvatum; hence, adjuvaturus, Petr. Sat. 18: adjuŋo or adjuero=adjuvero, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: adjuerit=adjuverit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 4), *to give aid to, to help, as-sist, support*: aliquem. (Adjuvare applies to every kind of help or support; while *auxiliari* is only used of one who, from his weakness, needs assistance, and *subve-nire* of one who is in difficulty or embarrass-ment; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7.) **I.** In gen.: O Tite, si quid te adjuco curamve levāssō quae nunc te coquit, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.): di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 102): miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: operā me adjuves, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: me adjuves in hac re, id. And. 3, 3, 10: id spero adjuturos deos (i. e. in ea re), id. ib. 3, 2, 42: ad verum proban-dum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. Quint. 23: si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque vir-tutem litteris adjuvantur, id. Arch. 7, 16: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis, id. de Or.

2, 47: Q. Hortensii operâ rem publicam adjutam (esse), id. Phil. 10, 26: si nos medicis fortuna rei publicae adjuverit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15: alique in filiarum collocaione, id. Off. 2, 16: auxiliis et copiis, i. e. militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Liv. 29, 5: sua sponte eos adiutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Milt. 2; id. Phoc. 2: Antiochum Aetolosque adiutos pronuntiat, Liv. 34, 37: fortis fortuna adjuvat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 25, and Liv. 34, 37: alique ad bellum, id. 29, 1; cf. id. 27, 15 Drak.: adiutus casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7: manu alicujus, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces, id. Ner. 21: pennis adiutus amoris, Ov. M. 1, 540; so Juv. 6, 504; Sil. 6, 249; cf. id. 5, 326.—**II** Esp. **A**. To help, cherish (esp. a state of mind), to sustain: jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandum, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *animate, encourage*, Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6: ignem, Liv. 34, 39: formam curâ, Ov. M. 2, 732.—**B**. *Absol.* (very rare), to profit, avail, be of use, be profitable (syn.: utile est, operae pretium est, convenit). (a) *Impers.*: in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10.—(b) *With subject*: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: alteri non multum adjuvabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 73.—**C**. Rare constructions. **a**. With a whole *subjective clause with quod* as subject: multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod (the circumstance that) sine jumentis... ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69.—**b**. With two *acc.*: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. II. p. 179, n. 75.—**c**. With *ut* or *ne*: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: adjuvato, nequis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 324.—**d**. With *inf.*: adjuvat enim (pater, the male) incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 86.—**e**. With the *dat.* of the person and the *acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29; cf. adjuvo.—Hence, **adjuvans**, *antis, P. a.*, *subst.* with *gen.*: non haec adjuvantia causarum, sed has ipsas esse omnium causas, Cic. Univ. 14.

adl. Words beginning thus, v. under all.
* **ad-mâuro**, *äre, v. a.*, to bring to maturity; fig., to mature, ripen: admaturari defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 2.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* of *admetior*.

* **ad-meo**, *äre, v. n.*, to go to or approach: admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-metior, *mensus, 4, v. dep.*, to measure out to: vinum emptoribus, Cato, R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12.—**Pass.**: quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, *measured out*, Cato, R. R. 148.

Admetus, i, m. **I**. In mythology, a king of Phœre, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis, whose sheep Apollo was condemned by Jupiter to tend for a long time, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 9; id. A. 7, 761 (cf. Alcestis).—**II**. In hist., a king of the Molossi, the friend and protector of Themistocles, Nep. Them. 8.

* **ad-migro**, *äre, 1, v. n.*, *lit.*, to go to a place; hence, *trop.*, to come to, to be added to: ad paupertatem si admigrant infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

adminiculabundus, a, um [*adminiculo*], *supporting one's self*, Auct. Itin. Alex. 21 Mai.

* **adminiculator**, *öris, m. [id.]*, one who supports, a supporter, assistant; *trop.*: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis litterarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.

adminiculo, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* [*adminiculum*] (orig. belonging to agriculture and botany), to prop up, to support. **I**. *Lit.*: vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13; so Col.: vitem adminiculato arboreque jungito, de Arb. 16 (Cic. has for this adminiculator, q. v.).—**II**. *Trop.*, = adjuvo (only ante- and post-class.): adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio adminiculati, id. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dici-

mus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, i. e. confirmari, Gell. 2, 30; so id. 14, 2: Di vitam hominum adminiculantes, Censor. 3.—Hence Varr. L. L. 8, § 44 Müll., calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem), *auxiliaries of discourse*.—Hence, **adminiculatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, supported; hence, well furnished or provided: memoria adminiculatio, Gell. praef. 1, 1.

* **adminiculator**, *ätus, 1, v. dep. [id.]*, i. q. adminiculo, to support, prop (a vine): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, etc.—* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; v. Madv. ad h. l. (Priscian considers this *dep.* as the usual form, and hence gives the example cited from Varro under adminiculo as an exception, Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.).

adminiculum, i, n. [*ad-manus*], *prop.*, that on which the hand may rest, then in gen., a prop, stay, support. **I**. *Lit. **A**. Orig. in the language of vine-dressers, the stake or pole to which the vine clings, and by which it is supported: vites clavicularia adminicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculator ordines, capitum jugatio, id. Sen. 15; so Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, **B**. In gen., of any prop, stay, or support, assistance: adminicula hominum, i. e. oen. implements of agriculture, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, id. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi addidit Tiphys, means of steering, the rudder, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. id. 11, 37, 61, § 162.—**II**. *Trop.*, support, aid, auxiliary, assistant (class.): ad legionem cum itant, adminiculum eis danunt alique cognatum, an assistant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitaria nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum addit, id. Lael. 23 fin.: quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suae adminiculum fore, id. 10, 22: egere adminiculis, ut in commune consulat, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in militia aut via fessus adminiculum oro, id. ib. 14, 54: nullius externi iudicis adminiculi, Amm. 24, 8; 21, 12; 14, 6: Quibus debetis esse adminiculo, Vulg. Esth. 16, 20.*

ad-minister, tri, m., he who is near to aid or assist, a servant, an attendant, assistant; *lit.* and *trop.* (class.).—**Absol.**: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: cum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, Sall. J. 74.—With *gen.*: puer victis cotidiani administer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: satellites atque administri audaciae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 4: administer ipsius cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: rerum transactor et administer, id. ib. 2, 69: socius et administer omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *ad*: administri ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.

administra, ae, f. [*administer*], a female servant, assistant, or helper, a handmaid.—*Lit.* and *fig.*: "Camillam qui glossamata interpretati dixerunt administram," Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 36.—**Administratio**, *önis, f.* [*administro*]. **I**. *Lit.*, a ministratio, aid, assistance: quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: aquae, the right distribution of, Vitruv. 9, 8, 10.—Hence, **II**. *Fig.*, the direction, management, or administration of a thing, i. q. curatio, procuratio: utrum (di) omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so id. Fam. 1, 9; 15, 1: portus, the use of, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2, 2; Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19; so *absol.*: Ideo habentes administrationem, *ministry*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 1.

* **administratiuncula**, ae, f. *dim.* [*administratio*], a little administration, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 10.

* **administrativus**, a, um, *adj.* [*administro*], fit or suitable for the administration of a thing, practical: (rhetorice ars) activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

administrátor, *öris, m. [id.]*, *lit.*, he that is near to aid, assist, etc., in the care of a thing; hence, a manager, conductor (cf. administro): (imperator est) administrator quidam belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: rerum civitatis, Dig. 3, 4, 10 al.

administrátorius, a, um, *adj.* [*administorator*], performing the duties of an assistant, helper; serving, ministering: angeli, qui sunt administratori spiritus, Hier. ad Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-ministro, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* **I**. *Lit.*, to be near as an aid, to attend upon, to assist, to serve (ministrum esse ad aliquam rem): conductum esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 37: omnia per sacerdotes administrabuntur, Vulg. Num. 18, 7: David in sua generatione cum administrasset, ib. Act. 13, 36: mel ad principia convivi et in secundam mensam administrator, is served up, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with *esp. ref.* to the object, **II**. *Fig.*, to take charge of, to manage, guide, administer, execute, accomplish, do, perform, etc. (the most usual signif. of this word; very freq. in Cic. and the hist.). a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjuvamenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47; so, provinciam, to govern, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: rem publicam, id. Off. 1, 25; so Liv. 6, 6, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; id. Div. 2, 36 (a military t. t.); cf. with exercitus, id. Inv. 1, 34, 58; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Curtius ad Sall. J. 92, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 50; id. B. C. 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Eum. 5 al.: rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium alicujus, id. Fam. 13, 11: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, *be issued, given*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: classem, id. B. C. 3, 18: navem, to guide, steer, id. ib. 3, 14: legionarii, qui dextram partem operis administrabant, i. e. who conducted the siege on the right side, id. ib. 2, 8: illustriores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et fines alicujus, Sall. J. 22; cf. also Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 8; id. Vitell. 5; id. Vesp. 4; *sa absol.* (the *acc.* must be supplied from that which precedes): neque administrandi (sc. navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor... pursue their work without peril*, Sall. J. 92, 9: si celesriter administraverint (sc. hoc opus), Vitruv. 1, 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place, to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty, etc.).—Unus: virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam alicujus, to employ, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5.

admirabilis, e, *adj.* [*admiror*]. **I**. *Worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful*: admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: O clementiam admirabilem, id. Lig. 2, 6: gravitatem atque constantiam, id. Phil. 13, 41: scientia, id. ib. 9, 10.—Ironically: o admirabilem impudentiam, audaciam, temeritatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; so, o admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: admirabilem licentiam, Cic. Fat. 16: quam admirabile est nomen, Vulg. Psa. 8, 2: de tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum, ib. 1. Pet. 2, 9.—**II**. That produces wonder, wonderful, astonishing, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Par. praef. and Par. 4: admirabile genus (causae), a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: concursus, id. ib. 10, 7: gloria, id. ib. 3, 26.—**Comp.**: non esse admirabilius Romanos Graecia peli quam Hannibalem Italia pulsum esse, Liv. 42, 50; also Flor. 4, 2, 47.—**Sup.** not used.—**Adv.**: **admirabiliter** (only in the *posit.*). **1**. Admirabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 37; id. Att. 5, 14, 2.—**2**. Paradoxically, strangely, παράδοξως, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16 fin.

admirabilitas, *ätis, f.* [*admirabilis*], the quality that produces admiration or

wonder, admirableness, wonderfulness (vis, quae admirationem excitat): quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: cum admirabilitate maxima, id. ib. 2, 40: haec animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, excites great admiration of the possessor of this virtue, id. Off. 2, 11.

admirabiliter, adv., v. admirabilis.

admirandus, a, um, v. admiror fin.

admiratio, ōnis, f. [admiror]. **I.** An admiring, admiration.—*Absol.*: tua divina virtus admirationis plus habet quam gloriae, Cic. Marcell. 26: qui (plausus) non numquam ipsa admiratione compressus est, id. Deiot. 34: perspicua admiratione declaratur, id. Balb. 2; id. Off. 2, 10, 36.—*More freq. with gen. of object*: copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: si quid fuit in isto studio admirationis, id. Mur. 25: admiratione afficiuntur ii, id. ib. 2, 10: admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: cuius inicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: hominis admiratio, Cic. Arch. 4: admiratio viri, Liv. 9, 8; so id. 7, 34; Suet. Ner. 52 al.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired, Plin. 36, 5, 10, § 32.—*In plur.*: haec sunt, quae admirationem in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 84, 290; Vitr. 7, 13.—**II.** Wonder, surprise, astonishment (cf. admiror, admirabilis): hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, Cic. Phil. 10, 2; so, habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 18: divitiarum, id. Off. 2, 20; id. de Or. 2, 62; id. Or. 3 al.: admiratio accipitis sententiae, Liv. 21, 3: non sine admiratione, Suet. Calig. 19; so Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56; 16, 26, 44, § 107: ut admirationem faciam populo, Vulg. Isa. 29, 14: miratus sum illam admiratione magna, ib. Apoc. 17, 6.—*Also with quod*: (Decium) admiratio incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., Liv. 7, 34, 12.

admirator, ōris, m. [id.], an admirer: alicujus, Phaedr. 4, 21, 21; Sen. Ep. 94, 70: mundi, id. Cons. ad Helv. 8: antiquitatis nimius admirator, Quint. 2, 5, 21 al.

ad-miror, ātus, 1, v. dep., to wonder at, to be astonished at, to regard with admiration, to admire, to be in a state of mind in which something pleases us by its extraordinary greatness, its sublimity, or perfection; while mirari signifies to be surprised at, to have the feeling of the new, singular, unusual. **I.** In gen.: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, id. ib. 1, 20 fin.: res gestas, id. Brut. 94, 323: quem et admiror et diligo, id. Ac. 2, 36; so id. Scaur. 1, 4: magnitudinem animi, id. Fam. 1, 7; Nep. Dion. 2; id. Alcib. 11: illum, Verg. G. 4, 215 (cf. mirari in Hor. C. 4, 14, 43, and the Gr. θαυμάζειν, Eurip. Med. 1144).—**II.** Esp. A. To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration, of it, to desire to obtain it: nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, not to be brought by any thing into an impassioned state of mind, or into a state of desire or longing (as in the Gr. μὴ θαυμάζειν; acc. to Pythagoras the limit of all philos. effort), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1.—**B.** More freq., to fall into a state of wonder or astonishment at a thing; to wonder at, be astonished at.—*Constr.* with acc., acc. with inf., de, super aliquam rem, with a relat. clause, quod, cur, etc.: quid admirati estis? why are you so surprised? Plaut. Am. 99: admiratus sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum asum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 fin.; so Nep. Alcib. 1; id. Epam. 6, 3: de diplomate admiraris, quasi, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17: de Dionysio sum admiratus, qui, etc., id. ib. 9, 12; so id. Mur. 19: super quae admiratus pater, Vulg. Tob. 5, 10; id. Act. 13, 12: cave quidquam admiratus sis, quā causā id fiat, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 22: admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: admiratur quidnam Vettius dicturus sit, id. Verr. 3, 167: admiror, quo pacto, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 9: ne quis sit admiratus, cur, etc., id. Off. 2, 10, 35.

Pass.: Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, to be admired, Canutius ap. Prisc. 792 P.—*Part. fut. pass.*: **admirandus**, a, um, to be admired; **admirabile**, wonderful: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2, 4.—*Hence also adj.*, = admirabilis: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: exposuit quae in Italia viderentur admiranda, id. Cat. fin.: admiranda spectacula, Verg. G. 4, 3: vir subtilis et in plurimis admirandus, Quint. 3, 11, 22.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not used.—*Sup.* is found in Salv. Ep. 8: admirandissimi iuvenes; cf. Barth. Adv. 35, 9.

ad-miscēo, ōis, xtu, m. (better than -stus), 2, v. a., to add to by mingling, to mix with, mingle with, to admix (in admiscere there is a ref. to a principal constituent, to which something is added; in immiscere, to the intimate union of the ingredients; in permiscere, to the removal of their distinct characteristics). **I.** Lit., constr. with the abl. of that with which any thing is mingled: aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27 (cf. on the contr. ib. § 26: aquae admixtum calorem; and soon after: admixtum calorem): genus radicis admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.—*With in with acc.*: admixtis in heminam seminis resinae coclearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 104.—*With cum*: admiscet torrefacta sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15.—**II.** Transf. A. Of things, to mingle in, to mix with, to add to, etc.: nec tamen admiscet in eorum corpus inane, Lucr. 1, 745: deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit; mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Univ. 3: se admiscere atque implicare hominum vitis, id. Fragm. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14, 19: sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, be mixed up, id. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: versus admiscere orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: admiscenda venus est timori, Ov. A. A. 3, 609: non admixtus fidei, Vulg. Heb. 4, 2; id. Eccli. 23, 10.—**B.** Of persons. **1.** To mix up with, to add or join to: his Antonianis milites admiscuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: expeditos antesignanos admiscuit, id. ib. 3, 75 fin.: ad id consilium admiscet, Cic. Phil. 12, 16: admiscerentur plebei, i. e. whether the plebeians should be admitted to the number of the decemvirs, Liv. 3, 32, 7: admixti funditoribus sagittariis, Curt. 3, 9; Verg. A. 7, 579.—**2.** To involve or entangle in a thing: se, to interfere or meddle with: ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, id. ib. 5, 2, 22: ad id consilium admiscet? Cic. Phil. 12, 7: Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, implicate, involve in, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.—*Hence*, **admixtus**, a, um, P. a., that is mingled with something, mixed, not simple: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id. Tusc. 1, 29.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

admissarius, a, um, adj. [admitto], sc. equus, asinus, etc., a horse, ass, etc., that is used for breeding, a stallion, etc.: equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, id. ib. 2, 8.—*Hence*, metaph. subst., **II.** Of a sensual, lewd man: scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 19: admissarius iste, sic ad illius orationem adhinnit, *Cic. Pis. 28, 69 (cf. adhinnio); Sen. Q. N. 1, 16.

admissio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** An admitting of the male to the female, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18.—**II.** Admission to a prince, an audience (post-Aug.): quibus admissionis liberae jus dedissent, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 41: admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33; cf. Lipsius ad Tac. A. 6, 9. (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet. Vesp. 14; and the superintendent of them was called magister admissionum, chief marshal, lord chamberlain, Amm. 15, 5.)—**III.** The entrance upon an inheritance, Cod. 6, 15, 5.

admissionalis, is, m. [admissio], one who introduced those who came to an audience, an usher of the privy chamber, a sen-

eschal (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7 al.

† **admissivae**, aves, the birds which permitted (admittebant) to do that in reference to which they were consulted, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.; cf. admitto, II. B.

admissor, ōris, m. [admitto], one that allows himself to do a thing, a perpetrator (late Lat.), Lact. Epit. 63; Aug. Cic. Div. 7, 3; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissum, i, n. [id.], a wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime: judicia, quae etiam nullo admissio consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: tale admissum, Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppeae, Tac. A. 11, 4; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissura, ae, f. [id.], the admitting of a male to a female, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 med.; so id. ib. 2, 4, 8; Col. 6, 24, 1; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164; Stat. S. 5, 2, 24; Vulg. Gen. 30, 42.

1. admissus, a, um, Part. of admitto.

2. admissus, ūs, m. [admitto]. **I.** A letting in or admission: solis admissu, Pall. 4, 9, 4; 6, 2, 2.—**II.** = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 3.

admistio (better **admixt-**, q. v.), ōnis, f. [admisceo], a mixture: olei admistione conspersus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 12.

admistus, v. admixtus.

ad-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3, v. a. (ad-misse sync. for admissis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: admittit arch. for admitti, as Verg. A. 9, 231), orig. to send to; hence with the access. idea of leave, permission (cf. aditus, accessus), to suffer to come or go to a place, to admit.—*Constr.* with in and acc. (in and abl. is rare and doubtful), ad, or dat. (class.). **I.** Lit. A. In gen.: ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41; so Eun. 2, 2, 50: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capias admisso, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Tim. 1: plebem ad campestris exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 605: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of those who admitted one on account of some business; and under the emperors, for the purpose of salutation, to allow one admittance or access, to grant an audience (the t. t. for this; v. admissio, admissionalis; opp. excludere, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 10; Plin. Pan. 48; cf. Schwarz ad h. l. 47, 3): nec quemquam admisit, admitted no one to his presence, Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cunctusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39: Casino salutatum veniebat; admissus est nemo, id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Nep. Con. 3; id. Dat. 3; Suet. Aug. 79: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5: admittit orant, Verg. A. 9, 231: turpiter eicitur quam non admittitur hospes, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13: vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, Nep. Eun. 12; Curt. 4, 1, 25: promissus salutationibus admittat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52.—*Metaph.*: ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Famam, Mart. 1, 25.—**2.** Of a harlot: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus quam me ad se virum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 83; Prop. 3, 20, 7.—*Also of the breeding of animals, to put the male to the female* (cf. admissarius, admissura, admissus), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 22; 3, 10, 3; Plin. 8, 43, 68 al.; cf. id. 10, 63, 83; Just. 1, 10; Col. 6, 37; 7, 2.—*Also used of the female of animals*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, and Non. 69, 85.—**3.** Admittere aliquem ad consilium, to admit one to counsel or consultation: nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: horum in numerum nemo admittetur nisi qui, etc., Nep. Lys. 1 Halm.—*Hence*: admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, to admit him to, to confer on, Nep. Eun. 1; Suet. Caes. 41; Prop. 2, 34, 16; Sen. Herc. Oet. 335.—**4.** Of a horse, to let go or run, to give loose reins to (cf. remittere, immittere, less emphatic than concitare; usu. in the part. perf.): admissio equo in mediam aciem irruere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admissio ad eum accurrat, came at full speed, id. B. G. 1, 22: in Postumium equum infestus admisit, Liv. 2, 19; so Ov. H. 1, 36; id. M. 6, 237.—*Hence of the hair, to let it flow loosely*: admissae jubae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50 al.

II. Fig. **A.** Of words, entreaties, etc., to permit a thing to come, to give access or grant admittance, to receive: pacis mentionem admittere auriibus, Liv. 34, 49; so 30, 3: nihil quod salutare esset, ad aures admittēbant, id. 25, 21: quo facilius aures iudicium, quae post dicturi erimus, admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also *absol.*: admittere precationem, to hear, to grant, Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sil. 4, 698: tunc admittite jocos, give admittance to jesting, i. e. allow it, Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 9: cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8.—**B.** Of an act, event, etc., to let it be done, to allow, permit ("fieri pati," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23).—With *acc.* of thing: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. 1. c.: quod semel admissum coërceri non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 4: non admittere litem, id. Clu. 116: aspicere equid jam mare admittēret, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17: non admittere illicita, Vulg. 2 Maoc. 6, 20.—With *subj. clause*: hos non admissuro, quo minus aggrediretur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: non admisit quemquam se sequi, Vulg. Marc. 5, 37; so *acc.* of person alone: non admisit eum, ib. 5, 19.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, t. of birds which give a favorable omen, = addico, to be propitious, to favor: inpetritum, inauguratumst, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: ubi aves non admisissent, Liv. 1, 36, 6; id. 4, 18 al. (hence: **ADMISSIVAE**: aves, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.).—**C.** Of an unlawful act, design, etc., to grant admittance to one's self; hence, become guilty of, to perpetrate, to commit (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely; while *committere* designates the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9; freq. and class.), often with a reflexive pron., in me, etc. (*acc.*): me hoc delictum admisisse in me, vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: ea in te admisisti quae, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admittere in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: scelera, quae in se admisserit, Lucil. 27, 5 Müll.: quid unquam Habitus in se admisit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.—And without such reflexive pron.: cum multis multa admisisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisit miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83; so, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Mil. 23 fin.: dedecus, id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: tantum dedecus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: si quod facinus, id. ib. 6, 12: flagitium, Cic. Clu. 128: fraudem, id. Rab. 126: maleficio, id. Sext. Rosc. 62: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus pejore exemplo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59 al.

admixtio (better than **admixt-**), *ōnis, f.* [admisceo], *a. mingling*; in concreto, *an admixture*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 79; so, terreni, Pall. 1, 5, 1: ardor nulla admixtione concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.—In *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 al.

1. admixtus (better than **admixt-**), *a. um, P. a.*, from *admisceo*.

*** 2. admixtus** (better than **admixt-**), *is, m.* [admisceo], = *admixtio, a mingling*; in concreto, *an admixture*: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.

admoderate, *adv.*, v. *admoderor*.

ad-moderor, *ari, 1, v. dep.*, to keep to or within due limits, to moderate: nequeo hercle equidem risu admoderari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.—Hence, *** admoderate**, *adv.*, *fitly, suitably*: humanis rationibus admoderate tempora mutare annorum, in conformity with the ways of men, Lucr. 2, 169.

*** ad-mōdūlor**, *ari, 1, v. dep.*, in music, to accord or harmonize with: Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mōdum, *adv.* [modus], *prop.*, to the measure or limit (scarcely found in the poets, except the comic poets); as, postea ubi occipiet fervere, paulisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinquies quingue numeres, quite to the limit till you count, until you count, Cato, R. R. 156, 2 (like fere and omnino, freq. put after its word).—

Hence, **I.** To a (great) measure, in a high degree, much, very.—With *adj.*, *P. adj.*, *abs.*, and *adv.* (a) With *adj.*: admodum causam gravem, Lucil. 29, 19 Müll.: admodum antiqui, Cic. Phil. 5, 47: admodum amplum et excelsum, id. Verr. 4, 74: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: nec admodum in virum honorificum, Liv. 6, 34, 8: in quo multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: admodum magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 36; 14, 27; id. N. D. 3, 69; Tac. G. 18: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: iter angustum admodum, Sall. J. 92: admodum nimia ubertas, very excessive, Col. 4, 21: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, id. ib. 56.—And strengthened by *quam*, q. v. (only before and after the class. per): hic admodum quam saevus est, very cruel indeed, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9 (on this use of *quam*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 307, n. 15).—(β) With *part. adj.*: admodum iratum senem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13: iratum admodum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 49: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: prorae admodum erectae, id. ib. 3, 13: admodum mitigati, Liv. 1, 10: munitus admodum, Tac. A. 2, 80: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.—Esp. is it joined (like *κοινῇ* in Dem.) with words denoting age; as, puer, adulescens, juvenis, senex, to enhance the idea (for which in some cases the *dim.* or the prefix *per-* is used; as, puellus, adulescentulus, peradulescentulus): Catulus admodum tum adulescens, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; Tac. A. 1, 3: puer admodum, Liv. 31, 28; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 6, 1: admodum infans, Tac. A. 4, 13: juvenis admodum, id. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12: admodum senex, Eutr. 8, 1: admodum parvulus, Just. 17, 3: non admodum grandem natu, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—Also with *dim.*: neque admodum adulescentulus est, Naev. ap. Sergium ad Don. Keil, Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11): hic admodum adulescentulus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. peradulescentulus, id. Eum. 1, 4), and Tac. A. 4, 44.—(γ) With *verbs* (in earlier Latin, mostly with delectare, diligere, placere): haec anus admodum frigit, Enn. ap. Fulg. p. 175: irridere ne videare et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 125: neque admodum a pueris abscissit, Naev. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11: me superiores litterae tuae admodum delectaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 7, 24: ejus familiarissimos, qui me admodum diligunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: stomacho admodum prodest, Plin. 20, 3, 7; § 13: bucinum pelagio admodum adligatur, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134: (familia) ipsa admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: Marius auctis admodum copiis... vicit, Flor. 1, 36, 13 Halm.—(δ) With *adv.*: haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: si quando demersimus, aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 7, 57: acipenser, qui admodum raro capitur, id. de Fato ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: raro admodum admonitu amicorum... uti solebat, Curt. 4, 13, 25: ubi satis admodum suorum animos est expertus, Liv. 34, 13, 4 Weissenb. (Hertz cancels *satis*): quae maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 17 (Oudendorp regarded this as a mere pleonasm, and Hand seems to agree with him; Klotz and B. and K. adopt after Goerenz the reading *maxime admodum oratoris*, but Hand condemned this form).—**II.** To a (full) measure, fully, completely, wholly, quite, absolutely. **A.** Of number (not used in this way by Cic., Tac., or Suet.): noctu turres admodum CXX. excitantur, full 120, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: sex milia hostium caesa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24, 14; 42, 65, 3; 44, 43, 8: mille admodum hostium utraque pugna occidit, id. 27, 30, 2: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, a round thousand, Curt. 4, 12, 3: mille admodum equites praemisera, quorum paucitate Alexander, etc., a thousand, but not more (as the context requires), id. 4, 9, 24: congregati admodum quingenti sponsores hostes consecretantur, trucidatisque admodum novem milibus, etc., Just. 24, 1.

B. The meaning, circiter, fere, about, near, or nearly, which used to be assigned to this head, as by Graevius ad Just. 24, 26, Gronovius ad Liv. 27, 30, 2, is rejected by recent scholars, as Hand, Turs. I. p. 175 sq., and by Corradini, Lex. Lat. s. h. v.

B. Of time: legati ex Macedonia exat- to admodum mense Februario redierunt, when February was fully ended, Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius, rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, just ten years, Liv. Epit. 55: post menses admodum septem occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—**C.** With negatives, just, at all, absolutely: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, no engagement with the cavalry at all, Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, id. 40, 59, 2: horunc illa nihil quidquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 65: Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. Brut. 58, 210: oratorem plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. 9, 35: alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit (by the latter is meant Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, 163, left a treatise de ratione dicendi, but no written oration at all, by which his eloquence could be judged), id. Or. 38, 132; id. Clu. 50, 140; id. Or. 2, 2, 8; εἰσέπειν a tropo genere ipso nihil admodum distat, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12.—**D.** In emphatic affirmative or corroborative answers, = maxime (Gr. *πάνω γε*), exactly, just so, quite so, certainly, yes (freq. in Plaut., only twice in Ter.); cf. the remark of Cic.: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici *Admodum* aut *Prorsus ita est*, Leg. 3, 11, 26: nempe tu hanc dicis, quam esse aiebas dudum popularem meam. *Admodum, Certainly*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo atinet? *Admodum, It does*, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 1, 5, 10; 1, 2, 55; 3, 6, 2; id. Ps. 4, 7, 54: Advenis modo? *Pa. Admodum, Yes*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

E. Admodum with an *adj.* may have the same force as in II., in: quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, absolutely without polish and altogether rude, Cic. Brut. 85, 294, compared with: (oratore) plane perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, id. ib. 9, 35, where the same adverbs occur.

*** ad-moenio**, *ire, 4, v. a.*, to draw near the walls, to besiege, invest: oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150 (but not id. ib. 2, 1, 11; cf. Ritschl ad h. l.; and id. Cist. 2, 2, 5, for ad-moenivi, *admo* is a more correct reading; v. *admoveo*).

ad-molior, *Itus, 4, v. dep.*, to move or bring one thing to or upon another (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, put the hand to, lay hands on, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: manus moli, App. M. 6, 10: dejerantes sese neque ei manus admolituos, i. e. vim illaturos, id. Flor. 1, 7: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, has piled up, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**II.** Esp. as a mid. voice, to exert one's self to reach a place, to strive or struggle toward a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admōnē-facio, *ere, 3, v. a.* [admoneo], to admonish, dub. in Cic. Planc. 34, 85, where B. and K. read *admoneo*; cf. also Wunder ad h. l.: in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. it also occurs as a transl. of *ἐπινομιάζω*.

ad-mōnēo, *ui, itum, 2, v. a.*, to bring up to one's mind, to put one in mind of (in a friendly manner), to remind, suggest, advise, warn, admonish (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment; while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164: "Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod monemus futura, admoneamus praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur," Aus. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. Brut. 3, 11: "in monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. no. 1663).

I. In gen., constr. *absol.* and with *aliquem* *aliquis* rei or *de aliqua re*, *aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut* or *ne*, when an action follows; with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause*, when merely an histor-

ical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615. (a) *Abstr.*: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: si sitis admoneret, profuente aqua vitam tolerat, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*: admonitus in somnis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 22.—(β) *Aliquem alicujus rei*: admonerebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: quoniam nos tanti vires admonuit, id. J. 95: admonere aliquem foederis, Liv. 35, 13; 5, 51: iudices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33: admonitus huius aeris alieni, Cic. Top. 1, 5: aetatis et conditionis admoneri, Suet. Dom. 2; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 36, 6.—And with *acc.* of person omitted: adversae res admonuerunt religionum, Liv. 5, 51; 5, 46, 6: veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. H. 3, 24.—(γ) *Aliquem de aliqua re*: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: ut aliquid aliquando de doctrinae studiis admeamur, id. Rep. 1, 9: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5: admonuit eos de auxiliis Dei, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 19.—Sometimes in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one, = docere, dicere, to treat of, to speak of: de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 40 Müll.—(δ) With two *acc.* (in gen., only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, etc.): ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Cael. 3, 8: jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 19, 68: illud me praecare admones, id. Att. 9, 9: sin quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.—(e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: admonuit etiam dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici potuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 85 B. and K.: et meminere et admonere alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19: nostri detrimentum admonentur diligentis stationes disponere, Auct. B. G. 8, 12.—(f) With a *rel. clause*: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.—(n) With *ut* or *ne*: admonerebat me res, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 67: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6: ea res admonet, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 25; so, corresp. with moneo, Sen. Ep. 24, 16.—(θ) With the simple *subj.* (in the historians): simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset venientem matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit negotiis abstinere, Suet. Tib. 50: illud me admones, cum illum videro, ne nimis indulgeret, et cum gravitate potius loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2 (where *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ne*).—(i) With a simple *inf.* (so most freq. after the Aug. per., but also in Cic.): ut mos erat istius atque ut eum suae libidines facere admonerebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: easdem decedere campis admonuit, Verg. G. 4, 186; so, Matrem Admonuit raptibus sacris depellere taedas, id. A. 9, 109: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125; so Ov. M. 3, 601; 6, 150: nihil agere quod non prosit, fabella admonet, Phaedr. 3, 17; Tac. A. 15, 67: regrediendum (sc. esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25.—(κ) With *ad* and the *gerund.*: ad thesaurum reperendum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.—(λ) With *abl.* of means or cause: de quibus (discordiis) ipsis his prodigiis a dis immortalibus admonemur, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44: proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: divina admonitus plagi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—II. *Esp.*: A. To recall a thing to memory; to bring to remembrance (without any accessory notion of admonition); with *acc.* or *gen.*: cum memor anteactos semper dolor admonet annos, Tib. 4, 1, 189 Müll. (some read here *admonet*): admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, id. 1, 5, 40: nomen, quod possit equorum Admonuisse, Ov. M. 15, 543.—B. Of a creditor, to remind a debtor of his debt, to ask payment, to demand: cum tibi cotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—C. In the poets and in later lat., to urge or incite to action (cf. admonitor): telo admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10, 586; so Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.*: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12 *fin.*

admonitio, ōnis, f. [admonere]. I. A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Cic. Quint. 6, 1, 37: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 1: qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, etc., Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19: unius admonitione verbi, id. 6, 1, 37.—Hence, transf.: admonitio morbi, or doloris, the returning sensations of a former sickness: si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101, § 158.—II. A friendly, mild admonition (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio, quasi lenior oburgatio; v. admonere, 1.): admonitio et praeceptum, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 70: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4.—III. Correction, chastisement: plures admonitione notavit, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.]. I. He that reminds or admonishes one of something, a monitor: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—II. One that urges to action, an admonisher (cf. admonere, II. C.): admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664: admonitor praecepti, Cod. Th. 8, 8, 7.

* **admonitorium**, ii, n. [id.], an admonition, a reminding, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

* **admonitrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that reminds or admonishes, a female monitor: quid adhuc egeo tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

* **admonitum**, i, n. [id.], a reminding, an admonition: cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 B. and K.; where others read *monita*.

1. **admonitas**, a, um, Part. of admonere.

2. **admonitus**, ūs, m. [admonere], used only in the *abl.* I. A reminding, suggestion (class.): acrius de claris viris locorum admonitu cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 5, 2; Ov. R. A. 729: admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8; Ov. F. 3, 612; Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Liv. 1, 48; Curt. 4, 13, 25; Tac. H. 3, 81.—II. Instance, request: admonitu tuo perfecti libros, Cic. Att. 13, 18: ut Attici admonitu eam reficiendum curaret, Nep. Att. 20; Liv. 1, 48.—III. Reproof: acrior admonitu est, Ov. M. 3, 564.

ad-mordēo, rsum, 2, v. a. (perf. ad-memordi, Plaut. Aul. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 6), to bite at or gnaw, to bite into (cf. accido, to cut into). I. Lit.: ad-morsu signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379.—So of Cleopatra: brachia ad-morsa colubris, Prop. 4, 10, 53.—II. Fig., of a miser, to bite, i. e. get possession of some of one's property, to fleece him: lepidum est, triplicos, vetulos bene admordere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, i. e. aggredi et ab eo aliquid corraderet, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. **ad-morsus**, a, um, Part. of admordere.

* 2. **ad-morsus**, ūs, m. [admordere], a biting at, a gnawing, a bite; trop.: vereor ne libellus iste ad-morsu duri dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

ad-mōtio, ōnis, f. [admoveo], a putting, moving, or bringing to, an applying; in music: digitorum, the application of the fingers: itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est ad-motione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; cf.: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem tamquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: spongiorum cum aqua frigida expressarum ad-motio gutturi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

ad-mōtus, a, um, Part. of admoveo.

ad-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. (ad-mōram, ad-mōrim, etc., sync. for ad-moveram, ad-moverim, etc., Verg. A. 4, 367; Ov. P. 3, 7, 36), to move a person or thing; to bring, conduct, lead, carry, etc., to or toward a place (syn.: adduco, adicio, adhibeo, appello). I. Lit. A. In gen., constr. with *ad* or with *dat.* (in the hist., of an army, implements for besieging, etc.; class. at all periods): dum ne exercitum propius ur-

bem Romam CC milia ad-moveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *ext.*; so Flor. 1, 24; 3, 23: castra, Sil. 1, 296.—Hence, also, sometimes *absol.*, to draw near, to approach, to bring near: jam ad-movebat rex, Curt. 9, 4: jam opera ad-moveni deditio est facta, Liv. 32, 32: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39.

—Trop.: quot ad-movi illi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *ad-moenivi* was erroneously read): tamquam aliqua machinā ad-motā, capere Asi-nii adulescentiam, Cic. Clu. 13; so also: ignes ardentescque laminae ceterique cruciatus ad-movebantur (sc. civi Romano), id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: dolorum faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: cumque quasi faces ei doloris ad-moverentur, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: fasciculum ad naves, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: pecus flagrantibus aris, Verg. A. 12, 171: ad-motae hostiae (sc. aris), Tac. A. 2, 69; so Suet. Calig. 32; Luc. 7, 165: Hannibalem ad-motum, i. e. adductum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Verg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46: vultum ad auditores, Auct. Her. 3, 15: animam ad-motis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. M. 10, 188: (opes) Stygii ad-moverat umbris, id. ib. 1, 139: manus operi, to apply, id. ib. 10, 254: capiti diadema, Suet. Caes. 79: digitum scripturae, id. Aug. 80: oscula, to give a kiss, Ov. M. 10, 644: aliquem ad munera publica, to promote, advance, Suet. Tib. 10: infantes papillae, to put to, id. Tib. 44 al.: gressum, to approach nearer, Stat. Th. 11, 560 (cf.: addere gressum).—B. Esp. 1. To bring one thing near to another, and in the pass. poet. of places, to lie or be situated near: nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum ad-moveas, Lucr. 6, 901: quae nisi ad-moto igne ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: culina ut sit ad-mota, i. e. near or close by, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus ad-motum Superis, nearly related, Sil. 8, 295: ad-mota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.—Hence, aliquem alicui, to bring one near another, i. e. to make friends, to reconcile: mors Agrippae ad-movit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell. 2, 96.—2. With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained, to move, bring, or apply a thing to; e. g. ad-movere aures (or aurem), to lend an ear to: manus (or manum) operi, to put one's hand to a work, etc.: accessi, ad-stiti, animam (my breath) compressi, aurem ad-movi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: ad-movere aures et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36 (cf.: aures adhibere, id. Arch. 3: praebere aures, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 25; and: tenere aures, id. ib. 4, 10, 49); and aures, poet. for auditores: cum tibi sol tepidus plures ad-moverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: ad-movent manus vegetalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4; Ov. M. 15, 218; Liv. 5, 22, 4: in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum ad-movisset, which he had put his hand to, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Curt. 6, 7: rudibus purgandis manus primus ad-movit, Suet. Vesp. 8. But sometimes manus ad-movere signif., to lay violent hands on, to attack or assault: numquam deos ipsos ad-movere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.* al.—II. Fig., of mental objects, to put, apply, or direct to anything: quid praedicem... quot stimulos ad-moverit homini, put the goad to, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: mulier saevissima est, Cum stimulos odio pudor ad-movet, Juv. 10, 328: num ad-moveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem, tamquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: sed alia quaedam sit ad-eum ad-movenda curatio (just before: adhibenda oratio; cf. adhibeo), id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentem ad voces alicujus, to direct to, attend to, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 10: serus enim Graecis ad-movit acumina chartis, not until late did (the Roman) apply his wits to Greek literature, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. 6, 10; 41, 17: spes est ad-mota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditati ad-mota occaecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10; id. 27, 43: desiderium patriae, to instil or infuse, Curt. 6, 2 al.

ad-mūgio, ii, 4, v. n., of oxen, to low or bellow to: ad-mugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279: submissis ad-mugit cornibus Apis, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 576; id. Rap. Pr. 3, 443.

* **ad-mulceo**, ēre, 2, v. a., to stroke, caress: nares; Pall. 4, 12, 2.

ad-murmuratio, ōnis, *f.* [ad-murmur-], *a murmuring, murmur.* **I.** In disapprobation: vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnosce videamini, qui haec fecerint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37: Qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, id. Pis. 14, 32; id. Verr. 6, 12, 27; 7, 16, 41. **II.** In approbation: grata contentio admurmuratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 45: secundae admurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

ad-murmuro, āvi, ātum, *1. v. n., to murmur with approbation or disapprobation* (cf. acclamo): quam valde universi admurmurānt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: admurmurante senatu neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13, 2. — *Impers.*: cum esset admurmuratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.

* **ad-murmuro**, ātus, āri, *v. dep.* Same as preceding: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mutilo, āvi, ātum, *1. v. a., to crop or clip close, to shave; hence, trop., to defraud, cheat, fleece one of his money* (only in Plaut.): tu Persa's, qui me usque admutilavisti ad cutem, you have shorn me to the skin, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3, 1, 173; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnasco, v. agnasco.

adnato, v. annato.

adnatus, a, um, *v. agnasco.*

adnavigo, v. annavigo.

adnecto, v. annecto.

ad-nēpos (atn-), ōtis, *m., a son of the abnepos or of the abneptis, i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson, or of a great-granddaughter, i. e. a fourth-grandson; corresponding in the descending line to atavus in the ascending.* So in the epitaph of the emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPTI, Orell. Inscr. 387; so Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7 al.

ad-neptis (atn-), is, *f., a daughter of the abnepos or of the abneptis, i. e. a granddaughter of a great-grandchild, i. e. a fourth-granddaughter, antith. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7.*

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, *v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.*

adn-. For all words in *adn-* not found here, *v. under ann-*.

ad-obruo, āre, 3, *v. a., to cover up with earth, to bury* (ēte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; so 2, 11, 12; 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 54 al.

adolabilis, *v. adulabilis.*

ādōlātio, ōnis, *f., = adoratio, a read.* in Tert. Apol. 25 *fin.*

† **ādōlēfactus**, a, um, *set on fire, kindled*: ARBORES ADOLFECTAE, fragm. of the Fratr. Arval., Grut. Inscr. p. 121 [I. adolefactio].

† **Adōlenda**, ae, *f.* [I. adoleo], appears to be the name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning: (immolavit) ADOLFENDAE COMMOLENDAE DEFERVNDAE OVES II., etc., Frat. Arval., Orell. Inscr. 961 and 2270.

1. ad-ōleo, ui, ultimum, *2. v. a. [oleo].*

I. To magnify; hence, in sacrificial language, to which this word chiefly belongs, to honor, to worship, or to offer in worship, to sacrifice, burn, according as it has such words as deos, aras, etc., or hostiam, viscera, and tura, for its object; *v. explanation of this word in Non. 58, 21*: "Adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis ac supplicationibus numen auctius facere;" and "Adolere est urere, Verg. in Bucol. [8, 65], verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura. Adolere, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacram, ut inactae, magis aucte," etc.; so Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adolere penates, i. e. colere, sed adolere est proprie augere. In sacris autem, κατ' εὐφημισμὸν, adolere per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," and ad E. 8, 65: "Adole: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισμὸν dicitur; nam adole est auge" (not used in Cic.): sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, cover the altar with gifts, Lucr. 4, 1237: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Verg. A. 1, 71: verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura, id. E. 8, 65 (on which Serv. l. l.): flammis adolere

penates, id. A. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803; 1, 276: focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: cruore captivo adolere aras, to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives, Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. H. 2, 3: adolere honores, to honor the gods by offered gifts: Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Verg. A. 3, 547: nullo aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 741. — **II.** In later Lat., in gen., to burn, consume by fire: ut leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis, Ov. M. 4, 192: id (corpus) igne adoleatur, Col. 12, 31: ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimasset, adolent, Gell. 17, 10: quas (prunas) gravi frigore adoleri multas jusserrat, Eutr. 10, 9.

* **2. ad-ōleo**, ēre, *v. n. [oleo], to give out or emit a smell or odor, to smell*: unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (cf. aboleo).

adōlesc-, *v. adulesc-*.

ad-ōlesco, ēvi (rare ui, Varr. ap. Prisc. 872 P.; adōlesse sync. for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultimum, 3, *v. inch.* [I. adoleo], to grow up, to grow (of everything capable of increase in magnitude). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of men, animals, plants; seasons, passions, etc.; but esp. of age: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robur, id. 2, 1131; 5, 798: postquam adolevit haec juvenus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescent, quae sensim adolevit, id. Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adollescere ramos cernat, id. M. 4, 376: adollesse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34: cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg. A. 12, 433. — Hence, transf. from age to the person, to grow up, come to maturity, mature: adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50 al.: arundines non sine imbre adollescunt, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15, § 58; so 16, 34, 62, § 151; 8, 14, 14, § 36 al.: ac dum prima novis adollescit frondibus aetas, Verg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adollesceret, Gell. 17, 9. — **B.** Fig., to grow, increase, augment, to become greater: cupiditas agendi adollescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio cum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam res publica adolevit, id. C. 51, 40; id. J. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, id. ib. 3, 34: ver adollescit, advances, id. A. 13, 36; 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adollescente, Gell. 20, 8. — **II.** Esp., in sacrificial lang., to be kindled, to burn (cf. I. adoleo): Panchaeis adollescunt ignibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 379. — Hence, **adōlescens**, entis, *v. adules-*.

adūltus, a, um, *P. a., grown up, adult.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: Ab his ipsis (virginibus), cum jam essent adulae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, virgo, id. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50; Hor. C. 3, 2, 8 al.; cf.: adulae aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: liberi, Suet. Tib. 10: filius, id. Claud. 39: catuli, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 22: locustae, id. 11, 29, 35, § 105: fetus (apum), Verg. G. 4, 162. — **Comp.** (hirundinum) pulorum adultiores, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92. — **2.** Of things (concrete and abstract): vitium propagine, Hor. Epod. 2, 9: crinis, Stat. S. 2, 122: lanugo, Amm. 16, 12 al.: aetas, Lucr. 2, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: aetas, advanced, Tac. A. 2, 23: autumnus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23. — **B.** Fig., grown, matured, adult: populus adūltus jam paene et pubes, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; so, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27; cf.: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiae) nec satis adultae, Tac. Or. 25: res nondum adultae, Liv. 2, 1, 6: pestis rei publicae (of Catiline), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: auctoritas nondum adulta, Tac. A. 1, 46: conjuratio, id. ib. 15, 73; cf.: incipiens adhuc et necdum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31 al.

† **adōminatio**, ōnis, *f., a good or favorable omen*, in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Adōneus, ei, *m. (trisyl.)*. **I.** = Adonis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126. — **II.** An epithet of Bacchus, Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, εἰς, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. id. ib. 28.

2. Adōneus, a, um, *adj., pertaining to Adonis*: caedes, Aus. Mon. de Hist. 3: lusus, Grut. Inscr. 1123, 7.

Adōnia, ōrum, *n., = Ἀδωνία, the festival of Adonis.* It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome; cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Amm. 22, 9. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature; cf. Hier. ad Ez. 8; Creuz. Symb. 2, 86; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 sq.

adōnidium, ii, *n., v. adonidium, II.*

Adōnis, nis or nidis, *m., = Ἀδωνίς and Ἀδών (nom. Adon, Venant. Carm. 7, 12 and 18; gen. Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; dat. Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; acc. Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 3, 5, 37, acc. to Müller, Adonem: Adonem, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184; voc. Adoni, Ov. Met. 10, 542; abl. Adone, App. M. 8, p. 213). **I.** A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty; he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to some, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, but was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonidium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, Ov. M. 10, 503 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 21: Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18, and Adonia: Adonis horti, Gr. κήποι Ἀδωνίδος, pots of lettuce and other plants, which blossom quick, but wither as soon, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264. — **II.** A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phoenicians, Macr. S. 1, 21. — **III.** A name of a fish, i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 70.*

† **adōnidium**, ii, *n., = Ἀδωνίδιον*. **I.** Acc. to some a plant, a species of southernwood, bearing a flower of golden color or blood-red, as if from the blood of Adonis; acc. to others, a mode of cultivating flowers, as if Adonis horti, the garden of Adonis, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60. — **II.** In gram., the Adonic verse, composed of a dactyl and spondee, — — — — —, Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; e. g. Hor. C. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, etc., said to have been so named because used in the festival of Adonis; also **adōnidium**, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2518 P.

ad-ōperio, ērui, ertum, 4, *v. a., to cover up or over* (not used before the Aug. per., and gen. in the part. perf. pass.): capite adperto, Liv. 1, 26; id. Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48: purpureo adpertos amictu, Verg. A. 3, 405: tempora adperta cucullo, Juv. 8, 145: adperta floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688; cf. id. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: aether nubibus, id. ib. 2, 75: lumina somno, id. M. 1, 714: tenebris mori, Tib. 1, 1, 70: foribus adpertos, with closed doors, Suet. Oth. 11. — In the verb. finit.: Quidam prius tuto sale sex horis (ova) adoperiunt, Col. 8, 6: pellem setis adoperuit, Lact. Op. Dei, 7. — Hence, **adōpērtē**, adv., *v. the foll. art.*

adōpērtē, adv. [adoperio], covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner: denuntiare, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303.

adōpertum, i, *n. [id.], that which is mysterious, a mystery*, App. M. 2.

* **ad-ōpinor**, āri, *v. dep., to think, suppose, or conjecture further* (= opinando adicio): adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 816.

adōptācius (not -titius), a, um, *adj. [adopto], adopted, received in the place of a child*; only in Plaut., Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptatius, ib. 100. — Acc. to Festus, it signifies the son of one who is adopted: ex adoptato filio natus, p. 29 Müll.

adōptatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; access. form of adoptio, by which it was supplanted after the class. per., an adopting, receiving as a child, viobētia: quid propagatio nominis, quid adoptiones filiorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: adoptatio Theophrasti agitata est, id. Balb. 25, 57: ipsum illum adoptione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11, 6: quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur; quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

adōptātor, ōris, *m. [id.], one that*

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adopts another, an adopter, Gell. 5, 19; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 med.

adoptio, ōnis, f. [v. adoptatio], a taking or receiving of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig. 1, 7, 10), an adoption, adoption (properly of one still under paternal authority, in patria potestate; on the contr., *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, homo sui juris. The former took place before the praetor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a threefold mancipation, i. e. sham sale; the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitia curiata, Gell. 5, 19; Just. Inst. 1, 11; Dig. 1, 7. More used than adoptatio, q. v.): emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. Liv. 45, 40: adscire alicui per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3; or, in adoptionem, id. H. 2, 1: inserere alicui familiae per adoptionem, Suet. Claud. 39 fin.: adscitum adoptione in imperium et cognomen, Tac. A. 11, 11: adoptio in Domitium festinatur, id. ib. 12, 25: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, id. H. 1, 17: adoptio consularis, performed by a consul, Quint. proem. 6, 13 Spald. al. — **II.** Transf., of plants, the *ingrafting*, Plin. proem. 1, 16.—Of bees, the admittance to or reception in a new hive: ut tamquam novae proles adoptione domicilia confirmantur, Col. 9, 13, 9.—In eccl. Lat., in spiritual sense of adoption as children of God: adoptionem filiorum Dei, Vulg. Rom. 8, 23; ib. Gal. 4, 5; ib. Ephes. 1, 5.

adoptivus, a, um, adj. [adopto], pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption, adoptive: filius, an adopted son: P. Scipio, Fragm. ap. Gell. 5, 19 (opp. naturalis, a son by birth): filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tib. 52: pater adoptivus, who has adopted one as son (or grandson, v. adoptio), an adoptive father, Dig. 45, 1, 107: frater, soror, etc., a brother, sister, etc., by adoption, not by birth, ib. 23, 2, 12, and 38; 8, 3; so also, familia, the family into which one has been received by adoption, ib. 37, 4, 3: adoptiva sacra, of the family into which one has been adopted (opp. paterna): neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: nomen, received by adoption (opp. nomen gentile), Suet. Ner. 41: nobilitas, nobility acquired by adoption, Ov. F. 4, 22.—Transf., of the ingrafting of plants (cf. adoptio): fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, bears fruits not natural to it, ingrafted, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; Mart. 13, 46: quae sit adoptivis arbor onusta comis, Pall. de Insit. 20; cf. 144, 160 (cf. Verg. G. 2, 82: Miraturque (arbos) novas frondes et non sua poma).

ad-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to take to one's self by wish, choice (optando); to choose, select. **I.** In gen.: sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78: qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as a guardian of his property, id. Truc. 4, 4, 6: quem sibi illa (provincia) defensorum sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 16 fin.: eum sibi patronum, id. ib. 20, 64: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Frater, Pater, adde; Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facietur adopta (i. e. adscisce, ad-junge, sc. tuo alloquo, Cruqu.), make him by thy greeting a father, brother, etc., i. e. call him, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: Etruscas Tur-nus adoptat opes, strives after, Ov. F. 4, 880.—Hence: adoptare se alicui, to give or attach one's self to: qui se potentiae causā Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—**II.** Esp. as t. t., to take one in the place of a child or grandchild, to adopt (diff. from ar-rogo; v. adoptio). **A.** Lit., constr. with alicui, also with ab aliquo alicui (from the real father, a patre naturali), Plaut. Poen. prol. 74 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 82): adoptat illum puerum subreptitum sibi filium; id. Men. prol. 60: filium senatorem populum Romanum sibi velle adoptare, Cic. Dom. 14: adoptatus patricius a ple-beio, id. Att. 7, 7: is: qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, id. Brut. 19, 77: adoptavit eum heredem fecit ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2: adoptatus testa-mento, Suet. Tib. 6: adoptari a se Pisonem

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pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18: Pisonem pro-
tione adoptavit, Suet. Galb. 17: quem illa
adoptavit, Vulg. Exod. 2, 10.—With in and
acc.: in regnum, Sall. J. 22, 3: in familiam
nomenque, Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem,
Just. 9, 2.—**B.** Fig.: servi in bona liber-
tatis nostrae adoptantur, are, as it were,
adopted into freedom, are made partici-
pants of freedom, Flor. 3, 20; and of in-
grafting (cf. adoptivus): venerit insitio: fac
ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. R. Am. 195; so
Col. 10, 38. Those who were adopted com-
monly received the family name of the
adoptive father, with the ending -anus,
e.g. Aemilianus, Pomponianus, etc.—Hence
Cic. says ironic. of one who appropriated to
himself the name of another: ipse se adop-
tat: et C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat
et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed
himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Brut.
68, 241; and Vitruv.: Zoilus qui adoptavit
cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur,
had himself called, 7, 8. So: ergo aliquod
gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, Mart. 6,
31; in Pliny, very often, adoptare aliquid
(also with the addition of nomine suo or
in nomen), to give a thing its name: Baetis
Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adop-
tans, petit, while it gives to the province the
name (Baetica), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9: A Zmyr-
na Hermus campos facit et nomini suo
adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31, § 119; so 25, 3, 7, § 22:
in nomen, id. 37, 3, 12, § 50; so also Sta-
tius, Theb. 7, 259.

ador, ōris and ōris, n. [cf. I. edo, ἔδομαι,
Engl. to eat, Goth. ita, Sanscr. admi; and
Ang.-Sax. ata = Engl. oat, and Sanscr. an-
nam (for adnam) = food, corn], a kind of
grain, spelt, Triticum spelta, Linn. (acc. to
Paul. ex Fest.: Ador farris genus, edor
quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod
aduratur, ut fiat tostum, unde in sacrificio
mola salsa efficitur, p. 3 Müll.: Ador fru-
menti genus, quod epulis et immolationi-
bus sacris pium putatur, unde et adorare,
propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri,
Non. 52, 20): cum pater ipse domus palea
porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque,
Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: adōris de poline, Aus. Mon.
de Cibis, p. 238; Gannius ap. Prisc. p. 700:
satos adōris stravisse, id. ib.: ardor adōris,
id. ib. (Ador is often indeclinable, acc. to
Prisc. p. 785, 100 P.).

* **adorabilis**, e, adj. [adoro], worthy
of adoration, adorable: beneficium deae,
App. M. 11, p. 265.

adoratio, ōnis, f. [id.], worship, adora-
tion, προσκύνησις (rare; not in Liv. 30, 16,
5, where the correct read. is adulationi,
Weissenb.): propitiare deos adoratione,
Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67.—In plur., App. M. 4,
p. 155.

adorator, ōris, m. [id.], one who
adores, a worshipper, Tert. de Spec. 8; Vulg.
Joh. 4, 23.

* **ad-ordino**, āre, v. a., to set in order,
to arrange: patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

adorea, ae, and **adoreum**, i, see the
foll. art., II. A. and B.

1. adōreus, a, um, adj. [ador], pertain-
ing to spelt, consisting of spelt. **I.** Adj.:
far adoreum = ador, Cato, R. R. 83; Varr.
R. R. 1, 9, 4; Col. 11, 2, 74 sq.: semen, Cato,
R. R. 34; Col. 2, 6, 1: liba, Verg. A. 7, 109:
bellaria, Stat. S. 1, 6, 10.—**II.** Subst. **A.**
adōrea (adorea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.;
see below), ae, f. (sc. donatio), a reward of
valor (in early ages this usually consisted
of grain); hence, trop., glory, fame, re-
nown: gloriam denique ipsam a farris ho-
nore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3,
§ 14; id. 8, 9, 19, § 83: praeda agroque adō-
reae affectu populos puros, Plaut. Am. 1,
1, 38: pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tene-
bris, Qui primus alma risit adōrea, in lord-
ly honor, viz. by the defeat of Hasdrubal,
Hor. C. 4, 4, 41. (Festus gives another ex-
planation for the signif. honor, renown,
etc.: adoriā laudem sive gloriam dice-
bant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse,
qui farris copia abundaret, Fest. p. 3 Müll.).
—**B.** **adoreum**, i, n. (sc. far), i. q. ador,
spelt, Col. 2, 8, 5.

2. Adōreus, i, m., a mountain of Ga-
latia, in the neighborhood of Pessinus, with
the source of the river Sangarius, now El-
mah Dagh, Liv. 38, 18, 8.

* **ad-ōrio**, ire, v. a., the act. form of

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adorior, to attack, to assail: tunc ipsos ad-
oriant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel.
p. 8 Rib.).—Hence also pass. adortus, Aur.
Fragm. Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; and, acc.
to some, Flor. 2, 6, 46, where Halm reads
adoratam.

ad-ōrior, ortus, 4, v. dep. (part. ador-
sus, Gell. 9, 2, 10; see the passage at the
end of this art.; the second and third pers.
of the pres. ind., acc. to the fourth conj.:
adoriris, adoritur; forms analogous to or-
ris, oritur, of the simple verb occur in
Lucr. 3, 513; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P.),
to rise up for the purpose of going to
some one or something, or of undertaking
something great, difficult, or hazardous
(clandestinely, artfully, when a hostile ap-
proach is spoken of; while aggredi indi-
cates a direct, open attack from a distance:
aggredimur de longinquo; adorimur ex in-
sidii et ex proximo; nam adoriri est quasi
ad aliquem oriri, i. e. exsurgere, Don. ad
Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50; cf. the same ad Heaut. 4, 5,
9).

I. In gen., to approach a person in
order to address him, to ask something of
him, to accost, etc. (cf. accedo, adeo): cesso
hunc adoriri? (quasi de improvviso alloqui,
Don.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet,
tum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Phorm. 4,
2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To approach one with
hostile intent, to assault, assail, Lucil. ap.
Prisc. p. 886 P.: inermem tribunum gladiis,
Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10:
navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34 fin.: impeditos ad-
oriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hos Conon ad-
ortus magno proelio fugat, Nep. Con. 4: ur-
bem vi, Liv. 1, 53: oppugnatione eos aliquanto
atrocius quam ante adorta est, id. 21, 11;
cf. 21, 28: praetorem ex improvviso in itine-
re adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: variis crimina-
tionibus, id. ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31:
jurgio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: senatum, Suet.
Caes. 9.—Also absol., Hirt. B. Afr. 69.—**B.**

To enter upon any course of action, esp. to
engage in or undertake any thing difficult
or dangerous; with acc. or inf.: commuta-
re animum quicumque adoritur, Lucr. 3,
515: ne convellere adoriāmur ea, quae non
possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205;
id. Att. 13, 22: ἡρακλειδίου, si Brundisi-
um salvi, adoriāmur (sc. scribere), id. ib.
16, 2; Auct. Her. 2, 4: majus adorta nefas,
Ov. P. 2, 2, 16: hi dominam Ditis thalamo
deducere adorti, Verg. A. 6, 397; cf. id. ib. 7,
386; Cat. 63, 11.—So esp. in the hist., Nep.
Dion. 6: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni
oppugnare sunt adorti, id. Thras. 2, 5; so
also Liv. 2, 51; 28, 3; 37, 5, 32; 40, 22; 43,
21; 44, 12; cf. also 3, 44: hanc virginem
Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus.—
Once in the form of the part. perf. adorus:
qui Hippiani tyrannum interficere
adorsi erant, Gell. 9, 2, 10.

‡ **adōriōsus**, adj., in the Gloss. Gr.
Lat. as translation of ἐνδοφόρος, that has often
obtained the adorea, celebrated.

adornāte, adv., v. adorno fin.

ad-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to prepare
a thing for some definite object, to get ready,
to furnish, provide, fit out, equip, κορπέω.
I. In gen. (class.; esp. freq. in Plaut. and
Cic.): quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam vi-
aticum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas.
2, 6, 67; so also id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: fugam, Ter.
Eun. 4, 4, 6 (cf.: fugam aut furtum parat,
id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14): maria classibus et prae-
sidiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: forum comi-
tiumque adornatum, ad speciem magni-
fico ornatum, ad sensum cogitationemque
acerbo et lugubri, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: ut accu-
sationem et petitionem consularis adornet
atque instruat, prepare, id. Mur. 22, 46: tes-
tium copiam, to produce, id. Clu. 6: inve-
nire et adornare comparationem criminis,
id. ib. 67: contra haec Pompeius naves
magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1,
26: omni opulentia insignium armorum
bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38.—Ante-
class. constr. with inf.: tragulam in te in-
icere adornat, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25.—And ab-
sol.: adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut.
Rud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.—**II.** To put
an ornament upon one; hence, to decorate,
adorn, embellish with something (mostly in
the Aug. per.; esp. in the hist.): alicuius
aliqua re: (Numa) flaminem insigni veste
et curuli regia sellā adornavit, Liv. 1, 20:
triumphum, Vell. 2, 122; so Suet. Aug. 29;
id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 45; id. Ner. 12; 38:

Curt. 3, 3, 13; 17 al. —Trop.: tantis adornatus virtutibus, Veil. 2, 2: praecipuis donis, id. 2, 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: adornata verbis, Tac. A. 1, 52: legem leviter (sc. verbis) adornabit, ut justam, Quint. 7, 1, 47. —Hence, ***adornate**, *adv.*: declamabat splendide atque ornate, *brilliantly and elegantly* (opp. circumspecte ac sordide), Suet. Rhet. 6.

ad-oro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** In the earliest per., to speak to or accost one, to address; hence, also, to treat of or negotiate a matter with one: adorare veteribus est alioqui, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 677: immo cum gemitu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 127; 3, p. 130: adorare apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. oro and orator. —Hence, also, in judicial lang., to bring an accusation, to accuse; so in the Fragm. of the XII Tab. lex viii.: SEI (SI) ADORAT FVRTO QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ERIT, Fest. s. v. nec, p. 162 Müll. —**II.** In the class. per., to speak to one in order to obtain something of him; to ask or entreat one, esp. a deity, to pray earnestly, to beseech, supplicate, implore; constr. with acc., ut, or the simple subj.: quos adoret, ad quos precentur et supplicet, Liv. 38, 43: affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Verg. A. 2, 700: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, id. ib. 10, 677: Junonis prece numen, id. ib. 3, 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 41: non te per meritum adoro, id. H. 10, 141. —With the thing asked for in the acc. (like rogo, peto, postulo): cum hostiā caesā pacem deum adorasset, Liv. 6, 12 Drak. —With ut: adoravi deos, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 40; Juv. 3, 300: adorati di, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret, Liv. 21, 17: Hanc ego, non ut me defendere temptet, adoro, Ov. P. 2, 2, 55. —With the subj. without ut, poet.: maneat sic semper adoro, I pray, Prop. 1, 4, 27. —**III.** Hence, **A.** Dropping the idea of asking, entreating, to reverence, honor, adore, worship the gods or objects of nature regarded as gods; more emphatic than venerari, and denoting the highest degree of reverence (Gr. προσκυνην); the habitus adorantium was to put the right hand to the mouth and turn about the entire body to the right (dextratio, q. v.); cf. Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 35; Liv. 5, 21; App. M. 4, 28. —Constr. with acc., dat., with prepp. or absol. (a) With acc.: Auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 3, 18: Janus adorandus, id. F. 3, 881: in delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52: large deos adorare, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorat, Juv. 14, 97: adorare crocodilon, id. 15, 2. —In eccl. Lat. of the worship of the true God: adoravit Israel Deum, Vulg. Gen. 47, 31: Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, ib. Matt. 4, 10: Deum adora, ib. Apoc. 22, 9; so of Christ: videntes eum adoraverunt, ib. Matt. 28, 17: adorent eum omnes angeli Dei, ib. Heb. 1, 6. —(β) With dat. (eccl.): adorato (imperat.) Domino Deo tuo, Vulg. Deut. 26, 10: nec adorabis deo alieno, id. Ital. Ps. 80, 10 Mai (deum alienum, Vulg.): qui adorant sculptibus, ib. ib. 96, 7 Mai (sculptilia, Vulg.). —(γ) With prepp. (eccl.): si adoraveris coram me, Vulg. Luc. 4, 7: adorabunt in conspectu tuo, ib. Apoc. 15, 4: adorent ante pedes tuos, ib. ib. 3, 9; 22, 8. —(δ) Absol. (eccl.): Patres nostri in hoc monte adoraverunt, Vulg. Joan. 4, 20 bis.; ib. Act. 24, 11. —And, **B.** The notion of religious regard being dropped, to reverence, admire, esteem highly: adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: veteris qui tollunt grandia templa pocula adorandae rubiginis, Juv. 13, 148: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Sed longe sequere et vestigia semper adora, Stat. Th. 12, 816. —**C.** Under the emperors the Oriental custom being introduced of worshipping the Caesars with divine ceremony, to worship, to reverence: C. Caesarem adorari ut deum constituit, cum reversus ex Syria, non aliter adire ausus esset quam capite velato circumvertensque se, deinde procumbens, Suet. Vit. 2; App. M. 4, 28; Min. Fel. 2, 5: non salutari, sed adorari se jubet (Alexander), Just. 12, 7: adorare Caesarum imagines, Suet. Calig. 14: coronam a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit, did obeisance

before, id. Ner. 12: adorare purpuram principis, i. e. touched his purple robe and brought it to the mouth in reverence, Amm. 21, 9. —Of adulation to the rabble, to pay court to: nec deerat Otho pretendens manus, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1, 36.

* This word does not occur in Cic.; for in Arch. 11, 28, where adoravi was given by Mai in Fragm. p. 124. Halm reads *adhortatus sum*, and B. and K. *adornavi*.

adortus and **adorsus**, a, um, Part. of adorior.

* **ad-oscūlor**, āri, v. dep., to give a kiss to, to kiss: manus, Dict. Cr. 2, 51.

adp- Words beginning thus, v. under app-

adquiesco, **adquiro**, **adquisitio**, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quo, adn., i. q. the later quoad reversed, how far, as far as, as much as; only in two examples: iratus essem ad quoliceret, Afran. ap. Non. 76, 9 (Com. Rel. p. 196 Rib.): ut scire possis, ad quo te expediat loqui, Afran. l. l. (p. 200 Rib.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 178.

adr- for all words in adr- not found here, v. under arr-

† **adrachnē**, ēs, f. = ἀδράχνη, the wild strawberry-tree: Arbutus adrachne, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120; 16, 21, 33, § 80; 17, 24, 37, § 234 (Sillig) and Jan in all these passages read andrachle).

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [ad, intens.], to scrape, shave, or pare close. **I.** Lit.: scobina ego illam acutum adraserim, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 138: scapello acuto (samentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8: conspexit Adrasum quendam, newly shaved, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. —**II.** Fig.: ἀετοῦργον illud, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, i. e. if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2, 12 Keil.

Adramytēos, **Adramyttēum**, **Adramyttium**, i, n., = Ἀδραμύττειον, a maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida, now Adramyti, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 112; Cic. Fl. 28, 68; Liv. 37, 19, 8 al.; hence: **Adramyttēnus**, a, um, adj.: homo, Cic. Fl. 13, 81: Xenocles, id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrāna, ae, f., a river of Hesse, in Germany, now the Eder, Tac. A. 1, 56.

Adrastēa or **Adrastia**, ae, f., = Ἀδράστεια. **I.** The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity (so called from an altar erected to her by Adrastus), the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Verg. Cir. 239: inefugibilis, App. de Mund. p. 75; Amm. 14, 11. —**II.** A city of Mysia, later called Parium, Plin. 6, 32, 40, § 141; Just. 11, 6, 10.

Adrastēus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Adrastus: Arion, the horse given to Adrastus by Neptune, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11 (with ref. to Verg. A. 6, 480; cf. Adrastus).

Adrastis, idis, patr. f., = Ἀδραστίς, a female descendant of Adrastus: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, i. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, Stat. Th. 12, 678.

Adrastus, i, m., = Ἀδραστος, king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices; who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never recovered his former complexion; hence: pallor Adrasti, Verg. 6, 480 Serv.; cf. Ov. P. 1, 3, 79; id. F. 6, 433; Stat. Th. 4, 74 al.

adrāsus, a, um, Part. of adrado.

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus (arr-), a, um, P. a., v. ar.rigo.

ad-rēmigo, āre, 1, v. n., to row to or toward: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18, 4; so id. 3, 7, 3; 2, 8, 12.

Adria, **Adriacus**, **Adrianus**, **Adriaticus**, etc., v. Hadria, etc.

ad-rōro, āre, 1, v. a. [ros], to bedew: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrūmē, um, v. Hadrum.

† **ad-rūmo**, āre, 1, v. n., acc. to Fest., to make a noise: quod verbum quidam a ru-

mine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci, Fest. p. 9 Müll.

* **ad-rūo**, ēre, 3, v. a., to scrape up, to heap up: terra adruenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc- Words beginning thus, v. under asc-

adse-, adsi-, adso- Words beginning thus, v. under asse-, assi-, asso-

adsp- Words beginning thus, v. under asp-

adst- Words beginning thus, v. under ast-

adsu- Words beginning thus not found here, v. under assu-

ad-sum (Ribbeck has written *assum* in Novius by conj. from *sum* of the MSS., Com. Trag. p. 262; in Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67, *adsum* must be pronounced *assum*, as the pun on the word requires, Roby, l. p. 49),

adui (affui, Merkel, L. Müller), adesse, v. n. (arfui = adfui, S. C. de Bacch.; arf = adferunt, ib.; arfuisse = adfuisse, ib.; v. ad inii.; adsiem = adsim, Verg. Cat. 5, 6 (di-cam, Rib.); adsiet, Cato, R. R. 141, 4; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: adsiens, id. Phorm. 2, 18, 3: adfore now and then takes the place of adfuturus esse, and adforem of addessem, which is written with one s, adesent, in S. C. de Bacch.), to be at or near a person or place, to be somewhere, to be present (opp. absum, to be distant, removed, absent). **I.** Lit. (a) Absol.: vi-

sus Homerus adesse poeta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.), imitated by Verg. A. 2, 271, and Ov. M. 7, 635; v. below: He-gio adsum; si quid me vis, impera, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; 4, 3, 52: quasi adfuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1, 1, 45. —(β) With adv. or adj.: etsi abest, hic adesse erum Arbitror, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 11: Philo-laches jam hic aderit, id. Most. 5, 1, 29; and id. Ps. 1, 2, 48: quod adest praesto, Lucr. 5, 1412: ut quasi coram adesse videare, cum scribo aliquid ad te, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; id. Att. 5, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 595: non quia ades praesens dico hoc, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39. —(γ) With prepp.: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: adsum apud te, id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne adsit, Cato, R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 67: ante oculos maestissimus Hector Visus adesse mihi, Verg. A. 2, 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse... visa est, Ov. M. 7, 635. —(δ) With dat.: adsum praesens praesenti tibi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: DVM. NE MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. S. C. de Bacch. (see Append. to this dictionary): portis, Verg. A. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 fin.: quaestioni, id. ib. 62: pugnae, id. Oth. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** Of time, to be present, be at hand: dum tempestates adsunt, Lucr. 1, 178: Vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519; 9, 285; 12, 150: aderat iudicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: cum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674. —**B.** Of other abstr. things, to be present, to be at hand (incorrectly made syn. with the simple esse). (a) Absol.: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, id. Men. prol. 16: omnia adsunt bona, quae penes est virtus, id. Am. 2, 2, 21: ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: tanti aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30. —(β) With dat.: hominum quis pudor paulum adest, Ter. And. 4, 1, 6: vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Veil. 2, 61; 2, 21: visum adfore verbo Crediderat, Verg. A. 10, 547: tantus decor adfuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, id. ib. 5, 400: quantus adest equis Sudor, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9: uti mox Nulla fides damnis adsit, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: quousque patieris, Caesar, non ades caput reipublicae? to be in his place, to be present, Tac. A. 1, 13 et saep. —**C.** Animo or animis, to be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy; also, with courage (cf. animus); to give attention to something, to give heed, observe, attend to; also, to be fearless, be of good courage: ut intellegeretis eum non adfuisse animo, cum ab illis causa ageretur, Cic. Caecin. 10 fin.: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Phil. 8, 10, 30 (cf. Ter. And. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 30: adeste aequo ani-

mo): quam ob rem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo et omittite timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 fin.—**D.** Poet., to be present with one, to be associated with, to attend: Tu ducibus Latii aderis, cum laeta Triumphum Vox canet, Ov. M. 1, 560; of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.

—**E.** To be present with one's aid or support; to stand by, to assist, aid, help, protect, defend, sustain (esp. freq. of advocati; cf. absum): ibo ad forum atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsint, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82; id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; id. Sull. 29; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4; 8, 30 et saep.: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 fin.; so id. Att. 1, 1: Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: Aderam Arrionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5; 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius adfuisse, had taken part, Suet. Claud. 38 Bremi.—With *inf.*: non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532; so of a protecting, aiding divinity, esp. in invocations, adsis, adsit, etc.: adsis, o Tegeaeae, favens, Verg. G. 1, 18; id. A. 4, 578: adsis, o Cytherea, id. Cat. 6, 11: ades, Dea, muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673; so, Huc ades, Tib. 1, 7, 49: di omnes memorum, adeste, Ov. M. 7, 198: nostris querelis adsint (dii), Liv. 3, 25: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partibus Lucina veris adfuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9; 5, 51 al.—To be present as a witness: (testes) adsunt cum adversariis, Cic. Fl. 23; promissi testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45; hence the t. t. scribendo adesse, to be present as a witness to some writing or contract (usually placed at the beginning of the writing), S. C. de Bacch. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6 al.—**F.** Involving the idea of motion, to come, to appear (most freq. in post-Aug. prose): adsum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; jam ego hic adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7; Ter. And. 4, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam adfuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Hymen ades o Hymenaeae, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per dumos aderant, Verg. A. 8, 657; 11, 100: Huc ades, o formosae puer, id. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 698; 2, 513 (cf. also adestum): ecce Arcas adest, appears, is arrived, id. ib. 2, 497; so 3, 102; 528; 4, 692; 5, 46; 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760; 11, 349; 12, 341; 13, 73, 82, 662, 906: adfere tempus, quo, etc., id. ib. 1, 256; cum hostes adessent, i. e. appropinquarent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: infensi adesse et instare, Sall. J. 50: quod serius adfuisse, Suet. Aug. 94 al.—In App. with *acc.*: cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p. 119 Elm.: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160.—**G.** As judicial t. t., to appear before a tribunal: C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad iudicium adfuturum... quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: augures adsunt, id. Dom. 34: augurem adesse jussuerunt, Vell. 2, 10; cf. Brisson. de Form. V. p. 446.—**H.** Of the senate, to attend, to convene: edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. viii. Kal. Decembris, Cic. Phil. 3, 19: ne sine causa videretur edixisse, ut senatus adesset, id. ib. 24.

—**I.** Words beginning thus, v. under att.—**Aduātica**, ae, f. in the Tab. Peut., **Aduaca**, a fortress in the country of the Eburones, the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain, now Tongres, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.—**Aduātici** or **Aduātici**, ōrum, m., a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Meuse (acc. to Reich, Orb. Antiq. this town was i. q. Aduatca), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16, 29 al.—**adulabilis** (not *adol-*), e, adj. [adulor], suited to flatter, flattering, adulatory: sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12; cf. Non. 155, 30.—**adulans**, antis, v. adulor, P. a.

adulāter, adv., v. adulor, P. a.—**adulatio**, ōnis, f. [adulor], a fawning, like that of a dog (adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est, Non. 17, 4).—In the post-Aug. historians, esp. in Tac., very freq. for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body=adoratio. **I.** Lit.: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans domino rum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—So of doves, a billing, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of men toward animals, Col. 6, 2, 5.—**II.** Fig., low, cringing flattery, adulation: in amicitias nullam pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (i. e. adulorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6; so Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2; 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59; id. G. 8, etc.; Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Pan. 41, 3 al.—**adulor**, ōris, m. [id.], a low, cringing flatterer, a sycophant (homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; cf. id. ib. 25, 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulor, Aut. Her. 4, 21; so Quint. 12, 10, 13; Suet. Vit. 1: versabillum adulorum, Amm. 14, 11, 2.

adulātorius, a, um, adj. [adulor], flattering, adulatory (rare): dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32 fin.—Adv.: **adulātorie**, flatteringly, fawningly: agere rem, August. Ep. 148.—**adulātrix**, icis, f. [id.], a female flatterer: adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb. Poll. Claud. 3; so Tert. Anim. 51.—**adulescens** (only *adol-* in the verb and part. proper), entis (gen. plur. usu. adulescentium, e. g. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27 al.: adulescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130). **A.** P. a., growing up, not yet come to full growth, young: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: uti adulescentior aetati concederet, etc., Sall. H. 1, 11 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. 902).—Trop., of the new Academic philosophy: adulescentior Academia, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.—Sup. and adv. not used.—**B.** Subst. comm. gen., one who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden (between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even until near the 40th; but the same person is often called in one place *adulescens*, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7; often the *adulescentia* passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*; while in other cases *adulescentia* is limited to 25 years, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2 Goer.: "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dictos, quod sint puri, i. e. impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varr. ap. Censor. cap. 14. "Tertia (aetas) adulescentia ad gignendum adulta, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4. Thus Cicero, in de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus adulescens, though he was 34 years old; in id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called *adulescentes*; and in id. ib. 46, Cicero calls himself, at the time of his consulship, i. e. in his 44th year, *adulescens*; cf. Manut. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146): tute me ut fateare faciam esse adulescentem moribus, Plaut. Mh. 3, 1, 67: bonus adulescens, Ter. And. 4, 7, 4: adulescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: adulescens perditus et dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 19; ib. Matt. 19, 20.—Homo and adulescens are often used together: amanti homini adulescenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 53; Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. C. 38; id. J. 6; Liv. 2, 6.—Fem.: optima adulescenti facere injuriam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 8: Africani filia adulescens, Cic. Div. 1, 18 fin.—The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praetors in the provinces were sometimes called *adulescentes* (commonly *contubernales*), Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 1, 51. Sometimes *adulescens* serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 87; P.

Crassus adulescens, id. ib. 1, 52, and 3, 7; L. Caesar adulescens, id. B. C. 1, 8.

adulescentia (not *adol-*), ae, f. [adulescens], the age of the adulescens, the time between the age of the puer and juvenis, i. e. from the 15th to the 30th year, the time of youth, youth, = ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. adulescens): quid enim? Citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2: qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: Nemo adulescentiam tuam contemnat, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 12: ineunte adulescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 32: jam a prima adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 fin.: ab adulescentia sua, Vulg. Gen. 8, 21: in adulescentia = adulescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

* **adulescentior** (not *adol-*), āri, v. dep. [id.], to behave like an adulescens: tu adhuc adulescentiaris, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.

adulescentula (not *adol-*), ae, f. dim. [id.], a very young maiden; also as a term of endearment for an adult: salve-to, adulescentula, good morrow, my child, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: adulescentula speciosa, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 3: adulescentula virgo, ib. ib. 1, 2: adulescentulae, ib. Tit. 2, 4.

adulescentulus (not *adol-*), i, m. dim. [id.], a very young man, = νεανίσκος (when 27 years old, Cicero calls himself adulescentulus, Or. 30; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6. So Sall. C. 49 calls Caesar adulescentulus, although he was then 33, or perhaps 35 years old): neque admodum adulescentulus, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.; id. ib. p. 29: Rhodius adulescentulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33: modestissimus, Cic. Planc. 11; Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: adulescentulus et virgo, ib. Ezech. 9, 6.—Also, a young soldier, a recruit, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 B.; cf. Nep. Paus. 4 and Ham. 1. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti adulescentuli, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20: imberbis adulescentulus, Cic. Dom. 14.

* **adulescenturio** (not *adol-*), ire, v. n. [id.], to behave like an adulescens: incipio adulescenturire et nescio quid nugarum facere, Laber. ap. Non. 74, 15 (Com. Rel. p. 299 Rib.).

adūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a rare form for adulor; hence Prisc. 791 P. ranks this form, as an exception, among the other active forms of the deponents, adipiscor, admiror, auxilior, etc.; cf. Don. p. 1756 P. and Ars Consent. p. 2054 P.), to fawn like a dog: (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070: caudā nostrum adulat sanguinem (the edge), strokes, i. e. wipes off our blood, Cic. poet. ap. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as trans. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.: Dionysius, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4.—Pass., to be flattered: nec adularios sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, 15: adulati erant ab amicis, Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

adūlor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [acc. to Löbeck, the -ulo, -ulor is connected with ἄλλω (cf. εἰλω, ἔλω, and volvo), and thus denoted orig. the wagging of the tail and fawning of brutes; Fest. p. 21 Müll., thought adulor was a form of adulo, to play with; cf. Ger. wedeln and Eng. to wheedle], to cling to one fawningly, to fawn as a dog; and trop., of cringing flattery, which is exhibited in words and actions, to flatter in a cringing manner, to fawn upon (while assentari signified to yield to one in everything, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men; and blandiri, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners; cf. Cic. Lael. 25).—Constr. with *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.*, Rudd. II, p. 136; Zumpt, § 389. **I.** In gen.: ferarum Agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45: Quin etiam blandas movere per aëra caudas, Nostraeque adulantes comitant vestigia, id. ib. 14, 257. caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14: hi (canes) furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12.—Meton.: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnis videre te volui: vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: aut adulatus aut admiratus fortunam sum alterius, id. Div. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 45, 31: quemcumque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: Neronem aut Tigellium, id. A. 16, 19: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31; Nep., Liv., and Curt. have the *dat.*: Antonio, Nep.

Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: singulis, Curt. 4, 1, 19.—In the time of Quint. the use of the *dat.* was predominant: *hunc non hunc adulari jam dicitur*, 9, 3, 1; yet Tac. preferred the *acc.*, v. the passages cited above.—II. Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings, *προσκυνεῖν*; cf. adulation: more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2; so id. ib. 6, 3, ext. 2.—Hence, **adulans**, *antis*, *P. a.*, *flattering*, *adulatory*: verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.—*Sup.* is wanting.—* *Adv.* **adulānter**, *flatteringly*, *flawingly*, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 153.

1. ad-ulter, *eri, m.*, and **ad-ultera**, *ae, f.* [alter, acc. to Fest.: adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille adulteram et haec adulterum se conferunt, p. 22 Müll.], *orig. one who approaches another (from unlawful or criminal love), an adulterer or adulteress (as an adj. also, but only in the poets)*. I. Prop.: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22: adultera, Hor. C. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Calig. 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22; and with mulier: via mulieris adulterae, ib. Prov. 30, 20; ib. Ezech. 16, 32.—Also of animals: adulter, Grat. Cynege. 164; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 304: adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17; § 43.—Poet. in gen. of unlawful love, without the access. idea of adultery, *a paramour*: Danaën munierant satis nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. C. 3, 16, 1 sq.; so id. ib. 1, 36, 19; Ov. Ib. 338.—II. Adulter solidorum, i. e. monetae, *a counterfeit* or *adulterator of coin*, Const. 5, Cod. Th.—III. The offspring of unlawful love: nothus, *a bastard* (eccl.): adulteri et non filii estis, Vulg. Heb. 12, 8.

2. adulter, -tera, -terum, adj. (Rudd. I. p. 51, n. 36), for adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste*: crines, *finely-curved hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 19: mens, *that thinks only of illicit love*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of a courtesan*, id. A. A. 3, 643.—II. Transf., *counterfeit, false*: imitatio solidi, Cod. Th. 9, 22, 1.

adulteratio, *ōnis, f.* [adultero], *an adulteration; sophistication*: croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17; § 32; so proem. 1, 2.

adulterator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a counterfeiter*: monetae, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

adulteratrix, *icis, f.*, = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as trans. of *μοιχαλίσ*.

adulterinus, *a, um, adj.* [adulter]. I. *Adulterous*: liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; and of animals, *not full-blooded*: pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—But oftener, II. *That has assumed the nature of something foreign (cf. the etym. of adulter), not genuine, false, counterfeit, impure*: symbolum, *a false seal*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta; and Cic. testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

adulterio, *ōnis*. A word formed by Laberius = adulter, acc. to Non. 70, 5; or adulterium, acc. to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures this form.

adulteritas, *ātis*, = adulterium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

adulterium, *i, n.* [adulter]. I. *Adultery*: Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: mulierem in adulterio deprehensam, Vulg. Joan. 8, 3: cum aliqua facere, Cat. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1: vasa adulteris caelata, *decorated with immodest figures*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140.—Of brutes: nec (elephanti) adulteria novere, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; id. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of plants, *an ingrafting, inoculating*, Manil. 5, 266.—II. *Adulteration*: omnia in adulterium mellis excogitata, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 44.

adultero, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.* and *a. [id.]*, *to commit adultery, to pollute, defile*.

I. Lit., *absol.* or with *acc.*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Vio. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat, Vulg. Matt. 5, 32: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6.—Also of brutes: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—As *verb. neutr.* of a woman: cum Graeco adulescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq., II. Fig., *to falsify, adulterate, or give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit*: laser adulteratum cummi aut sacopenio aut faba fracta, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40: jus civile pecunia, Cic. Caecin. 26: simulatio tollit iudicium veri idque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 92; id. Part. 25, 90: adulterantes verbum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 17.—Poet. of Proteus: faciem, *changes his form*, Ov. F. 1, 373.

adultus, *a, um, P. a.*, from adulesco.

* **adumbratim**, *adv.* [adumbro], *sketched in shadow, à la silhouette, in general or in outline (opp. adamussim)*: quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, as it were covered with shadows, dimly resembling, Lucr. 4, 363.

adumbratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a sketch in shadow, à la silhouette, a perspective sketch or draft (cf. adumbro)*. I. Lit.: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitruv. 1, 2.—II. Fig., *a sketch, outline*: nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 29.—Hence, **B. A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence**: insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

ad-umbro, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to bring a shadow over a thing, to cast a shadow on, to shade or overshadow by something*. I. In gen. **A. Lit.**, constr.: aliquid aliqua re (so only in later authors): palmeis tegitibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61.—**B. Trop.**: ut notae quoque litterarum, non adumbratae comarum praesidio, totae ad oculos legentium accederent, Petr. Sat. 105.—II. Esp. in painting, *to shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade, σκιαγράφειν* (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11 *fin.*—**B. Fig.** I. *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner*: quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, i. e. *preconceptions, innate ideas*, Gr. προλήψεις, id. Leg. 1, 20.—2. *To represent a thing only in outline, and, consequently, imperfectly*: cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, *imperfectly represented*, id. Tusc. 3, 2.—Hence, **adumbratus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A. Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false**: comitia (opp. vera), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: indicium, id. Sull. 18 *fin.*: Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **B. Devised in darkness, dark, secret**: fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.—Comp., *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

adunatio, *ōnis, f.* (like the verb aduno, only in later authors), *a making into one, a uniting, a union*, *ἑνωσις*, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 lb.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

adunatus, *a, um, Part.* of aduno.

aduncitas, *ātis, f.* [aduncus], *the curvature of a point inwards, hookedness, aduncity*: rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, rostri, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 10, 71, 91, § 196.

aduncus, *a, um, adj.*, *bent in the manner of a hook, hooked*: nasus, *a hooked or aquiline nose*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. *reducens nasus*, a snub or turned-up nose): serrula adunca ex omni parte, den-

tium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: ungues, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: alii cornua adunca, alii redunda, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet.: magni praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. F. 6, 196.—Comp., *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ad-uno, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 7, 1; 15, 4; Pall. 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17 al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35, erroneously, *adunatam for adjunctam*, B. and K.).

ad-urgēo, *ēre, v. a.*, *to press to or close to, press against*.—Lit.: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—Poet.: (aliquem) remis volantem, i. e. *to pursue closely*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 17.

ad-ūro, *ussi, ustum, 3, v. a.*, *to set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo), etc. I. **A. Lit.**, of food: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; 90: splendor quicumque est acer, adurit Saepe oculos, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—So of the Indian sages: sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes caelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22.—So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurendum, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 21; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: in desertis adustisque sole, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19.—**B. Transf.**, *to hurt, damage, consume*: of locusts: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—So of wind, *to blast*, from its effects: (arbores) aduri fervore aut flatu frigidiore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 216.—And also of cold and frost, *to nip, to freeze*: ne frigus adurat, Verg. G. 1, 92: nec vernal nascentia frigug adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: (leonis adipes) sanant adusta nivibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—II. Fig., poet. of the fire (flame) of love, *to burn, inflame*: Venus non erubescendis adurit Ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; cf.: ardores vincet adusta meos, Ov. H. 12, 180.—Hence, **adustus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A. Burned by the sun**; hence, *scorched, made brown*, and, in gen., *brown, swarthy*: si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B. Subst.**: **adusta**, *ōrum, n.*, *burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

ad-usque, for usque ad (like abusque for usque ab); hence, I. *Prep. with acc.*, *to, quite or even to, all the way to, as far as* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. (*metri gratia*)) and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Verg. A. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia pisces, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 97; Gell. 15, 2.—II. *Adv.*, *a strengthened form for usque, throughout, wholly, entirely*: oriens tibi victus adusque qua, etc., Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147 (cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 7: attonsae hae quidem umbrae usque sunt), v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 189.

adustio, *ōnis, f.* [aduro]. I. *A kindling, burning*: a burn (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 34: adustiones sanat (lactuca), id. 20, 7, 26, § 61.—Also of plants, e. g. vines, *a rubbing, galling*, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116 al.—II. *An inflammation*: adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—Pass., *a burned state*, plicis, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

adustus, *a, um, P. a.*, from aduro.

(**ad-utor, -ūsus**, *a false reading* in Cato, R. R. 76, 4, instead of *abusus*.)

* **advecticius** (not *-tius*), *a, um, adj.* [advecto], *brought to a place from a distance, foreign*: vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

* **advectio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a bringing or conveying, transportation*: longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

* **advecto**, *āre, v. freq. [id.]*, *to carry or convey to a place often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advēctor, ōris, m. [advēho], *one who conveys or carries a thing to a place, a carrier*: advēctor equus, App. Flor. p. 363 (but in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92, the correct reading is *advēctorem*, Fleck.).

1. advēctus, a, um, *Part. of advēho*.

*** 2. advēctus**, ūs, m. [advēho], = *advēctio, a bringing or conveying to a place*: haec de origine et advēctu deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

advēho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (advēxi = advēxisti, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advēxi = advēxisse, id. ib. 2, 2, 61), *to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place; and pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc. (syn.: invēhere, inferre, deferre; class., and in the hist. very freq.): eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advēhit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56; so id. ib. 2, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 88 al.: istam nunc times, quae advēctast, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74: ad urbem advēctus, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sacerdos advēcta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: equo advēctus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div. 1, 28: sestertium sexagies, quod advēxerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: vasa aerea advēxerunt populi, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 13: Marius Uticam advēhitur, Sall. J. 86 fin.: in eam partem citato equo advēctus, Liv. 2, 47: quae (naves) advēxerant legatos, id. 23, 38; 42, 37 al.—So Tac. A. 2, 45; id. H. 5, 16; id. G. 2; Suet. Ner. 45; Curt. 6, 2; Verg. A. 5, 864; 8, 11; Ov. H. 5, 90; Pers. 5, 134 al.—Also: humero advēhit, Val. Fl. 3, 69.—In Verg. and Tac. also with acc. pers.: advēhitur Teucros, Verg. A. 8, 136: equo collustrans omnia ut quoque advēctus erat, etc., Tac. A. 2, 45; so id. H. 5, 16.*

† advēlitiō, ōnis, f. [velitor], *a skirmish of words, logomachy*: jactatio quaedam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

advēlo, āre, 1, v. a., *to put a veil on a person or thing, to veil; poet., to wreath or crown*: tempora lauro, * Verg. A. 5, 246; and besides only Lampr. Com. 15.

advēna, ae (acc. to Valer. Prob. 1439 and 1445 P., m., f., and n., like verna; cf., however, Prisc. 677 P.: Inveniuntur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλοδαπά, ut advēna, mancipium) [advēnio], *one who comes to a place; a foreigner, stranger, or alien; and adv., strange, foreign, alien, etc. (syn.: peregrinus, externus, exterus, alienus, alienigena; opp. indigena, native; class. both in prose and poetry). I. Lit.*: defessus perrogitandō advēnas fuit de gnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): advēna anus paupercula, * Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: advenam gruem, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: illas (ciconias) hiemias, has (grues) aestatis advēnas, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: Zeno Citieus advēna, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11 fin.: advēna possessor agelli, Verg. E. 9, 2: exercitus advēna, id. A. 7, 38; id. ib. 10, 460: Tibris advēna, *as flowing from Etruria into the Roman territory*, Ov. F. 2, 68: amor advēna, *love for a foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 75: advēnae reges, Liv. 4, 3; Vulg. Gen. 19, 9: advēnae Romani, ib. Act. 2, 10.—II. Fig., *a stranger to a thing, i.e. ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced* = ignarus: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advēnae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; cf.: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advēnae nominabamur, id. Agr. 2, 34 fin.; hence, poet. with gen.: belli, Stat. Th. 3, 556.

advēneror, āri, 1, v. dep., *to give honor to; to adore, worship*: Minervam et Venerem, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Prosequiturque oculis puer advēneratus (duces) euntes, Sil. 13, 704.

*** advēnientia**, ae, f. [advēnio], *an arrival*: cohortium; Sisenn. ap. Non. 161 fin.

advēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a., *to come to a place, to reach, arrive at* (syn.: accedere, adventare, adire, appellere; adesse); constr. absol.: with ad, in, or acc. **I. Lit.**: verum praetor advēnit, Naev. ap. Non. 468, 27 (Bell. Pun. v. 44 Vahl.): ad vos advēniens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55; 48.

id. Am. prol. 32; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 6: advenis modo? Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; Caecil. ap. Non. 247, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: ad auris, id. 6, 166; so id. 3, 783; 4, 874; 6, 234: in montem Oetam, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 (so Ov. M. 7, 155: somnus in ignotos oculos): ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3; Verg. A. 10, 346; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 41.—With simple acc.: Tyriam urbem, Verg. A. 1, 388: unde hos advēnas labores, Stat. Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18, properantibus Blaesus advēnit, the first word is a dat., as Rudd. II. p. 135, supposes, or an abl. absol., may still be doubted).—Also with sup.: tentatum advēnis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 41; so id. ib. 2, 3, 13.—II. Transf. **A. Poet.**, in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes (for accedo, q. v.): praeter enim quam quod morbis cum corporis aegret, Advēnit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat, etc., beside that it often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future, etc., Lucr. 3, 825.—**B.** In the perf., the act of coming being considered as completed, to have come, i. e. to be somewhere, to be present (v. adventus, B.; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 27); of time: interea dies advēnit, quo die, etc., appeared, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15; so, ubi dies advēnit, Sall. J. 113, 5: advēnit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 4, 62: tempus meum nondum advēnit, Vulg. Joan. 7, 6.—**C.** To come into one's possession, to accrue, Sall. J. 111; cf. Liv. 45, 19 med.—**D.** To come by conveyance, to be brought; of a letter: advēnere litterae (for allatae sunt), Suet. Vesp. 7.

advēnticius (not -tius), a, um, *adj.* [advēnio], *that is present by coming, coming from abroad, foreign, strange* (extrinsecus ad nos pervenientes non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum, Ern. Clav. Cic.; opp. proprius, innatus, insitus, etc.; in Cic. very freq., elsewhere rare). **I.** In gen.: genus (avium), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 (cf. advēna): Mithridates magnis advēnticiis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so, auxilium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37: externus et advēnticius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: externa atque advēnticia visio, proceeding from the senses, id. Div. 2, 58, 128: doctrina transmarina et advēnticia, id. de Or. 3, 33: dos, given by another than the father, Dig. 23, 3, 5.—II. Esp. **A.** That is added to what is customary, or happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary: fructus, Liv. 8, 28; so, casus, Dig. 40, 9, 6.—**B.** That is acquired without one's own effort: advēnticia pecunia, obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 21; id. Rab. Post. 17: humor advēnticius, rain, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: advēnticiae res, Sen. ad Helv. 5.—**C.** That pertains to arrival (advēntus): advēnticia cena, a banquet given on one's arrival, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. advēntorius).—Adv. phrase: ex advēnticio, from without, extrinsically: quidquid est hoc, quod circa nos ex advēnticio fulget, liberi, honores, etc., Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

advēto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], *to come continually nearer to a point* (cotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare, Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 6 init.), *to come on, to approach, to arrive at or come to* (esp. with the access. idea of speed, haste; only a few times in Cic., and never in his orations; in the hist. used esp. of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf. Herz. ad Auct. B. G. 8, 20; hence without the signif. of a hostile attack, which adoriri and aggredi have); constr. absol., with adv., prepp., the dat., or acc., cf. Rudd. II. p. 136. (a) Absol.: multi alii advētant, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 15 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): te id admonitum advēto, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: quod jam tempus advētat, advances with rapid strides, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: advētans senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: tu advētare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att. 4, 17: Caesar advētare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Auct. B. G. 8, 20.—(b) With adv. of place: quo cum advētare, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 26.—(c) With prepp.: ad Italiam, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: ad urbem, Verg. A. 11, 514: sub ipsam finem, id. ib. 5, 428: in subsidi-

um, Tac. A. 14, 32.—(d) With dat.: advēntante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipiendō Armeniae regno advēntabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 20, 2.—(e) With acc. (cf. advēnio): propinqua Seleucia advēntabat, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos advēntans, Amm. 14, 10; so of name of town: postquam Romam advēntabant, Sall. J. 28.

advētor, ōris, m. [advēnio], *one that arrives, a guest, visitor*. **I.** In gen., Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92.—So in two inscriptions, Orell. 2287, and Grut. 444, 8; cf. Barth. Adv. p. 1487.—II. Esp., *one that comes to a pot-house, visitor, customer*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 2: advētores meos non incuses, id. ib. 2, 7, 55, etc.; so App. M. 10, p. 248.

advēntōria, ae, f., see the foll. art. II.

advēntōrius, a, um, *adj.* [advētor], *that pertains to an arrival or to a guest, cf. advēnticius: hospitium, in which strangers were received*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 470, 9.—II. Subst.: **advēntōria**, ae, f. (sc. cena), *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. 12 praef.

advēntus, ūs (gen. advēnti, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.), m. [advēnio], *a coming, an approach, arrival* (class., also in plur.). **I. A. Lit.**: Beluarum [haec] ferarum advēntus ne taetret loca, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): advēntum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: in advēntu Titi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 6: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: ut me levārat tuus advēntus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: praestolabor advēntum tuum, Vulg. Judic. 6, 18: advēntibus se offerre, i. e. advēntibus obviam ire, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: lucis, Sall. J. 96: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61 fin.—Sometimes of the approach of an enemy: nisi advēntus ejus appropinquasset, Nep. Iph. 2; so Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 17.—**B.** Transf., *the state of having arrived, an arrival, the being present by arriving* (cf. advēnio, B.): quorum advēntu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: horum advēntu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, id. B. G. 2, 27.—II. Fig.: advēntus in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 105: malorum, id. Tusc. 3, 14: exspectantes advēntum gloriae Dei, Vulg. Tit. 2, 13: nuptiarum, Paul. Sent. 2, 21.

*** advēverbō**, āre, v. a., *to strike on a thing; with acc.: adverbērat unguibus armos*, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbialis, e, *adj.* [adverbium], *pertaining to an adverb, adverbial: super et subter adverbiales sunt, i. e. are sometimes used as adverbs*, Charis. II. p. 182 P.: nomina, derived from adverbs, Prisc. IV. p. 619 P.: adjectivum, derived from an adverb, as externus from extra, id. II. p. 579.

adverbialiter, adv. [id.], in gram., *in the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.

advērbium, ii, n. [verbum], in gram., *an adverb, ἐπίρρημα*; acc. to Priscian's expl.: pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio verbis adicitur, p. 1003 P.; Quint. 1, 5, 48; 50; 9, 3, 53; 11, 3, 87 al.

(advēreor, ēri, a false reading in Att. ap. Non. 280, 5, instead of *at vereor*, v. Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.)

(advēverro, ēre, a false reading in Stat. Th. 4, 712, instead of *advolvensque*)

adversāria, ōrum, see the foll. art. I.

adversārius, a, um, *adj.* [adversus].

I. Turned toward one or lying before one's eyes; hence, **adversāria**, ōrum (sc. scripta), in mercantile language, *a book at hand in which all matters are entered temporarily as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, journal, memoranda, etc.*: Quid est quod neglegenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Quae de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5 and 7.

II. Standing opposite or opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends, e.g. in elections, auctions, discussions, etc. (cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 395; in gen., only of persons, while contrarius is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.). **A. Adj.**: tribunus seditiosis adversarius, Cic. Clu. 34,

94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caecin. 2: opinio oratori, id. de Or. 2, 37: duces, id. Phil. 3, 8: populus, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiae, in hostile opposition to those in power, Nep. Timoth. 3: factio, id. Phoc. 3: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63 al.—**B. Subst.**: **adversarius**, *i. m.*, an antagonist, opponent, adversary, an enemy, rival (the most usual class. signif. of the word): valentior nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversarium, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; cf. id. Ad. prol. 2: tribunus plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15; so id. Quint. 2; id. Vat. 1; id. Har. Resp. 16, 24; Nep. Dion. 7; Hor. S. 1, 9, 75.—Of wrestlers and other athletes: pugiles etiam cum feriunt adversarium... ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; also, in auctions, of opposing bidders: res major est quam facultates nostrae praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic. Att. 12, 43; cf. id. ib. 13, 31.—In Cic. also in the fem.: **adversaria**, *ae*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam expectatio, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; and in the neut. plur.: **adversaria**, *orum*, the arguments, assertions of the antagonist, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

Ad. The histt. more freq. than Cic. and Hor. use adversarii like hostis for an enemy in war: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4: multitudo adversariorum, id. Dat. 6: montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall. J. 50; Suet. Caes. 30, 36, 68; id. Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11; Vulg. Deut. 20, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 75, 8; 69, 2; cf. advossem in Fest. p. 25 Müll. **adversatio**, *onis*, *f.* [adversor], an opposing, opposition, Tert. adv. Gnost. 5; id. de Pudic. 15.

adversativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *adversative*; in gram.: conjunctiones adversativae, which have an adversative signif. as opp. to each other, as tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, etc., Prisc. 1030 P.; while quamquam, etsi, etc., we now designate as concessive in relation to tamen.

* **adversator**, *oris, m.* [id.], one who opposes a thing, an opponent: adversator malis, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44.

adversatrix (archaic **advor-**), *icis, f.* [adversator], a female antagonist or adversary (in Plaut. and Ter., and then again in Tert.): nunc assentatrix, dudum advorsatrix, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4; Tert. de Anim. 31: quin tu in ea re mihi fueris adversatrix.

adversatus, *a, um, Part.* of adversor. **adversē**, *adv.*, *v.* advorto, 1. adversus B. fin.

adversio, *onis, f.* [advorto], a turning or directing one thing to or toward another: animi, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

† **adversipēdes**, *ἀντίποδες*, *antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversitas, *ātis, f.* [adversus], opposition, contrariety. **I.** In gen.: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putant esse, a great natural hostility, antipathy, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90.—**II.** Esp., misfortune, suffering, Cassiod.

† **adversitor** (archaic **advor-**), *oris, m.* [adversus], one who goes to meet another; a slave who went to meet his master, in order to conduct him home: "advorsum iterant proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur," Don. ad Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1; cf. also Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23, and 2, 32. Among the dramatis personae of the Mostellaria of Plautus, PHANISCVS ADVORSITOR is found; but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (archaic **advor-**), *āre, verb.* freq. [advorto], to turn to a thing: animum advorsavi sedulo, ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1.

adversor (archaic **advor-**), *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [adversus]: alicui, to stand opposite to one, to be against, i. e. to resist or oppose (in his opinions, feelings, intentions, etc.); while resistere and obsistere denote resistance through external action, Doed. Syn. 4, 303; cf. adversarius; class.; freq. in Cic.); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: idem ego arbitror nec tibi adversari certum est de ista re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1,

21: meis praeceptis, id. As. 3, 1, 5; so id. Trin. 2, 1, 108: mihi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; 2, 3: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50: Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172: comamodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversantes imperio Domini, Vulg. Deut. 1, 43: invita Minerva, id. est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, quo minus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 20: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42: adversantibus amicis, id. Ann. 13, 12: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10: non adversata petenti Annuit, Verg. A. 4, 127; Vulg. 2 Thess. 2, 4 al.

Adv. **a.** In Tac. constr. also adversari aliquem, H. 1, 1; 1, 38.—**b.** In Plaut. pleonastic, adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.

1. adversus (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, turned toward, opposite, in front of, etc.*, *v.* advorto, P. a. 1.

2. adversus and **adversum** (archaic **advor-**), *adv.* and *prep.*: *adv.*, *opposite to, against; prep.*, *toward, against, before, etc.*; *v.* advorto, P. a. 2.

adv-erto (archaic **advor-**), *ti, sum, 3, v. a.*, to turn a thing to or toward a place (in this signif., without animus; mostly poet.; syn.: observare, animadvertere, videre, cognoscere). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., with *in* or *dat.*: illa sese huc advorterat in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: in quamcumque domus lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180; cf. id. ib. 8, 482: malis numen, Verg. A. 4, 611: huc aures, huc, quae so, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213; cf. id. 6, 105.—**B.** Esp., a naut. t. t., to turn, direct, steer a ship to a place: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9 Drak.: terrae proras, Verg. A. 7, 35; id. G. 4, 117 al.: Colchos puppim, Ov. H. 12, 23.—**Ab-sol.**: profugi advertere coloni, landed, Sil. 1, 288; hence also transf. to other things: aequore cursum, Verg. A. 7, 196: pedem ripae, id. ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, id. ib. 12, 555: adverti with acc. poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649 (cf. adducor litora remis, id. ib. 3, 598, and Rudd. II. p. 327).

II. Fig. **A.** Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) advertere; *absol.*, or with *adv.* or *aliquid*, or alicui rei, to direct the mind, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, to heed, observe, remark: si voles advertere animum, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 89: Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.): facete advertis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: nunc huc animum advortite ambo, id. ib. 3, 1, 169: advertunt animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: monitis animos advertite nostris, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49.—With *ne*, when the object of attention is expressed: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45.—**B.** Animum advertere, to observe a thing by directing the mind to it, to observe, to notice, to remark, to perceive (in the class. period contracted to animadvertere, q. v.).—Constr. with *two accusatives*, animum advertere aliquid (where aliquid may be regarded as depending on the prep. in comp.; Roby, § 1118, or on animum advertere, considered as one idea, to observe), with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *rel. clause* (the first mode of construction, most frequent with the pronouns id, hoc, illud, etc., is for the most part ante-class., and appears in Caes., Cic., and Sall. as an archaism): et hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43: hanc edictionem, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: haec animum te advertere par est, Lucr. 2, 125: animum adverti columellam e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: Postquam id animum advertit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 4, 12: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentis cocleas, Sall. J. 93, 2. In Vitruv. once with hinc: ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, as we can hence perceive, Vitruv. 10, 22, 262.—With the *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: cum animum adverteret locum relictum esse, Auct. B. Alex. 31; ib. 46.—With the *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio deit, quae so, animum

advortite, Ter. And. prol. 8: quid ille sperare possit, animum advertite, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset... animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone=animum advertere; so once in Cicero's letters: nam advertetur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam. 1, 1 (although here, as well as almost everywhere, the readings fluctuate between advertere and animadvertere; cf. Orell. ad h. l.; animadvertetur, B. and K.). So Verg. in the *imp.*: qua ratione quod instat, Conferri possit, paucis, advertite, docebo, attend! Verg. A. 4, 115.—In the histt., esp. Tac. and Pliny, more frequently: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: Zenobium advertere pastores, id. ib. 12, 51: advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, id. ib. 13, 54: quotiens novum aliquid adverterat, id. ib. 15, 30 al.: hircudo quam sanguisugam appellari advorto, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: ut multos advorto credidisse, id. 2, 67, 67, § 168. Still more rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Verg. A. 2, 712: hanc scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo advorto, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 4, 27, 8.—**C.** To draw or turn something, esp. the attention of another, to or upon one's self (in the histt.): gemitus ac planctus militum aures oraue advertere, Tac. A. 1, 41: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, id. ib. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, drew them on himself, id. ib. 4, 21 al.—**D.** To call the attention of one to a definite act, i. e. to admonish of it, to urge to it (cf. II. A.): non docet admonitio, sed advertit, i. e. directs attention, Sen. Ep. 94: advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 48.—**E.** Advertere in aliquem, for the more usual animadvertere in aliquem, to attend to one, i. e. to punish one (only in Tac.): in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquis Sejani liberos adverteretur, id. ib. 5, 9 (cf. id. Germ. 7, 3: animadvertere).—Hence, **1. adversus** (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, P. a.*, turned to or toward a thing, with the face or front to ward, standing over against, opposite, before, in front of (opp. aversus). **A.** In gen.: solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5: Iris... Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701; id. G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (the sharp front teeth) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So, hostes adversi, who make front against one advancing or retreating, id. ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundā vulnerat, in front, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Liv. 21, 7 fin. al.; hence, vulnus adversum, a wound in front (on the contr., vulnus aversum, a wound in the back), Cic. Har. Resp. 19: adversis vulneribus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 35, 4: iudicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: cicatrices populus Romanus aspiceret adverso corpore exceptas, id. Verr. 5, 3: impetus hostium adversos, Auct. B. Alex. 8: Romani adverso colle evadunt, ascend the hill in front, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, i. e. marches in which they went to meet the enemy, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (by a flash of lightning falling directly before him) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 103; 2, 3, 205: qui timet his adversa, the opposite of this, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9 al.—Hence, of rivers: flumine adverso, up the stream, against the stream: in adversum flumen contendere, Lucr. 4, 423: adverso feruntur flumine, id. 6, 720; so Verg. G. 1, 201: adverso amne, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33; adverso Tiberi subvehi, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 22, 3 (opp. to secundā aquā, down stream, with the stream: rate in secundam aquam labente, Liv. 21, 47, 3); and of winds, opposed to a vessel's course, head winds, contrary winds, consequently unfavorable, adverse: navigationes adversis ventis pracluduntur, Auct. B. Alex. 8: adversissimi navigantibus venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107.—**Subst.**: **adversum**, *i.*, the opposite: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus,

holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep. Milt. 1 (so Nipperdey; but v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 183). — *Adv.*: ex adverso, also written exadverso and exadversum, opposite to, over against, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. — *With gen.*: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 6, § 11. — Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so Suet. Caes. 39; Tib. 33. — In adversum, to the opposite side, against: et duo in adversum immissi per moenia currus, against each other, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so Gell. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 8, 237; in adversum Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12, 7, 23. — *B.* In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious (opp. secundus; frequent and class.): conquiri fortunam adversam, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies pervorsus atque adversus mihi obigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: adversus nemini, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sull. 10: acclamatio, id. de Or. 2, 83: adversa avi aliqui facere, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16: adversis auspiciis, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 64, 6: adversum omen, Suet. Vit. 8: adversissima auspicia, id. Oth. 8: adversae res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf.: adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5: adversae rerum undae, a sea of troubles, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the sup. is found also in Caes. B. C. 3, 107): quae magistratus ille dicit, secundis auribus, quae ab nostrum quo dicentur, adversis accipietis? Liv. 6, 40: adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12: valetudo adversa, i. e. sickness, id. 10, 32: adversum proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, id. 7, 29; cf. 8, 31: adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adversa subsellia, on which the opposition sit, Quint. 6, 1, 39. — Sometimes met. of feeling, contrary to, hated, hateful, odious: quis omnia regna adversa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Luc. 2, 229 Benth. — *Comp.*: neque est aliud adversus, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 35. — * *Adv.*: **adversum**, self-contradictorily, Gell. 3, 16. — **adversum**, i. subst., esp. in the plur. adversa, misfortune, calamity, disaster, adversity, evil, mischief: adversa ejus per te tecta sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28: nihil adversi, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31; esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Ann. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25; so id. A. 3, 24; 45; 2, 69; 4, 13 al. — *Subst.*: **adversus**, i. m., an opponent, adversary (rare): multosque mortalis ea causa adversos habeo, Sall. C. 62, 7. — In Quint. also once **adversa**, ae, f., subst., a female opponent or adversary: natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, invenit, 12, 1, 2. — *C.* In rhet., opposed to another of the same genus, e. g. sapientia and stultitia: "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa," Cic. Top. 11.

2. adversus or **adversum** (archaic **advor**.) (like **rursus** and **prorsus**, **prorsus** and **prorsum**, **quorsus** and **quorsum**), *adv.* and *prep.*, denoting direction to or toward an object (syn.: contra, in with acc., ad, erga). *A.* *Adv.*: opposite to, against, to, or toward a thing; in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo adversum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29: facito, ut venias adversum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82: obsecro te, matremne quid tuae adversus fuas, Liv. And. ap. Non. s. v. fuam, 111, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Ribb.): quis hic est, qui adversus it mihi? Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 22: adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8 al. In Plaut. and Ter. adversum ire, or venire, to go to meet; also of a slave, to go to meet his master and bring him from a place (hence **adversitor**, q. v.): solus nunc eo adversum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: ei adversum venimus, id. ib. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk. — *B.* *Prep.* with acc., toward or against, in a friendly or a hostile sense. **1.** In a friendly sense. (a) Of place, turned to or toward, opposite to, before, facing, over against: qui cotidie unguentatus adver-

sum speculum ornetur, before the mirror, Scipio, ap. Gell. 7, 12: adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, opposite to the patient, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: Lerina, adversum Antipolim, id. 3, 5, 11, § 79. — (β) In the presence of any one, before: egone ut te adversum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, I am thankful that this is acceptable before (to) thee, Ter. And. 1, 1, 15: paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollior, somewhat softened at such firmness (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63. — Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, etc., to declare or express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self or apologize, and the like: te oportet hoc proloqui adversum illam mihi, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 385 Vahl.): immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me adversum tibi, what he told me of you, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 47: de vita ac morte domini fabulaverat adversum fratrem illius, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 25: mulier, credo, adversum illum res suas conqueritur, Titin. ib. 232, 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68; Tac. A. 3, 71. — With that to which a reply is made, to (= ad): adversus ea consul... respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. ad 3, 57, 1. — (γ) In comparison, as if one thing were held toward, set against, or before another (v. ad, I. D. 4.); against, in comparison with, compared to: repente lectus adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, will be compared with, Liv. 24, 8, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitum adversus tot decora populi Rom., id. 7, 32, 8. — (δ) Of demeanor toward one, to, toward: quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11: te adversus me omnia audere gratum est, i. e. on my account, on my behalf, for my advantage, id. ib. 9, 22, 15: lentae adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65. — Esp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect toward or for one (cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Heusing. ad Cic. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas iustitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, id. ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier: sunt quaedam officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: adversus merita ingratus, Vell. 2, 69, 5: summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8: ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so id. 45, 8, 4 al.: beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17. — More rarely (e) of the general relation of an object or act to a person or thing (v. ad, I. D. 1.), in relation, in respect, or in regard to a thing: epistula, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, as addressed to a censor of manners, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 8: quasi adversus eos acquireret sententiae, in regard to the same, Dig. 49, 1; 3, 1. — **2.** In a hostile sense, against (the most usual class. signif. of this word): "Contra et adversus ita differunt, quod contra, ad locum, ut: contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut: adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipitur," Charis. p. 207 P.; cf. Curt. ad Sall. J. 101, 8: adversum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 48: adversum te fabulare illud, against thy interest, to thy disadvantage, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11: stultus est adversus aetatem et capitis cunitudinem, id. ap. Fest. s. v. cunitudinem, p. 47: adversum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adversum leges, adversum rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: respondebat, si PARET, ADVERSUM EDICTUM RECISSE, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69: me adversus populum Romanum possem defendere, id. Phil. 1, 13 al. — In the hist., of a hostile attack, approach, etc.: gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: adversus se non esse missos exercitus, Liv. 3, 66: bellum adversum Xerxem moret, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3: copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5: adversus vim atque injuriam pugnantes, id. 26, 25, 10 al.: T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 2: Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt,

Just. 3, 6, 12 al. — Among physicians, of preventives against sickness, against (v. ad, I. A. 2.): adversus profusionem in his auxiliis est, Cels. 5, 26; 6, 27 al.: frigidus jam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64. — Trop. p.: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so id. ib. 2, 15, 36. — Hence: firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid (like contra), protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: adversum convicia malosque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28: Adversus omnes fortis feras canis, Phaedr. 5, 10, 1; and in opp. sense: infirmus, inferior adversus aliquid, powerless against, unequal to: fama, infirmisimum adversus vivos fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14: infirmus adversum pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 6: inferior adversus laborem, id. Ept. 40, 20.

a. Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs: egone ut te adversum mentiar, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: hunc adversum, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Tim. 4, 3: quos adversum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8. — *b.* It sometimes suffers tmesis: Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: animadvortit fugam ad se versus fieri, Sall. J. 58: animum advortere ad se versus exercitum pergere, id. ib. 69: ad Cordubam versus iter facere coepit, Auct. B. Hisp. 10 and 11; cf. in-versus: in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. C. 56; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78; the Eng. to-ward: to us ward, Psal. 40, 5; and the Gr. εἰς-δε: εἰς ἀλάδε, Hom. Od. 10, 351.

ad-vespēscit, āvit, 3, v. *impers.* and *incl.*, it approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on: advespēscit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2; Vulg. Luc. 24, 29: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, etc.; id. Fin. 4, 28: nisi advesperasset, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: cum advesperavisset, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178: advesperascente die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9.

ad-vigilo, āre, 1, v. n., to watch by or at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant for; constr. with *ad* or *dat.*, Rudd. II. p. 136. *I.* Lit.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419. — *II.* Fig., to bestow care or attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for. (a) *Absol.*: exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 63: tanto magis te advigilare aequomst, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26: si advigilaveris, id. And. 4, 1, 19. — (β) *With pro*: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Petr. Cons. fin. — (γ) *With dat.*: stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140: sibi, Manil. 1, 81.

ad-vivo, ēre, v. n. *I.* To live with one; joined with cum by pleonasm: CONVIGI DVLICISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8; 1115, 8 (Orell. 3094). — *II.* To live, with the access. idea of continuance, to live on, to continue living: dum adviveret, Vulg. Josh. 4, 14: donec advivet, Dig. 34, 3, 28: quamdiu advixerit, ib. 3, 4, 4; 30.

advocamentum, i, n., = advocatio: veniam advocamenti peto, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11, where the better read. is *advocandi*, Keil.

advōcātio, ōnis, f. [advoco], a calling to or summoning (in the class. per. only as t. i. in judicial lang.). *I.* Lit., abstr., legal assistance, judicial aid (v. advoco and advocatus): tu in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocacionibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. — *II.* Transf. *A.* Concr., legal assistance, the whole body of assistants, counsel (= the bar): haec advocatio, Cic. Sect. 56; so id. Quint. 14; id. Rosc. Com. 5; id. Caecin. 15; id. Sull. 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49; id. Dom. 21; Liv. 3, 47 al. — *B.* The time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut binas advocaciones postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; Quint. Decl. 280. — Hence, *C.* Any kind of delay or adjournment (freq. in Seneca): ratio advocacionem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; so id. Cons. ad Marc. 10; id. Q. N. 7, 10. — *D.* Consolation, Tert. Patient. 11; v. advoco, II. C.

advōcātor, ōris, m. [id.]: qui advocat, an advocate (eccl. Lat.): Deus divitum aspersator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. contr. Marc. 4, 15.

1. advōcātus, a. um. Part. of advoco

2. advocatus, i, m., a legal assistant, counsellor, etc., v. *advoco fin.*

ad-voco, avi, ātum, i, v. a., to call or summon one to a place, esp. for counsel, aid, etc.; constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. ego Tiresiam advocabo et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; contionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; aliquem ad obsequendum, id. Att. 12, 18; so Liv. 1, 39; viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 18; so Liv. 42, 33: ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, Sall. C. 60: eo (i. e. in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id. ib. 47: (Deus) advocabit caelum desursum, Vulg. Ps. 49, 4: advocari gaudiis, to be invited, Hor. C. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**B.** Trop.: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we turn the mind upon itself, call the thoughts home, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 23; so id. Ac. 2, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 38.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In judicial lang., t. t., to avail one's self of some one in a cause, as aid, assistant, witness, counsellor, etc., to call in: aliquem alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 6; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 4, 7, 59: aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 83: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: in his, quos tibi advocasti, id. ib. 2 al.—Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit: Oppianicus in iudicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic. Clu. 19.—Hence, transf. to other things, to call to one's aid, to call to for help, to summon: desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma Advocat, Verg. A. 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82; Sen. Troad. 613: aliquid in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108: vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2.—**B.** To get a respite, to delay, Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. *advocatio*, II. C.—**C.** To give consolation, to console (in imitation of the Gr. παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

advocat, i, m., in the phrase *advocavit conatos*, in the song of the Frater Arvaes, Grotef. (Gr. II. 290) explains *advocavit* as an old *imperat.*, instead of *advocabat*.

Hence, **advocatus**, i, m. **A.** In the class. per., in judicial lang., one who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, a legal assistant, counsellor (diff. from patronus or orator, who spoke for a client engaged in a suit; from cognitor, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court; and from procurator, who appeared for such as were absent, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; Ruhnck. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 48; Heind. ad Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.): quae, ut advocatus mihi adis neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; so id. Men. 5, 2, 47; id. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 1, 23; 6, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 37 al.: adversusne illum causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 43; so id. Eun. 2, 3, 49; 4, 6, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 11: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40; id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10, etc.; Liv. 42, 33, 1.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., for patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an advocate, attorney, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 25; 5, 6 fin.; 9, 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 7, 22; Tac. A. 11, 5, 6; Suet. Claud. 15 and 33.—**C.** Esp., in eccl. Lat., of Christ as our intercessor, advocate: advocatum habemus apud Patrem, Jesum Christum, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 1.—**D.** Transf., in gen., an assistant, helper, friend: se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatque ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.

advolatus, ūs, m. [*advolo*], a flying to: tristi advolatu, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as a transl. from the Gr. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.

advolitans, antis, Part. [*ad-volito*], flying often to, fluttering about: papilio luminibus advolitans, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: advolitans noctua, Prud. adv. Symm. 2.

ad-volo, avi, ātum, i, v. n., to fly to or toward; constr. with *ad*, *in*, *dat.*, or *acc.*, Rudd II. p. 136. **I.** Lit., of birds: avis advolans ad eas avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: in agrum Volaterranum palumbum vise mari advolat, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78 al.: papilio lu-

minibus lucernarum advolans, id. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Metaph., of other things, to fly to, run to, come to (class.): vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; id. Merc. 5, 2, 23: imago ad nos, * Lucr. 4, 316: ad urbem, Cic. Sest. 4 fin.: in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: ejus (Britanniae) εἰδωλον mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam. 15, 16: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: classem advolaturam esse, id. B. C. 2, 43: in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20: fama advolat Aeneae, Verg. A. 10, 511; Manil. ap. Prisc. 760 P.—With *acc.*: rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 med.; Val. Fl. 4, 300.

ad-volve, vi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a., to roll to or toward. **I.** In gen.: robora focis, Verg. G. 3, 377; so id. A. 6, 182: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium, Vulg. Matt. 27, 60; Marc. 15, 46.—**II.** Esp., of suppliants, to throw one's self at the feet of any one, to fall at, fall prostrate before: genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 fin.: advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 4, 16, 1.—With *acc.*: genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 311: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 6, 49; 15, 71.—Trop.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, rolls, i. e. rises or ascends, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. *advorsum*, advorsus, etc.

advosem: "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," Fest. p. 25 Müll.

adynāmon vinum = ἀδύνατος οἶνος, weakened wine (half wine and half water): ex ipso vino quod vocant adynāmon, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 100.

adytum, i, n., = ἄδυτον (not to be entered), the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered.

I. Lit.: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδύνα appellat, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Verg. A. 2, 297: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, id. ib. 2, 115; 6, 98; Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—In gen., a secret place, chamber; of the dead, a grave, tomb, in Verg. A. 5, 84, and Juv. 13, 205: descriptionem cubiculorum in adytis, chambers in secret places, i. e. inner chambers, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 11.—**II.** Fig.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, the inmost recesses, * Lucr. 1, 737.

In Attius also masc. adytus, ūs: adytus augura, in Non. 488, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.).

adzēlor, āri, v. dep., to be zealous against one, to be angry with, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 49.

ae, see the letter A.

Aea, ae, f., = Αἶα (land). In the fable of the Argonauts, a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed, Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Aeacideus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aeacidae (the posterity of Aeacus): regna, i. e. Aegina, Ov. M. 7, 472.

Aeacides, ae, = Αἰακίδης, patr. m. (voc. Aeacida, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; Aeacide, id. ib. 8, 7; gen. plur. Aeacidum, Sil. 15, 392), a male descendant of Aeacus, an Aeacide. **I.** In gen.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15.—**II.** Esp., his son Phocus, Ov. M. 7, 668.—His sons Telamon and Peleus, Ov. M. 8, 4.—His son Peleus alone, Ov. M. 12, 365.—His grandson Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82; 96; 365.—His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, Verg. A. 3, 296.—His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56: Aeacidarum genus, Cic. Off. 1, 12; and Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus, Verg. A. 6, 839; Sil. 1, 627.

Aeacidinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aeacide (Achilles): Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25.

Aeacius, a, um, adj., Aeacian: flos, the hyacinth (as springing from the blood of Ajax, grandson of Aeacus), Col. 10, 175.

Aeacus, i, m., = Αἰακός (Gr. acc. Aea-

con, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax; on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus: quam pene judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor. C. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 3, 25.

Aeaea, ae, f., = Αἶα, acc. to fable, the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where, acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 58, the later Circeii was situated, now called Monte Circeo. Acc. to Mela, 2, 7 med., it was the abode of Calypso.

Aeaea, a, um, adj., = Αἰαίος. **I.** Belonging to Aea, in Colchis, Colchian: Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Verg. A. 3, 386; Ov. M. 4, 205.—Hence, **B.** Transf., belonging to Circe: artes, magic arts, such as Circe practised, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, magic words, charms, spells, id. ib. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** Aeaea puella, Calypso, because she had her residence in Aeaea, Prop. 4, 11, 81.

Aeas, antis, m., a river of Epirus, Mela, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Ov. M. 1, 580; Luc. 6, 361.

Aebura, ae, f., a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerva, Liv. 40, 30, 3.

Aebutius, a, name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 5; id. Caecin. 1; id. Fl. 37, 93 al.—Hence: **Aebutia lex**, so called from its author, the tribune Aebutius; enacted A.U.C. 520, Cic. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10, 8.

Aecae, ārum, f., a city of Apulia, southeast of Luceria, now Troja, Liv. 24, 20, 5.—Hence, **Aecani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Aecae, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aeculanum or **Aeculanum**, i, n., a city of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Le Grotte, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1; id. ib. 16, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 5019.—Hence: **Aeculani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Aec., Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Inscr. Grut. 444, 5; and: **Aeculanenses** or **Aeculanenses**, ium, the same as **Aeculani**, Inscr. Orell. 838, 862; 3108 al.

aedepol, = edepol, v. Pollux.

aedes and **aedis** (the form *aedes* is found in Liv. 2, 21, 7; 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 43 al., and now and then in other writers, but *aedis* is more common, as in Cic. Verr. 4, 55, § 121; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; Vitruv. 4, 7, 1; Varr. 5, 32, 156 al.; Liv. 1, 33, 9 al.; Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50), is, f., a building for habitation. [Aedis domicilium in edito positum simplex atque unius aditus. Sive ideo aedis dicitur, quod in ea aevum degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur, Fest. p. 13 Müll. Curtius refers this word to αἶθρα, aestus, as meaning originally, fire-place, hearth; others, with probability, compare ἔδος, ἔδρα, and sedes.] **I.** Sing., a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple (prop., a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments, while templum is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7; but after the Aug. period aedes was used for templum; cf. Suet. Caes. 78 with id. ib. 84): haec aedis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 7: senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedis Martis, Nep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic aedem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 5: inter altare et aedem, Vulg. Luc. 11, 51: aedem Concordiae, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: aedes Veneris genitricis, Suet. Caes. 78; v. above; id. ib. 10: aedem Baal, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 27; id. Act. 19, 24 al.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, i. e. in the temple of the Muses, or of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf.: quanto molimine circumspicemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—Plur. in this sense generally in connection with sacrae, divinae, deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30, 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, Cic. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 38, 41: Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21; cf. id. Ner. 38; id. Claud. 21 al.—**II.** A dwelling for men, a house, habitation,

abode (syn. domus; usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments; but in the earliest period the sing. also may have had this signif., though but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67: hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimus... aedis nobis areast, auctus sum ego): aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18: ultimae, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50, and soon after: in mediis aedibus; cf. Verg. A. 2, 512: liberae, a house that is rent-free, Liv. 30, 17: privatae, Suet. Ner. 44 al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, a room, an apartment, chamber: insectator omnes domi per aedis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31; Verg. G. 2, 462; cf. id. A. 2, 487 (v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6; Hor. C. 1, 30, 4).—In Plaut., by comic license, aedes for familia: credo hercle has sustollat aedis totas atque hunc in crucem, Mil. 2, 3, 39: ut ego suffragam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (i. e. family), Truc. 2, 8, 7: ab aedibus, denoting office (cf. ab), a castellan: CYM AB AEDIBUS ESSEM, Inscr. Grut. 697, 1.—**B.** Met., the cells (or hive) of bees: clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Verg. G. 4, 258.—**C.** Trop.: fac, sis, vacivas aedis aurum, mea ut migrare dicta possint, the chambers of your ears, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54.—**D.** Aedes aurata, a gilded funeral structure, on which the dead body of Caesar was laid, a catafalque, Suet. Caes. 84.

aedicula, ae, f. dim. [aedes], a small building intended for a dwelling. **I.** For gods, a chapel, a small temple: cum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedisset, Cic. Dom. 53: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9; 35, 41: aediculam in ea (domo) deo separavit, Vulg. Judic. 17, 5; also a niche or shrine for the image of a god: in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 fin.: aediculam aeream fecit, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19; 36, 13, 19, § 87.—Hence on tombstones, the recess in which the urn was placed, Inscr. Fabrett. c. 1, 68.—**II.** For men, a small house or habitation (mostly in plur.; cf. aedes, II.), Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58; Cic. Par. 6, 3; Vulg. 4 Reg. 23, 7.—Sing. in Plaut., a small room, a closet: in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Epid. 3, 3, 19 sq.

aedificatio, ere, 3, v. a., = aedifico: La-beo, Dig. 19, 260 Torrenianus, where others read aedificare.

* **aedifex**, ficis, m., = aedificator, Tert. Idol. 12.

aedificatio, ōnis, f. [aedifico]. **I.** Abstr., the act of building, a building or constructing. (a) Absol.: si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis. 21; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Vulg. 2 Para. 16, 6.—(β) With gen.: urbium, Vulg. Judith, 5, 10.—**II.** Concr., a building, a structure, edifice, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aedificationes templi, Vulg. Matt. 24, 1.—**III.** Fig., building up, instructing, edification. (a) Absol.: loquitur ad aedificationem, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 3; 14, 26.—(β) With gen.: ad aedificationem Ecclesiae, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 12; ib. Eph. 4, 12.

* **aedificatiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [aedificatio], a little building: equid de illa aedificatiuncula mandavisses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.

aedificator, ōris, m. [aedifico]. **I.** A builder: vocaberis aedificator saepium, Vulg. Isa. 58, 12; in the class. period only trop., = δημιουργός: mundi, the maker, architect, Cic. Univ. 2: aedificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—**II.** From the Aug. period adj. (cf. Br. Nep. Ages. 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion, that is fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13; Juv. 14, 86; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 8, 4.

aedificatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to building. **I.** Lit.: aedificatoria somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.—Hence, subst.: **aedificatōria**, ae, f., = architectura, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 3, 1, p. 680.—**II.** Fig.: verbum aedificatorium mortis, i. e. that was the cause of death, Tert. Carn. Christ. 17.

* **aedificālis**, e, adj., pertaining to

a building [aedes]: Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificialis confugit (so called because he was worshipped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. Herceus, p. 101 Müll.), Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

aedificium, i, n. [aedifico], a building of any kind, an edifice, structure, even though not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation).—Hence: aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 33; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 fin.: exstruere aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27: omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 5, 41: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8: regis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: paries aedificii, ib. Ezech. 41, 12.—In late Lat., = aedificatio: aedificium domus Domini, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: murorum, ib. 1 Macc. 16, 23.

aedifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aedes-facio], lit. to erect a building, to build; and in gen., to build, raise, erect, or establish any thing. **I.** Lit.: aedificare cum sit proprie aedem facere, ponitur tamen καταχρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis, Fest. p. 13 Müll.; hence in the first signif. for the most part (a) Absol.: aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato, R. R. 3, 1: ecce aedificat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: lautius, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: belle, id. Att. 9, 13 al.: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; so id. S. 2, 3, 308.—(β) With object: domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 21: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**II.** In gen., to build, construct, etc.: navim, Plaut. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: urbem, id. ib. 2, 4, 53; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 11: oppida, ib. 2 Para. 26, 6: turrim, ib. Matt. 21, 3: murum, ib. 2 Para. 33, 14: porticum, Cic. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: equum, Verg. A. 2, 16: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, i. e. makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower, Juv. 6, 501.—**III.** Fig., to build up, establish: rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.—And (eocl.) in a religious sense, to build up, instruct, edify. (a) Absol.: caritas aedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 1: non omnia aedificant, ib. ib. 16, 23.—(β) With object: semetipsum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 4: alterutrum, ib. 1 Thess. 5, 11.

† **aedilātus**, ūs, m., = aedilias [aedilis], Fest. p. 13 Müll.

aedilicius (not aedilit-), a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining or belonging to an aedile: munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16: repulsa, i. e. in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: scriba, of an aedile, id. Clu. 45: largitio, Liv. 25, 2; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munus, paid to the aediles to defray the expense of public exhibitions, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9.—**aedilicius**, i, m. (sc. vir), one who had been an aedile (as consularis, who had been consul), an exaedile, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: aedilicius est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28; so id. Vat. 7: edictum, an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon his office (v. edictum), Dig. 21, 1: aediliciae edictiones, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedilis, is, m. (abl. aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 4; Dig. 18, 6, 13; but aedile is more usual, Charis. p. 96 P.; Varr. 1, 22; Cic. Sest. 44, 95; Liv. 3, 31; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Orell. 3787, 8; cf. Schneider. Gr. II. p. 221; Koffm. s. v.) [aedes], an aedile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc.; also of private buildings, of markets, provisions, taverns, of weights and measures (to see that they were legal), of the expense of funerals, and other similar functions of police. The class. passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42; Varr. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; id. Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 10, 23; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; 10, 101; Fest. s. h. v. p. 12; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the aediles, esp. the curule aediles (two in number), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them,

in order to prepare their way toward higher offices, Cic. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 33; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors according to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; id. Cist. ep. 3; for this purpose they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the aediles plebei (of whom also there were two) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the aediles curules (so called from the sella curulis, the seat on which they sat for judgment (v. curulis), while the aediles plebei sat only on benches, subsellia) was created A. U. C. 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the following year from the plebeians also, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Caesar created also the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Caes. 41.—The free towns also had aediles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Juv. 3, 179; 10, 102; Pers. 1, 130; v. further in Smith's Dict. Antiq. and Niebuhr's Rom. Hist. 1, 689 and 690.

Plaut. uses the word once adj.: aediles ludi, aedile sports, Poen. 5, 2, 52.

aedilitas, ātis, f. [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Quint. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16: munus aedilitatis, id. Verr. 3, 12, 36: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17: curulis aedilitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: inire, Suet. Caes. 9; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38 al.—Plur.: splendor aedilitatum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

aedilitus, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

* **aeditimor** or **aeditūmor** [an earlier form for aedituor], āri, v. dep., to keep or take care of a temple: aeditimor in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10. Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads aedituor.

aeditimus (aeditū-) (an earlier form for aedituus, and first used in the time of Varro; v. the first quotation), i, m., one who keeps or takes care of a temple, the keeper or overseer of a temple, ἱεροφύλαξ: in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aedituor, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis: ab aedituor, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Aeditimus... Pro eo a plerisque nunc aedituus dicitur, Gell. 12, 10; Varr. R. R. 1, 69; id. L. L. 6, 2: timonium productionem esse verbi (Servius) volt, ut in finitumo, legitumo, aeditumo, Cic. Top. 8, 36.

* **aeditūa**, ae, f. [aedituus], a female overseer of a temple, Inscr. Orell. 2444.—Trop.: cum omnes templum simus Dei, ejus templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia est, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

* **aeditūālis**, e, adj. [id.], pertaining to a temple-keeper, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **aeditūens**, entis, m., = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr. 6, 1275, referred to by Gell. 12, 10 fin.

aedituus, i, m. [aedes-tueor; quasi a tuendis aedibus appellatus, Gell. 12, 10], a keeper of a temple, a sacristan, ἱεροφύλαξ (first used in polite language in the time of Varro for aeditumus; v. the word and the passage cited from Varr.). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 48: aeditui custodesque mature sentiunt, etc., * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; Suet. Dom. 1 al. It belonged also to the office of the aeditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out its curiosities, hence Horace says: quales aedituus habet virtus, what panegyrist, Ep. 2, 1, 230.—**II.** In gen., priests, ministers (eocl.): erunt in sanctuario meo aeditui, Vulg. Ezech. 44, 1; ib. Ose. 10, 5.

† **aedon** (trisyl.), ōnis, f., = ἀνδών, the nightingale: tristis aedon, Sen. Agam. 670; so Petr. Sat. 131; Calp. Ecl. 6, 8.

aedonius, a, um, adj. (pentasyll.) [aëdon], pertaining to the nightingale: vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257; Lact. Phoenic. 47. **Aedui** (Haed-), ōrum, m., a tribe in Gallia Celtica friendly to the Romans, now Departements de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre,

de Sabône et Loire, et du Rhône, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 19; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 al.—Hence, **Aedui-cus (Haed-)**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aedui: stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Aeëtaeus, a, um, adj., belonging to Aëtes, king of Colchis: fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull. 64, 3; from

Aeëtes, Aeëtas, or Aeëta, ae, m., = Αἰήτης, king of Colchis, acc. to the fable, son of Sol and Persa, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 140 and 141.—Hence, **Aeëtiās**, iadis, patr. f., daughter of Aëtes, i. e. Medea, Ov. M. 7, 9; 326.—**Aeëtinē**, ēs, f., the same as preced. (from Aëtes, as Nerine from Nereus), Ov. H. 6, 103.—**Aeëtis**, idos, patr. f., = Aetias, daughter of Aëtes, Val. Fl. 3, 233; Albin. 2, 110.—**Aeëtius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aëtes, = Aetiaeus, Val. Fl. 3, 379.

Aegae, ārum, f. plur., = Αἰγαί. **I.** A city of Cilicia, now Ayas, Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** A small town on the western coast of Eubœa, now Limni, Stat. Th. 7, 371.

Aegaeon, ōnis, m., = Αἰγαίων. **I.** A giant-monster; the other name of Briareus, Verg. A. 10, 565; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.—**II.** A sea-god, acc. to the fable, the son of Pontus and Terra, Ov. M. 2, 9.—**B.** Meton. for the Aegean Sea, Stat. Th. 5, 238.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj., Aegean; hence, **Mare Aegaeum** (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, τό, or πόντος Αἰγαῖος, ὁ, Xen. Oec. 20, 27), the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor, now called the Archipelago, and by the Turks the White Sea, to distinguish it from the Black Sea: insula Delos in Aegæo mari posita, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18.—In the poets also *absol.*: **Aegæum**, i, n., for Aegæum mare: in patenti Aegæo, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. Burm. Prop. 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients. Acc. to some, from Aëgeus, father of Theseus, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 2 fin., from αἰγες, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembled a flock of goats; Strabo derives the name from Αἰγᾶ, a town in Eubœa.]—Hence, **Aegæus**, a, um, pertaining to the Aegean Sea: gurgis, Cic. Arat. 422: tumultus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63: Neptunus, Verg. A. 3, 74: Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8: Venus, since she was said to have sprung from the Aegean Sea, Stat. Th. 3, 478.

Aegates, um, f., the Aegates, three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybæum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans, 241 B.C., Nep. Ham. 1; Liv. 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. [Curtius proposes to connect it with αἰ-εῖω, to press, drive; αἰγίς, storm-wind; αἰγες, waves; and Sanscr. egāmi, to tremble; trembling, shaking, being a common symptom of illness], designates indisposition, as well of mind as of body (while aegrotus is generally used only of physical disease; class.; in Cic. far more frequent than aegrotus; Celsus uses only aeger, never aegrotus). **I.** Lit., of the body, ill, sick, unwell, diseased, suffering. (a) *Of men*: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: graviter aegrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: infirma atque aegra valetudo, id. Brut. 48 fin.: aegro corpore esse, id. ad Quir. 1 fin.: ex vulnere, id. Rep. 2, 21: vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: pedibus, Sall. C. 59, 4; so Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H. 3, 38; Wernsd. Poët. L. Min. 6, 197, 8: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, shortness of breath, Verg. A. 5, 432.—At a later period constr. with *gen.* or *acc.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, 86, p. 310 Oud. (cf. id. ib. 5, 102, p. 360 Oud.: Psyche corporis et animi alioquin infirma; and Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: inops, aegra sanitatis, where, however, Bothe suspects aegra to be a gloss.); memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum, Gell. 19, 10.—*Subst.*: a sick person; Cic. Div. 2, 3: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id.

de Or. 2, 44, 186: vicinum funus aegros exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: ungebant oleo multos aegros, Vulg. Marc. 6, 16; ib. Act. 5, 16.—Hence, ab aegris servus, an attendant on the sick, a nurse (cf. ab): D. M. SECTORIO AVG. LIB. AB AEGRIS CVBICVLARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2886.—(β) *Of brutes*: sues aegri, Verg. G. 3, 496; so Col. 6, 5, 1: avidos inlidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. wounded, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—(γ) *Of plants, diseased*: seges aegra, Verg. A. 3, 142: aegra arbor, Pall. Febr. 25, 23: vitis, id. Mart. 7, 4.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind, troubled, anxious, dejected, sad, sorrowful, etc., of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: aeger animus, Sall. J. 74: aegris animis legati superveniunt, Liv. 2, 3, 5; cf. Drak. ad h. l.: scribendi cacoëthes aegro in corde senescit, Juv. 7, 52: aegri mortales, i. e. miseri (δελτοι βοροτοι, ἀχζυροι, πολυπνοιοι), Verg. A. 2, 268; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, and *ab.* (a) With *abl.*: Medea animo aegra, amore saevio saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8 (the later edd. animo aegro, as B. and K.): animus aeger avaritia, Sall. J. 31: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Verg. A. 1, 208 al.—(β) With *gen.* of respect (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 30, 15, 9; Rudd. II. p. 73; and Roby, II. § 1321): aeger consilii, infirm in purpose, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arusian. p. 212 Lind., and Stat. Th. 9, 141: animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—*Of cause*: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Luc. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52: periculi, id. 15, 135: timoris, id. 3, 72.—(γ) With *ab*: A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., of a diseased condition of the state, suffering, weak, feeble: maxime aegra et prope deposita rei publicae pars, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica volunt, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23 al.—*Of the eyes, evil, envious*: recentem aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, Tac. H. 2, 20 (Halm here reads acerbis).—*Of abstr. things, sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.): numquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 29 (where aegrius may be the *adv.*; v. aegre below): dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 965: luctus, id. 3, 933: amor, Verg. G. 4, 464: mors, id. ib. 3, 512: spes, i. e. faint, slight hope, Sil. 9, 543: fides, wavering, id. 2, 392 al.—As *subst.*: **aegrum**, i, n.: plus aegri ex habitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, more pain, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 11: sed cui nihil accidit aegri, Lucr. 5, 171.—*Adv.*: **aegrē**.—*Lit.* **a.** Object. (a) *Uncomfortably*: nescio quid meo animo aegre, disturbs my mind, vezes, annoys me, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; so, aegre esse alicui, often in Plaut. and Ter. (like bene or male esse alicui); Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 3, 5, 43; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 63 al.; cf. *opp.* volupe, volup: si illis aegrest, mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152.—*Absol.*: aegre est, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 57.—Also: aegre facere alicui, to vex, hurt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31; and: aegre audire aliquid ex aliquo, any thing annoying, disagreeable, id. Hec. 5, 1, 39.—(β) *With difficulty or effort* (*opp.* facile): omnis conglutatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; cf.: inveteratio, ut in corporibus, aegrius depellitur quam perturbatio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; and: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: nec magis versutus nec quo ab caveas aegrius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 106: aegre rastris terram rimantur, Verg. G. 3, 534 al.: non aegre persequi iter, Col. 9, 8, 9; so, haud aegre, Curt. 4, 3, 10; 10, 8, 22.—More freq., (γ) = *vix*, Gr. μόγις, hardly, scarcely: aegre nimis risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36: aegre me tenui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: aegre fero, v. fero: aegre abstinere quin, etc., Liv. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Agr. 36 al.—Hence often *vix* aegreque in connection, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7; id. S. 1, 7; App. M. 1, p. 111.—**b.** Subject, with grief, regret, displeasure, or dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly: discessit, aegre ferens, distempered, vexed (*opp.* laetus), Cic. Div. 1, 33 fin.: aegre pati, Liv. 1, 9 et saep.: aegre tolerare, Tac. Agr. 13: si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habeam, i. e. feram, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: aegre carere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—*Comp.*: quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13:

aegrius accipere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71.—*Sup.*: aegerrime ferre, Sall. J. 87: aegerrime pati, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105.

Aegeria, i. q. Egeria, q. v.

1. Aegeus (dissyll.), ēi, m., = Αἰγέως, son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus, Hyg. Fab. 37, 41; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 74; Ov. M. 7, 402 sq.; id. F. 2, 41 al.

2. Aegēus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., i. q. Aegaeus.

Aegiale, ēs, f., daughter or granddaughter of Adrastus, wife of Diomedes, king of Argos, Stat. S. 3, 5, 48; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9.

Aegialeus (quadrisyll.), ēi, m., = Αἰγιάλεως. **I.** Son of Aëtes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus; he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea-shore, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Just. 43, 3.—**II.** Son of Adrastus, one of the Epigoni before Thebes, slain by Laodamas, Hyg. Fab. 71.

Aegides, ae, patr. m., = Αἰγείδης, a descendant of Aegæus. **I.** Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 59; id. Tr. 5, 4, 26.—**II.** Descendants in gen., children, grandchildren of Aegæus, Ov. H. 2, 67.

Aegienses, ūm, v. Aegium.

aegilōpa, ae, f., v. aegilops.

† aegilōpiūm, i, n., = αἰγίλωπιον, a disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the inner corner of the eye, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54: from

† aegilops, ōpis, and **aegilōpa**, ae, f., = αἰγίλωψ. **I.** A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the inner corner of the eye (so called from αἰτ, αἰγός, goat, and ὤψ, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels. 7, 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 34; the form aegilopa, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—**II.** A kind of oak with edible acorns: Quercus aegilops, Linn., Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 8, 13, § 33.—**III.** A weed or tare among barley: Avena sterilis, Linn., or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93, § 146; 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**IV.** A kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95 (Sillig. aegilipa).

Aegimūrus, i, f., = Αἰγίμωρος, an island situated over against Carthage, now Zoumour or Zimbra, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42; Liv. 30, 24, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 44; Flor. 2, 2, 30.

Aegina, ae, f., = Αἰγίνα. **I.** An island in the Saronic gulf, earlier called Enone or Enopia, now Eghina, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46 al.—Hence, **Aeginensis**, e, adj., of Aegina.—*Subst.*, a native or an inhabitant of Aegina, Val. Max. 9, 2, 8 ext.—**Aeginēta**, ae, m., i. q. the preceding, Cic. Off. 3, 11.—**Aeginēticus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aegina: aeg, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.—**II.** The mother of Aëacus, Ov. M. 7, 474.

Aeginiensis, is, m., an inhabitant of Aeginium (see the foll. art.), Liv. 44, 46, 3.

Aeginium, īi, n., = Αἰγίνιον, a fortress in Thessaly, now Stagdis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 13; 44, 46; 45, 27; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33.

Aegipān, ānis, or Gr. ānos (dat. plur. Aegipanīs, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 215), m., = Αἰγίπᾱν. **I.** Goat-Pan, i. e. goat-shaped Pan, a well-known sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28.—**II.** Acc. to Mel. 1, 4, 10; 1, 8, 10; and Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46, a kind of goat-shaped men in Africa, perh. the baboon.

Aegira, ae, f., = Αἰγίρα. **I.** A town in Achaia, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**II.** Another name of the island Lesbos, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

aegis, idis, f., = αἰγίς, idos. **I.** The aegis. **A.** The shield of Jupiter, Verg. A. 8, 354; Sil. 12, 720.—**B.** The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, Verg. A. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegidā, Hor. C. 3, 4, 57; so Ov. M. 2, 753; 6, 78 al.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** A shield, defence.—So only Ovid of the jewelry by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness: decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor, R. Am. 346.—**B.** In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

*** aegi-sōnus**, a, um, adj. [aegis], sounding with the aegis: pectus (of Pallas); Val. Fl. 3, 88.

Aegisthus, *i. m.*, = Αἰγισθος, the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence, Pompey called Caesar Aegisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Caes. 50.

† **aegithus**, *i. m.*, = αἰγίθος, a small bird, considered by some the tilmouse, Parus caeruleus, Linn.; by others the red linnet, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206; cf. Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 15.

Aegium, or **Aegion**, *ii. n.*, a town in Achaia, one of the twelve Achaean cities, situated on the river Selinus, now Vostitza, Mel. 2, 5, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13; Lucr. 6, 585; Liv. 38, 30.—Hence, **A. Aegienses**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Achaia, Liv. 38, 30; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**B. Aegius**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Aegium: vitis, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

Aegle, *ēs, f.*, = αἰγλή (brightness). **I.** A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaira: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21.—**II.** One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 484.—**III.** A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaëthon, Hyg. Fab. 154 and 156.

† **aegocēphālos**, *i. m.*, = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), an unknown bird, in Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.

† **aegocēras**, *ātis, n.*, = αἰγοκέρας (goat's horn), a plant, the fenugreek (in pure Lat.: *silicia* or *siliqua*): Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

† **aegocērōs**, *ōtis, m.*, = αἰγοκέρας, the wild goat (in pure Lat. *capricornus*), used only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 615; humidus, Luc. 9, 536.

Also **aegocērōs**, *i. m.*: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Luc. 10, 213.

† **aegolēthron**, *i. n.*, = αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane), a plant in Pontus, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., infusious to cattle, and esp. to goats, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74.

† **aegolios**, *i. m.*, = αἰγώλιος, an unknown bird; acc. to Harduin, a kind of screech-owl, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 165.

Aegon, *ōnis, m.*, = Αἰγών. **I.** The Aegean Sea (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 56; Val. Fl. 1, 629; 4, 715.—**II.** The name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 2; 5, 72.

† **aegonychos**, *i. f.*, = αἰγόνυχς (goat's hoof), a plant, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **aegophthalmos**, *i. m.*, = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 187.

Aegōs Flūmen, *n.* [trans. of Αἰγὸς Ποταμὸς, Goat-rivers], a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 404 B.C., Nep. Lys. 1; id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.

aegrē, *adv.*, v. aeger *fin.*

* **aegrēō**, *ēre* [aeger], *v. n.*, to be ill: morbis cum corporis aegret, Lucr. 3, 824; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad h. l., and Prisc. p. 826 P.

aegresco, *ēre*, *v. incho.* n. [aegreo], to become ill, to grow sick (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: morbis aegrescimus idem, * Lucr. 5, 349; aegrescunt corvi, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32.—**II.** Fig.: **A.** To grow worse: violentia Turni exsuperat magis aegrescitque (i. e. asperior fit) medendo, * Verg. A. 12, 45; in corde sedens aegrescit cura parentis, Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18; his anxia mentem Aegrescit curis (mentem, Gr. asc.), id. ib. 12, 193: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

aegrīmōnia, *ae, f.* [aeger; as acrimonia from acer]. Only of the mind, sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: aliquem aegrīmōnia afficere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5: dum abscedat a me haec aegrīmōnia, id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrīmōniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, id. ib. 13, 18: vetus, Plin. 28, 8, 27; § 103. (For its distinction from aerumna, v. that word.)

aegrītudo, *inis, f.* [aeger], illness, sickness (both of body and mind; while aegrotatio denotes only physical disease). **I.** Lit., of the body of men and brutes (only after the Aug. per.): visi sunt (elephantii) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: metu et aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so id. ib. 2, 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5 al.—Also of plants: sunt enim quaedam aegritudines (fiorum) et locorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—Far oftener, **II.** Of mind, grief, sorrow, care, etc. (class.; freq. in the Ciceronian philos.), Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18; 13, 29: aegritudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 2; id. Curc. 2, 1, 9; id. Men. prol. 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 24 al.: praeculare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so id. ib. 3, 7; 9; 12; 13; 14; 26; 4, 7; 15; id. Fam. 5, 13 *fin.* al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the plur., Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegror, *ōris, m.* [aeger; as acror from acer], illness, sickness, disease, only in Lucr. 6, 1132 (for in id. 6, 1259, the correct read. is *maeror*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

aegrotaticus, *a, um, adj.* [aegroto], that is often ill, Gloss. Isid.

aegrotātio, *ōnis, f.* [aegroto], illness, sickness, disease, infirmity (prop. only of the body, while aegritudo also design. that of the mind; much used in the philos. writings of Cic.): ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id. ib. 4, 10: aegrotationes nostras portavit, Vulg. Matt. 8, 17; id. Jer. 16, 4.—The distinction between aegrotatio and morbus Cicero gives as follows: Morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, morbid state or condition, disease, but never strictly for aegritudo.—Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantum modo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, quam appellaverunt insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4; and: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, etc., id. ib. 4, 37, 79.—In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, § 231.

aegrōto, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.* [aegrotus], to be ill, sick. **I.** Lit., of men and brutes: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: aegrotavit usque ad mortem, Vulg. Isa. 38, 1: aegrotare timenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. S. 1, 6, 30: aegrotare coepit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—Of plants: (vites) aegrotant, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: aegrotant poma ipsa per se sine arbore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—**II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: ea res, ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, to languish, etc. (cf. jaceo): in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, duties are neglected, reputation sickens and staggers, * Lucr. 4, 1124.

aegrōtus, *a, um, adj.* [aeger], ill, sick, diseased (in Cic. rare). **I.** Prop., of the body: facile omnes, cum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: aegrotō, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: cum te aegrotum non videam, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 2; id. Ezech. 34, 4: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 73 al.—**II.** Trop., of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum incitēs gravem, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sient, sick of seeing and hearing you, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39 (for the constr. of the *inf.* here, v. Roby, II. § 1360 sq.): animus, Att. ap. Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.—So of the state: hoc remedium est aegrotatō et prope desperatō rei publicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70.

Aegyptiācus, *a, um, adj.*, Egyptian (a later form for the class. Aegyptius): libri, Gell. 10, 10: lingua, Vulg. Gen. 41, 45: incantationes, ib. Exod. 7, 11: partes, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 14.—**Adv.**: **Aegyptiācē**, after the Egyptian manner: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Tyr. 30.

aegyptilla, *ae, f.*, a precious stone once found in Egypt, prob. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148; Isid. Orig. 16, 11, 3.

† **Aegyptini**: Aethiopes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aegyptius, *a, um, adj.*, = Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian (the class. word for the later Aegyptiacus in Gell., Plin., and Treb.): rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, a superior kind of vinegar, id. Hortens. ap. Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142: mare, id. 5, 9, 10, § 54: classes, Suet. Caes. 39: vir, Vulg. Gen. 39, 1: ancilla, ib. ib. 16, 1; ib. Act. 21, 38 al.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **Aegyptius**, *ii, m.*, an Egyptian: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29; id. Rep. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Vulg. Exod. 2, 14; ib. Act. 7, 22 al.

1. Aegyptus, *i, f.*, = Αἴγυπτος, Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, etc., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Vulg. Gen. 12, 10; ib. Matt. 2, 13.

2. Aegyptus, *i, m.*, acc. to the fable, a king of Egypt, son of Belus (acc. to others, of Neptune), and brother of Dandus. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaus were espoused, Hyg. Fab. 168.

Aeliānus, *a, um, adj.*, originating from an Aelius: oratiunculae, composed by the Stoic philosopher L. Aelius, Cic. Brut. 56 *fin.*: studia, of the same, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: jus, a code of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Aelius Papius, in the sixth century A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 114.

† **aelinos**, *i, m.*, = αἰλινος (from the interj. *ai* and *aios*; cf. Suid. II. p. 449 Kust.), a song of lament, a dirge: aelinon in silvis idem pater, aelinon, altis Dicitur invitat concinuisse, Iyrrā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelius, *a, i.* The name of a Roman gens.—**II.** *Adj.*, Aelian; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitibus, named after Q. Aelius Paetus, by whom it was proposed, A. U. C. 596, Cic. Sest. 15, 33; id. Vat. 9, 12; id. Pis. 4; id. Att. 2, 9 al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consul Sext. Aelius and C. Sentius, A. U. C. 757, containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission; cf. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, etc.; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, I, 81, and 761 sq.

Aëlo, *ūs, f.*, = Αἰελλώ. **I.** The name of a harpy (from αἰελλα, tempest, because she came like it upon her prey): ales Aëlo, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**II.** The name of a swift-running dog, Ov. M. 3, 219.

† **aclūrus**, *i, m.*, = αἰλουργος, a cat, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. Jun. 15, 7.

† **aemidum**: tumidum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24, 4 [αἰμα, blood]; cf. aemidus: πεφουση μένος, Gloss. Labb.

Aemilianus, *a, um, adj.* [Aemilius], relating to the Aemilian gens, Aemilian. Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of Paulus Aemilius, was called Aemilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15.—In neutr. plur.: **Aemilianā** (sc. aedificia or loca), a place just out of Rome, not far from the Campus Martius, perh. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemilianus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemilian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom.; from

Aemilius, *a, um, adj.* [aemulor], the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished. The most celebrated of them was L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Persus, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus Minor: domus, Manil. 1, 794: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36.—**Aemilia Via**, the name of three several public roads. **1.** One, constructed by M. Aemilius Lepidus, as consul, A. U. C. 567, began at Placentia, and passed

through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Corneli, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39.—2. One constructed A.U.C. 645, by M. Aemilius Scaurus, as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. 1, 5.—3. One extending from Ariminum to Aquileia (some, however, consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes *absol.*, **Aemilia**, instead of Via Aemilia: in ipsa Aemilia diu pugnatum est, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana) regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85.—Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Aemilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—Poet.: Aemilia ratis, the ship on which the booty acquired by L. Aemilius Paulus, in the war with Perseus, was conveyed to Rome, Prop. 4, 2, 8.—Aemilius ludus, a gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor. A. P. 32.

Aemilius Mäcer, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid, who wrote De Serpentina et Volucris (and perh. De Virtutibus Herbarum), of which nothing is extant, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 1.

Aemōnia, **Aemōnides**, **Aemōnis**, **Aemōnius**, v. Haemonia, etc.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulanter, adv., v. aemulor fin.

aemulatio, ōnis, f. [aemulor], an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation (it denotes rather the mental effort, while imitatio regards more the mode of action; but rivalitas is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while aemulatio is employed both in a good and bad sense). Cic. thus explains this word: aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur... et est aemulatio aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potior, ipse careat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. So, I. In a good sense, emulation: laudis, Nep. Att. 5, 17; glorie, Just. praef.; Tac. A. 2, 44; id. Agr. 21; Suet. Calig. 19; id. Tib. 11: secundum aemulationem, in zeal, Vulg. Phil. 3, 6.—Transf., of the imitation of nature in painting: pictura fallax est et in aemulatione naturae multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.—II. In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, malevolence, δὲζήλια: aemulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19: municipalis, id. H. 3, 57: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. id. 33: aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cuius finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84 al.: ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, to jealousy (said of God), Vulg. Psa. 77, 58: contentiones, aemulationes, rivalries, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

aemulor, ōris, m. [id.], a zealous imitator, emulator (in a good sense), ζηλωτής: ejus (sc. Catonis), *Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 fin.: virtutum aemulator fuit, Just. 6, 3: aemulatores sunt legis, Vulg. Act. 21, 20; 1 Cor. 14, 12.—Eccl., of God as jealous of his honor: Deus est aemulator, (the Lord) is a zealous God, Vulg. Exod. 34, 14.

aemulatrix, icis, f. [aemulor], a female emulator (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 5. **aemulatus**, ūs, m. Perh. only in Tac. for the class aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Hist. 3, 66.—In plur., Ann. 13, 46.—(But in Agr. 46, aemulatu is only a conjecture of Heinsius; Orell. and Halm read similitudinē).

aemulo, āre, v. a. An active form for aemulor (q. v.), App. M. 1, p. 112.

aemulor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [aemulus], to rival, to endeavor to equal or to excel one, to emulate, vie with, in a good and bad sense; hence (as a consequence of this action), to equal one by emulating. I. In a good sense, constr. with acc., v. II.: quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plant. Mil. 3, 2, 26: omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81: Pindarum quisquis studet

aemulari, *Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15 et saep.—Transf. of things: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.—Prov.: aemulari umbras, to fight shadows, Prop. 3, 32, 19 (cf. Cic. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet).—II. In a bad sense, to strive after or vie with enviously, to be envious of, be jealous of, ζηλοῦν; constr. with dat., while in the first signif. down to Quint. with acc.; v. Spald. ad Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. II. p. 151: iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—Also with cum: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 81.—With inf.: aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque pretio inlicere, Tac. H. 2, 62.—Hence, ***aemulanter**, adv., emulously, Tert. c. Haer. 40.

aemulus, a, um, adj. [cf. ἀμύλλομαι and ἄμα, imitor, imago, Germ. ahmen (Eng. aim) in nachahmen—to imitate], striving after another earnestly, emulating, rivaling, emulous (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense; constr. with dat. or as subst. with gen. I. In a good sense, Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Cael. 14: aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41.—With nē and subj.: milites aemuli, ne dissimiles viderentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 8, 3.—II. In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it; envious, jealous, grudging.—With gen.: Karthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: Triton, Verg. A. 6, 173: quem remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—III. Subst., a rival = rivalis: mihi es aemula, you are my rival (i. e. you have the same desire as I), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tamquam virum, at tamquam aemulum removisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436.—By meton. (eccl.), an enemy: videbis aemulum tuum in templo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 32: affligebat eam aemula, ib. 1, 6.—In gen., mostly of things without life, vying with, rivaling a thing, i. e. comparable to, similar to; with dat.; v. Rudd. II. p. 70 (poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.): tibia tubae Aemula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosas, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Plin. 9, 17, 29; § 63; id. 15, 18, 19, § 68 al.: Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, i. e. aequiparandus, Tac. A. 13, 3.

Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3 (cf. celatum indagator for indagans in Plant. Trin. 2, 1, 15, unless celatum be here a gen.).

Aenāria, ae, f., an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas, now Ischia, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92; Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. **Aenēa**, ae, v. Aeneas.

2. **Aenēa** or **Aenia**, ae, f., = Αἰνεία, a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, opposite Pydna, Liv. 40, 4, 44, 10; 32.—Hence, **A. Aeneātes**, ūm, m., the inhabitants of Aenea, Liv. 40, 4.—B. **Aeneāticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Aenea: abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197.

Aeneādes, ae (gen. plur. Aeneādum, Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 261), patr. m. [Aeneas]. I. A descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascanius, Verg. A. 9, 653 (Aenides; Rib.).—II. In gen., those who are related in any manner to Aeneas; hence, **A. A Trojan**, Verg. A. 7, 616; 1, 565; but oftener, **B. A Roman**, Verg. A. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682, 695 al.—C. An adulatory epithet of Augustus, Ov. P. 1, 1, 35; of Scipio, Sil. 13, 767.

Aeneae Portus, a harbor near Torone and Mount Athos, Liv. 45, 30, 4.

Aeneas, ae, m. (also in the nom. Aenea, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61; gen. sometimes Aenea, Apul. Orth. § 23 Osann), acc. Aeneā often, after the Gr. Αἰνείας, Ov. F. 5, 568; id. H. 7, 36; voc. Aeneā, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.; Ov. H. 7, 9), = Αἰνείας, Aeneas, son of

Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 207 sq.

Aeneātes, ūm, v. 2. Aenea, B.

Aeneāticus, a, um, v. 2. Aenea, B.

aeneātor, ōris, m. [aes], one who blows a horn in war, a trumpeter: Aeneātores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Suet. Caes. 32.

Aeneis, idis or idos, f. [Aeneas], the Aeneid, Virgil's celebrated epic, the hero of which is Aeneas, the progenitor of the Romans: Aeneidos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Stat. Th. 12 fin.: morbo oppressus (Vergilius) petivit a suis, ut Aeneida quam nondum satis elimavisset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10.

Aenēius, a, um (quadrisylyl.), adj. [id.], of or pertaining to Aeneas: nutrix, Verg. A. 7, 1: virtus, Ov. M. 14, 581: pietas, id. F. 4, 799: fata, his death, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

aenēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aeneus], made of bronze: aenēoli piscatores, little figures of fishermen in bronze, Petr. S. 73; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aenesi, ōrum, m., the companions of Aeneas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

aenēus (less freq. **ahēn-**), a, um, adj., of bronze [aes]. I. Of copper or bronze: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: loricae, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Hor. C. 3, 3, 65; 3, 9, 18; 3, 16, 1; id. Ep. 2, 1, 248: ahenae proles, the brazen age, Ov. M. 1, 125: aeneus (quadrisylyl.) ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, id. Sat. 2, 3, 183.—II. Of the color of bronze: barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Aenobarbus.

Aenēanes, um, m., a people of Thessalia, west of the Sinus Maliacus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5, 15 (the Έννεες of Homer, II 2, 749).

Aenidēs, ae, patr. m. I. A son of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 653.—II. A descendant of Aeneas, king on the Propontis.—In the plur., the inhabitants of Cyricus, because a son of Aeneas was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 3, 4.

aenigmā, ātis, n., = αἰνίγμα (dat. and abl. plur. aenigmatibus, Charis. p. 38 P.), that which is enigmatical or dark in a figurative representation, an allegory; acc. to Quintilian's expl.: allegoria, quae est obscurior, Inst. 8, 6, 52; Cic. de Or. 3, 42.—II. Of other things. **A.** That which is dark, obscure, or inexplicable; a riddle, enigma, obscurity: regina Saba venit temptare eum in aenigmatibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 1: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50: palam et non per aenigmata Dominum videt, Vulg. Num. 12, 8; 1 Cor. 13, 12.—**B.** A mystery; a mystical tenet or dogma in religion, Arn. 3, p. 109.

aenigmāticus, a, um, adj. [aenigma], like an enigma, obscure, enigmatic: ille clarum esse somnium dixit, et nihil aenigmaticum, nihil dubium continere, Cassiod. H. Eccl. 9, 4.

aenigmātista and **-tes**, ae, m., = αἰνιγματιστής, one that proposes riddles, one that speaks in riddles, an enigmatist, Sid. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 45.

aenīpes or **ahēnīpes**, ēdis, adj. [aeneus-pes], that has feet of bronze, bronze-footed, χαλκόπους: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32: equi, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

aenitologium, i, n. In metre, a dactylic verse with an iambic penthemimeris, e. g. Carmina bella magis vellem sonare, Serv. in Centim. 1825 P.

Aenobarbus (earlier, **Ahen-**), i, m. [aeneus, II., and barba, Red-beard], a family name of the Domitian gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Oud.; Inscr. Orell. 3793.

aenulum, i, n. dim. [aenus], a small bronze vessel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

1. **Aenus** or **-os**, i, f., = Αἰνός, a city of Thrace, south-east of the Palus Stentoris, through which one of the mouths of the Hebrus falls into the sea, now Enos, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 13, § 43; Cic. Fl. 14; Liv. 31, 16, 4.—Hence, **II. Aenii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aenus, Liv. 37, 33; 38, 41; 45, 27.

2. Aenus, i, m., the river Inn, Tac. H. 3, 5.

3. aënus (trisyll.; less freq. *āhēn-*), a, um, adj. [aēs], of copper or bronze (only poet. for aeneus; yet Hor. uses the latter oftener than the former). **I.** Lit.: signa, the bronze images of the gods, Lucr. 1, 316: aënis in scaphis, id. 6, 1045: falci, id. 5, 1293; cf. Verg. A. 4, 513: lux, i. e. armorum aënorum, id. ib. 2, 470: crateres, id. ib. 9, 165. — Hence, **aënum** (sc. vas), a bronze vessel: litore aëna locant, Verg. A. 1, 213; so Ov. M. 6, 645; Juv. 15, 81 al.; of the bronze vessels in which the purple color was prepared, Ov. F. 3, 322; Sen. Herc. Oct. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 151 (hence, aenulum). — **II.** Trop. **A. firm, invincible** (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18. — **B. Hard, rigorous, inexorable**: corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

Aeolis (Aeolis, Varr.), um, m., = Αἰολίς, the Aeolians, orig. in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25; 102 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 1, 6; 3, 12, 6; Cic. Fl. 27. Their more usual name is Aeolii: v. Aeolius.

Aeolia, ae, f., = Αἰολία. **I.** A group of islands near Sicily, so called after Aeolus, who is said to have once reigned there, now the Lipari Islands, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92 sq. — **II.** In mythol., the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds, Verg. A. 1, 52. — **III.** A country of Asia Minor, Nep. Con. 5.

Aeolicus, a, um, adj., = Αἰολικός, pertaining to the Aeolians, Aeolian, Aeolic: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7: littera, id. 1, 7, 27: dicta, id. 8, 3, 59.

Aeolides, ae, patr. m., = Αἰολίδης, a male descendant of Aeolus: his son Sisyphus, Ov. M. 13, 26; Athamas, id. ib. 4, 511; Salmooneus, Ov. Ib. 473; his grandson Cephalus, id. ib. 7, 672; also Ulysses, whose mother, Anticlea, is said to have had intercourse with Sisyphus before her marriage with Laertes, Verg. A. 6, 529; also Phrixus, Val. Fl. 1, 286.

* **aeolipilae**, arum, f. [aeolus-pila], vessels (or instruments) for investigating the nature of the wind, aeolipiles, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. Aeolis, idis, f., = Αἰολίς, a country in Asia Minor, north of Ionia, Liv. 33, 38, 3; 37, 8, 12; Plin. 5, 29, 27, § 103.

2. Aeolis, idis, patr. f., = Αἰολίς, a female descendant of Aeolus; so his daughters: Halcyone, Ov. M. 11, 579; Canace, id. H. 11, 34.

Aeolius, a, um, adj., = Αἰόλιος, pertaining to Aeolus, Aeolia, or Aeolis, Aeolian. **I.** Pertaining to Aeolus, the god of the winds, or to his posterity: Euri, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: venti, Tib. 4, 1, 58: aurum, the golden fleece (of the ram) on which Phrixus and Helle, the grandchildren of Aeolus, fled, Val. Fl. 8, 79: virgo, i. e. Arne or Canace, Ov. M. 6, 116: postes, i. e. fores domus Athamantis Aeoli filii, id. ib. 4, 486.

II. Pertaining to Aeolia or Aeolis: insulae, Plin. 30, 21, 42, § 154: pontus, Sil. 14, 233. — **Aeolii**, orum, m., = Aeoles, the Aeolians, the inhabitants of Aeolia, in Asia Minor, Vell. 1, 4; Mela, 1, 18, 1. — Hence, **III.** Pertaining to the Aeolians: puella, i. e. Sappho, as a Lesbian woman, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: carmen, a Sapphic or Aeolic ode, id. ib. 4, 3, 12; cf. Aeolii fidibus quentem Sappho, id. ib. 2, 13, 24: lyra, Ov. H. 15, 200: plectrum, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Aeolus, i, m., = Αἰόλος. **I.** The god of the winds, son of Jupiter (or Hippotas) and of Menalippa, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of Jupiter, let them loose or recalled them, Verg. A. 1, 52: Aeolon Hippotaden, cohilientem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224. — **II.** A king in Thessaly, son of Hellen and Dorreus, grandson of Deucalion, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmooneus, etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 585.

1. aeon, onis, m., = αἰών (age, eternity). Often used by Tert. adv. Haer. 33; 34, 49, and adv. Valentin., who invented much concerning the Thirty Aëons, whom he maintained to be gods.

Aepy, n., = Αἶψα, a city of Elis, mentioned by Homer (Il. 2, 592), Stat. Th. 4, 180.

aequabilis, e, adj. [aequo], that can

be made equal, equal, similar, like ("aequalis alterius staturae par; aequabile quod aequari potest," Front. Differ. 2198 P.); class.; in Cic. very freq. (syn.: aequalis, aequus, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, has made my property equal to his, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: par (sc. est) ius, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: in descriptione aequabili sumptus, id. Fl. 14; so id. N. D. 1, 19 et saep.: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3. — **II.** Transf. **A. Equal, consistent, uniform, equable**: ut haec patientia dolorum... in omni genere se aequabilem praebet, may appear as constantly equal to itself, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: motus certus et aequabilis, id. N. D. 2, 9: moderati aequabilesque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12: fluvius, which always continues with the same current, id. Rep. 2, 5; so, pulvis, Sall. J. 53: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: ver aequabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2. — Hence, of discourse: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, even and moderate style (opp. vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic. Off. 1, 1): tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id. Or. 2, 13, 54: genus orationis fuscum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profusum, id. ib. 15, 64. — **B.** In relation to morals, equitable, just, right; constr. with in and acc. or absol.: status rei publicae... non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31: ius aequabile, that deals alike with all, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: aequabilium legum conditor, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20, 23. — **Comp.**, Cic. Att. 5, 20. — **Adv.**: **aequaliter**, uniformly, equally, in like manner, Cato, R. R. 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 11; id. N. D. 2, 45 et saep. — **Comp.**, Sall. C. 2. — **Sup.** does not occur either in the adj. or adv.

aequabilitas, atis, f. [aequalis], the quality of aequabilis, equality, uniformity, evenness, equability (in the class. per. per. only in Cic.; Lact. 5, 14). **I.** In gen.: motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 26. — **II.** Of law, equity, justice, impartiality (cf. aequabilis, II. B.): in rebus causisque civium aequabilitas conservatio, impartiality, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188: in laude iustitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. ib. 2, 85. — Of the administration of the state, an equal claim or title of all to the same political equality: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27. — **III.** Of discourse, uniformity of style (cf. aequabilis, II.): elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

aequaliter, adv., v. aequabilis fin. **aequaevus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-ae-vum], of equal age, just as old, coeval (in gen. only poet.; esp. freq. in Claudian): amicus, Verg. A. 5, 452; so id. ib. 2, 561: aequaevis gregis, Sen. Agam. 673: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: urbs aequaeva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54 et saep. — In prose: lotos aequaeva Urbi intellegitur, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: auditor, Suet. Vit. Pers.

aequalis, e, adj. [aequo], that can be put on an equality with; conseq., equal, like; constr. with dat., absol. and as subst. with gen. (syn.: aequus, aequabilis, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines aequalem esse, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: aequalem se faciens Deo, Vulg. Joan. 5, 18: aequales angelis sunt, like, ib. Luc. 20, 36: nec enim aut lingua aut moribus aequales abhorrere (Bastarnas a Scordiscis), Liv. 40, 57, 7: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: aequalis ponderis erunt omnes, Vulg. Exod. 30, 34; ib. Deut. 19, 7; ib. Apoc. 21, 16. — As subst. with gen.: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215. (Another constr., v. II.) — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** That can be compared in respect to age, of the same age, equally old. **1.** Of persons.

a. Of the same age, equal in years: cum neque me aspicere aequales dignarent meae, Pac. ap. Non. 470, 20 (Trag. Rel. p. 97 Rib.); patris cognatum atque aequalem, Archidemidem, nostine? Ter. Eun. 2,

3, 35: adulescens ita dilexi senem, ut aequalem, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48 int.; Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1 al. — **b.** In gen., contemporary, coeval; and subst., a contemporary, without definite reference to equality in age: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20; Liv. 8, 40. — **c.** In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, of the same age: O amice salve mi atque aequalis, ut vales? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; 2, 2, 50; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 26: ne cuiquam suorum aequalium supplex siet, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 47. — **2.** Of things, coeval, coexistent, etc.: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, has grown up with him, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, i. e. which belongs to our time, id. Brut. 69; id. Leg. 1, 2: ne istud Iuppiter sieri urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, i. e. should exist for an equally short time, Liv. 28, 28. — Rarely with cum: aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg. A. 3, 491: fuit cum ea cupressus aequalis, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236. — **B.** That can be compared in respect to size or form; of equal size, looking alike, resembling, similar: florentes aequali corpore Nymphae, Verg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, a chorus of Dryads alike, id. G. 4, 460. — **C.** Uniform, equable, unvarying: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; 3, 14, 55: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: imber lentior aequaliorque, and more uniform, Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: Euphrator in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, always equal to himself, Plin. 25, 11, 37, § 128: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54. — Hence, but rarely, = aequus, of place, equal, uniform, level, smooth, even, plain, both in a horizontal and ascending direction: loca, Sall. J. 79: terra, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47. — **Comp.** prob. not used. — *** Sup.**: aequalissima porticus, Tert. Anim. 17. — **Adv.**: **aequaliter**, equally, uniformly, in the same manner, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70; id. Ac. 2, 11; id. Lael. 16, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 19, 3; ib. 1 Par. 24, 31; ib. Sap. 6, 8. — **Comp.**, Tac. A. 15, 21. — **Sup.** not used.

aequalitas, atis, f. [aequalis], equality, similarity, uniformity (syn.: similitudo, planities, aequitas). **I.** In gen.: similitudo aequalitatisque verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 6: fraterna, id. Lig. 12; Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 13; 14. — **II.** In Tac. freq. of political equality, = ἰσοτιμία: omnes exuta aequalitate iussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4; 3, 74; cf. id. ib. 26, and id. H. 2, 38. — **III.** Of equality in age (cf. aequalis, II.): et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42. — **IV.** The equality, evenness of a place: maris, i. e. mare tranquillum, a calm, γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: (Oeypum) carnes excrecentes ad aequalitatem reducit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113.

aequaliter, adv., v. aequalis fin.

* **aequāmen**, inis, n. [aequo], an instrument for levelling or smoothing, as explanation of amussis, and syn. to levamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18.

* **aequāmentum**, i, n. [id.], an equalizing, requiting, translation of hostimentum, Non. 3, 26.

Aequāna, orum, n. (sc. juga), a mountain range near Sorrentum, Sil. 5, 466.

* **aequānimis** [aequus-animus], adj., in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων, kind, mild. — **Adv.**: **aequānimitē**, calmly, with equanimity (only in later Lat.), Macr. S. 2, 4; Sulp. Dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10; Tert. Patient. 8 al.

aequānimitas, atis, f. [aequanimis] (rare for aequus animus). **I.** Before the class. per., favor, good-will: (favor et propitius animus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 24): bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Phorm. prol. 34; id. Ad. prol. 24. — **II.** In the post-Aug. per.: calmness, patience, equanimity, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: patient

tia est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

aequanimitas, adv., v. aequanimis.

aequānimis, a, um [aequus-animus], adj., even-tempered, patient, composed, calm: aequanimis flam, Aus. Sept. Sap. 3: nulla fuit res parva umquam aequanimis, Idyll. 3, 9.

aequatio, ōnis, f. [aequo], an equalizing, equal distribution: gratiae dignitatis suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23; cf. Liv. 34, 31: honorum, community of goods, communism, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: juris, Liv. 8, 4 al.

† **aequater monētae**, one who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assayer, Inscr. Orell. 3228.

aequatus, a, um, Part. of aequo.

aequē, adv., v. aequus fin.

Aequi, ōrum, m. I. A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio, whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carsoli, etc. They were almost entirely destroyed by the dictator Cincinnatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 9; 4, 30 al.; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 81.—Hence, II. A. **Aequicus**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: bellum, with the *Aequi*, Liv. 3, 4, 3; 10, 1, 7.—B. **Aequiculus**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: gens, Verg. A. 7, 747: rura, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, subst.: **Aequiculus**, i, m., one of the *Aequi*: asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so Suet. Vit. 1.—C. **Aequiculani** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

* **aequicrūrus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-crurus] = *ισοσκελής*, of equal legs, isosceles, in geom. of the triangle, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 230.

Aequicus, a, um, v. Aequi.

† **aequidiale**, is, n. [aequus-dies], old form for aequinoctiale, the equinox: "aequidiale apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nox debet potius quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, *ισσημεριαν*, id est aequidiale, dicentes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequidiānus**, a, um, adj. [aequidiale], i. q. aequinoctialis, equinoctial: exortus, App. de Mundo, p. 62 (270 ed. min. Hildebr.).

aequidici (sc. versus) [aequus-dico], verses containing corresponding words or expressions (*αὐριότροποι*), as (Verg. E. 2, 18): alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur: "Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vaccinia attribuit, et cadentibus legenda assignavit," Diom. p. 498 P.

aequidistans, antis, adj. [aequus-disto]. In math. parallel, equidistant: circuli, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequiformis, e, adj. [aequus-forma], uniform: versus, composed of single, unconnected words, as (Verg. A. 7, 171): urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici, where no two successive words are connected, Diom. p. 498 P.

aequilānx, lancis [aequus-lanx], with equal scale: trutina aequilance ponderare, Fulg. Cont. Verg.

* **aequilatatio**, ōnis, f. [aequus-latus], the equal distance of two parallel lines from each other, Vitr. 9, 8.

* **aequilatēralis**, e, adj. [id.], equilateral, Censor. de D. Nat. 8.

aequilāterus, a, um, adj. [id.]. In math. equilateral: triangulus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 229 and 230.

* **aequilātus**, eris, adj. [id.]. In math. equilateral: regula, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

† **aequilāvium**, i, n. [aequus-lavo], a half of the whole: said of wool, when half of the weight remains after washing, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequilibrātus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-libra], = aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

* **aequilibris**, e, adj. [id.], in perfect equilibrium or equipoise, level, horizontal, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **aequilibras**, ātis, f. [aequilibris] (a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean *ισονομία*), the equal distribution of the powers of nature: confugis ad aequi-

libritatem; sic enim *ισονομία*, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. id. ib. 13, 50, 1: *ισονομία* appellat Epicurus, id est, aequabilem distributionem).

aequilibrium, ii, n. [aequilibris], a level or horizontal position, equilibrium: quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; so Col. Arb. 5, 2.—II. Trop., a perfect equality: rumpendi pariter membri, Gell. 20, 1.

Aequimaelium (better than **Aequimel-**), i, n., the open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Maelius, who was slain by Ahala during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus, now in the Via di Marforio: Aequimaelium, quod aequata Maeli (Meli) domus publico, quod regnum occupare voluit is, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; so Liv. 4, 16, 1; 38, 28, 3. In Cicero's time a lamb-market seems to have been there, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39. Cf. on this locality, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 474; Amm. 28; and Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 485 sq.

aequimānus, a, um, adj. [aequus-manus], who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous, *ἀμφιδέξιος*, Aus. Idyll. 12; Beda Orth. 2329 P.—Trop., of equal skill in two departments or in two pursuits: *ἡριπιδέξιος*, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequinoctialis, e, adj. [aequinoctium], pertaining to the equinox, or the time of equal day and night, equinoctial: circulus, the equator, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. aequinoctium fin.); horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: meridies, Col. 1, 6, 2.

aequinoctium, i, n. [aequus-nox], the time of equal days and nights, the equinox, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; Caes. B. G. 4, 36; cf. id. ib. 5, 23; Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: vernum, id. 33, 3: aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes et autumnali amplius quam verno, etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

aequipar, āris, adj. [aequus-par], perfectly alike or equal: only in later writers, e. g. Aus. Idyll. 12; App. Flor. 3.

aequiparābilis (better, **aequipēr-**), e, adj. [aequiparo], that may be compared, comparable (perh. only in Plaut.); with dat.: diis aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11.—With cum, Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304).

aequiparantia (better, **aequipēr-**), ae, f. [id.], a comparison (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequiparatio (better, **aequipēr-**), ōnis, f. [id.], an equalizing, a comparison: aequiparatio et paritas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3; rex de aequiparatione aestimanda (whether his army could be put on an equality with) quaesierat, id. 5, 5, 7.

aequipāro (better **aequipēr-**; cf. Dietrich in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 550), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [aequipar]. I. Act., to put a thing on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken: with ad, cum, or dat.: suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: aequiparata cum P. fratre gloria, Cic. Mur. 14, 31: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numae aequiparandus, Frontin. Princ. Hist. p. 317 Rom.—II. Neutr., to place one's self on an equality with another in worth, to become equal to, to equal, come up to, attain to (cf. aequo and adaequo): constr. with dat., but more frequently with acc., and absol. (a) With dat.: nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34.—(b) With acc.: nemo est qui facis me aequiparare queat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epiqr. 8, p. 162 Vahl.): urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1; so id. Alc. 11, 3; Liv. 37, 56: voce magistrum, Verg. E. 5, 48; Ov. P. 2, 1, 44.—(γ) Absol., Pac. ap. Non. 307, 11.

aequipēdus, a, um, and **aequipēs**, ēdis, adj. [aequus-pes], having equal feet, isosceles (of a triangle), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, and Diom. p. 472 P.

aequipēro, v. aequiparo.

aequipollens, entis, adj. [aequus-polleo], of equal value or significance, equiva-

lent, a dialectic word, used several times in App. de Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36 and 39.

* **aequipondium**, i, n. [aequus-pondus], an equal weight, a counterpoise, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequitas, ātis, f. [aequus], the quality of being aequus (syn.: aequalitas, jus, justitia, fas). I. The uniform relation of one thing to others, equality, conformity, symmetry: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas (proportion, symmetry) membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.—II. Trop. A. Just or equitable conduct toward others, justice, equity, fairness, *ἐπιεικεία* (governed by benevolence, while justitia yields to another only what is strictly due): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissimae feriali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: a verbis recedere et aequitate uti, id. Caecin. 13; Nep. Arist. 2, 2 Br.; cf. id. Milt. 2; Suet. Claud. 15. But it is sometimes used for justitia: summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16: quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id. Off. 2, 22 fin.—Eccl., rightness, (a) of men, Vulg. Deut. 9, 5; ib. Mal. 2, 6.—(β) Of God, Vulg. Ps. 9, 9; ib. Act. 17, 31.—B. A quiet, tranquil state of mind, evenness of temper, moderation, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity; often with animus: quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen. 1; so id. Agr. 1, 5: ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; so Nep. Thras. 4: ubi pax evenerat aequitate, Sall. C. 9, 3.

aequiter, adv., v. aequus fin.

aequitermus, a, um, adj. [aeque-aeternus], equally eternal, coeternal, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **aequī-vālēo**, ēre, v. a. [aequus], to have equal power, be equivalent, Auct. Carm. de Phil. 6.

aequīvōcus, a, um, adj. [aequus-voco]; in gram.: verba aequivoca, of like significations, ambiguous, equivocal, Isid. Orig. 2, 26; so Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

aequo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [aequus]. I. Act., to make one thing equal to another; constr. with cum and (in gen. in the hist.) with dat., and with cop. conj. (cf. adaequo). (a) With cum: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Verg. A. 1, 193.—(β) With dat.: Inedabiliter sitis arida, corpora mersans, Aequabat multum parvis umoribus imbrem, an unquenchable, burning thirst... made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops, Lucr. 6, 1176: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: aequavit togatus armati gloriā collegae, id. 4, 10, 8: cuius magnitudini semper animum aequavit, id. 33, 21, 3 (but in id. 6, 20, 8, facta dictis aequando, dictis is abl.; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.); Vell. 2, 127: aequare solo templum, to level with the ground, Tac. A. 1, 51; so domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20, and Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 17, 5; and in an extended sense: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4.—Hence, trop.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, entirely abolished, Liv. 6, 18.—(γ) With cop. conj.: Curios aequare Fabriciosque, Aur. Vict. Caes. 18, 2.—Poet.: si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, had played through the whole night, Verg. A. 9, 338.—Hence also, B. In comparison, to place a thing on an equality with, to compare; in Cic. with cum; later with dat.: aequare et conferre scelera alicuius cum aliis, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 8: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe aequabit, Liv. 31, 7: Deum homini non aequabo, Vulg. Job. 32, 21: quis in nubibus aequabitur Domino, ib. Ps. 88, 7.—C. Of places, to make level, even, or smooth: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; and, trop.: aequato discrimine, at an equal distance, Lucr. 5, 690: aequato omnium periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: aequato jure omnium, id. 2, 3.—Poet.: ibant aequati numero,

divided into equal parts, Verg. A. 7, 698: foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, i. e. aequis legibus icta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; cf. si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est. . . cur non omnia aequantur? *placed in the same circumstances?* Liv. 8, 4.—**D. T. t.** **I.** Aequare frontem, milit. t., to make an equal front, Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102; v. frons.—**2.** Aequare sortes, to see that the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name. The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: conicite sortes: uxor, aequa (sc. eas); v. the preceding verses. So Cic. Fragm. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, etc.—**II.** Neutr. or act., to become equal to one, to equal, come up to, attain to (mostly in the histt.); constr. with *dat.*, but oftener with *acc.* (cf. *adaequo* and *aequipo*, and Zumpt, § 389, 1): qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 6, 21: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni, etc., Liv. 1, 53; so, cursu equum, id. 31, 35; for which Curtius: cursum alicujus, 4, 1: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126; Luc. 3, 456.—**Poet. t.** sagitta aequans ventos, like the winds in swiftness, Verg. A. 10, 248: valet nondum munia comparis Aequare (juvenca), i. e. cannot yet draw even with her mate, Hor. C. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, *ōris*, n. [aequus]. **I.** In gen., an even, level surface (ante-Aug. poet.; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum aequor, a plane surface, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106; 291: in summo aequore saxi, upon the polished, smooth marble surface, id. 3, 905: camporum patentium aequora, * Cic. Div. 1, 42: campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, id. ib. 5, 456: at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id. G. 1, 50; 1, 97; of the desert, id. ib. 2, 105: immensum spatium confecimus aequor, id. ib. 541: primus in aequore pulvis, Juv. 8, 61; and once of the heavens: aequora caeli Sensimus sonare, Att. ap. Non. 505, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 139 Rib.).—**II.** Esp., the even surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm, smooth sea ("aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, cum commotum vento non est," Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 2 (cf. *πρόπον πλάγ*, Pind. P. 1, 24).—Also, in gen., the sea, even when agitated by storms, Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus aequora ventis, id. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Verg. A. 4, 523 et saep.: per undosum aequor, id. ib. 313: contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33: juvenis Infecit aequor sanguine Punico, id. ib. 3, 6, 34 al.—Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris aequor arandum, Verg. A. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469.—Of the surface of the Tiber, Verg. A. 8, 89 and 96 (so, mare of the Timavus, id. ib. 1, 246; and unda of rivers, as of the Simois, id. ib. 1, 618).—In prose writers after the Aug. per.: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; so Curt. 4, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Mel. 1, 2. Once even in Sallust: aequore et terra, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 13 (p. 390, n. 81 Kritz.) dub.

aequoreus, a, um, adj. [aequor], of or pertaining to the sea (only poet.): rex, Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britannii, the Britons, surrounded by the sea, id. ib. 15, 753: genus, the ocean-kind, fish, Verg. G. 3, 243: aquae, Mart. 10, 51 al.

aequus (aecus), Pac. 32 Rib.; Lucr. 5, 1023 Lachm. and Munro; *αἰσος*, S. C. de Bacch. 1, 26), a, um, adj. [formerly referred to *Εἰκν*, *εἰκνά*, but Pott connects it with *σανς*, *εἰκα* = one, as if properly, one and uniform; others consider it as akin to *aequalor*, q. v.]. **I. A.** Of place, that extends or lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the histt.; syn.: planus, aequalis; aequalis, par, similis, justus): locus ad libellam aequus, level, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 fin.: in aequum locum se demittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quae

paulo aequiore loco constiterat, id. ib. 7, 51: in aequum locum deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. *εἰς τὸ ἰσὸν καταβαίνειν*, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18).—**Trop. t.** sive loquitur ex inferiore loco sive aequo sive ex superiore, i. e. before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostra, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tua summā laude, from the tribune, and on private matters, id. Fam. 3, 8.—In the histt., sometimes subst.: **aequum**, i, n., with a gen., level ground, a plain: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: in aequum digredi, id. ib. 18: in aequo ob stare, id. ib. 36; id. H. 4, 23.—Also, an eminence, if it rises without inequalities: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum enterentur, up the slope, Tac. A. 2, 80.—As a level place is more favorable for military operations than an uneven one, aequus has the signif., **B. Favorable, convenient, advantageous** (as its opp., iniquus, uneven, has that of unfavorable, etc.). **1.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.—**2.** Of time: iudicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, more propitious, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Ascon. p. 72: et tempore et loco aequo, Liv. 26, 3: tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35.—**3.** In gen., of persons or things (freq. and class.), favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent, etc.; constr. *absol.* with *dat.*, or *in* and *acc.* (in poets *in* with *abl.*). (a) *Absol.*: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 med.: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: oculis aspicere aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53: boni et aequi et faciles domini, id. Tib. 29.—(b) With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 2, 310.—(c) With *in* and *acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quantum, id. iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint. 14.—(d) With *in* and *abl.*: victor erat quamvis, aequus in hoste fuit, Prop. 4, 13, 28.—Hence, **4. aequus**, i, m. subst., a friend: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse et aequi et iniqui intelligent, curabo, both friends and enemies, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 fin.: aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv. 5, 45.

II. That is equal to another in any quality, equal, like; and of things divided into two equal parts, a half: aequo censu censi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 92: partis, Lucr. 3, 125; so Aur. Vict. Orig. 19, 1; and Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 24: aequa erit mensura sagorum, id. Exod. 26, 8: pondera, id. Lev. 19, 36: portio, id. 2 Mach. 8, 30: aequa dementia, Lucr. 1, 705 al.: aequa manu discedere, to come off with equal advantage, Sall. C. 39; so, aequo Marte pugnare, with equal success, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 29; Flor. 4, 2, 48 al.: urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa Jugo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 24: aequum vulnus utriusque tulit, id. M. 9, 719 (cf. id. ib. 7, 803: aequales urebant pectora flammæ): sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: pars aequa mundi, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, i. e. aequae vicissim amarem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam portionem, verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5 al.—Hence the adverbial phrases, **1.** Ex aequo, in like manner, in an equal degree, equally (= *ἐξ ἴσου*, Hdt., Dem.), Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex aequo donis formaeque probata, etc., Ov. H. 16, 87; 20, 123; id. Am. 1, 10, 33; id. A. A. 2, 682; id. M. 3, 145; 4, 62; Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cheriscis), cum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G. 36 fin.—**2.** In aequo esse or stare, to be equal: qui cogit mori nolentem, in aequo est, quique propterantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, to make equal, to put on an equality, to compare: in aequo eum (Philopomenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 fin.—**B. Morally. 1.** Of

persons, fair, equitable, impartial in conduct toward others (diff. from justus, just; v. *aequitas*, II.); constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*; more rarely with *gen.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; 2, 5, 59: aequissimus aestimator et iudex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, benevolent toward, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2.** Of things, fair, right, equitable, reasonable: ITA SENATVS AIQVOM CENSVIT, S. C. de Bacch. 1, 26: et aequum et rectum est, Pac. ap. Non. 261, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 81 Rib.): aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate, just and fair, Vulg. Col. 4, 1: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 2: aequa lex et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: aequissimis legibus monere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 5: aequae conditiones, Vell. 2, 25; see Fischer, Gr. II. 611.—Hence, **3. aequum**, i, n. subst., what is fair, equitable, or just; fairness, equity, or justice, etc.: jus atque aequum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): utilitas justae prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: aequi studium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 6.—Often with comparatives, more than is right, proper, reasonable: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. C. 50: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—Hence, aequum est, it is reasonable, proper, right, etc.; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, in good prose also with *dat. pers.* and *ut*, Rudd. II. p. 235, n. 21: nos quiescere aequum est, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 382 P. (Trag. v. 199 Vahl.): quae liberum scire aequum est adulescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: significant Imbecillorum esse aequum misererier omnis, Lucr. 5, 1023: non est aequum nos derelinquere verbum Dei, Vulg. Act. 6, 2: aequius est mori quam auctoritatem imperii foedere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 7: ut peritis? Ut piscatorem aequomst (sc. perire), fame sitique speque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 7; so, sicut aequum est homini de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicamus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47.—In Plaut., with *abl.*: plus vidissem quam med atque illo aequum foret, would be becoming in me and him, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. prol. 47.—**4.** Aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum = aequitas, equitable conduct toward others, fairness, equity, etc.: neque quidquam quo aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, what is right and just, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id. Caecin. 23: fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex jure gentium, in accordance with justice and equity, Sall. J. 35.—Also without *et*: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17.—So also, aequius melius, according to greater equity, Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. Top. 17.—**C.** Of a state of mind, even, unruffled, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring (cf. *aequitas*, II. B.); esp. freq. with animus or mens: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so, aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, etc., id. C. 2, 3, 1.—Esp. freq. in the *adv. abl.*: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, with even mind, with equanimity, patiently, calmly, quietly, with forbearance: ego, nisi Bibulus admitteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, nunc vero *αἰσχος σιωπῆς*, Cic. Att. 6, 8: carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion. 6, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. J. 31: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successorem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56.—In eccl. Lat.: bono animo: aequo animo esto, be of good cheer, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: aequo animo (aliquis) est? Psallat, id. Jacob. 5, 13.—Hence: aequi bonique facere aliquid, to regard as fair and reasonable (prop. a gen. of value, Roby, § 1191), to put up with, be content with, submit to, acquiesce in, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni

facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 fin.: aequi istuc faciam, *it will be all the same to me*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189.—So also: aequi bonique dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32.—Hence, **aeque**, *adv.*, in like manner, equally, just as = *ex aequo*, pariter, Gr. *ἰσως, ὅποιος* (indicating the entire equality of two objects compared, while *similiter* denotes only likeness): eā (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus... honore et gloria fortasse non aequo omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aequo laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: universa aequo eveniunt iusto et impio, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 2. **1.** In the comic poets with *cum* or the *comp. abl.* (cf. *adaequo*); in Cic. and good class authors gen. with *et*, *atque*, *ac* *si*; less class. with *quam*, *ut*, *quam ut*; in Petr. with *tamquam*. (a) *Aequo*—*cum*: animus advorte, ut aequo mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 47: novi aequo omnia tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26, tecum una postea aequo pocla potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and aequo is put *absol.* (sc. ut tu).—(β) *Aequo* with *comp. abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulous aequo, *as this person*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terra aequo fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—(γ) *Aequo*—*et* or *aeque*—*que* (as in Gr. *ἰσὼν καὶ, ἴσα καὶ*, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi aequo amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *equally as ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versus aequo prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; id. Clu. 69, 195; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 al.: quod Aequo neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.—(δ) *Aequo*—*atque*, *—ac*, *—ac si*, *as*... *as*; *as much as*, *as*: vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputes aequo ac pecus, is, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aequo aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 43; Varr. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aequo ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aequo atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12 al.: aequo ac si, with the *subj.*, *just as if*, *altogether as if*: Egnatili absentis rem ut tueare, aequo a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut iumenta aequo nitida ex castellis educeret ac si in campis pueris ea locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5 al.—(ε) *Aequo*—*quam* (only in Plaut. and prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Caes.), *as*... *as*, *in the same manner as*, *as well*... *as*, *like*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nullum esse agrum aequo feracem quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aequo eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; 5, 6, 11; so 5, 4, 31, 1, 3: in navibus posita aequo quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 81, 83; § 196; so 2, 70, 72; § 180; Tac. A. 14, 38; id. H. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; id. Galb. 4 al.—(ζ) *Aequo*—*ut*; a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aequo et or aequo ac), *as much as*, *like*: cui nihil aequo in causis agendis ut brevis placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1 Keil: accinctus aequo ut discinctus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11: Posidebitis eam (terram) singuli aequo ut frater suus, ib. Ezech. 47, 14: idemque proficeret aequo ut rosaceum, Plin. 23, 4, 45; § 89; where Jan. reads: *proficeret quod rosaceum*.—In Plaut. once aequo—*quasi* for the class. aequo ac: quem videam aequo esse maestum quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11 Fleck.—(η) Sometimes aequo—*aeque*, *as well as*, *as much as*: aequo pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: aequo discordiam praepositorum, aequo concordiam subjectis exitiosam, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence, aequo stands *absol.* for aequo ac, etc. (ante-class. freq.; also in Cic. and Liv.), *equally*, *as much as*, *as*: eadem oratio non aequo valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (from Eurip. Hec. 295: *ἀδύνατος οὐ ταύτων ὀφείλει*): satin habes, si feminarum nullast quam aequo diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aequo altus,

id. Mil. 4, 2, 73; 4, 7, 10; id. Most. 1, 3, 85, etc.; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 21; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: aequo sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4 al.: aequo non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68.—**3.** With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, to indicate that a thing applies equally to all the objects designated, *equally*: non omnia eadem aequo omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 al.: etsi utrique nostrum prope aequo gratae erant (litterae), id. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Verg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; id. Fast. 1, 226: aequo ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duae trabes aequo longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101.—**4.** Sometimes *absol.*, with several substantives, *alike*, *equally*: Tragici et comici Numquam aequo sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: imperium bonus ignavus aequo sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.—**5.** In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42, nec est mihi quisquam, melius aequo cui velim, *melius velle* is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the comp. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in *melius est*. Others consider the comp. as used for the simple positive; cf. *adaequo*.—**6.** *Justly*, *with equity*: mihi id aequo factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22 dub. (Ritschl: jureque id factum arbitror).—*Comp.*: ferro quam fame aequo perituros, *more willingly*, Sall. H. Fragn.—*Sup.*: aequissime jus dicere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11, 2: Judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

ae An old adverb. form, **aequiter**, also occurs: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

aër, aëris, m. (in Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, 14, as also *āhp* in Gr., in the earliest per., was *fem.*; Gr. gen. *aëros*, Stat. Th. 2, 693; Gr. acc. *aëra*, Cic., Sen., Plin.; pure Lat. form, *aërem*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 184; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3; plur. *nom.* and acc. *aëres*, Vitruv. 11; later *aëra*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 1, 141; *dat.* *aëribus*, Lucr. 4, 289; 5, 643; = *āhp*, the air, properly the lower atmosphere (in distinction from *aether*, the upper pure air): *istic est* is Jupiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant *Aërem*, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, *Atque ex imbre frigus*, ventus post fit, *aër* denno, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 9 Vahl): terra circumfusa undique est hac animal spirabilique natura, cui nomen est *aër*, Graecum illud quidem, sed perceptum jam tamen usu a nostris; tritum est enim pro Latino, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: itaque *aër* et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: Anaximenes *aëra* Deum statuit, id. N. D. 1, 10: *aërem* in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3 al.—Also in plur.: *aëribus* binis, Lucr. 4, 291: *aëres* locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitruv. 1, 1 fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet.: *aër* summus *arboris*, the airy summit, for the highest point, Verg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Also poet. for a cloud, vapor, mist: Venus obscuro gradientes *aëre* sepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411: *aëre* septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**C.** With limiting *adj.* = the weather: crassus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: *fusus* et *extenuatus*, id. N. D. 2, 39: *purus* et *tenuis*, id. ib. 2, 16: *temperatus*, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † aera (dissyll.), *ae, f.*, = *αἶρα*, a weed among grain; darnel, tare, or cockle, Lolium temulentum, Linn.; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156.

2. aera, *ae, f.* [from *aera*, counters; v. *aes*, 2. E.], later Lat. **I.** In math., a given number, according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made, Vitruvius (Vetribus) Rufus ap. Salmas. Exerc. I. p. 483.—**II.** An item of an account (for the class. *aera*, plur. of *aes*, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. init. The passage of Lucil. cited by Non. 2, 42, *aera* perversa, is also prob. plur.).—**III.** An era or epoch from which time is reckoned, Isid. Orig. 5, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 374.

aerāmen, inis, n. [aes], a late form for *aes*, copper, bronze: aerāmen aut marmora, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: ferri vel aerāminis purgamenta, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

aerāmentum, i, n. [id.], that is prepared from copper or bronze; hence, a copper or bronze vessel or utensil, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; 35, 15, 51, § 182.

aerāria and aerārīum, v. aerarius, under B. and C.

aerārius, a, um, adj. [aes]. **I.** That pertains to or is made of copper, bronze, etc.: aerarium metallum, a copper-mine, Vitruv. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: fornaces, smelting-furnaces, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: fabrica, the preparation of copper, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: faber, a coppersmith, id. 34, 8, 19, 6, § 61 (also *aerarius* alone; v. below).—**II.** Of or pertaining to money: propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis insumptis quantum deberetur, on account of the standard of coin, Cic. Quint. 4: hinc dicuntur milites aerarii, ab aere quod stipendia facerent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.: tribunus, who superintended disbursements of the public treasury: aerarii tribuni a tribuendo aere sunt appellati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; or, acc. to Varr.: ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, tribuni aerarii dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; v. tribunus.—Hence, *subst.*: **aerārius, i, m.** **1.** (Sc. faber.) One who works in copper, etc., a coppersmith: in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Inscr. Orell. 4140.—**2.** (Sc. civis.) A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax (aera pendebat), and had no right of voting. Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded by the censors into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 18, 6; Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) Referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 ext.; Liv. 24, 18: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10 al.—**B. aerāria, ae, f.** **1.** (Sc. fodina, like argentaria and ferraria, Liv. 34, 21: auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.) A mine: multis locis apud eos (sc. Aequanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz.—**2.** (Sc. officina.) A smelting or refining house, Varr. L. L. 5, 33.—**3.** (Sc. fornax.) A smelting-furnace, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.—**C. aerārīum, i, n.** (sc. stabulum), the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasure was kept, the treasury: τὸ ταμείον, τὸ κοινόν: Aerarium sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; cf. Plin. Pan. 92: referre pecuniam in aerarium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which deferre is often used in Liv. q. v.): dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for the public treasure or finances: C. Gracchus, cum largitiones maximas fecisset et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1; id. Att. 8.—In the time of the emperors the aerarium (public treasure) was distinguished from *fiscus* (the wealth of the emperor): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16; v. *fiscus*. In the treasury the public archives were kept: factum senatus consultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28; and also the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quaestores aerarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Praetores) presided over the aerarium, with whom the Tribuni aerarii were associated as assistants; cf. Quaestor and Tribunus.—The aerarium contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, etc., as well as by the tribute of the manumissi, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet sanctius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: aurum viCESIMARIUM, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63 (of the Syracusans).—Hence trop., Quint. 10, 3, 3: aerarium militare, destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

aerātus, a, um, P. a. [from *aero*, āre, found in no example, and only mentioned in Priscian: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, auro, as,

ab aere, aere, as; unde auratus et aeratus, p. 828 P.] **I.** *Furnished or covered with copper or bronze:* ratis, Naev. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 59 Vahl.); lecti, *having bronze feet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 60; naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. F. 2, 785.—**Poet.** acies, *armed ranks*, Verg. A. 9, 463.—**II.** *Made of bronze:* catenae, Prop. 3, 13, 11.—**III.** *Sarcastic of a rich man:* tribuni non tam aerati quam aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

1. aereus (trisyl.), a, um, adj. [aes]. **I.** *Made of copper:* cornua, Verg. A. 7, 615; clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—**II.** *Furnished or covered with copper or bronze:* clipeus, Verg. A. 12, 541; so (with copper) Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 6: puppis, Verg. A. 5, 198 (cf.: aerae naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21).—**aereus**, i, m. (sc. nummus), *a bronze coin*: aereos signatos constituere, Vitruv. 3, 1.—**aerium**, i, n., *a copper color*, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

2. aereus, a, um, v. aereus. *** aerifer** (trisyl.), fēra, fērum, adj. [aes-fero], *bearing copper or bronze*, i. e. *bronze cymbals*, of the attendants of Bacchus: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerifice, adv. [aes-facio], *with the art of the worker in bronze*: Musae (i. e. Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxit, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 30, and 283, 31.

† aerificium: dictum, quod fit ex aere, Non. 69, 28.

aerifodina ae, a false read. in Varr. L. 5, § 7.)

aerinus, a, um, adj. [L. aera], *of darnel or cockle*, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 125; 24, 11, 59, § 100.

aeri-pes, pēdis, adj. [aes]. **I.** *Bronze-footed* (poet.): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Verg. A. 6, 802 (since, acc. to fable, they had feet of bronze; hence we need not, with Charis. p. 249; Diom. p. 437 P., and Pomp. p. 449 Lind., take acripedes for acripedes from aer, the air, and pes).—**II.** *Metaph., strong of foot*: hence, *swift of foot*, swift-footed (as in Gr. χαλκίπους sometimes = ισχυρόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aeri-sonus (quadrisyl.), a, um, adj. [aes], *sounding with bronze*: antra, i. e. in which the Curetes beat their bronze shields, Sil. 2, 93: mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28 al.

aerius (quadrisyl.), more rare **aērēs**, a, um, adj., = ἀέριος. **I.** *Pertaining to the air, aerial* (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 825; Cic. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpere, *their way in the air*, Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, *the heavens*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 5 al.—Hence aërium mel, because the bee was believed to collect its honey from falling dew, Verg. G. 4, 1.—**II.** *Rising aloft, airy, high*.—So esp. of mountains: Alpes, Verg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 262: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, 7, 15 (aetherio, Müll.): cacumen, Cat. 64, 240 al.—Of trees: quercus, Verg. A. 3, 680: ulmus, id. E. 1, 59.—Of other things: arces, Verg. A. 3, 291: (capra) cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119.—*** B.** *Aëria spens, airy*, i. e. *quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory*, Arn. 2, p. 38.

† aërizusa, ae, f., = ἀερίζουσα (Part. from ἀερίζω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), *a kind of precious stone*, acc. to Salmas., *the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.

1. aëro, arē, v. aeratus. **† 2. aëro** (also written **ero**), ōnis, m., = αἶρα, *a braided or wicker basket, hamper*: aërones ex ulva palustri facti, Vitruv. 5, 12: aëronibus harenas plenius, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; Dig. 19, 2, 31; cf. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 72.

† aëroidēs, ae, m., = ἀεροειδής, *of the color of the air; like air, sky-blue*: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21, § 77.

† aëromantia, ae, f., = ἀερομαντεία, *divination from the state of the air, aëromancy*, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Aëropē, es, and **Aëropa**, ae, f., = Ἀερώπη, *the wife of Atreus*, Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. Fab. 86, 88.

† aërophobus, i, m., = ἀεροφόβος, *one that fears the air*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

aerōsus, a, um, adj. [aes], *full of cop-*

per: Cyprus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: aurum, *gold that contains many parts of copper*, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143: pecunia, Dig. 46, 3, 102.

aeruca, ae, f. [aes], *a kind of verdigris*, Vitruv. 7, 12.

aerugino, avi, atum, i, v. n. [aerugo], *to become rusty, cankered* (eccl.): aurum et argentum vestrum aeruginavit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**II.** *Trop.*: sicut aeramentum, aeruginat nequitia illius, Vulg. Eccl. 12, 10.

aeruginosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of copper-rust, rusty* (perh. only in Seneca): manus, Contr. 1, 2 fin.: lamellae, id. Brut. Vit. 12.

aerugo, inis, f. [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum]. **I.** *Rust of copper*: aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; Plin. 15, 8, 3, § 34; 34, 17, 48, § 160.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** *The verdigris prepared from the same*: Aeruginis quoque magnus usus est, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 110.—**2.** *In gen., rust of gold and silver*: aerugo eorum (auri et argenti) in testimonium vobis erit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**3.** *Poet.* (as pars pro toto, and sarcastic), *money*, Juv. 13, 60.—**II.** *Trop.*

A. *Envy, jealousy, ill-will* (which seek to consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals): haec est Aerido mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5; 2, 61, 5.—**B.** *Avareness*, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust: animos aerugo et cura peculi Cum semel imbuert, Hor. A. P. 330.

aerumna, ae (pleb. **er-**), f. [contr. from aegrimonia; as to the suppressed g, cf. iumentum from jugum, Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420. Others explain aerumna (with Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aerumnula, p. 24 Müll.) orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence trop., *need, want, trouble, toil, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc. (objectively; while aegrimonia, like aegritudo, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, Doed. l. c.; for the most part only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shadings of the condition of mental suffering; in Quintilian's time the word was obsolete; v. Quint. 8, 3, 26): tibi sunt ante ferendae aerumnae, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.); cf.: Ilia dia nepos, quas erumnas tetulisti, id. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 ib.): quantis cum aerumnis exantlavi diem, id. ap. Non. 292, 8 (Trag. v. 127 ib.): uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aequos optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; so, id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 54; id. Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8; Lucr. 3, 50: aerumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 12: maeror est aegritudo febilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Hercules aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51, 20; so id. J. 13, 22: Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, ad assem Perdidit, with much difficulty, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: multiplicabo aerumnas tuas, Vulg. Gen. 3, 16: in labore et aerumna (fui), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27.—**II.** *In later Lat. for defeat* (of an army), Amm. 15, 4; cf. id. 15, 8 al.

At a later period, also, erumna was written with short e, Paulin. Petric. Vit. D. Mart. 1, 66. Hence, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from eruere (quod mentem eruat). Cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420.

aerumnabilis, e, adj. [aerumna], *that may be regarded as wretched or miserable, full of trouble, calamitous*, * Lucr. 6, 123; App. M. 1, p. 102; B. 205.

aerumnosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of trouble or misery, suffering, wretched, miserable*: salum, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, aerumnosus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39; so id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; so id. Par. 2; id. Att. 3, 23 fin.; once also in his Orations: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7.—**Sup.**: non huic aerumnosissi-

mo venenum illud fuisset, Cic. Clu. 71, 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

† aerumnula, ae, f. dim. [aerumna, q. v.], *a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

*** aeruscator**, ōris, m. (aerusco), *one who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight-of-hand tricks; an itinerant juggler*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, arē, v. a. [aes], *to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler*: aeruscare: aera undique, id est pecunias, colligere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.—**E** sp. of mendicant philosophers, Gell. 9, 2; so Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 2.

aes, aeris (often used in plur. nom. and acc.; abl. aeribus, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll., and Lucr. 2, 636; gen. AERVM, Inscr. Orell. 3551), n. [cf. Germ. Eisen = iron, Erz = copper; Goth. aiz = copper, gold; Angl.-Sax. ar, ær = ore, copper, brass; Eng. iron, ore; Lat. aurum; with the com. notion of brightness; cf. aurora, etc.]. **I.** *Any crude metal dug out of the earth, except gold and silver; esp., a. Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, copper dross or scoria*, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aeris flos, *flowers of copper*, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: squama aeris, *scales of copper*, Cels. 2, 12 init.: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94: conflare et temperare, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: India neque aes neque plumbum habet, id. 34, 17, 48, § 163: aurum et argentum et aes, Vulg. Ex. 25, 3.—**b.** *An alloy, for the most part of copper and tin, bronze* (brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, was hardly known to the ancients. For their bronze coins the Greeks adhered to copper and tin till B. C. 400, after which they added lead. Silver is rare in Greek bronze coins. The Romans admitted lead into their bronze coins, but gradually reduced the quantity, and, under Calig., Nero, Vesp., and Domit., issued pure copper coins, and then reverted to the mixture of lead. In the bronze mirrors now existing, which are nearly all Etruscan, silver predominated to give a highly reflecting surface. The antique bronze had about 87 parts of copper to 13 of tin. An analysis of several objects has given the following centesimal parts:

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.
Roman coin, B. C. 500.....	63	7	30	..
Etruscan vessel.....	85	14	..	1
Old Attic coin.....	89	10	1	..
Coin of Alexander, B. C. 335.....	87	13
Coin of Ptolemy IX., B. C. 70.....	85	15
Egyptian dagger.....	85	15
Celtic weapon.....	86	13	1	..
Gallo-Roman axe.....	78	20	1	1):

statua ex aere, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: valvas ex aere factitavere, id. 34, 3, 7, § 13.—Hence: ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in bronze*, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125; and in the same sense poet.: ducere aëra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, §§ 5-8; v. Corinthius.—**II.** *Meton. A.* (Esp. in the poets.) *For everything made or prepared from copper, bronze, etc. (statues, tables of laws, money), and (as the ancients had the art of hardening and tempering copper and bronze) weapons, armor, utensils of husbandry*: aes sonit, franguntur hastae, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 32 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): Et prior aeris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: Aere solum terrae tractabant, aereque belli Miscebant fluctus et vulnera vasta serebant, etc., Lucr. 5, 1287: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi iussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, Cic. Phil. 1, 17; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1; Tac. A. 11, 14; 12, 53; id. H. 4, 40: aere (with the trumpet, horn) ciere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes, the tuba, in contr. with the crooked buccina, Juv. 2, 118); a brazen prow, Verg. A. 1, 35; the brazen age, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—**In plur.**: aera, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Verg. A. 2, 734; Hor. C. 4, 8, 2 al.—**B.** *Money*: the first Roman money consisted of small rude masses of copper, called aes rude, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; afterwards as coined: aes signatum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; so aes alone: si aes habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Hic meret aera liber Sosis, earns them money, Hor. A. P.

345: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: effusum est aes tuum, Vulg. Ez. 16, 36: neque in zona aere (tolleat), ib. Marc. 6, 8: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Dig. 50, 16, 159.—Hence, **1.** Aes alienum, lit. the money of another; hence, in reference to him who has it, the sum owed, a debt, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 2: habere aes alienum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aes alienum amicorum suscipere, to take upon one's self, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, to run up, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 8: in aes alienum incidere, to fall into debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 6; so, aere alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 2: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare se aere alieno, to get quit of, Cic. Att. 6, 2; so, aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, to get out of, id. Phil. 11, 6.—**2.** In aere meo est, trop., he is, as it were, among my effects, he is my friend (only in the language of common conversation): in animo habui te in aere meo esse propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; 15, 14.—**3.** Alicuius aeris esse, to be of some value, Gell. 13, 5.—**4.** In aere suo censeri, to be esteemed according to its own worth, Sen. Ep. 87.—**C.** Sometimes = as, the unit of the standard of money (cf. as); hence, aes grave, the old heavy money (as weighed, not counted out): denis milibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: indicibus dena aeris gravis, quae tum divitiae habebantur, data, id. 4, 60; so, aes alone and in the gen. sing., instead of assium: aeris miliens, triens, a hundred millions, three millions, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui milibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere, i. e. quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 (cf.: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137).—**D.** Wages, pay. **1.** A soldier's pay = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: annua aera habes: annuam operam ede.—Hence in plur., = stipendia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; § 33.—**2.** Reward, payment, in gen., Juv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, that has in view or aims at pay, reward, Sen. Ep. 88.—**E.** In plur.: aera, counters; hence also the items of a computed sum (for which, later, a sing. form aera, ae (q. v.), came into use): si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 3, 18.

Aesacus, i, and Gr. -os, i, m., = Αἰσακος, a son of Priam, Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesalōn**, ōnis, m., = αἰσάλων, a species of falcon or hawk; acc. to Billerbeck, the rust-kite, moor-buzzard, Falco aeruginosus, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.

Aesar. **I.** A name of God among the Etruscans, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II.** Aesar, āris, m., a river in Lower Italy, in the neighborhood of Crotona, now Esaro, Ov. M. 15, 23.—Hence, **Aesareus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aesar, Ov. M. 15, 54.

Aeschines, is, m., = Αἰσχίνης. **I.** A disciple of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 31; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** The orator Aeschines, rival to Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22.—**III.** A physician of Athens, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **aeschrolōgia**, ae, f., = αἰσχρολογία, in rhet., an expression improper on account of its ambiguity, Diom. p. 445 P.

Aeschylus, i, m., = Αἰσχύλος. **I.** The first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator of the Greek drama, Hor. A. P. 278; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.—**II.** A rhetorician of Cnidus, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschynōmenē**, ēs, f., = αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed), a plant which shrinks when touched, a sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica, Linn., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

Aesculānus, i, m., sc. deus [aes], the god of copper or copper money, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 21.

Aesculāpiūm, i, n., = Ἀσκληπιεῖον and Ἀσκληπιόνα, a temple of Aesculapius, Vitr. 7 praef.—From.

Aesculāpius, i, m., = Ἀσκληπιός, acc. to fable, the son of Apollo and the nymph

Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1 praef. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon the kind of worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinae immolabantur, id. ib. The principal seat of his worship in Greece was Epidaurus. In his temple there was a magnificent statue of ivory and gold, the work of Thrasymedes, in which he was represented as a noble figure, resembling that of Zeus. He was seated on a throne, holding in one hand a staff, and with the other resting on the head of a dragon (serpent), and by his side lay a dog. There were also other representations, one even as beardless, very common at an earlier period, Müll. Archaeol. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535. Serpents, prob. as symbols of prudence and renovation, were everywhere connected with his worship; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205.

Adj.: anguis Aesculapius, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72.

aesculētum (not **esc-**), i, n. [aesculus], a forest of winter or Italian oaks, and poet., in gen., an oak-forest, Hor. C. 1, 22, 14.—**II.** Esp.: **Aesculētum**, i, n., a place in Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.

aesculēus (not **esc-**), a, um, adj. [id.], of the Italian oak, and poet., in gen., of oak: aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, i. e. an oaken garland, Ov. M. 1, 449; so Pall. 1, 9.

* **aesculīnus** (not **esc-**), a, um, adj. [id.], = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aesculēs (not **esc-**), i, f. [may be connected with edo = to eat, as fagus = beech, φηγός = oak, with φαγεῖν, but the diphthong presents a difficulty; v. Curt. p. 187], the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter, Verg. G. 2, 16; 291; cf. Voss. ad h. l.: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. C. 3, 10, 17 al.

Aesernia (Es-), ae, f., a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturinus, now Isernia, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 2; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73 al.—Hence, **Aeserninus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to, or a native of, Aesernia: ager, Liv. 10, 31: turma, id. 44, 40.—Also a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites, Liv. Epit. 73; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—**Aesernini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aesernia, Liv. 27, 10.—Aeserninus was also the name of a renowned gladiator; hence the proverb: Aeserninus cum Pacidianus, one champion against another, when two equally great men are compared together or engaged in mutual conflict, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 28; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; id. Opt. Gen. Orat. 6 (cf.: cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20).

1. Aesis, is, m., a river in Umbria, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.

2. Aesis, is, f., a town in Umbria on the river Aesis: COL. AESIS, Inscr. Orell. 3899.—Whence, **I. Aesinas**, ātis, adj., of or pertaining to Aesis: casus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.—**II. Aesinātes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Aesis, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Aeson, ōnis, m., = Αἰσων, a Thessalian prince, brother of king Pelias, and father of Jason, who, according to fable, was in extreme old age transformed by the magic arts of Medea into a youth, Ov. M. 7, 2.—Whence, **I. Aesonides**, ae, patr. m., = Αἰσωνίδης, a male descendant of Aeson, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 164: Phasias Aesoniden, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Aesonide, id. H. 6, 109 al.—**II. Aesonius**, a, um, adj., Aesonian: heros, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H. 12, 134.

Aesōpīcus, a, um, adj. [Aesopus], Aesopic. Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 39, fables are either Aesopic or Libystic (from Libys, a writer of fables, mentioned by Hesych.); Aesopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic, when the discourse is between men and brutes.

Aesōpius or **Aesōpēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], Aesopic, Aesopian: fabulae, Phaedr. 4 prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesōpus, i, m., = Αἰσώπος. **I.** Aesop, the Greek fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of Croesus; cf. Phaedr. 5 prol. The difference

between Aesopic and Libystic fables, v. under Aesopīcus.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell. 2, 29.—**II.** A tragic actor, friend of Cicero: noster Aesopus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; id. Div. 1, 37.

Aesquiliae, v. Esquiliae.

aestas, ātis, f. [akin to αἶθω = to burn, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9; cf.: aestus, aether, aethra; Sanscr. indh = to kindle, iddhas = kindled; O. H. Germ. eiten = to heat; Germ. Hitze = heat], in an extended sense, the summer season, as one half of the year, from March twenty-second to September twenty-second (the other half was hiems, the winter season); cf. Dig. 43, 19: aestas et hiems, nox et dies, Vulg. Gen. 8, 22: in a restricted sense, the summer; the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox (the entrance into Libra): Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: (formica) parat in aestate cibum sibi, Vulg. Prov. 6, 8: aestate ineunte, at the beginning of summer, Cic. Att. 4, 2: nova, Verg. A. 1, 430: media, midsummer, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23; so Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3 Arutz.: summa, the height of summer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: exacta, Sall. J. 65: finita, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvae sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. 161, 2.—With anni, summer-time, Gell. 2, 21: aestate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, aestas is sometimes (like θέρος in Gr.) used by the histt. for, **II.** A year, Vell. 2, 47; 82: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; so, te jam septima portat omnibus errantem terris aestas, Verg. A. 1, 756.—**B.** Summer air: per aestatem liquidam, Verg. G. 4, 59; id. A. 6, 707.—**C.** Summer heat: ignea, Hor. C. 1, 17, 3.—**D.** Freckles as caused by heat: aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185, where Jan. reads testas.

aestīfer, fēra, fērum, adj. [aestus-fero].

I. Act., bringing, causing, or producing heat: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; 5, 612: canis, Verg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; 14, 685 al.—**II.** Pass., heated, sultry, hot: Libyrum arva, Luc. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

Aestii (the correct read, not Aestii), ōrum, m., a Germanic people on the south-east or east of the Baltic, the Esthen, Tac. G. 45 Halm.

* **aestimābilis**, e, adj. [aestimo], worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable: aestimabile esse dicitur id, quod... ali-quod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, contraque inaeestimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestimatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic (money) value, valuation, appraisement: in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, the determination of the praetor (legate or quaestor), how much ready money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was to furnish, id. ib. 2, 3, 92: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi poenae aestimatio, i. e. a commutation of corporal punishment for a fine, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232.—So esp. litis or litium aestimatio, in Roman civil law, an estimating, valuation of the contested matter; in criminal law also, the stating how much the convicted person had to pay, an assessment of damages, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45 (cf. lis aestimata, id. ib. 1, 13): lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the civil war, Caesar, in order to enable debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum, i. e. an estimation or appraisement of real estate, according to the value which it had before the war, and compelled the creditors to take this in payment instead of money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; and Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, to accept or agree to such a valuation, or payment by real estate at a high price: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And meton., with an allusion to the law of Caesar: aestimationes

= praedia, the real estate received in payment: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, aestimatio accipere, to suffer injury or loss, id. ib. 16.—II. Trop. **A.** A valuation, i.e. an estimation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimatio denotes the consideration, regard due to an object on account of its nominal value): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34; so 3, 13, 44; 3, 6: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127; 97; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67: aestimatio recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14, al.—**B.** Poet., the worth or value of a thing: Quod me non movet aestimatione, Cat. 12, 12.

aestimātor, ōris, m. [aestimo]. **I.** One that estimates a thing according to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 fin.: callidi rerum aestimatorum prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id. Par. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., an estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimator is a judge): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, etc., Cic. Marcell. 5: justus rerum aestimator, id. Or. 41: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1 al.

aestimātorius, a, um, adj. [aestimator], regarding a valuer or taker, only in the jurists: actio, Dig. 19, 3, 1; and absol.: **aestimātoria**, ae, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6: aestimatorum iudicium, ib. Fragm. 18 al.

aestimātus, ūs, m. [aestimo], = aestimatio; found only in the abl.: aetatis, in valuing, considering, the time, Macr. S. 1, 16: in aestimatu est mel e thymo, in value, i.e. much esteemed, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 (cf. in pretio habere, Tac. G. 5).

† **aestimia**, ae, f. [id.], = aestimatio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.

aestimūm, i, n. [id.], = aestimatio (late Lat.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goez.; so besides only Front. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

aestimo (arch. **aestu-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [from aes, with the termination -tumo, which also appears in autumo; cf. legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; compare the Goth. aistjan, to estimate]. **I.** To determine or estimate the extrinsic (money) value of a thing, to value, rate, appraise; constr. with gen. or abl. (v. of price, Zumpt. §§ 444 and 456): domum emit prope dimidio carius quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92: aliquid tenuissime, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: prata magno, id. Par. 6, 3: perfecti (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 82; hence, item alicui or alicujus, to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to estimate or assess the damages; cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38, and Beier ad Cic. Oratt. Fragm. Exc. IV. p. 265; Cic. Verr. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., to estimate the intrinsic (moral) worth of a thing, to weigh, value, hold, etc. (while existimare, as a consequence of aestimare, signifies to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value: ex pretio rei judicare; cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 3, 4; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 41; 34, 2; and aestimator).—**CONSTR.** (a) That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with ex or the abl.: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: aliquid ex artificio comico, id. ib.: cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, etc., i.e. is to be reckoned as a third part, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. C. 10, 5.—(β) The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the gen. or abl. pretii (cf. I.); poet. also with acc. nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum,

Nep. Cat. 1: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 2: aliquid permagno, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: non magno, id. Fin. 3, 11; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno aestimantibus se, id. 40, 41. And with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had; cf. Zumpt. § 456; Sall. Fragm. p. 974 Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—(γ) Among the histt. with a rel. clause: aestimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset, Tac. Agr. 18 fin.: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57 (but in Sall. J. 31, 19, the correct read. is existimabitis, Dietsch).

aestiva, ōrum, v. aestivus, II.

aestivālis, e, adj., = aestivus, pertaining to summer, summer-like: circulus, i.e. the tropic of Cancer, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestive, adv., v. aestivus fin.

aestivo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestivus], to spend or pass the summer in a place (like hiberno, to pass the winter; so in Gr. ὑπὸ ζῶ and χειμάζω), Varr. R. 2, 1: mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, id. ib. 2, 2: intra saepem aestivant pastores opacam, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22; Suet. Galb. 4; id. Vesp. 24; Stat. S. 4, 4, 22.

aestivus, a, um, adj. [aestas], of or pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer (freq. and class.): Quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis Brumalis adeat flexus, turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintry sign of Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 615; so id. 5, 639: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: tempora, dies, summer time, summer days, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: sol, Verg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. C. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv. 22, 14: aves, summer birds, id. 5, 6: animalia, the insects of summer, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer, Vell. 2, 114: castra, a summer camp (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **aestiva**, ōrum, n. **A.** For a summer camp, τα θειπία: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 2, 13: aestiva praetoris, of a pleasure-camp, pleasure-house, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37.—**B.** The time appropriate for a campaign (cf. aestas; often continuing until December; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 7); hence, a campaign, Cic. Pis. 40: aestivis confectis, after the campaign was ended (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV. Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9 fin.: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105.—**C.** Summer pastures for cattle: per montium aestiva, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28.—**METON.** for the cattle themselves: Nec singula morbi Corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiva, Verg. G. 3, 472.—Hence, *adv.: **aestive**, in a summer-like manner, as in summer: admodum aestive viaticati sumus, we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey, i.e. we have but little (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

* **aestuābundus**, a, um, adj. [aestuol], foaming, fermenting: confectio, Plaut. 11, 17.

aestuāns, antis, Part. of aestuo.

aestuārium, i, n. [aestuol]. **I.** A part of the sea-coast which, during the flood-tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud or slime, a marsh, ἀνάγυρις: aestuaria sunt omnia, quā mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Gloss. ap. Fest. p. 380 Müll.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: adfunditur autem aestuariis e mari flexuoso meatu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 23.—Also, **II.** A channel extending inland from the sea, and only filled with water at flood-tide, a creek, inlet, Varr. R. 3, 17: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Herz.; Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. id. Agr. 22.—**III.** In mining t. t., an air-hole, air-shaft: secundum pu-

teum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt aestuaria, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Vitr. 8, 7; Pall. 9, 9.

aestuatio, ōnis, f. [aestuol], a boiling up, foaming; trop., trouble or agitation of mind, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5, where Jan reads aestimatione.

aestūo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestus], to be in agitation or in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up.

I. Lit. **A.** Of fire, to rage, burn: aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces, Verg. G. 4, 263: tectus magis aestuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.—Hence, **2.** Of the effect of fire, to be warm or hot, to burn, glow; both objectively, I am warm (Fr. je suis chaud), and subjectively, it is warm to me, I feel warm (Fr. j'ai chaud). **a.** Object.: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribitur aestuant (while the cakes are warm) occurrunt, Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Verg. G. 1, 107: torridus aestuat aer, glows, Prop. 3, 24, 3; Lucr. 1, 16.—**b.** Subject., to feel warmth or heat (weaker than sudare, to sweat, and opp. algere, to be cold, to feel cold; v. Doed. Syn. 3, 89): Lycurgi leges erudiant juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est, id. Ac. 2, 22: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514; Juv. 3, 103.—**B.** Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea, to rise in waves or billows (cf. aestus): Maura unda, Hor. C. 2, 6, 4: gurgus, Verg. A. 6, 296.—**C.** Of other things, to have an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave: in ossibus umor, Verg. G. 4, 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1097; Gell. 17, 11, 5.—Of an agitated crowd, Prud. 11, 228.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the passions, love, desire, envy, jealousy, etc., to burn with desire, to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated or excited, to be inflamed: quod ubi auditum est, aestuare (hist. inf.) illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: quae cum dies noctesque aestuas agitatet, Sall. J. 93: desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: invidia, Sall. C. 23: ingens in corde pudor, Verg. A. 12, 666: at rex Odrisyus in illa Aestuata, Ov. M. 6, 490 (cf. uri in id. ib. 7, 22; and ardere in id. ib. 9, 724); Mart. 9, 23: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169; so Luc. 6, 63.—**B.** Esp. in prose, to waver, to vacillate, to hesitate, to be uncertain or in doubt, to be undecided: dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quod petit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit; Aestuata et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestuōsus, a, um, adj. [aestus], full of agitation or heat. **I.** Very hot: aura, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; Hor. Epod. 16, 62: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 119: aestuosissimies, id. 34, 12, 28, § 116: Syrtis, the burning Syrtis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; hence, Oraculum Jovis inter aestuosi, i.e. of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert, Cat. 7, 5.—**II.** Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. C. 2, 7, 16.—Hence, adv.: **aestuōse**, hotly, impetuously, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.—Comp., Hor. Epod. 3, 18.—Sup. prob. not used.

aestus, ūs (archaic gen. aesti, Pac. 97 Rib.; rare form of nom. plur. aestuus), m. [kind. with aestas and Gr. αἶθω; v. aestas], an undulating, boiling, waving, tossing; a waving, heaving, billowy motion. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire; hence, in gen., fire, glow, heat (orig. in relation to its flashing up; while fervor denotes a glowing, ardor a burning, and calor a warming heat; yet it was early used for warming heat; v. the following example): nam fretus ipse anni permisceat frigus et aestum, heat and cold are blended, Lucr. 6, 364 (for which calor, id. 6, 368, 371 al.): multa aestu victa per agros, id. 5, 1104: exsuperant flammæ, furit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18; so id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 51.—In plur.: neque frigora neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81.—So of midday heat: aestibus at mediis umbras exquirere vallem, Verg. G. 3, 331 (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 22: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est).—And of the heat of disease (of

wounds, fever, inflammation, etc.): ulceris aestus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrigue jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. — **B.** *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge*: fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence, meton. for the sea in agitation, waves, billows: delphines aestum secabant, Verg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18. — In Verg. once of the boiling up of water in a vessel: exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 464. — **C.** Esp. p., the periodical flux and reflux or ebb and flow of the sea, the tide (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1: aestus maris accedere et recipere maxime mirum, pluribus quidem modis, sed causa in sole lunaque, Plin. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (flow and ebb) lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 fin.: crescens, Plin. 2, 100, 97, § 219: decedens, id. ib.: recedens, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: secundus, in our favor, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, against us, id. ap. Non. 138, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *The passionate ferment or commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any (even a good) passion* (cf. aestuo, II. A.): et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 47 (cf. id. C. 2, 7, 15): repente te quasi quadam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrâ abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstat et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, the glow of love, Ov. H. 16, 25. — **B.** *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caecina 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 12, 486: amor magno irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 532; cf. id. ib. 8, 19: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. — **C.** In the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucretius, the undulatory flow or stream of atoms, atomic efflux, as the cause of perception (cf. affluo, I.): Perpetuaeque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor ab sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, exesor moerorum litora propter, etc., Lucr. 6, 926; and in id. 6, 1002 sq., the magnetic fluid is several times designated by aestus lapidis.

Aesula (Aesol-), ae, f., a town in the neighborhood of Tibur, Hor. C. 3, 29, 6 (Aesula, Müll.); cf. Müll. Roms Campagn. 1, 272. — Hence, **Aesulanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aesula: arx, Liv. 26, 9 Madv.; and subst.: **Aesolani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aesula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 Jan.

aetas, ātis, f. [contr. from the ante-class. aevis from aevum, q. v.; Prisc. 595 P.; cf. Welsh oet] (gen. plur. aetatum; but freq. also aetatum, Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17; 26, 9; cf. Oud. ad Suet. Aug. 31; Vell. 2, 89; Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Gell. 14, 1). — **I.** *The period of life, time of life, life, age* (divided, acc. to Varr. ap. Censor. 14, into pueritia, from birth to the 15th year; adulescentia, from that time to the 30th; juvenus, to the 45th; the age of the seniores, to the 60th; and, finally, senectus, from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1 prooem.; Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20): a primo tempore aetatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: prima aetas, id. Off. 2, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia; id. ib. 1, 34; so 2, 13: flos aetatis, the bloom of life, id. Phil. 2, 2; Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49; so, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14; and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4: quamquam aetas senet, satis habeo tamen virum, ut te arā arceam, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; id. ap. Non. 159, 19: mala aetas, old age, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6; and absol.: aetas, aevis = senectus, old age, si morbus aevis vitae vitium escit, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: aetate (through age) non quis obtuerit, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154; 1, 3, 130; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 5: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39: — Sometimes also absol. = adulescentia, youth: fui ego illā aetate et feci illa omnia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 4; id.

Most. 5, 2, 27: damna, dedecora aetas ipsius pertulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: tua aetas (of his son), id. Off. 2, 13: (mulier) non formā, non aetate, non opibus maritum invenerit, Tac. G. 19: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5 al.: tempus aetatis, id. Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: contere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53 al. — In Ov. M. 12, 188, aetas = centum annos. — **B.** *A space of time, an age, generation, time*: hericae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101 Beier: nostrā aetate, in our times, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, time, Verg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. C. 4, 9, 10: crastina aetas, the morrow, Stat. Th. 3, 562. — *Of the four ages of the world (the golden age, silver age, etc.)*, Ov. M. 1, 89 sq.; v. aureus, argenteus, etc. — **C.** Abstr. pro concreto, the time or period of life, for the man himself; the age, for the men living in it (mostly poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.; cf. saeculum): sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? Hor. C. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Calig. 4. — **D.** Also of things without life, e. g. of wine, its age: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, it keeps well, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; 15, 2, 3, § 7. — *So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum*, Dig. 30, 58. — **E.** Aetatem, a d. verb. (ante-class.). — **1.** = semper, perpetuo, through the whole of life, during lifetime, continually: ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrotas, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Quid, malum, me aetatem censes velle id adsimulari, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38. — **2.** = diu, longo tempore, an age, a long time, a long while: an abii jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. 6, 236. — **F.** In aetate, adverb. (ante-class.). — **1.** At times, sometimes, now and then, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2. — **2.** At any time, always, ever, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61.

aetātula, ae, f. dim. [aetas], a youthful, tender, or effeminate age: in munditiis, mollitiis delicisque aetātulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: integra, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10 (Com. Rel. p. 52 Rib.): in primis puerorum aetātulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: monuit, ut parcius aetātulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Galb. 20: cupide fruaris aetate tuā).

aeternābilis, e, adj. [aeterno], that can last forever, everlasting: divitia, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 143 Rib.): urbs, i. e. Rome, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3 (cf. aeternus, II. A.).

aeternālis, e, adj. [aeternus], enduring forever, everlasting (often in inscr.): aeternali somno sacrum, i. e. to death, Inscr. Grut. 752, 3: domus, Inscr. Orell. 4518: luctus, ib. 4604: memoria, ib. 200: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6. — Adv.: **aeternaliter**, forever (late Lat.), Ad. ad H. Prud. March. p. 245.

aeternitas, ātis, f. [id.], eternity. — **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscripção metiebat, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Tempus generale, quia nec initium nec finem habet, aeternitas est, quam Graeci αἰῶνα appellant, Victorin. in Lib. 1, 26: Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: immutabilis aeternitas, id. Tim. 5: deum nihil aliud

in omni aeternitate cogitantem, id. Div. 1, 41: haec dicit excelsus et sublimis (Deus) habitans aeternitatem, Vulg. Isa. 57, 15 al.

— **B.** Of the past: ex or ab aeternitate, from eternity: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Fat. 14: quod semper ex omni aeternitate rerum fuerit, id esse fatum (dictis), id. N. D. 3, 6: si negas esse fortunam et omnia, quae sunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, id. Div. 2, 7: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. ib. 1, 55: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit, quae potest esse fortuna, id. ib. 2, 7: egressus ejus ab initio, a diebus aeternitatis (fuerunt), Vulg. Mich. 5, 2. — **C.** Of the future: aeternitas animorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39 (cf.: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 50): de aeternitate (animorum) dicere, id. ib. 33, 81: quorum (sc. Herculis, etc.) cum remaneret animi atque aeternitate fruerentur, rite di habiti sunt, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Sen. 21: Confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in diem aeternitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 18; and plur.: in perpetuas aeternitates, ib. Dan. 12, 3: in domum aeternitatis suae, to his everlasting home (of death), ib. Eccl. 12, 5. — **II.** Meton., of the future, duration, durability, immortality: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53. — **III.** Trop., of the future. **A.** In gen.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13: Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, manet mansurumque est in aeternitate temporum, famā rerum, Tac. Agr. 46: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55 al. — **B.** Spec., in the time of the emperors, a title of the emperor (like divinitas, majestas, and the like), Eternity: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2: Quae nostra sanxit aeternitas, Nov. 35 fin.

1. aeternō, adv., v. aeternus fin. 3.

2. aeterno, āre, v. a. [aeternus], to perpetuate, to immortalize (rare, perh. extant only in the two foll. exs.): litteris ex laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, *Hor. C. 4, 14, 5.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. from aeviternus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll., from aevum, with the termination -ternus as in sempiternus, hesternus], without beginning or end, eternal (sempiternus denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; aeternus, the eternal, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by aeons (αἰῶνες, indefinite periods); for Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by aeternus than by sempiternus, since the former has more direct reference to the long duration of the eternal, which has neither beginning nor end. Sempiternus is rather a mathematical, aeternus a metaphysical, designation of eternity, Doed. Syn. I. p. 3). — **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future, eternal: deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna Potestas, Verg. A. 10, 18: di semper fuerunt, nati numquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: idem legis perpetuae et aeternae vim Jovem dicit esse, id. ib. 1, 15, 40: nomen Domini Dei aeterni, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33; ib. Rom. 16, 26: aeternum tempus, Lucr. 1, 582: causae immutabiles eaeque aeternae, Cic. Fat. 12, 48. — **B.** Of the future, everlasting, endless, immortal: natura animi... neque nata certe est et aeterna est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: virorum bonorum mentes divinae mihi atque aeternae videntur esse, id. Rab. 29: aeternam timerunt noctem, Verg. G. 1, 468: Quod semper movetur, aeternum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: Quidquid est illud quod sentit... caeleste et divinum ob eamque rem aeternum sit, necesse est, id. ib. 1, 27: ut habeam vitam aeternam, Vulg. Matt. 19, 16; ib. Joan. 3, 15; ib. Rom. 2, 7: in sanguine testamenti aeterni, ib. Heb. 13, 20: tu Juppiter bonorum inimicos aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ibunt in supplicium aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 25, 46:

aeternas poenas in morte timendumst, Lucr. 1, 111: mitti in ignem aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 18, 8.—**C.** Of the past: ex aeterno tempore quaeque Nunc etiam superare necessest corpora rebus, *from eternity*, Lucr. 1, 578: motum animorum nullo a principio, sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—**D.** Spec. of objects of nature, which the ancients regarded as stable and perpetual, *everlasting, eternal*: aeterna templa caeli, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 11, p. 77 Müll.: aeternam lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: micant aeterni sidera mundi, id. 5, 514: aeterna domus, i. e. caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: donec veniret desiderium collum aeternorum, the *everlasting hills*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 26; ib. Ps. 75, 5; cf. ib. Ps. 103, 5.—**II.** Meton., of indef. long time. **A.** Of the future, *lasting, enduring, everlasting, perpetual*: aeterni parietes, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172: dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: aeternus luctus, Lucr. 3, 924: dolor, id. 3, 1003: vultus, id. 2, 369; so Verg. A. 1, 36: aerumna, Cic. Sen. 34: mala, Verg. Cul. 130: bellum, Cic. Cat. 4, 22: dedecus, id. Font. 88: impetrium, id. Rab. 33; so Verg. A. 1, 230: versis, Lucr. 1, 121: ignis sacerdotis, Cic. Font. 47: gloria, id. Cat. 4, 21: laus, id. Planc. 26: memoria, id. Verr. 4, 69: non dubitat Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 10.—**Comic.** spero me ob hunc nuntium aeternum adepturum cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13. Esp. of Rome: aeterna urbs, the *Eternal City*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Ov. F. 3, 72; Cod. Th. 10, 15, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55; Inscr. Orell. 2, 1140.—**Comp.** nec est ulli ligno aeternior natura, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: aeterniora mala, Lact. Epit. 9.—**B.** Of the past, of yore, of old: abluce corpus alluvii aeternisque sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22.—**III.** Adv. phrases. **1. in aeternum.** **A.** Lit., *forever, everlastingly*: et vivat in aeternum, Vulg. Gen. 3, 22: hoc nomen mihi est in aeternum, ib. Exod. 3, 15: Dominus in aeternum permanet, ib. Psa. 9, 8: vivet in aeternum, ib. Joan. 6, 52: Tu es sacerdos in aeternum, ib. Heb. 5, 6: non habebit remissionem in aeternum, ib. Marc. 3, 29.—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 4, 4: leges in aeternum latae, id. 34, 6: (proverbial) durant in aeternum, Quint. 5, 11, 41: delatores non in praesens tantum, sed in aeternum repressisti, Plin. Pan. 36: (famulos) possidebitis in aeternum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 46: (servus) serviet tibi usque in aeternum, ib. Deut. 15, 17: ut sceleris memoria maneat in aeternum, Lact. 1, 11.—**2. aeternum.** **A.** Lit., *forever*: sedet aeternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Verg. A. 6, 617: ut aeternum illum reciperes, Vulg. Phil. 15 (prob. here an adv.).—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**C.** Of what is continually repeated, *constantly, again and again* (as in colloq. Engl., *everlastingly, eternally*): glaeaque versis Aeternum frangenda bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: ingens janitor Aeternum latrans (of Cerberus), id. A. 6, 401.—**3. aeternō**, meton., of indef. long time, *forever, perpetually*: viret aeterno hunc fontem ignem contegens fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240: NVSTA TVTA AETerno MANEANT, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

aethālus, i. m., = αἰθάλιν, a sort of grape in Egypt, the *soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

aether, ēris (sometimes Gr. gen. aetheros; acc. reg. Gr. aethera; and so Stat. S. 4, 225: id. Th. 3, 525; but poetry and prose of that per. also use aetherem, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 58; plur. in late Lat. aethera, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 9, 7), m., = αἰθήρ [v. aestas], the upper, pure, bright air, the ether. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (opp. aēr, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coërcens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi; in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: (astra) oriuntur in ardore caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. ib. 2, 15.—**B.** Transf., in the poets, **1. Heaven**: id, quod nostri caelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.):

famā super aethera notus, Verg. A. 1, 379: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundū aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.—**2. Air**, in gen.: clamor ad caelum volvendus per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.): ignem ignes procedunt aetheraque aether, Lucr. 2, 1115: ferar per liquidum aethera Vates, *Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: nudoque sub aetheris axe, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; Sil. 2, 513 al.—**3.** In opp. to the lower world, the upper world, the earth: aethere in alto duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 436.—**4.** The brightness surrounding a deity: aethere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183.—**II.** Aether personified, son of Chaos, and father of Caelum, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 al.; also Jupiter, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: pater omnipotens Aether, Verg. G. 2, 325.

aethērius (not aethērēus), a, um, adj., = αἰθέριος [aether], pertaining to the ether, ethereal. **I.** Lit.: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: (truncus) vivit et aetheris vitalis suscipit auras, id. 3, 405: altissima aetheriaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 fin.: post ignem aetheria domo Subducunt, *Hor. C. 1, 3, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial: arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, the shade spread through the heavens, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, i. e. which touches heaven, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, i. e. heavenly inspiration (Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός), Ov. F. 1, 473.—**B.** Pertaining to the air in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: auras, id. 3, 406: aqua, i. e. rain, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**C.** Pertaining to the upper world: vesci aurā Aetheria, Verg. A. 1, 546.—**Comp.** aetherior, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 68 Mai.

Aethiōpiā, ae, f., = Αἰθιοπία [v. Aethiops], Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator. Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Plin. 6, 30, 35; 6, 5, 8; Vulg. Gen. 2, 13; ib. Isa. 11, 11.—Hence, **Aethiōpicus**, a, um, adj., Ethiopian, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 196.

† **aethiōpis**, idis, f., = αἰθιοπία, a species of sage, prob. Salvia Aethiopsis, Linn., Ethiopian sage, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 11.

Aethiōpissa, ae, f., an Ethiopian woman, Vulg. Num. 12, 1; Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1; from

Aethiōps (i long, Aethiops, Sid. Carm. 11, 18), ōpis, m., = Αἰθίοψ [the Gr. geographers derived this word from αἰθω-ᾶν, and applied it to all the sunburnt, dark-complexioned races above Egypt]. **I.** Subst., an Ethiopian, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189; Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 3; ib. Act. 8, 7.—**B.** Appel. **1.** A black man, negro: derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: Aethiops videri, Plin. 32, 10, 62, § 141.—**2.** A coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead: cum hoc homine an cum stipte Aethiope, Cic. Sen. 6; Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7.—**II.** Adj., Ethiopian; in the masc.: Aethiops lacus, Ov. M. 15, 320: vir Aethiops, Vulg. Act. 8, 7.

Aethiōpus, i, m., = Aethiops: rhinoceros velut Aethiopus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.

Aethōn, ōnis, m., = αἰθων (burning). In mythology, the name of a horse. **I.** In the chariot of Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**II.** In that of Pallas, Verg. A. 11, 89.—**III.** In that of Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1 c.—**IV.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 fin.

1. aethra, ae, f., = αἰθήρα [v. aestas], the upper, pure air, the bright, clear, serene sky: aetheris splendor, qui sereno caelo conspicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 585 (poet.): flammae, Jul. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.): sidera, Verg. A. 3, 585.—**II.** Transf., like aether, the sky, air, heavens: surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans rubra ales in aethra, Verg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135 al. (but in Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42, the correct read. is aethere, B. and K.).

2. Aethra, ae, f., = Αἰθήρα. **I.** Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas (in Hyg. Fab. 192 called Pleione), Ov. F. 5, 171.—**II.** Daughter of Pitheus and mother

of Theseus, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. Fab. 37.

† **aetiōlogia**, ae, f., = αἰτιολογία, an allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† **aētites**, ae, f., = αἰτίτης (from αἰτός, eagle), a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12; 30, 14, 44, § 130.

† **aētītis**, idis, f., = αἰτίτις, a precious stone of the color of the eagle, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Aetna, ae (in Gr. form Aetnē, ēs, in good MSS. of Ov.), f., = Αἴτνη [αἰθω, to burn]. **I.** The celebrated volcano of Sicily, now Mongibello or Etna, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclopes forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhoeus.—Form Aetna, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 596; id. Tr. 5, 275.—Form Aetne, Ov. F. 4, 491 Riese.—**II.** A nymph in Sicily, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—**III.** A town at the foot of Mt. Aetna, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 44.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. [Aetna]. **I.** Pertaining to Aetna: ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, the Cyclopes who forged in Mt. Aetna, Verg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 4, 16, 21: Deus, i. e. Vulcan, who is said to have had his forge in Mt. Aetna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—**Subst.** **Aetnaei**, ōrum, m., those who dwell on or near Mt. Aetna, Just. 22, 1.—Hence, **II.** Poet., pars pro toto, Sicilian: triumph, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, adj. [id.], pertaining to the town of Aetna (at the foot of Mt. Aetna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185): ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence, **Aetnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Aetna, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Aetolia, ae, f., = Αἰτωλία, a province in Middle Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly, Cic. Pis. 37.—Hence,

1. Aetolicus, a, um, adj., Aetolian: aper, the Calydonian boar, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 270 sqq.): bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—**2.**

Aetolis, idis, f., = Αἰτωλίς, an Aetolian woman: pulsa Aetolide Dejanira, Ov. H. 9, 131.—**3. Aetolius**, a, um, adj., poet. for Aetolicus: heros, i. e. Diomedes, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 461.—**4. Ae-**

tolus, a, um, adj., = Αἰτωλός, Aetolian: arma, i. e. of Diomedes, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 169; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, i. e. Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes, Verg. A. 11, 239; hence: Arpi Aetoli, id. ib. 10, 28: plagae, hunting-nets, with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence, **Aetoli**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aetolia, Paul. Capt. prol. 24 Fleck; Liv. 37, 6; Verg. A. 11, 303.

aevitas, ātis, f. [aevum] (an old word, = aetas, which is contr. from it), the time through which a person lives or a thing lasts, the time of existence. **I.** Lit.: qua voluptate aevitatis extimam attingit metam aevitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 7: censors populi aevitatis, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Arn. 5, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the future, time unending, immortality: sed etiam mortales deos ad aevitatem temporis edidit, for endless ages, to endure forever, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 120.—**B.** Of the past: quid operis aut negotii celebrans anteacti temporis decurreret aevitatem, the time of yore, Arn. 2, 22.

aeviternus, = aeternus, q. v.

aevum (archaic aevom), ī, n.; but m., Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 2, 561; 3, 603 [aīdov; cf. aīēs or aīēv, aīē, aīdōs; Goth. aivs = time, aiv = ever, aiveins = everlasting; Germ. ewig, Ewigkeit; Eng. aye, ever]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity: per aevom, Lucr. 1, 634; 1, 950 al.—Hence of the future: in aevum, for all time, Hor. C. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2, and Vulg. Eccli. 41, 16: nos peribimus in aevum, ib. Bar. 3, 3.—**B.** Esp., in a more restricted sense of a definite time, period, lifetime, life, age: aevom agitare, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 3 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl.): in armis aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 (Trag. Rel. p. 110 Rib.); so, aevom degere,

Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, id. 5, 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age or time of life*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *the bloom of life* (cf. aetas, I.), Ov. M. 9, 435: integer aevi, Verg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338. — Also (like aetas, q. v. I.) for *old age*: aevo confectus, Verg. A. 11, 85: obitus aevi, id. ib. 8, 307: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Age or generation, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: nostro aevo, id. 2, 13, 10, § 57: simulacrum tot aevris incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9. — Hence, **B.** The men living in the same age (cf. aetas, II. C.): de quibus consensus aevi iudicaverit, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72. — **C.** In a wider sense, *time*, in gen.: vitata dentibus aevi omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235: quae per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1.

† **Aex**, = αἶξ (Goat), the name of a rocky island in the Aegean Sea, between Chios and Tenos: Aex nomine a specie caprae, repente e medio mari exsiliens, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51.

Afer, fra, frum, adj. [v. Africa], *Africanus*: litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: aequora, the sea between Africa and Sicily, id. F. 4, 289: avis, i. e. a Numidian hen, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: Afro Murice tinctae lanae, i. e. of Getulia, id. C. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. F. 2, 318. — Hence, subst.: **Afer**, an African, and **Afri**, ōrum, m., Africans, Cic. Balb. 18: sitientes Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: discincti, ungirded, i. e. unwearable, id. A. 8, 724: dirus Afer, i. e. Hannibal, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42. — Poet.: medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. from Africa, Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.

af-fāber (better **adf-**), bra, brum, adj. **I.** Made or prepared ingeniously or with art, ingenious: affabrum: fabrefactum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — Hence, adv.: **adfābre**, ingeniously, skilfully: adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; Prisc. 1009 P. — **II.** In act. sense, skilled in art, skilful, ingenious: litteras adfabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affabilis (better **adf-**), e, adj. [adfari], that can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem esse se vellet, *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Verg. A. 3, 621 (cf. Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quem nec adfari queas): affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79: affabilem te facito, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 7. — Sup. prob. not used. — Adv.: **adfabiliter**, courteously, kindly, Macr. S. 7, 2; Spart. ap. Carac. 3: adfabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

* **affabilitas** (better **adf-**), ātis, f. [adfabilis], the quality of affability, affability, courtesy, kindness: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

adfabiliter, adv., v. affabilis.

affābre, adv., v. affāber, I.

* **affābricitātus** (better **adf-**), a, um [Part., as if from adfabricō], fitted or added to by art: consuetudo quasi adfabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affāmen (better **adf-**), inis, n. [adfari], an accosting, address (in App. for the usual adfatus): blando affamine, App. M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 11, p. 272, 39.

affāniae, ārum, f. [perh. adfari], empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests: dicta futilia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblaterare, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: effutire, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib.

adfātum (also **adf-**), adv. [Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 123, cites fatim = abundanter; cf.: fatiscor, defatiscor, fatigo; Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 158, refers fatim to the same root as χάρις, χῆρος]. **I.** To satisfaction, sufficiently, abundantly, enough (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while satis signifies sufficient, so that one needs nothing more, therefore objective, Doed. Syn. I. p. 108 sq.): adfatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll., after Hom. Od. 15, 372 (Com. Rel. p. 4 Rib.): edas de alieno quantum velis, usque adfatim, till you have enough, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est adfatim,

id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where adfatim, as sometimes also satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. as an adj.): eisdem seminibus homines adfatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: adfatim satiata (aquila), id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: adfatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare comitum adfatim, Sall. J. 45: de cytiso adfatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148. — Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, to weariness, satiety, which may be derived from the etym. above given. — Sometimes, like abunde and satis, as subst. with gen.; v. Roby, §§ 1294, 1296, and Rudd. II. p. 317: divitiarum adfatim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8. — **II.** In later Lat. before an adj. (cf. abunde), sufficiently, enough: adfatim onustus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminae adfatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

† The poet and gram. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word adfatim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced adfātum, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 110.

1. affātus (better **adf-**), Part. of adfari.

2. affātus (better **adf-**), ūs, m. [adfari], a speaking to or addressing, address (class. only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furem Audeat adfatu? Verg. A. 4, 284: adfatus reddere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad adfatus, Sil. 17, 340 al. — In prose, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Cod. Imp. Leo, 1, 26, 6 al.

affectatio (better **adf-**), ōnis, f. [adfecto], a striving after something (in a good or bad sense; for the most part only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: philosophia sapientiae amor est et adfectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna caeli adfectione comperit, i. e. perscrutatione, investigation, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82 (but Jan reads adsectatio): decoris, id. 11, 37, 56, § 154: Nervii circa adfectionem Germanicae originis (in the endeavor to pass for Germans), ultro ambitiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, aspiring to the empire, Suet. Tit. 9. — **II.** Esp., in rhetoric, a striving to give a certain character or quality to discourse without possessing the ability to do it, also an inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit: (ad malam adfectionem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exsilia, praedulcia, abundantia, accessita, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius adfectione, id. 1, 6, 11; 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 82; Suet. Gram. 10; id. Tib. 70.

affector (better **adf-**), ōris, m. [id.], one that strives for something: justī amoris, Eutr. 10, 7. — In a bad sense: nimis risus, Quint. 6, 3, 3 al.

* **affectatrix** (better **adf-**), icis, f. [adfectator], she that strives for a thing: sapientia adfectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectatus (better **adf-**), a, um, P. a., from affecto.

affecte (adf-), adv., v. afficio, P. a. fin.

affectio (adf-), ōnis, f. [adfectio]. **I.** The relation to or disposition toward a thing produced in a person by some influence (in this and the two foll. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): comparatur ea, quae aut majora aut minora aut paria dicuntur; in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas adfectio, relation, Cic. Top. 18, 68, and § 70; cf. id. ib. 2, 7. — **II.** A change in the state or condition of body or mind, a state or frame of mind, feeling (only transient, while habitus is lasting): adfectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio ut, laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 1, 2, 5; cf. 1, 2, 5, § 19. In Gellius = adfectus, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3. — **B.** A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est adfectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις ὑποῦντος συνεφάνης αἰσθητῆς, Stob. Eccl. Eth. 2, p. 104); id. Fin. 3, 26, 65 Goer.: non mihi est vita mea utilior quam animi talis affectio, neminem ut violenter commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Beier. — Also of body, as anal. to the mind, a fixed, permanent constitu-

tion: tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis adfectione contineri, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. — And metaph. of the stars, their position in respect to one another: astrorum, a constellation, Cic. Fat. 4: ex qua adfectione caeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, B.). — **C.** Esp., a favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will (post-Aug. prose): simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum adfectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egi Nero grates patribus laetas inter audientium adfectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nulla adfectione animi, sed quia, etc., id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra adfectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. — Con c. r., the loved object: adfectiones, children, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3. — **D.** In the Lat. of the Pandects, ability of willing, will, volition, inclination (cf. 2. affectus, II. D.): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia adfectionem tenendi non habent, Dig. 5, 16, 60.

* **affectiosus** (adf-), a, um, adj. [adfectio], full of attachment or affection, Tert. Anim. 19. — * Adv.: **affectiosē**, affectionately, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 27.

affecto (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [adfectio]; constr. aliquid. **I.** To strive after a thing, to exert one's self to obtain, to pursue, to aim to do: adfectare est primum animum ad faciendum habere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll. — So, adfectare viam or iter, trop., to enter on or take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudes, ad eam rem adfectas viam, you are on your way to this, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 39: hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam, set upon me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam munit, quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. — So in other cases: cur opus adfectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: adfectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, to seize or lay hold of: verum ubi nulla dextra adfectare potestas (of the giant Polyphemus), Verg. A. 3, 670. — **II.** To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to, aim at, desire: munditiam, non adfuentiam adfectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, n. 1 extr. — Pass.: morbo adfectari, to be seized or attacked by disease, Liv. 29, 10 init. — **B.** In a bad sense, to strive after a thing passionately, to aim at or aspire to: dominationes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Del. 3, 17: caelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46, 2; 2, 7, 6: imperium in Latinos, id. 1, 50, 4: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7. — Also with inf. as object, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138; Quint. 5, 10, 28: qui esse docti adfectant, id. 10, 1, 97. — **C.** In the hist., to seek to draw to one's self, to try to gain over: civitates formidine adfectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17, 1, 23; 4, 66; id. G. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3. — **D.** To imitate a thing faultily, or with dissimulation, to affect, feign (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23: Plin. Pan. 20. — Hence, **adfectatus**, a, um, P. a.; in rhetoric, choice, select, or far-fetched; studied: subtilitas, Quint. 3, 11, 21: scurrilitas, id. 11, 1, 30: (gradatio) apertiorē habet artem et magis adfectatam, id. 9, 3, 54: adfectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10 (but in 12, 10, 45 the correct read. is effectus, acc. to Spald.). — Adv.: **adfectatō**, studiously, zealously, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affector (adf-), ātus, 1, verb. dep. [adfectio]. * **1.** To strive eagerly after something: adfectatus est regnum, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P. — **2.** In later Lat., to have an inclination for, to become attached to: ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectuosus (adf-), a, um, adj. [adfectus], in later Lat., full of inclination; affection, or love; affectionate, kind: piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. S. 2, 11; so

Cassiod. Ep. 5, 2; Tert. c. Marc. 5, 14. — *Adv.*: **adfectuōse**, affectionately, etc., Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4. — *Sup.*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

1. affectus (adf-), a, um, *P. a.*, nom. afficio.

2. affectus (adf-), ūs, m. [afficio]. **I.** A state of body, and esp. of mind produced in one by some influence (cf. affectio, I.), a state or disposition of mind, affection, mood: affectum duae sunt species: alteram Graeci πάθος vocant, alteram ήθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: mentis, id. Tr. 4, 3, 32: animi, id. ib. 5, 2, 8: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudientis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 10: affectu concitati, Quint. 6, 2, 8: affectus dulciores, id. 10, 1, 101; 1, 11, 2; 6, 1, 7 al. — Of the body: supersens alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18; 2, 15. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Love, desire, fondness, good-will, compassion, sympathy (post-Aug.): opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi similis affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: affectu iura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11. — **B.** In Lucian and in later prose, meton. for the beloved objects, the dear or loved ones (in plur.); cf. affectio, II. C.: tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Luc. Phars. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus (wives and children) in Albano monte erant, Capitol. Maxim. 23; id. Anton. Phil. 24; hence, affectus publici, the judges as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17 al. — **C.** In Seneca and Pliny, low, ignoble passion or desire: affectus sunt motus animi improbabilis subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75; Plin. Pan. 79, 3. — **D.** In the Latin of the Pandects, ability of willing, will, volition (cf. affectio, II. D.): hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Dig. 43, 4, 1; 44, 7, 54; 3, 5, 19, § 2 al.

af-fero (better **adf-**), attūli (adt-, better att-), allatum (adl-), afferre (adf-), v. a.; constr. aliquid ad aliquid or alicui. **I.** In gen., to bring, take, carry or convey a thing to a place (of portable things, while adducere denotes the leading or conducting of men, animals, etc.), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: viginti minas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78; 1, 3, 87 al.: attuli hunc. — Quid, attulisti? — Adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma nives adfert, Lucr. 5, 746: adlatus est accipenser, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: adfer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129: pauxillum aquae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 4: caput ejus, ib. Marc. 6, 28. — With *de* in part. sense: adferre nobis de fructibus terrae, Vulg. Num. 13, 21; ib. Joan. 21, 10 (as lit. rendering of the Greek). — So of letters: adferre litteras, ad aliquid or alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Imp. Pomp. 2; Liv. 22, 11 al.: adferre se ad aliquid locum, to betake one's self to a place, to go or come to (opp. auferre se ab alio, to withdraw from, to leave, only poet.): huc me adfero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6; Ter. And. 4, 5, 12 Bentl.: Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers, Verg. A. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, id. ib. 3, 345. — So pass. adferri: urbem adferimur, are driven, come, Verg. A. 7, 217; and adferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis, id. Cat. 14, 21. — To bring near, extend, = porrigo (eccl. Lat.): adfer manum tuam, reach hither, Vulg. Joan. 20, 27. — **B.** Trop., to bring to, upon, in a good or bad sense. (a) In bon. part.: pacem ad vos adfero, Plaut. Am. prol. 32: hic Stoicus genus sermonum adfert non liquidum, i. e. makes use of, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: non minus adferret ad dicendum: auctoritatis quam facultatis, id. Mur. 2, 4: consulum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: tibi benedictionem, Vulg. Gen. 33, 11: Domino gloriam, ib. 1 Par. 16, 28; ib. Apoc. 21, 26: ignominiam, ib. Osce. 4, 18. — (β) In mal. part.: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (canes), ut in dominum adferant dentes, to use their teeth against their master, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9: adferam super eos mala, Vulg. Jer. 23, 12: Quam accusationem adfertis adversus hominem hunc? id. Joan. 18, 29: quod gustatum adfert mortem, ib. Job. 6, 6: vim adferre alicui for inferre, to

use force against or offer violence to one, Cic. Phil. 2, 7; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 29 Drak.; Ov. H. 17, 21 Heins.; id. A. A. 1, 679; Suet. Oct. 12 al.: manus adferre alicui, in a bad sense, to lay hands on, attack, assail (opp.: manus abstinere ab aliquo): pro re quisque manus adfert (sc. ad pugnam), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: domino a familia sua manus adlatas esse, id. Quint. 27: intellegimus eum detrudi, cui manus adferuntur, id. Caecin. 17: qui sit improbissimus, manus ei adferantur, effodiantur oculi, id. Rep. 3, 17 Creuz. al.: sibi manus, to lay hands on one's self, to commit suicide: Qui quidem manus, quas justus in Lepidi perniciem animasset, sibi adferre conatus est, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. — Also of things: manus templo, to rob or plunder, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, to tear open, id. Att. 3, 15 (a little before: ne rescindam ipse dolorem meum): manus beneficio suo, to nullify, render worthless, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 ext. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To bring, bear, or carry a thing, as news, to report, announce, inform, publish; constr. alicui or ad aliquid aliquid, or acc. with inf. (class.; in the hist., esp. in Livy, very freq.): ea adferam eaque ut nuntiem, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 9: istud quod adfers, aures expectant meae, id. As. 2, 2, 65; Ter. Phorm. prol. 22: calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: si ei subito sit adlatum periculum patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nihil novi ad nos adferebatur, id. Fam. 2, 14; id. Att. 6, 8: rumores, qui de me adferuntur, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Caelium ad illam attulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Cael. 24; so id. Fam. 5, 2 al.: magnum enim, quod adferebant, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15 Dint.: cum crebri adferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep. 3, 3: haud vana attulere, Liv. 4, 37; 6, 31: exploratores missi attulerunt quietam omnia apud Gallos esse, id. 8, 17 Drak.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos adlatum est, word was brought, id. 10, 45 al.: idem ex Hispania adlatum, Tac. H. 1, 76: esse, qui magnum nescio quid adferret, Suet. Dom. 16; Luc. 1, 475: scelus attulit umbris, Val. Fl. 3, 172 al. — So of instruction: doctrinam, Vulg. Pro. Eccli.; ib. 2 Joan. 10. — **B.** To bring a thing on one, i. e. to cause, occasion, effect, give, impart; esp. of states of mind: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: alicui molestiam, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, adferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil. 12, 7: metum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25: dolorem, id. Sull. 1: luctum et egestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5: consolationem, id. Att. 10, 4: delectationem, id. Fam. 7, 1 al.: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 10, 2, 1 al. — **C.** To bring forwards, allege, assert, adduce, as an excuse, reason, etc.: quam causam adferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas adfers, Cic. Att. 11, 15; also without causa: rationes quoque, cur hoc ita sit, adferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27; cf. id. Fam. 4, 13: idque me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ad ea, quae dixi, adfer, si quid habes, id. Att. 7: nihil igitur adferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, they bring forwards nothing to the purpose, who, etc., id. Sen. 6; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: quid enim poterit dicere?... an aetatem adferet? i. e. as an excuse, id. ib. 2, 89, 364. — Also absol.: Quid sit enim corpus sentire, quis adferet unquam...? will bring forwards an explanation, Lucr. 3, 354 (cf. reddo absol. in same sense, id. 1, 566): et, cur credam, adferre possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70; 3, 23, 55. — **D.** Adferre aliquid = conducere, conferre aliquid, to contribute any thing to a definite object, to be useful in any thing, to help, assist; constr. with *ad*, with *dat.*, or *absol.*: quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, Cic. Off. 1, 1: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid adferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad rem publicam attulimus, si modo aliquid attulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: illa praesidia non adferunt oratori aliquid, ne, etc., id. Mil. 1: aliquid attuli-

mus etiam nos, id. Planc. 10, 24: quid enim oves aliud adferunt, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 2, 63. — **E.** Very rare in class. period, to bring forth as a product, to yield, bear, produce, = fero: agri fertiles, qui multo plus adferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15: herbam adferentem semen, Vulg. Gen. 1, 29: arva non adferent cibum, ib. Hab. 3, 17: lignum attulit fructum, ib. Joel. 2, 22; ib. Apoc. 22, 2: ager fructum, ib. Luc. 12, 16 al.

af-ficio (better **adf-**), affeci (adf-), affectum (adf-), 3, v. a. [facio], to do something to one, i. e. to exert an influence on body or mind, so that it is brought into such or such a state (used by the poets rarely, by Hor. never). **1. Aliquem.** **A.** Of the body rarely, and then commonly in a bad sense: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv. 28, 15: contumeliis adficere corpora sua, Vulg. Rom. 1, 24: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus adfici, Ov. M. 6, 255: aconitum cor adfici, Scrib. Comp. 183: corpus adficere M. Antonii, Cic. Phil. 3: pulmo totus adfici, Cels. 4, 7; with *abl. of spec.*: stomacho et vesica adfici, Scrib. Comp. 186. — In bon. part.: corpus ita adficiendum est, ut obedire rationi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 23. — **B.** More freq. of the mind: litterae tuae sic me adficerunt, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 3, 2: is terror milites hostesque in diversum adfecit, Tac. A. 11, 19: varie sum affectus tuis litteris, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: consules oportere sic adfici, ut, etc., Plin. Pan. 90: adfici a Gratia aut a Voluptate, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Mil. 29, 79: sollicitudo de te duplex nos adfici, id. Brut. 92, 332: uti ei qui audirent, sic adficerentur animis, ut eos adfici vellet orator, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87 B. and K.: adfici animos in diversum habitum, Quint. 1, 10, 25. — **2.** With *acc.* and *abl.*, to affect a person or (rarely) thing with something; in a good sense, to bestow upon, grace with; in a bad sense, to visit with, inflict upon; or the ablative and verb may be rendered by the verb corresponding to the ablative, and if an adjective accompany the ablative, this adjective becomes an adverb. — Of inanimate things (rare): luce locum adficiens, lighting up the place, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 2: adficere medicamine vultum, Ov. Med. Fac. 67: factum non eo nomine adficiendum, designated, Cic. Top. 24, 94: res honore adficere, to honor, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: non postulo, ut dolorem eidem verbis adficiat, quibus Epicurus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18. — **3.** Very freq. of persons. (a) In a good sense: qui praedā atque agro adoreaque adfecit populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: quem sepultura adfici, buries, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 66: patres adfecerat gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: admiratione, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: voluptate, id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: beneficio, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13: honore, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: laude, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: nomine regis, to style, id. Deiot. 5, 14: bonis nuntiis, Plaut. Am. prol. 8: muneriibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 3; Nep. Ages. 3, 3: praemio, Cic. Mil. 30, 82: pretio, Verg. A. 12, 352: stipendio, Cic. Balb. 27, 61. — (β) In a bad sense: injuria abs te adficio indignā, pater, am wronged unjustly, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Heren. 2, 24, 38; so Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: Quantā me curā et sollicitudine adfici Gnatius, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; so Cic. Att. 1, 18: desiderio, id. Fam. 2, 12: timore, to terrify, id. Quint. 2, 6: difficultate, to embarrass, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: molestia, to trouble, Cic. Att. 15, 1: tantis malis, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: macula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ignominia, id. ib. 39, 123: contumeliis, Vulg. Ezech. 22, 7; ib. Luc. 20, 11: rerum et verborum acerbitatibus, Suet. Calig. 2: verberibus, Just. 1, 5: supplicio, Cic. Brut. 1, 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27: poena, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: exilio, to banish, id. Thras. 3: morte, cruciati, cruce, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 9: morte, Vulg. Matt. 10, 21: cruce, Suet. Galb. 9: ultimis cruciatibus, Liv. 21, 44: leto, Nep. Regg. 3, 2. — And often in pass.: sollicitudine et inopia consiliis, Cic. Att. 3, 6: adfici aegritudine, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: doloribus pedum, id. Fam. 6, 19: morbo oculorum, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: inopia rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: calamitate et injuria, Cic. Att. 11, 2: magna poena, Auct. B. G. 8, 39: vulneribus, Col. R. R. 4, 11: torminibus et inflationibus, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 103: servitute, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. — Hence, **affectus (adf-)**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** In a peculiar sense, that on which we have bestowed labor, that which we are now doing, so that it is nearly at an end; cf. Adfecta, sicut M. Cicero et

veterum elegantissime locuti sunt, ea proprie dicebantur, quae non ad finem ipsum, sed proxime finem progressa deductae erant, Gell. 3, 16: bellum adfectum videamus et paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: in provincia (Caesar) commoratur, ut ea, quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradat, id. ib. 12, 29: cum adfecta prope aetate uvae sole mitescere tempus, etc., *near the end of summer*, id. ap. Gell. 1. c.: Jamque hieme adfecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 502: in Q. Mucii infirmissimam valetudinem adfectaque jam aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 200; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95.

II. In nearly the same sense as the verb, *absol.* and with *abl.* **A. Absol.** (a) Of persons laboring under disease, or not yet quite recovered: Qui cum ita adfectus esset, ut sibi ipse diffideret, *was in such a state*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Caesarem Neapoli adfectum graviter videam, *very ill*, id. Att. 14, 17; so Sen. Ep. 101: quem adfectum visuros crederant, *ill*, Liv. 28, 26: corpus adfectum, id. 9, 3: adfectae vires corporis, *reduced strength, weakness*, id. 5, 18: puella, Prop. 3, 24, 1: aegra et adfecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25: Jam quidem adfectum, sed tamen spirantem, id. Tib. 21.—(β) Of things, *weakened, sick, broken, reduced*: partem istam rei publicae male adfectam tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: adfecta res publica, Liv. 5, 57: Quid est enim non ita adfectum, ut non delectum extinctumque esse fateare? Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: sic mihi (Sicilia) adfecta visa est, ut hae terrae solent, in quibus bellum versatum est, id. Verr. 5, 18, 47: adfecta res familiaris, Liv. 5, 10: opem rebus adfectis orare, id. 6, 3; so Tac. H. 2, 69: fides, id. ib. 3, 65: spes, Val. Fl. 4, 60.—(γ) Of persons, in gen. sense, *disposed, affected, moved, touched*: Quonam modo, Philomena mea, nunc te offendam adfectam? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 45: quomodo sim adfectus, e Leptā poteris cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 14, 17: ut eodem modo erga amicum adfecti simus, quo erga nosmetipsos, id. Lael. 16, 56; id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: cum ita simus adfecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, id. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad suum munus fungendum, *in proper state*, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo adfecti simus, loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; id. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Att. 12, 41, 2.—(δ) As rhet. t. t.: affectus ad, *related to, resembling*: Tum ex eis rebus, quae quodam modo affectae sunt ad, de quo quaeritur, Cic. Top. 2, 8 Forcellini.—**B.** With *abl.* chiefly of persons, in indifferent sense, in good or bad sense (cf.: Animi quem ad modum adfecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertis, aut quem ad modum commoti, cupiditate, metu, voluptate, molestia, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35). (a) In indifferent sense, *furnished with, having*: validos lictores ulmeis affectos lentis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 29: pari filo similique (corpore) adfecta figurā, Lucr. 2, 341: Tantāne adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciā! Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 84: omnibus virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—(β) In bad sense: aegritudine, morbo adfectus, Col. R. R. 7, 5, 20: aerumnis omnibus, Lucr. 3, 50: sollicitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: difficultatibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: fatigatione, Curt. 7, 11: frigore et penuria, id. 7, 3: adfecta sterilitate terra, Col. R. R. praef. 1, 2: vitiis, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ignominia, id. Att. 7, 3: supplicio, Tac. A. 15, 54: verberibus, Curt. 7, 11: vulnerē corpus adfectum, Liv. 1, 25: morbo, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 6: dolore, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: febre, Suet. Vit. 14: pestilentia, Liv. 41, 5: desperatione, Cic. Att. 14, 22: clade, Curt. 10, 6: senectute, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 68: aetate, id. Cat. 2, 20; id. Sen. 14, 47: morte, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—**Sup.** remigēs inopiā adfectissimī, Vell. 2, 84.—(γ) In good sense: beneficio adfectus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: aliquo honore aut imperio, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: valetudine optimā, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: laetitia, id. Mur. 2, 4, and ad Brut. 1, 4: munere deorum, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: praemiis, id. Pis. 37, 90.—**Adv.** **adfectē** (adf-), *with* (a strong) affection, *deeply*: oblectamur et contristamur et conteremur in somniis quam adfecte et anxie et passibiliter, Tert. Anim. 45.

***afficius** (adf-) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [affingo], *added to, annexed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictus (adf-), a, um, *Part.*, v. affingo.

af-figo (better **adf-**), ixi, ixum, 3, v. a. (affixet for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fix or fasten to or upon, to affix, annex, attach to*; constr. with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetherieis adfixa caerneis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, id. 4, 1104; 4, 1238: litteram ad caput, *to affix as a brand*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.*: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus adfixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355: aliquem cuspidē ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci adfigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis Adfixa delubris, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: lecto te adfixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo adfixit): radicem terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri (turreis), id. A. 9, 536 al.—**II.** Trop., *to fix on, imprint or impress on*: aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind*, Quint. 2, 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: litteras pueris, *to imprint on their memory*, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Hence, **adfixus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Fastened to a person or thing, *joined to*; constr. *alicui* or *ad rem*: jubes eum mihi esse adfixum tamquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: me sibi ille adfixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exigua parte terrae adfixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus adfixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis adfixa Pyrenaeo, *situated close to*, Plin. 3, 2, § 6.—Trop., *impressed on, fixed to*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper adfixa esse videntur ad rem neque ab ea possunt separari, id. Inv. 1, 26 al.—**B.** In the Latin of the Pandects: **adfixa**, *frum, n.*, the appendages or appurtenances belonging to a possession: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis, *with all pertaining thereto, all the fixtures*, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

***af-figūro** (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to form or fashion after the analogy of something else: disciplinosus, consiliolosus, victoriosus*, quae M. Cato ita (i. e. like *vinosus, formosus*, etc.) adfiguravit, Gell. 4, 9, 12.

af-fingo (better **adf-**), inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., *to form, fashion, devise, make, or invent a thing as an addition or appendage to another*. **I.** Lit. (esp. of artists). (a) With *dat.*: nec ei manus adfinxit, Cic. Tim. 6: saepta, adfecta villae quae sunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—(β) *Abol.*: Nullam partem corporis sine aliqua necessitate adfectam reperiētis, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 179.—**II.** Trop., *to make up, frame, invent, to add falsely or without grounds*: faciam ut intellegatis, quid error adfinxerit, quid invidia confiarit, Cic. Clu. 4: vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrā, neque falsa adfecta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 22; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingetur, *might be falsely imputed*, Tac. A. 14, 62.—**III.** In a general signif. **A.** To add or join to, *to annex* (always with the accessory idea of *forming, fashioning, devising*): sint cubilia gallinarum aut exsculpita aut adfecta firmiter, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: multa natura aut adfingit (*creating, she adds thereto*) aut mutat aut detrabit, Cic. Div. 1, 62, 118: tantum alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**B.** To feign, *forge*: litteras, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Elm.

af-finis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* (*abl.* adfini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once adfine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. 222). **I.** Lit., *that is neighboring or a neighbor to one* (ADFINES: in agris vicini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.), *bordering on, adjacent, contiguous*: gens adfinis Mauris, — confinis, Liv. 28, 17: saevisque adfinis Sarmata Moschis, Lucr. 1, 430; also, *near by family relationship, allied or related to by marriage, κνδεσreis*; and subst., *a relation by marriage* (opp. consanguinei, συγγενεις), as explained by Modestini. Dig. 38, 10, 4: adfines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Adfinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir, etc.: ego ut essem adfinis tibi, tuam petii gnatam, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. numero, p. 170 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): Megadorus meus adfinis, *my son-in-law*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me, adfinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et adfini-

bus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: Caesarem ejus adfinem esse audiebant, Auct. B. Afr. 32: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major adfinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et adfines suos, Suet. Caes. 1: adfinia vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 9.—**II.** Fig., *partaking, taking part in, privy to, sharing, associated with*; constr. with *dat.* or *gen.*; in Pac. with *ad*: qui sese adfines esse ad causandum volunt, Pac. ap. Non. 89, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.): publicis negotiis adfinis, i. e. implicitis, particeps, *taking part in*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video adfines et turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: cul-pae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Inv. 2, 44, 129; 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.

affinitas (adf-), ātis, f. [affinis] (*gen. plur.* adfinitatum, Just. 17, 3), *the state or condition of adfinis*. **I.** Relationship or alliance by marriage, esp. between a father and son-in-law, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12 Ruhnck. (cf. affinis): adstringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; so id. Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum adfinatibus, deinde amicitis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo adfinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in adfinitatem alicujus pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: adfinitate conjunctus, *allied by marriage*, Suet. Ner. 35: in adfinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—**Meton.**, *the persons so related, like kindred* in Engl.: patriam deseras, cognatos, adfinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**II.** Fig., *relationship, affinity, union, connection* (rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 16: litterarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per adfinitatem litterarum, qui φάπ Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est adfinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf-), and **affirmatē** (adf-), *adv.*, v. affirmo *fin.*

affirmatio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affirmo], *an affirmation, declaration, confirmation, or avowal of a fact or assertion*: est enim jus jurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire alicujus affirmatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annuum affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: multā abfirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

***affirmativus** (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *affirming, affirmative*: species verborum, Diom. p. 390 P.

affirmator (adf-), ōris, m. [id.], *one who asserts or affirms a thing* (only in late Lat.), Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Oct. 31.

af-firmo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To present a thing in words, as *fixed, firm*, i. e. certain, true; to assert, maintain, aver, declare, asseverate, affirm: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; id. Brut. 1, 1: iure jurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos adfirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: adfirmavit non daturum se, he protested that he would give nothing, Suet. Aug. 42.—**Impers.**: atque affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.—Hence, **II.** To give confirmation of the truth of a thing, to strengthen, to confirm, corroborate, sanction: adfirmare spem alicui, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicuius, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deū adfirmavit, id. A. 14, 22.—Hence, ***affirmanter** (adf-), *adv.* (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmans), *with assurance or certainty, assuredly*: praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24; and: **af-firmatē** (adf-), *adv.* (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmatus), *with asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively*: quod adfirmate, quasi Deo teste promiserit, id. tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—**Sup.**: adfirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affixio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affigo], *a joining or fastening to, an addition* (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, *a zealous, ardent attachment to a thing*: philologiae, Capell. 1, p. 14.

affixus (adf-), a, um, *P. a.*, from affigo. ***afflagrans** (adf-), ātis, *P. a.* [afflagro], *blazing or flaming up*; fig.: in tem-

pore adflagranti, i. e. in an unquiet or turbulent time, Amm. 21, 12 fin.

affliator (adf-), ōris, m. [afflo], one who blows on or breathes into (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. afflatus (adf-), a, um, Part., of afflo.

2. afflatus (adf-), ūs, m. [afflo]. **I.** A blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc., as of the wind, men, or animals: afflatus ex terra mentem ita movens ut, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: afflatu nocent, by the effluvia, Ov. M. 7, 551: ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes caelestes adussisse levi afflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26 al. — Of animals: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527: polypus afflatu terribili canes agebat, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. — And of the aspiration in speech: Boeotii sine afflatu vocant collis Tebas, i. e. without the h, Varr. R. 3, 1, 6. — **B.** Esp., a flash or glow of light (cf. afflo, I.): juncturae leni afflatu simulacra refovent, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98. — **II.** Fig., afflation of the divine spirit, inspiration: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: sine inflammatione animorum et sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

***af-flecto** (better **adf-**), exi, 3, v. a., to turn, incline, or direct to or toward: huic si sol adflexerit axes, Arien. Arat. 734.

af-fleo (better **adf-**), ēre, v. n., to weep at a thing: ut affleat, quom ea memoret, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72: ut afflet! id. Poen. 5, 2, 148: fientibus afflat Humani voluit, Hor. A. P. 101, where Keller reads *adsumt*.

afflictatio (adf-), ōnis, f. [afflicto], pain, torture, torment of body, acc. to Cicero's explanation: afflictatio (est) aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Tusc. 4, 8, 18: sollicitudo, molestia, afflictatio, desperatio, id. ib. 7, 16.

afflictator (adf-), ōris, m. [id.], one who causes pain or suffering, a tormentor (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

***afflictio (adf-)**, ōnis, f. [affligo], pain, suffering, torment: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

affligo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ad, intensive], to disquiet greatly, to agitate, toss; to shatter, damage, harass, injure, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit. (rare): naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: quod minuent aestu (naves) in vadis afflictaerentur, were stranded, id. ib. 3, 12: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79. — Far oftener. **II.** Trop., to trouble, disquiet, vex, torment, distress: afflictari amore, *Lucr. 4, 1151: homines aegri febri jactantur... deinde multo gravius afflictiatur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: so Suet. Tit. 2: afflictiatur res publica, id. Har. Resp. 19: equites equosque afflictiare, Tac. H. 3, 19: afflictiare Italiam luxuria saevitiarum, id. A. 13, 30. — Hence, afflictiare se or afflictari aliquā re, to grieve, to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious or uneasy, to afflict one's self: ne te afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32: 37: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictae sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere, Sall. C. 31, 3.

***afflictor (adf-)**, ōris, m. [affligo], one who strikes a thing to the ground, and trop., one who destroys or overthrows, a subverter: afflictor et perditior dignitatis et auctoritatis (senatus), Cic. Pis. 27 init.

1. afflictus (adf-), a, um, P. a., from affligo.

2. afflictus (adf-), ūs, m. [id.], a striking on or against, a collision: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-fligo (better **adf-**), īxi, ictum, 3, v. a. (affixit = affixerint, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3). **I.** Lit., to strike or beat a thing to some point, to cast or throw down or against, to dash somewhere by striking; esp. of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind. — Constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, I will dash thee to the earth, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15, and id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: nolo equidem te affligi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19: statuam, to throw down, overthrow, Cic. Pis. 38: so, monumentum, id. Cael. 32: domum, id. pro Dom. 40: (alces) si quo afflictae casu conderint, Caes. B. G.

6, 27: infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, id. ib.: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, ita ut, etc., dashed them about, shattered them, id. B. C. 3, 27. — So in descriptions of a battle: equi atque viri afflicti, etc., Sall. J. 101, 11: ubi scalae comminutae, qui supersteterant, afflicti sunt, were thrown down, id. ib. 60, 7: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et affligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: caput saxo, to dash against, id. A. 4, 45: aquila duos corvos afflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96 Ruhnck.; so id. Dom. 23. — Poet., Ov. M. 12, 139; 14, 206; Sil. 9, 631. — **II.** Fig. **A.** To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos; et cum reflat, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos afflixit, has ruined, id. Fam. 14, 4; id. Sen. 7: Pompeius ipse se afflixit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. Sen. 70: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias, Suet. Tib. 51; so id. Aug. 66 et saep. — **B.** To reduce, lower, or lessen in value (syn. minuo): hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, to bring down, Cic. Brut. 12. — Trop., of courage, to cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair: animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. — **C.** Affligere causam susceptam, to let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon, Cic. Sen. 41, 89. — Hence, **afflictus (adf-)**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Cast down, ill used, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed; lit. and trop.: naves, damaged, shattered, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: Graecia percussa et afflicta et perdit, Cic. Fl. 7: ab afflictā amicitia transfigere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna, at afflicta, id. Sull. 31: afflictum erigere, id. Imp. Pomp. 29. — **Comp.**: afflictior condicione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1; hence: res afflictiae (like accisae and adfectae), disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition, Sall. J. 76, 6; so Luc. 1, 496; Just. 4, 6: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9. — **B.** Fig. **1.** Of the mind: cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding: aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: maerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg. A. 2, 92; Suet. Oth. 9. — **2.** Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, outcast, depraved, low, mean, base, vile: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: nemo tam afflictis est moribus, quin, etc., Macr. S. 6, 7. — *Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

af-flo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., to blow or breathe on; constr. with *acc.* or *dat.* — Of the air: udam (fabam) ventus afflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: crinem sparsum cervicibus afflare, Ov. M. 1, 542: afflatus aurā, Suet. Tib. 72. — Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; e. g. fire, light, vapor, etc.: et calidum membrum afflare vaporem, and breathe a glow (lit. a warm vapor) upon our limbs, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. A. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) afflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: afflati incendio, touched, scorched, Liv. 30, 6: flammā ex Aetnā monte, id. Fragm. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 472. — So, afflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with torpor or paralysis (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, were wafted, exhaled, Cic. Sen. 17; Prop. 3, 27, 17. — **II.** Trop., to blow or breathe to or on. **A.** As *v. act.*, to bear or bring to; constr. *aliquid* *aliquid*: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: *aliquid* *aliquid* mali faucibus afflare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49. — So poet.: afflare *aliquid* honores, to breathe beauty upon one, i. e. to impart to, Verg. A. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57. — **B.** As *v. neutr.*, to be favorable to, to be friendly or propitious to: Felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

affluens (adf-), entis, P. a., of affluo.

affluenter (adf-), adv., v. affluo, P. a. fin.

affluentia (adf-), ae, f. [affluo], a flowing to, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94. — Trop., affluence, abundance, copiousness, fulness, profusion: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, *Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29. — Hence also, immoderate pomp or splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance (opp. mundities): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5.

af-fluo (better **adf-**), xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n., to flow or run to or toward; with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit., of water: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac. A. 4, 6. — In the lang. of the Epicurean philos., of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf. aestus, II. C.), Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49. — Poet., of time: Maecenas meus affluens Ordinat annos, flowing on, increasing, = accrescentes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 19. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, to come to in haste, to hasten to, to run or flock to or toward (only poet. and in the histt. from the Aug. per.): ingentem comitum affluxisse Invenio numerum, Verg. A. 2, 796: copiae adfluebant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo affluens, id. A. 4, 41. — Of food, to flow down: cibo adfluente, Suet. Claud. 44. — Trop.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate adfluere et inlaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis litterarum adfluxit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes affluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 fin. — **B.** Aliqua re, to flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to abound in, to have in abundance (more elevated than *abundo*; hence affluens in Cic. Oratt. is much more freq. than *abundans*): frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis honore et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: cui cum domi otium atque divitiae adfluere, Sall. C. 36, 4: ubi effuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26. — Hence, **affluens (adf-)**, entis, P. a., flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance or superfluity; abounding in; abundant, rich, copious, numerous: Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. 1, 10: unguentis, Cic. Sen. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis affluens, id. Arch. 3; so id. Rosc. Com. 10; id. Verr. 2, 5, 54; id. Clu. 66; id. Agr. 2, 30; id. de Or. 3, 15; id. Off. 1, 43; id. Lael. 16 al.: uberioris et adfluens aquae, Vitruv. 8, 1. — Poet.: homo vestitu adfluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex affluenti, in abundance, profusely, Tac. H. 1, 57 al. — *Sup.*, Sol. c. 50; Aug. Conf. 2, 6. — *Adv.*: **affluente (adf-)**, richly, copiously, App. M. 4. — *Comp.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Nep. Att. 14; Tac. A. 15, 54.

***af-fodio** (better **adf-**), ēre, v. a., to dig in addition to: vicini caespitem nostro solo, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175.

af-for (better **adf-**), atus, 1, v. dep. (used only in the pres. indic., but not in first person sing.; in the perf. part., the inf., and in the imper., second person); in gen. only poet.: aliquem *to speak to*, to accost, or address one: quem neque tueri contra neque affari queas, Att. ap. Macr. 6, 1: licet enim versibus eisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flaminium ille, *Cic. Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; so id. ib. 3, 13; Verg. A. 3, 492: hostem supplex affare superbum, id. ib. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Achill. 1, 251: ubi me affamini, Curt. 4, 11: affari deos, to pray to the gods, Att. ap. Non. 111, 27; Verg. A. 2, 700: precando affamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303: affari mortuum, to bid farewell to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu: sic positum affati discedite corpus, Verg. A. 2, 644. — So also: affari extremum, Verg. A. 9, 484. — **II.** Esp. in augural lang., to fix the limits of the auspices: effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; adfatur qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll. (where the *pass.* use of the word should be observed; cf. App. M. 11, p. 265, 39 Elm.).

affore (better **adf-**) and **afforem** (better **adf-**), v. adsum.

***af-formido** (better **adf-**), āre, v. n., to be afraid: magis cura magisque afformido, ne is pereat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (better **adf-**), ēre (or *ad-*

fringo, *frē*, v. a., to strike upon or against something, to break against, break in pieces (very rare, perh. only in Statius): duris adfrangunt postibus unguēs, Stat. Th. 10, 47: plenis parvos uberibus, id. ib. 5, 150: hie-mes bustis, id. S. 5, 1, 36.

af-fremo (better **adf-**), *frē*, 3, v. n., to roar, rage, growl, or murmur at (only in post-Aug. poets): adfremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis, Sil. 14, 124.

affricatio (**adf-**), *ōnis*, f. [affricco], a rubbing on or against a thing, Cael. Aur. Morb. Acut. praef. n. 131; id. ib. 1, 14, 106.

af-frico (better **adf-**), *frē*, ui, ātum, v. a., to rub on or against a thing: alicui (only in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: herbae se adfricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99; so id. 29, 6, 38, § 122: unguedine diu palmulis suis adfricata, App. M. 3, 138 Elm.—II. Trop., to communicate or impart by rubbing: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

* **affrictus** (**adf-**), *ūs*, m. [affricco], a rubbing on or against: Spuma aquae adfrictu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

affringo, v. affrango.

* **af-frio** (better **adf-**), *frē*, v. a., to rub or crumble to pieces, or to crumble over: alius aliud adfriat aut adspersit, ut Chalcediam aut Caricam cretam, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgēo (better **adf-**), *ulsi*, 2, v. n., to shine on a thing (poet., and in the Aug. and post-Aug. hist.). I. Lit.: Non Venus adfulsit, non illa Juppiter hora, Ov. Ib. 213: nitenti Adfulsit vultu ridens Venus, Sil. 7, 467: instar veris vultus tuus Adfulsit, Hor. C. 4, 5, 6.—II. Fig., to shine, dawn, appear: defensurum se urbem prima spes adfulsit, Liv. 27, 28; cf. id. 23, 32: mihi talis fortuna, id. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10: Cretensibus nihil praesidiū, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 ext.: occasio, Flor. 4, 9 al.

af-fundo (better **adf-**), *ūdī*, āsum, 3, v. a. I. To pour to, upon, or into, to sprinkle or scatter on (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). A. Lit.: adfusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: adfuso vino, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144; cf. id. 16, 44, 91, § 242: Rhenum Oceano, Tac. H. 5, 23: adfundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida, id. A. 13, 16.—Hence: amnis adfusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin. 5, 29, 31; and: oppidum adfusum amne, washed by a river, id. 3, 3, 4, § 24.—B. Trop., to add to, to send or despatch to some place in haste: equorum tria milia cornibus adfundere, Tac. Agr. 35: adfundere vitam alicui, to give life, vitality, to, id. A. 6, 28.—II. Adfundere se or adfundi, poet., to cast one's self to the ground: adfusa (stretched out, prostrate) poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605: adfusaque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id. ib. 8, 539; so Stat. Th. 686.—In prose: Cleopatra adfusa genibus Caesaris, throwing herself at, Flor. 4, 2.

āfore and **āforem**, for abfore and abforem, v. absum.

Afrānius, a, um, *adj.*, name of a Roman gens.—I. As *adj.*: Afrania fabula, i. e. written by the poet Afranius, Cic. Cael. 30.—II. As *subst.*: A. Lucius Afranius, a celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with Terence or a little later, of whose works we possess only a few fragments. Cf. concerning him, Cic. Brut. 45; id. Fin. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 57; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. S. 70, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. §§ 121, 135.—B. Afranius, a general of Pompey in Spain, Cic. Fam. 16, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 37; Vell. 2, 48.—Hence, **Afrānīanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Afranius: legio, Auct. B. Hisp. 7.—*Subst.*: **Afrānīani**, ōrum, m., soldiers of Afranius, Caes. B. C. 1, 48.

Afri, ōrum, v. Afer.

Africa, ae, f. [the Romans received this name from the Carthaginians as designating their country, and in this sense only the Gr. ἡ Ἀφρική occurs]. I. In a restricted sense, designated by the Greeks ἡ Λιβύη, Libya, the territory of Carthage: Nilas Africam ab Aethiopiā dispescens, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53; 5, 4, 3: regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagonia ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, and id. Lig. 7.—II. In an extended sense, the whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea, Mel. 1, 4.—By meton. for its in-

habitants: Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7 (cf. id. ib. 19, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare).—Hence, I.

Africānus, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Africa, African: bellum Africanum, the war of Caesar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa, Cic. Deiot. 9: rumores, of the African war, id. ib.: causa, id. Fam. 6, 13: possessiones, in Africa, Nep. Att. 12: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr. R. R. 3, 9; cf. Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—*Subst.*: **Africanae**, ārum, sc. ferae, panthers, Liv. 44, 18; so Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64; Plin. Ep. 6, 34; Suet. Cat. 18; id. Claud. 21 al.—Esp., **Africānus**, surname of the two most distinguished Scipios. A. Of P. Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.).

—B. Of his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans.—

2. **Africus**, a, um, *adj.*, African (mostly poet. for the prose Africanus): terra, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; so Liv. 29, 23 fin.: bella, Sil. 17, 11: Vicus, a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody, Varr. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—But esp. freq., **Africus ventus**, or *subst.*: **Africus**, i, m., the south-west wind, Gr. Λιβ. blowing between Auster and Favonius (Λιβόνοτος and ζέφυρος), opp. Vulturus (κακίας), now called, among the Italians, *Africo* or *gherbino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: crebreper procellis Africus, Verg. A. 1, 86: praecipue, Hor. C. 1, 3, 12: luctans, id. ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22.—*Adj.*: procellae, the waves or storms caused by the Africus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—In Propert., Africus, as the god of this wind, is called pater, 5, 3, 48, but Müll. here reads Aetheris.

afui, afuturus, for abf-, v. absum.

Agamēdes, ae, m., = Ἀγαμέδης, a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple to the Delphic Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. (nom. Agamemno, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Achill. 1, 553), = Ἀγαμέμνων, king of Mycenae, son of Atreus and of Aërope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Aegisthus, her paramour.—Poet., for his time: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25–28.—Hence, 1. **Agamemnonides**, ae, patr. m., = Ἀγαμέμνονίδης, a male descendant of Agamemnon: his son Orestes: par Agamemnonidae crimen, i. e. the matricide of Orestes, Juv. 8, 215.—2. **Agamemnonius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγαμέμνονιος, of or pertaining to Agamemnon (poet.): phalanges, i. e. the Grecian troops before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon, Verg. A. 6, 489: Mycenae, ruled by Agamemnon, id. ib. 6, 838: Orestes, son of Agamemnon, id. ib. 4, 471: puella, daughter of Agamemnon, i. e. Iphigenia, Prop. 5, 1, 111.

agamus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄγαμος, unmarried, Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Aganippē, ēs, f., = Ἀγανίπη. I. A fountain in Boeotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration: Aonie Aganippe, Verg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61.—Hence, 1. **Aganippeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγανίπειος, of or pertaining to the fountain of Aganippe: lyra, i. e. Musarum, Prop. 2, 3, 20; Claud. Laud. Ser. 8.—2. * **Aganippis**, idis, f., that is sacred to the Muses: fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.—II. The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë, Hyg. Fab. 63.

† **agāpe**, ēs, f., = ἀγάπη (love). I. Christian love or charity, Tert. ad Martyr. 2.—II. The love-feast of the early Christians, Tert. Apol. 39 fin.

† **agāricum**, i, n., = ἀγαρικόν, larch fungus, tinder fungus, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103; 26, 8, 48.

agaso, ōnis, m. [ago, as Sanscr. āgas from ag; v. ago], a driver, but esp. one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler,

groom, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 29.—II. Contemptuously, a low servant, lackey: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72; Pers. 5, 76.

Agāthōcles, is, m., = Ἀγαθόκλης. I. A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 ext.; and esp. Just. 22, 1 sq.—Hence, **Agathocleus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγαθόκληος, of or pertaining to King Agathocles: tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.—II. The author of a history of Cyzicus, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

† **agāthōdaemon**, ōnis, m., = ἀγαθόδαιμων (good genius), a kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed, Coluber Aesculapii, Linn.; Lampr. Heliog. 28.

Agāthyra, ae, f., = Ἀγάθυρον, Strab., a town on the northern coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacta, Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 259; Mel. 2, 5.

Agāthyrsi, ōrum, m., = Ἀγάθυρσοι, a Scythian people (in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar) who commonly painted their faces and limbs; hence Vergil: picti Agathyrsi, A. 4, 146; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 26; and Mel. 2, 1.

Agave or **Agauē**, ēs, f., = Ἀγάνη. I. A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 3, 725; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240.—II. One of the Nereids, Hyg. praef. ad Fab.—III. One of the Amazons, Hyg. Fab. 163.

age and **agēdum**, v. ago, II. 12.

† **agēa**, ae, f., a gangway in a ship, so called, acc. to Festus, quod in ea maxime quaeque res agi solet, p. 9 Müll.

† **Agēlastus**, i, m., = ἀγέλαστος (not laughing), a surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; cf. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

agellūlus, i, m. [a double dim. of ager; cf. asellulus], a very small field, Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

agellus, i, m. dim. [ager], a small piece of ground, a little field; Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum nec vitulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

† **agēma**, ātis, n., = ἄγμα, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40; 42, 51; so id. 42, 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Agedicūm, i, n., a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, acc. to the Tabul. Peuting. Agedicum, now Sens, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Agenor, ōris, m., = Ἀγήνωρ, a son of Belus, king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido; hence, poet., Agenoris urbs, i. e. Carthage, Verg. A. 1, 338.—Agenore natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 51; 97; 257.—Whence, deriv. 1. **Agenoreus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Agenor: bos, i. e. Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor, Ov. F. 6, 712: aëna, Phœnician, Sil. 7, 642; cf. Mart. 10, 16.—Also for Carthaginian (cf. Agenor), Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, i. e. the Carthaginians, id. 17, 404: duxor, i. e. Hannibal, id. 17, 392.—2. **Agenorides**, ae, patr. m., a male descendant of Agenor. I. His son Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 8; so id. ib. 3, 81; 90; 4, 562; id. P. 1, 3, 77.—II. Perseus, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaus, was descended from Agenor, Ov. M. 4, 771.

agens, entis, v. ago, P. a.

ager, grī, m. (ἀγρός; Germ. Acker, Eng. acre, Sanscr. agras=surface, floor; Grimm conjectured that it was connected with ago, ἄγω, a pecore agendo, and this was the ancient view; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll., and Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; so the Germ. Trift=pasture, from treiben, to drive). I. In an extended sense, territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community (syn.: terra, tellus, arvum, solum, rus, humus; opp. terra, which includes

many such possessions taken together; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 694 sq.): Ager Tusculanus, ... non terra, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: praeda agro adfecti familiares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abiturus agro Achivos, id. ib. 1, 53, 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 131 (pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: ager Noricus, id. ib. 1, 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36, 1: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16: in agro urbis Jericho, Vulg. Josue, 5, 13.—In the Roman polity: ager Romanus, the Roman possessions in land (distinguished from ager peregrinus, foreign territory) was divided into ager publicus, public property, domains, and ager privatus, private estates; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq. and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 sq.—II. In a more restricted sense. **A.** Improved or productive land, a field, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground, or any thing of the kind; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 7 sq.; 1, 71; Hab. Syn. 63, and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 13: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 17: ut ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; id. Fl. 29: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Verg. E. 1, 73: agrum tuum non seres, Vulg. Lev. 19, 19: (homo) seminavit bonum semen in agro suo, ib. Matt. 13, 24; ib. Luc. 12, 16.—*Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, a nursery: ut ager mundus purusque fiat, ejus arbor atque vitis fecundior, Gell. 19, 12, 8.—Of a place of habitation in the country, estate, villa; in tuosne agros confugiam, Cic. Att. 3, 15 (so ἀγρός, Hom. Od. 24, 205).—**B.** The fields, the open country, the country (as in Gr. ἀγρός or ἀγορά), like rus, in opp. to the town, urbs (in prose writers generally only in the plur.), Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; id. 3, 32: in civitatem et in agros, Vulg. Marc. 5, 14.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet, the open field: sanum hominem modo ruri esse oportet, modo in urbe, saepiusque in agro, Cels. 1, 1.—**C.** Poet., in opp. to mountains, plain, valley, champain: ignotos montes agrosque salutem, Ov. M. 3, 25.—**D.** As a measure of length (opp. frons, breadth): mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, in depth, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

† **ageratōn**, i, n., = ἀγρῶν (not growing old), a plant that does not readily wither, perhaps Achillea Ageraton, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 4, § 13.—**Ageratōs**, i, m., a designation of one of the Æons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Agēsilaüs, i, m., = Ἀγησίλαος. **I.** One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea. Plutarch and also Nepos wrote his life.—**II.** An epithet of Pluto (from his driving (ἀγῶ) all people into his kingdom), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

agēsia, i, e. age sis, v. ago, II. 12.

ag-gaudeo (adg-), ēre, v. n., to be delighted with, to delight in (late Lat.): ego eram, cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; transl. of ἐγὼ ἦν, ᾧ προσέχαιρεν, LXX. Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gēmo (adg-), ēre, v. n., to groan, wail, lament at a thing; absol. or with dat. (only poet.): Adgemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400, where Riese has *El gemit*: Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina malis, id. Tr. 1, 4, 10: uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-gēnēro (adg-), āre, v. a., to beget in addition to (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

aggeniculor (adg-), āri, v. dep. [geni, geniculum], to bow the knee before, to kneel before (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. Poen. 9.

agger, ēris, m. [ad-gero]. **I.** Things brought to a place in order to form an elevation above a surface or plain, as rubbish, stone, earth, sand, brushwood, materials for a rampart, etc. (in the histt., esp. Caes., freq.; sometimes in the poets): ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius agge-

ris petendi causā processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58; cf. id. ib. 7, 86: longius erat agger petendus, id. B. C. 1, 42; 2, 15 al.: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Calig. 19; cf. id. ib. 37: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27: fossas aggere complent, Verg. A. 9, 567: avis e medio aggere exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov. M. 12, 524.—But far oftener, **II.** Esp. **A.** The pile formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, brushwood, etc., collected together; acc. to its destination, a dam, dike, mole, pier; a hillock, mound, wall, bulwark, rampart, etc.; esp. freq. in the histt. of artificial elevations for military purposes: tertium militare sepimentum esset fossa et terreus agger, a clay or mud wall, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (with snow-drifts) informis Terra, Verg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, pleon. for muris, id. A. 10, 24; cf. id. ib. 10, 144: ut cocto tolleretur aggere opus, of the walls of Babylon, Prop. 4, 10, 22.—**A dike of earth** for the protection of a harbor (Ital. molo), Vitr. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690.—**A causeway** through a swamp: aggeres umido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**A heap or pile of arms**: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70.—**Poet.**, for mountains: aggeres Alpini, Verg. A. 6, 830; so, Thessalici aggeres, i. e. Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168.—**A funeral pile** of wood, Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.—**A heap of ashes**: ab alto aggere, Luc. 5, 524 Weber.—**A high wave of the sea**: ab alto Aggere deiecit pelagi, Luc. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hippol. 1015 (cf.: mons aquae, Verg. A. 1, 105).—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced to the town; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: esset agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, id. Phil. 10, 9: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 12: jacere, to throw up, Sall. J. 37, 4; so Vulg. Isa. 29, 3: aggerem extruere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, id. ib. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, to bring near to the city, Liv. 5, 7.—Hence, poet.: stellatis axibus agger Erigitur, geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, a mound is built provided with wheels (for moving it forwards), Luc. 3, 455; imitated by Sil. 13, 109.—Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 41.—**Trop.**: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, rampart, mound, Cic. Phil. 10, 4: Agger Tarquini, the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome, in the neighborhood of the present Porta S. Lorenzo, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; cf. id. 36, 15, 24, n. 2; *Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 5, 153; so id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74.—Suet. uses agger for the Tarpeian rock: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig. 27.—**2.** The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the trench (fossa), and from earth dug from it, which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli); cf. Hab. Syn. 68, and Smith's Dict. Antiq.: in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, Verg. A. 7, 159; Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47.—**3.** The tribunal, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers: stetit aggere saltus Cespitis, intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317: vix eā turre senex, cum ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**4.** A military or public road, commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. per. only in Verg. and Tac., and always in connection with viae, agger alone belonging only to later Lat.): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Verg. A. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, i. e. via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinere, Tac. H. 2, 24 and 42; 3, 21 and 23.

* **aggeratim**, adv. [agger], in heaps, = acervatim, App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

aggeratio (adg-), ōnis, f. [1. aggero], a heaping up; in concr. that which is heaped up, a mole, dike (not before the Aug. per.): naves supra aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederunt, Vitr. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 fin.

1. aggero (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [agger]. **I.** Lit., to form an agger, or to heap up like an agger; hence, in gen., to heap up, pile up (cf. cumulare; only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Verg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. A. 11, 79: ossa disiecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; 1, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To heap up, i. e. to augment, increase: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Verg. A. 4, 197, and 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.—**B.** To fill, fill up: spatium, Curt. 4, 2.—**C.** Aggerare arborem, in gardening, to heap up earth around a tree in order to protect the roots, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-gēro (adg-), gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. **I.** To bear, carry, convey, bring to or toward a place; with ad or dat. (in Plaut. freq.; in the class. per. rare; in Cic. perh. only once; more freq. in Tac.): quom eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: mihi his aggerunda etiam est aqua, id. Rud. 2, 5, 27; so id. Cas. 1, 1, 36; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic. ap. Non. 212, 16: ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. A. 3, 63: quadrantes patrimonio, Phaedr. 4, 19 (20): aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: aggerabatur caespes, Tac. A. 1, 19.—**Trop.**, to bring forwards, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac. A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.—**II.** To stick together soft masses: haec genera (laterum ex terra cretosa factorum) non sunt ponderosa et faciliter adgeruntur, Vitr. 2, 3, 35.

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1. aggestus (adg-), ūs, m. [id.], a bearing or carrying to a place, a collecting, an accumulation, collection (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: harenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

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ag-glōmēro (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to wind on (as on a ball); only poet., to add or join to, to annex; and se, to join one's self to: et (se) lateri adglomerant nostro, Verg. A. 2, 341: cuneis, id. ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum, raises it up (as a ball), i. e. heaps it up, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtino (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to glue, paste, solder, or cement to a thing, to fit closely to, to fasten to. **I.** Lit.: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc adglutinas, you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it, *Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, n. 1; so id. 7, 26, n. 4; Vitr. 10, 13, 245: adglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: Fragmenta teporata adglutinantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 199: adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 4.—**II.** Fig.: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 71; id. Men. 2, 2, 67: adglutinavi mihi omnem domum Israël, Vulg. Jer. 13, 11.

ag-grāvesco (adg-), ēre, 3, v. incho., to become heavy. **I.** Lit.: propinquitate parti, Fac. ap. Non. 486, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.).—**II.** Fig., of sickness, to become violent, severe, dangerous: ne Philumenae magis morbus adgravescat, grow worse, be aggravated, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-gravo (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perh. formed by Livy, who uses it very often), to add to the weight of, to make heavier. **I.** Lit.: adgravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117: adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 10: compe-dem meum, ib. Thren. 3, 7.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to make worse or more dangerous,

aggeratio (adg-), ōnis, f. [1. aggero], a heaping up; in concr. that which is heaped up, a mole, dike (not before the Aug. per.): naves supra aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederunt, Vitr. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 fin.

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2. aggestus, i, m., or **aggestum** (adg-), i, n. [id.], an elevation formed like a dike or mound: prunas unius aggesti inservere juncturis, Amm. 20, 11, 19, 8.

ag-glōmēro (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to wind on (as on a ball); only poet., to add or join to, to annex; and se, to join one's self to: et (se) lateri adglomerant nostro, Verg. A. 2, 341: cuneis, id. ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum, raises it up (as a ball), i. e. heaps it up, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtino (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to glue, paste, solder, or cement to a thing, to fit closely to, to fasten to. **I.** Lit.: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc adglutinas, you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it, *Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, n. 1; so id. 7, 26, n. 4; Vitr. 10, 13, 245: adglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: Fragmenta teporata adglutinantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 199: adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 4.—**II.** Fig.: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 71; id. Men. 2, 2, 67: adglutinavi mihi omnem domum Israël, Vulg. Jer. 13, 11.

ag-grāvesco (adg-), ēre, 3, v. incho., to become heavy. **I.** Lit.: propinquitate parti, Fac. ap. Non. 486, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.).—**II.** Fig., of sickness, to become violent, severe, dangerous: ne Philumenae magis morbus adgravescat, grow worse, be aggravated, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-gravo (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perh. formed by Livy, who uses it very often), to add to the weight of, to make heavier. **I.** Lit.: adgravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117: adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 10: compe-dem meum, ib. Thren. 3, 7.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to make worse or more dangerous,

to *aggravate*: quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor adgravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10: proelium, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 3: quare aggravis corda vestra? i. e. *harden*, ib. 1 Reg. 6, 6. — **B.** Esp., to *oppress*, to *burden*, *annoy*, *incommode*: sine ope hostis, quae adgravaret, Liv. 44, 7 fin.: morbo adgravante (eum), Suet. Caes. 1: beneficia rationes nostras adgravatura, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum adgravare videantur, *appear to be without weight*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-gredio (adg-), ēre (act. form of aggredior; cf. adorio), 3, v. n., to go to, approach: hoc si adgredias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40: scrupula saxea Bacchi templa prope adgredite, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 97, Ribbeck has *adgreditur*, but proposes *adgreditor*). — *Pass.*: ut adgreder dolis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque adgressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-gredior (adg-), gressus, 3, v. dep. [gradior] (second pers. pres. adgredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124; *inf.* adgrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7: adgrediri, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and id. Rud. 3, 1, 9; *part. perf.* adgretus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.), to go to or approach a person or thing (coinciding, both in signif. and constr., with *adire*: Horace never uses *adgredi*; Cic. and the hist. very freq.); constr. with *ad* or *acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387). **I.** In gen.: ad hunc Philenium adgredimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: adgredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. — With *loc. adv.*: non enim repellitur inde, quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Aliquem, to go to or approach, for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of; to *apply to*, *address*, *solicit*, etc.: quin ego hunc adgredior de illa? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae adgrediar atque, ut arbitrator, commovebo, *apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim adgrediare, to *solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: legatos adgreditur, Sall. J. 46, 4: adgredi aliquem pecuniā, i. e. to attempt to bribe, to tamper with, id. ib. 28, 1: reliquos legatos eadem viā (i. e. pecuniā) adgressus, id. ib. 16, 4: aliquem dictis, to *accost*, Verg. A. 4, 92: aliquem precibus, to *pray one*, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78: acrius alicujus modestiam, id. A. 2, 26: crudelitatem Principis, *spur on*, *stir up*, id. ib. 16, 18. — **B.** To go to or against one in a hostile manner, to *fall on*, *attack*, *assault* (prop. of an open, direct attack, while *adorior* denotes a secret, unexpected approach): quis audeat bene comitatum adgredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: milites palantes inermes adgredi, Sall. J. 66, 3: adgressus eum interfecit, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 34: aliquem vi, Sall. C. 43, 2: unus adgressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659; so id. ib. 12, 482; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 6; id. Dom. 17: inopinantes adgressus, Just. 2, 8. — **C.** To go to or set about an act or employment, to *undertake*, *begin* (so esp. often in Cic.); constr. with *inf.*, *ad*, or *acc.* — With *inf.*: adgretus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.: quā de re disserere adgredior, Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 6, 981: quā prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. 5, 168; once in Cic. with *inf.*: de quibus dicere adgrediar, Off. 2, 1. — With *ad*: si adgredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatū, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7 fin. — With *acc.*: cum adgredior accipiem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam adgrediare (sc. ea), id. Off. 1, 21, 73: adgrediar igitur (sc. causam), si, etc., id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: aliam rem adgreditur, Sall. J. 92, 4: adgrediturque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus adgredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magnis ducibus non adgredienda, Liv. 24, 19: ad rem publicam, Vell. 2, 33. — *Poet.*: magnos honores, *enter upon*, Verg. E. 4, 48: fatale adressi avertere Palladium, id. A. 2, 165: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere adgressus est, Sall. J. 9, 3; so id. ib. 21, 3; 75, 2: Caesarem pellere adgressi sunt, Tac. Or. 17: isthmu perfodere

adgressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Calig. 13; id. Claud. 41.

ag-grego (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [greg, grego]. **I.** To bring or add to a flock: ADGREGARE: ad gregem ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. — Hence, **II.** To add to something: se adgregare, to *attach one's self to*, to *follow* or *adhere to* (more rare than *adungere*, and only in prose, but class.): si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium eodem indicio ad patris interitum, to *implicate in*, id. Vatin. 10, 25: te semper in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, to *add to*, *reckon among*, id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgregassem, *had shown my zeal for the increase of his reputation*, id. Fam. 1, 9: se ad eorum amicitiam, to *join or ally themselves to*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani adgregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of *se adgregare*, the *pass.*: ne descendentibus adgregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

aggressio (adg-), ōnis, f. [aggredior]. **I.** A going to or toward a thing (very rare; in the class. per. only in rhet. lang. for a proem, introduction to a speech, = *proemium*): cumque animos primā aggressionē occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, *Cic. Or. 15, 50. — Also a rhetorical syllogism, Gr. ἐμπεριπνοια, Quint. 5, 10, 4; 28, 14, 27. — **II.** An attack, assault (cf. aggredior, II. B.), App. M. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

aggressor (adg-), ōris, m. [id.], one that attacks, an assailant, aggressor (only in the Lat. of the Pandects), Dig. 29, 5, 1 fin.; also for a robber, ib. 48, 9, 7 al.

aggressura (adg-), ae, f. [id.], an attack, assault (only in App. and in the Pandects), Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. aggressus (adg-), a, um, Part. of aggredior.

2. aggressus (adg-), ūs, m. [aggredior]. **I.** An attack, assault (cf. aggredior, II. B.), Dig. 36, 1, 17. — **II.** An entering upon, beginning; opp. exitus (cf. aggredior, II. C.), Firm. Math. 2, 10.

ag-guberno (adg-), āre, 1, v. a. [ad, intensive], to guide, govern, manage. **I.** Lit.: adguberno iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. — **II.** Trop.: adgubernante fortunā, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

agilis, e, adj. [ago]. **I.** *Pass.*, that can be easily moved, easily movable (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerulea remo, id. H. 15, 65; so, agilis rota, id. P. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10 al. — **II.** Act. **A.** That moves easily or quickly; nimble, agile, quick, rapid: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, swift or fleet-footed Diana, Ov. H. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, swift-flying, id. M. 2, 720. — Also of things, quick, sudden: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. ap. Non. 53, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164 al. — **B.** With the accessory idea of activity, quick, hasty, or precipitate in action; prompt, active, busy (with direct reference to the action, and hence used of inanimate things; while *sedulus*, *diligent*, *assiduous*, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility), Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P.): Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 (= negotiosus, ἡμετέριος, Schol.): oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnayumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, busy, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. ignavus); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. — *Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 74. — *Sup.*, as given by Prisc. p. 606 P., and Charis. p. 89, is agillimus; but Charis. p. 162, agillissimus; both forms, however, are given without examples; cf. Rudd. I. p. 171, n. 12. — *Adv.*: **agiliter**, Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2. — *Comp.*, Col. 2, 2.

agilitas, atis, f. [agilis], the condition of agilis, mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness, agility. **I.** Lit.: navium,

Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, mobility, Quint. 11, 3, 180. — **II.** Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, molli-tiague naturae, *Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

agiliter, adv., v. agilis.
agina, ae, f. [ago], the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves (agitur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9. — Hence, † **aginātōres** dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

† **agipēs, pēdis, m.** [ago-pes], in Lucili-us = *pedarius senator*, a senator who silently passes over to him for or with whom he intends to vote, Fest. s. v. *pedarium*, p. 210 Müll.; agipes ut vocem mittere coepit, Lucil. p. 145 Müll.

Agis, idis (acc. Agin, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), m. = *Agis*. **I.** A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis. — **II.** Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus, Nep. Ages. 1, 4. — **III.** A Lycian, Verg. A. 10, 751.

* **agitabilis, e, adj.** [agito], that can be easily moved, easily movable (as an epithet on ornaments of the air), light: aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

agitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], the state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation (in good class. prose). **I.** Lit.: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29: agitatione agitabitur terra, Vulg. Isa. 24, 20. — **II.** Trop. (mostly in philos. lang.), activity: numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, contemplation, thought, id. Off. 1, 5 fin.: magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, prosecution, id. Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the practice, exercise, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

agitator, ōris, m. [id.], pr. he that puts a thing in motion; used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, etc.), a driver (cf. agaso): agitator aselli, poet. for a peasant, Verg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achilles, i. e. the charioteer, id. A. 2, 476: sustineat currum ut bonu' saepe agitator equosque, Lucil. p. 154 Müll. — Hence, **II.** Esp., a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Inscr. Orell. 2593 sq.: agitatores consopiti sunt, Vulg. Nah. 2, 3.

agitatrix, icis, f. [agitator], she that puts a thing in motion (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, i. e. huntress, Arn. 4, p. 141. — Trop., App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

agitatus, ūs, m. [agito], a state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. dub. (Müll. reads: ubi id agitatur); id. ib. 6, § 41 Müll.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitato suo aquam moverit, id. Sat. 7, 8. — **II.** Trop.: mentis, activity, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.

agito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [ago], as if the supine were *agitu*; cf.: quareo quae-ritō. **I.** Lit., to put a thing in motion, to drive or impel (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose). **A.** Of cattle, to drive, conduct (cf. ago): calcari quadripedem agitato adversum clivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: stimulo boves agitat, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 26: hanc in curru bijugos agitare leones, drives her span of lions, Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 41 Müll.: ad flumina currus, Verg. G. 3, 18: jussit agitari currum suum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 4: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Verg. G. 3, 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39. — **B.** Of the motion of other things, to move, impel, shake: triremem in portu, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, to move the head (in token of assent = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567: arundinem vento agitatam, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7. — *Esp.*, of animals, to hunt, chase, pursue: etiamsi excitaturus

non sis nec agiturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606; 11, 800; damas, id. ib. 10, 589: cursu timidus onagros, Verg. G. 3, 409 al. — **C.** Of the motion caused by the wind, to *drive to and fro*, *toss about*, *agitate*, *disturb*: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aer, when the air is violently agitated and driven, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 fin.; id. Univ. 3, 7: freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, Verg. G. 1, 357: aristas, Ov. A. A. 1, 553: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. C. 3, 1, 24: ventis agitur pinus, id. ib. 2, 10, 9: veteres agitantur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitare aura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9. — **D.** Of the motion caused by the water: agitata numina Trojae, tossed or driven about upon the sea, Verg. A. 6, 68; Prop. 3, 21, 5. — **E.** In gen., of the motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitat (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr. 6, 1054: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 9. — **Poet.** of mist, to produce it by motion or agitation: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila concludit, and by its impetuous descent (into the valley) raises clouds producing mist, Ov. M. 1, 571. — **II. Trop. A.** To rouse up, excite, move, urge, drive, impel one to something: aliquem, sometimes in aliquid (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitantur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. A. 2, 487: agitare plebem, to stir up, rouse, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; so id. 11, 6, 2 al.: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitum urbis, id. 1, 16, 7. — **B.** To disquiet, disturb, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment (the fig. taken from the sea agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82): dii deaeque to agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 115: atra billis agitat hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24: ut eos agitent furiae, neque usquam consistere patiantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 331: scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471): suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id. ib. 24: agitare et insequi poetas, Tac. Or. 4; 25 and 41: multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, Cic. Quint. 2: est magni viri, rebus agitata (perturbatis, Beier) punire sones, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall. C. 5, 7: quos conscientia defectionis agitata, Tac. Agr. 16: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitatur, was drawn in different directions, Sall. J. 25, 6; Liv. 22, 12: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: timore et metu agitati, Vulg. Judith, 15, 1: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 12, 4, 12. — **C.** To assail with reproach, derision, insult; to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, insult, mock: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, attacks, ridicules, Cic. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: without verbs: agitant expertia frugis, id. A. P. 341: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. ib. 456. — **D.** In gen., to drive or urge on a thing, to accomplish or do, to drive at, to be employed in, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate; v. ago, II. D. (in the historians, esp. Sallust; very freq.): Haec ego non agitem? should I not drive at? Juv. 1, 52: vigillias, to keep, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27; so, custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; so Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, let us celebrate, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 16; so festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio tribuno plebis vehementer agitabatur, was powerfully urged, supported, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae cum praecepta parentis mei agitare, was striving to comply with, Sall. J. 14, 2 (modestius dictum pro: studere, ut agerem, Cort.): laeti pacem agitabamus, were at peace, enjoyed the delights of peace, id. ib. 14, 10: dicit se missum a consule venisse quaestum ab eo, pacem an bellum agiturus foret, id. ib. 109, 2: quoniam deditiois morā induciae agitabantur, there was a truce, id. ib. 29, 4; id. C. 24, 2. —

Poet.: ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, as if they formed the front rank, Sil. 9, 330. — Hence of time, esp. life, to pass, spend (cf. ago, II. D. 5): vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: agitare aevum, Verg. G. 4, 154; id. A. 10, 235: festos dies, Tac. H. 3, 78. — In Sall. Tac., Flor., et al., agitare absol., to live, dwell, abide, sojourne, be: hi proplius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. id. ib. 19, 5; id. Fragm. H. 3, 11; so id. J. 54, 2; 59, 1; 94, 4: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, id. ib. 11, 21: montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocius agitabant, id. ib. 4, 46; Flor. 4, 12, 48. — **E.** Of the mind: agitare aliquid or de aliquā re (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, etc.), to drive at a thing in the mind, i. e. to turn over, revolve, to weigh, consider, meditate upon, and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise, contrive, plot, to be occupied with, to design, intend, etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. ap. Non. 256, 20: quom eam rem in corde agito, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10; so Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum sic agitare animo, ut, etc., id. Fam. 6, 1: quae omnes animo agitabant, Tac. A. 6, 9: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, id. ib. 15, 36: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28. — With inf., as object: ut mente agitare bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1, 4. — **Poet.**: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Verg. A. 9, 187. — Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare aliquid, in the same signif. quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coepit, esse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac. 1, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (well considered or weighed) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 640. — So esp. freq. in Tac.: Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, Agr. 15: bellum adversus patrem agitare, id. H. 4, 86; id. A. 1, 5; 1, 12. — With de: de bello, Tac. H. 2, 1: agitant de Claudio, id. A. 6, 46: de tempore ac loco caedis agitabant, id. ib. 15, 50; 1, 12; id. H. 4, 59. — With num: agitavere, num Messalliam depellerent amore Sili, Tac. A. 11, 29; id. H. 1, 19. — With ne: agitavere placeretne, etc., Tac. H. 3, 1. — With an: an Artaxata pergeret, agitavit, Tac. A. 13, 41. — With quomodo, Tac. A. 2, 12. — With ut (of purpose): ut Neronem pudor caperet, insita spe agitari, Tac. A. 16, 26. — **F.** To treat or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, deliberate upon. Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari (impers., for agitabatur), discussions were had, Sall. J. 30, 1: cum de foedere victor agitare, Liv. 9, 5; 30, 3. — **G.** Sat agitare, with gen., in Plaut., = sat agere, to have enough to do, to have trouble with: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bacch. 4, 3, 23.

Aglaia (trisy.), ae, and **Aglaia** or **Aglaie**, f., = Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαίη (brightness, splendor), one of the graces, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Verg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglaophōn, ontis, m., = Ἀγλαοφών, a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† aglaophōtis, idis, f., = ἀγλαόφωτος (splendidly bright). **I.** A magic herb of a brilliant color: aglaophotum herbam, quae admiratione hominum propter eximium colorem acceperit nomen, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160. — **II.** The peony (Paeonia officinalis, Linn.), App. Herb. 65.

† aglaspis, idis, m., = ΑΓΛΑΣΠΗΣ, i. e. ἀγλαο-σπίς (with a glittering shield), soldiers with bright shields, Liv. 44, 41 (others, as Weissenb. and Madv., perh. more correctly read chalcaspides, with brazen shields).

Aglauros, i, f., a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone, Ov. M. 2, 560; 739, 819 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 166.

agmēn, inis, n. [as if contr. from agmen, from ago; cf. tegimen, tegmen, from tego]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a train; i. e. a collected multitude in motion or moving forwards; of things of any kind, but esp. (so most freq. in prose) of men or animals.

— Of streams of water, motion, course, current: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. id. 6, 638; also, in imitation of Enn., Virg. and Val. Fl.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. A. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721. — Of a train or succession of clouds: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100. — Of rain: immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum, body, mass, Verg. G. 1, 322. — Of atoms: agmine condense naturam corporis explent, crowded into a compact mass, Lucr. 1, 607. — Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, with quick plashing of oars, Verg. A. 5, 211. — Of a flock of birds: agmine magno Corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 381. — Of a snake winding onwards: cum mediis nexu extremasque agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg. G. 3, 424; cf. id. A. 2, 212. — Of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, etc.: agmina cervi Pulverulenta, Verg. A. 4, 154. — And, as subst. concr., of birds: turba Agminis aligeri, of the winged band, Verg. A. 12, 249. — Of ants: frugilegas asperimus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624; so id. ib. 7, 638. — Of the stars: diffugiunt stellae, quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 114; so id. ib. 11, 97 al. — Esp. of a company of persons, a multitude, troop, crowd, number, band: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22: magno senatorum agmine, Tac. H. 3, 55: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: muliebre et miserabile agmen, Tac. A. 1, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, and Tac. H. 4, 6: Eumenidum agmina, Verg. A. 4, 469. — But particularly, **B.** The train, procession, march, progress of an army: de castris, de agminibus, etc., dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnatum saepe directā acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrumpere, id. 2, 30: uno agmine persequentes, Vulg. Judith, 15, 4 al. — **II.** Transf. concr., an army, and properly considered as in motion, on the march (while exercitus is a disciplined army, and acies an army in battle-array). — As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing, with their baggage, first put themselves in motion, then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum or cogendum, to close the train, i. e. to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle, if the enemy ventured to attack it; cf. Sall. J. 46, 6. — An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121. — When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto, i. e. minus munito, ut inter pacatos, ducebat, sc. consul, Liv. 35, 4. — The order of march was, however, different, according to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 35, 4; 27, 28; and cf. Smith's Antiq. — Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as to be in battle-array on meeting the enemy; hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, an army formed in line of battle, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are at rest. — Hence, like acies, with the epithet primum, the vanguard, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. Agr. 35: medium, the centre, Liv. 10, 41; Tac. H. 4, 22: extremum, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. H. 2, 100; or, novissimum, the rear, rear-guard, Liv. 44, 33; so, extremi agminis, Vulg. Deut. 25, 18: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, marching in a square, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; cf. id. ib. 46, 6, 7: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5; so id. 31, 36; 37, 39: quadrato agmine velut in aciem irent, Curt. 5, 1, 19 al. — Sometimes, esp. in the poets in the plur., in gen.

sense, = exercitus or copiae, an army, host, troops: huc tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18: agmina curru Proterit, Verg. A. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. C. 4, 14, 29; so id. S. 2, 1, 14; id. Epod. 17, 9; Ov. M. 3, 535; 5, 151, 161; 6, 423: Dei agminum Israël, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 45: agmina ejus dispergam, ib. Ezech. 12, 14; 38, 6.—For military service, warfare: rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **I.** An army, troop, band, multitude: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, aciemque forensem, i. e. before the public, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: e Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae, an unbroken train, id. Pis. 22, 51: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40; 9, 17: agmina Eumenidum, Verg. A. 4, 469; 6, 572: agmina comitum, Ov. Tr. 14, 30: in angusto fidus comes agmine turbae, Tib. 1, 5, 63: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: agmen occupationum, an army of, id. ib. 2, 8.—**2.** March, movement: agmina fati et volumina, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agminalis, e, adj. [agmen], pertaining to a march or train (only in the Pandects): equi, pack-horses, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.—**Ab-sol.**: agminales, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 6.

agminatim, adv. [id.], by troops, in trains, in crowds, = gregatim (only in late Lat.): elephantii oberrant agminatim, Sol. 25; App. M. 4, p. 151, 35 Elm.—Trop., App. M. p. 146, 2 Elm.

1. agna, ae (abl. plur. agnabus, Hier. Retr. 2, 55, 1), f. [agnus], a ewe lamb, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2: Vulg. Gen. 21, 28: humilis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: pulla, id. S. 1, 8, 27: muta, id. ib. 2, 3, 19: nitida, id. ib. 2, 3, 214: novella, Ov. P. 1, 118: pavens, id. M. 6, 527: tenera, Stat. Th. 8, 576.

2. agna, ae, f., a blade, a straw, Fest. s. v. pennatus, p. 211 Müll. [kindr. with 2. acus, q. v.; cf. Aufrecht in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 354].

3. Agnalia (com. Agnalia, q. v.), ium, n., a Roman festival: Pars putat hic festum priscae Agnalia dictum, Una sit ut proprio littera depleta loco, Ov. F. 1, 325.

a-gnascor (adg-), natus, 3, v. dep. [ad-gnascor, nascor]. **I.** To be born in addition to; commonly, A. Of children that are not born until after the father has made his will: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; so id. Caecin. 25; Dig. 25, 3, 3.—**Metaph.**, **B.** Of adopted children, to accrue by adoption: qui in adoptionem datur, his quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 10.—**II.** Of plants, to grow to, at, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245; 27, 11, 73, § 97.—**III.** Of teeth, to grow afterwards, Gell. 3, 10.—Of hair, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—Of limbs: membra animalibus agnata inutilia sunt, Plin. 11, 52, 113, § 272.—Of plants: tubera et cetera quae subito agnascuntur, Scrib. Comp. 82.—Hence, **agnatus** (adg-), a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., born to, belonging to, or connected with by birth; and subst., a blood relation by the father's side (father, son, grandson, etc.; brother, brother's son, brother's grandson, etc.; uncle, cousin, second cousin, etc.); accordingly of more limited signif. than cognatus, which includes blood relations on the mother's side: the idea in gentilis is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a gens and bearing the same gentile name, e. g. the Corneli, Fabii, Aemilii, etc., v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.; Gai Inst. 1, 156; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2; cf. Zimmern, Röm. Priv. Rechts-gesch. 1, 507 sq.—Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: SI (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO MORITVR. CIVI SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HARETO., Cic. Inv. 2, 50, and Ulp. Fragm. Tit. 26, § 1: SI ADGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. (SIT) GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR., Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. Tit. 16, § 4: SI FVROSVS. EST. ADGNATORVM. GENTILIVMQVE. IN. EO. PECVNIAQVE. EIVS. POTESTAS. ESTO., Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Auct. ad Her. 1, 13.—Hence, the proverb: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, for a madman or insane person, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**B.** Agnati, orum, subst., children born after the

father has made his will (cf. I. A.): numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. H. 5, 5.

*** agnaticus** (adg-) or -tius, a, um, adj. [agnatus], pertaining to the agnati: jus, the right of the agnati to enter upon an inheritance, Cod. Just. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnatio (adg-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** The relationship of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side (v. agnatus), Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23 Creuz.; 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—**II.** As a verbal subst. from agnascor, I. A. **A.** A being born after the last will or the death of the father, Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Just. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** A growing on or to a thing (acc. to agnascor, II.), App. Herb. 59.

*** agnellus**, i, m. dim. [agnus], a little lamb, lambkin, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnicellus and **agnicellulus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a lambkin, Pomp. Gr. p. 105 Lindem.

*** agniculus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a lambkin, Arn. 7, p. 219.

agnus, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to a lamb, avelos. **I.** Adj.: lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: coagulum, rennet, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68: jus, lamb-broth, Scrib. Comp. 139.—**II.** Subst.: **agnina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a lamb as eaten, lamb (like porcina, pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69: ferina, venison, Verg. A. 1, 215: vitulina, veal, Nep. Ages. 8, 4), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et dupla (at double price) agnina danunt, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.: patinas cenabat omasi Vilis et agninae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnitio, ōnis, f. [agnosco]. **I.** A recognition, acknowledgment, admission, acceptance: admissio: bonorum possessionis, Dig. 38, 15, 5 (cf. agnosco, II.); a recognizing: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194: nullus interest alienus agnitioni mutuae, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1.—**II.** A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, for the knowledge of the nature of mind, * Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz.: ut implemini agnitione, Vulg. Col. 1, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 155.

agnitiōnalis, e, adj. [agnitio], that may be recognized, known, cognizable: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnitor, ōris, m. [agnosco], one that recognizes, understands, perceives (late Lat.): mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3: cordis, id. Vulg. Eccl. 7, 5.

agnitus (adg-), a, um, Part. of agnosco.

a-gnomen (adn-), inis, n. [gnomen, nomen], a surname (this word seems to have been first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e. g. Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (the agnati), e. g. Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class per., designated by cognomen, q. v.: "proprium nomen quattuor sunt species: Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen: praenomen est quod nominibus gentilitiis praepositur, ut Marcus, Publius; nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est, quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius; cognomen est quod uniuscujusque proprium est et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato; Scipio; agnomen vero est quod extrinsecus cognominibus adici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia," Diom. p. 306 P.; so Prisc. 578 P. al.; Capit. Ver. 3.

*** agnomentum** (adn-), i, n., = agnomen: Igitur agnomena ei duo indita, Charon—Mezentius, App. Mag. p. 310.

agnominatio (adn-), ōnis, f., the bringing together two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paroemiasia, a rhet. fig., = παρονομασία: venit a te antequam Roman venit. Hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium. Si lenones tamquam leones vitasset. Videte iudices, utrum homini nava an vano credere malitis, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

*** agnōs**, i, f., = ἀγνος (cf. ἀγνός, chaste),

a tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste-tree: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

*** agnoscibilis**, e, adj. [agnosco], that can be known, cognizable, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnosco (adgn-; also adn-; cf. Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 407), nōvi, nitum (like cognitum from cognosco; cf. pejero and dejero from juro), 3, v. a. [ad, intens. -gnosco, nosco] (part. perf. agnōtus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 387 P.; part. fut. act. agnoturus, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 383 P.; class.; used very freq. by Cicero). **I.** As if to know a person or thing well, as having known it before, to recognize: agnoscere always denotes a subjective knowledge or recognition; while cognoscere designates an objective perception; another distinction v. in II.): in turba Orestis cognitā agnota est soror, was recognized by Orestes as his sister, Pac. ap. Prisc. 387 P.: virtus cum se extollit et ostendit suum lumen et idem asperit agnovitque in alio, and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: id facillime accipitur animi, quod agnoscunt, Quint. 8, 3, 71: cum se collegit (animus) atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. id. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: Cognosce nunc humanitatem meam, learn from this, etc.): nomine audio extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Verg. A. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, and is there recognized (by those who had already known him), Quint. 7, 2, 26: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: agnoscunt Britannii suam causam, id. Agr. 32: nitorem et altitudinem horum temporum agnoscimus, id. Or. 21: quam (tunicam) cum agnovisset pater, Vulg. Gen. 37, 33.—**B.** Transf., as a result of this knowledge or recognition, to declare, announce, allow, or admit a thing to be one's own, to acknowledge, own: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (neither can admit as due to me) nec postulo, Cic. Lael. 9: natum, Nep. Ages. 1, 4: Aeacō agnosci summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Pandects, 25, Tit. 3: de agnoscendis vel alendis liberis): an me non agnoscetis ducem? will you not acknowledge me as your general? Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it, Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, I.): agnoscere aes alienum, ib. 28, 5, 1: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 fin.: suscipere hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab. Perd. 6: fortasse minus expedit agnoscere crimen quam abnuere, Tac. A. 6, 8: sortilegos, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, and I myself confess, allow, etc., id. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 3: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34.—**II.** To understand, recognize, know, perceive by, from, or through something: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventionem vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Planc. 14, 35: ex fructu arbor agnoscitur, Vulg. Matt. 12, 33: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3.—Also, absol.: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, you can recognize the praises of Augustus, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260 (cf. accipio): agniti dempsere sollicitudinem, Tac. H. 2, 68: Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen, id. A. 2, 21: terram non agnoscebant, Vulg. Act. 27, 39.—In gen., to become acquainted with, to know; to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see: quin puppim flectis, Ulixē, Auribus ut nostros possis agnoscere cantus, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185, Νῆα κατὰσπρον, ἵνα νοῦτέην δὲ ἀκούσῃς): haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro quam ut quisvis ea possit agnoscere, understand, id. N. D. 1, 13, 49; Verg. A. 10, 843; Phaedr. 2, 6, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19.

agnus, i, m. (gen. plur. agnūm, Porc. Licin. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13) [cf. ἀγνός, which

Benfey connects with *ἀγος* = Sanscr. *avis*; Lith. *avinas* = sheep, a lamb, usually for sacrifice: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest. s. v. *opima*, p. 190: IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNAM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. *pellices*, p. 121: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4 al.: agnus absque maculâ, Vulg. Exod. 12, 5: agnos immaculatos, ib. Lev. 14, 10: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. C. 3, 18, 13: ara avet immolatio Spargier agno, id. ib. 4, 11, 8 al.—Prov.: Agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to wish what is impossible, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.—Eccl. Lat., of Christ: quasi agni immaculati Christi, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 19: Ecce Agnus Dei, ib. Joan. 1, 29: ceciderunt coram Agno, ib. Apoc. 5, 8 al.

āgo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. (*axim* = egerim, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 22; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *axitiosi*, p. 3 Müll.; *axit* = egerit, Paul. Diac. 3, 3; *agier* = agi, Cic. Off. 3, 15; *agentum* = agentium, Vulc. Gall. Av. Cass. 4, 6) [cf. *ἀγω*; Sanscr. *āgi*, *aghāmi* = to go, to drive; *agmas* = way, train = *ἀγμος*; *agis* = race, contest = *ἀγών*; perh. also Germ. *jagen*, to drive, to hunt], to put in motion, to move (syn.: *agitare*, *pellere*, *urgere*). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of cattle and other animals, to lead, drive. **A.** Absol.: *agas asellum*, Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: *jumenta agebat*, Liv. 1, 48: *capellas ago*, Verg. E. 1, 13: *Pars quia non veniant pecudes*, sed *agantur*, ab actu etc., Ov. F. 1, 323: *caballum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. **B.** With acc. of place, prep., sup., or inf.: *agere bovem Romanum*, Curt. 1, 45: *equum in hostem*, id. 7, 4: *Germani in amnem aguntur*, Tac. H. 5, 21: *acto ad vallum equo*, id. A. 2, 13: *pecora per calles*, Curt. 7, 11: *per devia rura capellas*, Ov. M. 1, 676: *pecus pastum*, Varr. L. 6, 41, p. 88 Müll.: *capellas potum age*, Verg. E. 9, 23: *pecus egit altos Visere montes*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7. **B.** Of men, to drive, lead, conduct, impel. **a.** Absol.: *agmen agens equitum*, Verg. A. 7, 804. **b.** With prep., abl., or inf.: *vinctum ante se Thyum agebat*, Nep. Dat. 3: *agitur praiceps exercitus Lydorum in populos*, Sil. 4, 720: (*adulteram*) *maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit*, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27: *captivos prae se agentes*, Curt. 7, 6; Liv. 23, 1: *acti ante suum quisque praedonem catenati*, Quint. 8, 3, 69: *captivos sub curribus agere*, Mart. 8, 26: *agitur auguriis quaerere exilia*, Verg. A. 3, 5; and simple for comp.: *multis milibus armatorum actis ex ea regione* = *coactis*, Liv. 44, 31.—In prose: *agi, to be led, to march, to go*: quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29: *si citius agi vellet agmen, that the army would move, or march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: *raptim agmine acto*, id. 6, 28; so id. 23, 36; 25, 9.—Trop.: *egit sol hiemem sub terras*, Verg. G. 4, 51: *poëmata dulcia sunt* Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto, *lead the mind*, Hor. A. P. 100.—Hence, poet.: *se agere, to betake one's self, i. e. to go, to come* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Ter., Verg., etc.): *quo agis te? where are you going?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: *unde agis te?* id. Most. 1, 4, 28; so id. ib. 3, 1, 31; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 120; id. Pers. 4, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 71: *quo hinc te agis? where are you going*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: *Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, was moving along*, Verg. A. 6, 337: *Aeneas se matutinus agebat*, id. ib. 8, 465: *is enim se primus agebat, for he strode on in front*, id. ib. 9, 696.—Also without *se*: *Et tu, unde agis?* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: *Quo agis?* id. Pers. 2, 2, 34: *Huc age, Tib. 2, 5, 2* (unless age is here to be taken with *veni* at the end of the line). **C.** To drive or carry off (animals or men), to steal, rob, plunder (usually abigere): *Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves*, Ov. F. 3, 64.—So esp. freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things; hence, *ferre et agere* (as in Gr. *ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν*, Hom. Il. 5, 484; and reversed, *φέρειν καὶ ἀγειν*, in Hdt. and Xen.; cf.: *rapiunt feruntque*, Verg. A. 2, 374: *rapere et auferre*, Cic. Off. 1, 14), in gen., to rob, to plunder: *res sociorum fer-*

ri agique videntur, Liv. 22, 3: *ut ferri agique res suas viderint*, id. 38, 15; so id. 3, 37; so also: *rapere agereque: ut ex alieno agro raperent agerentque*, Liv. 22, 1, 2; but *portari atque agi* means to bear and carry, to bring together, in Caes. B. C. 2, 29 (as *φέρειν καὶ ἀγειν* in Plat. Phaedr. 279, C): *ne pulcrum praedam agat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3: *urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere*, Sall. J. 20, 8; 32, 3: *pecoris et mancipiorum praedas*, id. ib. 44, 5; so eccl. Lat.: *agere praedas de aliquo*, Vulg. Jud. 9, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8; cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 22, 633. **D.** To chase, pursue, press animals or men, to drive about or onwards in flight (for the usual *agitare*). **a.** Of animals: *apros*, Verg. G. 3, 412: *cervum*, id. A. 7, 481; cf. id. ib. 4, 71: *citios canes*, Ov. H. 5, 20: *feros tauros*, Suet. Claud. 21.—**b.** Of men: *ceteros ruerem, agerem*, Ter. Ad. 3, 21 (= *prosequerem, premerem*, Don.); *ita perterritos egerunt*, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12: *Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat*, Verg. A. 5, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 574: *aliquem in exsilium*, Liv. 25, 2; so Just. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16 al.: *aliquem in fugam*, id. 16, 2, 3.—**E.** Of inanimate or abstract objects, to move, impel, push forwards, advance, carry to or toward any point: *quid si pater cuniculos agat ad aerarium?* *lead, make*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *egisse huc Alpheum vias, made its way*, Verg. A. 3, 695: *vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt, carry, build out*, Curt. 4, 2, 8: *cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56; so often in the histt., esp. Caes. and Livy, as t. t., of moving forwards the battering engines: *celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, pushed forwards*, ut, Caes. B. G. 2, 12 Herz.; so id. ib. 3, 21; 7, 17; id. B. C. 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16: *accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsi*, Verg. A. 9, 505 al.: *fugere colles campique videntur, quos agimus praeter navem, i. e. praeter quos agimus navem*, Lucr. 4, 391: *in litus passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore*, Liv. 22, 19: *ratem in amnem*, Ov. F. 1, 500: *naves in adversum amnem*, Tac. H. 4, 22.—Poet.: *agere navem, to steer or direct a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; so, *agere currum, to drive a chariot*, Ov. M. 2, 62; 2, 388 al.—**F.** To stir up, to throw out, excite, cause, bring forth (mostly poet.): *scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr. 2, 675: *spumas ago*, Verg. G. 3, 203; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: *piecium Flumen agit*, Verg. A. 9, 814: *qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque cum egerunt, etc., when they have brought it forth*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—Hence, *animam agere, to expel the breath of life, give up the ghost, expire*: *agens animam spumat*, Lucr. 3, 493: *anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens*, Cat. 63, 31: *nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: *Hortensius, cum has litteras scripsit, animam agebat*, id. Fam. 8, 13, 2; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: *eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: *Est tanti habere animam ut agam?* Sen. Ep. 101, 12; and with a play upon words: *semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agis, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam*, Mart. 1, 80.—**G.** Of plants, to put forth or out, to shoot, extend: (*salices*) *gemmas agunt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: *florem agere coeperit ficus*, Col. R. 5, 10, 10: *frondem agere*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: *se ad auras palmes agit*, Verg. G. 2, 364: (*platanum*) *radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 15: *per glebas sensim radicibus actis*, Ov. M. 4, 254; so id. ib. 2, 583: *robora suas radices in profundum agunt*, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127.—Metaph.: *vera gloria radices agit*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *pluma in cutem radices egerat imas*, Ov. M. 2, 582.

II. Trop. **A.** Spec., to guide, govern: *Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agitur*, Verg. A. 1, 574; cf. Forbig. ad h. l., who considers it the only instance of this use, and compares a similar use of *ἀγω*; v. L. and S. v. II. 2.—**B.** In gen., to move, impel, excite, urge to a thing, to prompt or induce to: *si quis ad illa deus te agat*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 24: *una plaga ceteros ad certamen egit*, Liv. 9, 41; 8, 7; 39, 15: *quae te, germane,*

furem Mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 8, 14: *totis mentibus acta*, Sil. 10, 191: *in furorem agere*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: *si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praiceps agebatur*, Tac. Agr. 41: *provinciam avaritia in bellum egerat*, id. A. 14, 32.—**C.** To drive, stir up, excite, agitate, rouse vehemently (cf. *agitare*, II.): *me amor fugat, agit*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: *agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: *perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur*, Nep. Att. 9, 1 Brem.: *opportunitas, quae etiam medicos viros spe praedae transversos agit, i. e. leads astray*, Sall. J. 6, 3; 14, 20; so Sen. Ep. 8, 3.—**To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb, vex, to attack, assail** (for the usu. *agitare*; mostly poet.): *reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi*, Verg. A. 7, 405: *non res et agentia* (i. e. *agitantia, vexantia*) *verba Lycamben*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: *acerba fata Romanos agunt*, id. Epod. 7, 17: *diris agam vos*, id. ib. 5, 89: *quam deus ultor agebat*, Ov. M. 14, 750: *futurae mortis agor stimulis*, Luc. 4, 517; cf. Matth. ad Cic. Mur. § 21.—**D.** To drive at something, to pursue a course of action, i. e. to make something an object of action; either in the most general sense, like the Engl. *do* and the Gr. *πράττειν*, for every kind of mental or physical employment; or, in a more restricted sense, to exhibit in external action, to act or perform, to deliver or pronounce, etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, e. g. a speech, dance, play, etc. (while *facere*, to make, *ποιεῖν*, denotes the production of an object which continues to exist after the act is completed; and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling).—On these significations, v. Varr. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72.—For the more restricted signif. v. Quint. 2, 18, 1 sq.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426. **1.** In the most gen. signif., to do, act, labor, in opp. to rest or idleness. **a.** With the gen. objects, *aliquid, nihil, plus*, etc.: *numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (cf. with this, id. Off. 3, 1: *numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus esset*); *mihi, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur*, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46: *post satietatem nihil (est) agendum*, Cels. 1, 2.—Hence, **b.** Without object: *aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Juv. 16, 49: *agendi tempora*, Tac. H. 3, 40: *industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 29.—**c.** In colloquial lang., to do, to fare, get on: *quid agis? what are you doing?* M. Tulli, *quid agis?* Cic. Cat. 1, 11: *Quid agis? What's your business?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 9; also, *How goes it with you? How are you?* *τί πράττεις*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 20; Cic. Fam. 7, 11 al.; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4: *vereor, quid agat, how he is*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: *ut solatis, quid agam*, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 21: *prospere agit anima tua, fares well*, ib. 3 Joan. 2: *quid agitur? how goes it with you? how do you do? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: *Quid intus agitur? is going on*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 5, 42 al.—**d.** With *nihil* or *non multum*, to do, i. e. to effect, accomplish, achieve nothing, or not much (orig. belonging to colloquial lang., but in the class. per. even in oratorical and poet. style): *nihil agit; collum obstringe homini*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 29: *nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: *nihil agis, dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn.; *Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 10: cupis, inquit, abire; sed nihil agis; usque tenebo*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: [*nihil agis*], *nihil assequeris*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15 B. and K.: *ubi blanditiis agitur nihil*, Ov. M. 6, 685: *egerit non multum, has not done much*, Curt. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnck. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 120.—**e.** In certain circumstances, to proceed, do, act, manage (mostly belonging to familiar style): *Thr. Quid nunc agimus? Gn. Quin redimus, What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: *hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? what shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: *quid agam, habeo*, id. And. 3, 2, 18 (= *quid respondeam habeo*, Don.) al.; *sed ita quidam agebat, was so acting*, Cic. Lig. 7, 21: *a Burro minaciter actum, Bur-*

rus proceeded to threats, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**2.** *To pursue, do, perform, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word; in all periods; syn.: facere, efficere, transigere, gerere, tractare, curare): cui quod agit institutumst nullo negotio id agit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 254 Vahl.): ut quae egi, ago, axim, verruncen bene, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): At nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: Ut id agam, quod missus huc sum, id. Ps. 2, 2, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he is going to do*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: Id quidem ago, *That is what I am doing*, Verg. E. 9, 37: res vera agitur, Juv. 4, 35: Jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: utilis rebus agendis, Juv. 14, 72: grassator ferro agit rem, *does the business with a dagger*, id. 3, 305; 6, 659 (cf.: gladii geritur res, Liv. 9, 41): nihil ego nunc de istac re ago, *do nothing about that matter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8: postquam id actumst, *after this is accomplished*, id. Am. 1, 1, 72; so, sed quid actumst? id. Ps. 2, 4, 20: nihil aliud agebam nisi eum defenderem, Cic. Sull. 12: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29: agamus quod instat, Verg. E. 9, 66: renuntiaverunt ei omnia, quae egerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Act. 5, 35: suum negotium agere, *to mind one's business, attend to one's own affairs*, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; so, ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 11: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africa gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divulgavit, Sall. J. 30, 1: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8 al.—With the spec. idea of completing, finishing: jucundi acti labores, a proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.—**3.** *To pursue in one's mind, to drive at, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito, II. E., volvo and voluto): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc varis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditorem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intrandâ Britannia, id. Agr. 13.—**4.** With a verbal subst., as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst. (cf. in Gr. *ἄγω* with verbal subst.): rimas agere (sometimes ducere), *to open in cracks, fissures, to crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Ov. M. 2, 211; Luc. 6, 728: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *keep watch over, guard*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1; so Liv. 5, 10: vigilias agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93; Nep. Thras. 4; Tac. H. 3, 76: excubias alicui, Ov. F. 3, 245: excubias, Tac. H. 4, 58: pervigilium, Suet. Vit. 10: stationem agere, *to keep guard*, Liv. 35, 29; Tac. H. 1, 28: triumphum agere, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; Ov. M. 15, 757; Suet. Dom. 6: libera arbitria agere, *to make free decisions, to decide arbitrarily*, Liv. 24, 45; Curt. 6, 1, 19; 8, 1, 4: paenitentiam agere, *to exercise repentance, to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Petr. S. 132; Tac. Or. 15; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10; Vulg. Lev. 5, 5; ib. Matt. 3, 2; ib. Apoc. 2, 5: silentia agere, *to maintain silence*, Ov. M. 1, 349: pacem agere, Juv. 15, 163: crimen agere, *to bring accusation, to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: laborem agere, id. Fin. 2, 32: cursus agere, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectum agere, *to make choice, to choose*, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Quint. 10, 4, 5: experimenta agere, Liv. 9, 14; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: mensuram, id. 15, 3, 4, § 14: curam agere, *to care for*, Ov. H. 15, 302; Quint. 8, proem. 18: curam agens egit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 34: oblivia agere, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 540: nugas agere, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29; id. As. 1, 1, 78, and often: officinas agere, *to keep shop*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—So esp.: agere gratias (poet. grates; never in sing. gratiam), *to give thanks, to thank*; Gr. *χαρίν ἔχειν* (habere gratiam) is to be or feel grateful; Gr. *χαρίν εἰδέναι*; and *referre gratiam*, to return a favor, requite; Gr. *χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι*; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 7; diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26: Haud male agit gratias, id. Aul. 4, 4, 31: Magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 80: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine

gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam; nam relatum me adfirmare non possum, id. ib. 10, 11, 1: maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar; majores etiam habemus, id. Marcell. 11, 33: Trebatio magnas ago gratias, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 28, 8: renuntiate gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, *Cic. Rep. 6, 9: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so id. ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291; 681; 14, 596; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10; ib. Matt. 15, 36 al.; and in connection with this, laudes agere: Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: Dianae laudes gratesque agam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis immortalibus laudes quoque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48: agi sibi gratias passus est, Tac. Agr. 42; so id. H. 2, 71; 4, 51; id. A. 13, 21; but oftener *grates* or *gratis* in Tac.: Tiberius egit gratis benevolentiae patrum, A. 6, 2: agit grates, id. H. 3, 80; 4, 64; id. A. 2, 38; 2, 86; 3, 18; 3, 24; 4, 15 al.—**5.** *Of time, to pass, spend* (very freq. and class.): Romulus in caelo cum dis agit aevom, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so Pac. id. ib. 2, 21, 49, and Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: tempus, Tac. H. 4, 62; id. A. 3, 16: domi aetatem, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 17, 60: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Tac. G. 17: otia secura, Verg. G. 3, 377; Ov. F. 1, 68; 4, 926: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39, and Tac. A. 15, 63: vitam in terris, Verg. G. 2, 538: tranquillam vitam agere, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 2: Hunc (diem) agerem si, Verg. A. 5, 51: ver magnus agebat Orbis, id. G. 2, 338: aestiva agere, *to pass, be in, summer quarters*, Liv. 27, 8; 27, 21; Curt. 5, 8, 24.—*Pass*: menses jam tibi esse actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34, and Ov. M. 7, 700: melior pars acta (est) diei, Verg. A. 9, 156; Juv. 4, 66; Tac. A. 15, 63: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. H. 12, 58 Ruhnck.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9: Nona aetas agitur, Juv. 13, 28 al.—With *annus* and an ordinal, *to be of a certain age, to be so old*: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, *am eighty-four years old*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: Annum agens sextum decimum patrem amisit, Suet. Caes. 1.—Metaph.: sescentissimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, *was in its 640th year*, Tac. G. 37.—Hence also *absol.* (rare), *to pass or spend time, to live, to be, to be somewhere*: civitas laeta agere, *was joyful*, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: in Africa, quâ procul a mari incultius agebatur, id. ib. 89, 7: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38: Juxta Hermunduros Naristi agunt, Tac. G. 42: ultra jugum plurimae gentes agunt, id. ib. 43: Gallos trans Padum agentes, id. H. 3, 34: quibus (annis) exul Rhodi agit, id. A. 1, 4: agere inter homines desinere, id. ib. 15, 74: Vitellius non in ore volgi agere, *was not in the sight of the people*, id. H. 3, 36: ante aciem agere, id. G. 7; and: in armis agere, id. A. 14, 55 = *versari*.—**6.** In the lang. of offerings, t. t., *to despatch the victim, to kill, slay*. In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, *agone, shall I do it?* and the latter answered, *ago* or *hoc age, do it*: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper, Agone? rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia): a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caligulae) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissa voce, *hoc age*, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Galb. 20.—This call of the priest in act of solemn sacrifice, *Hoc age*, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence *hoc* or *id* and sometimes *haec* or *istuc* agere was used for, *to give attention to, to attend to, to mind, heed*; and followed by *ut* or *ne*, *to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc.; cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. And. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: *hoc agite*, Plaut. As. prol. init.: *Hoc age*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152; id. Ep. 1, 6, 31: *Hoc agite*, of poetry, Juv. 7, 20: *hoc agamus*, Sen. Clem. 1, 12: *haec agamus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: *ageret* *hoc possumus*, Lucr. 1, 41; 4, 969; Juv. 7,

48: *hoccine agis an non? hoc agam*, id. ib., Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4: nunc istuc age, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3 al.: *Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo*, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: *id* et agunt et moluntur, id. Mur. 38: (oculi, aures, etc.) quasi fenestras sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi *id* agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: qui *id* egerunt, ut gentem . . . collocarent, *aimed at this, that, etc.*, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui cum maxime fallunt, *id* agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *keep it in view, that*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: *idne* agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: *Hoc* agit, ut doleas, Juv. 5, 157: *Hoc* age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 88: Quid tuus ille strictus gladius agebat? *have in view, mean*, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: Quid aliud egimus nisi ut, quod hic potest, nos possemus? id. ib. 4, 10: Sin autem *id* actum est, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: certiorum enim fecit, *id* agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ego *id* semper egi, ne bellis interesset, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.—Also, the opp.: alias res or aliud agere, *not to attend to, heed, or observe, to pursue secondary or subordinate objects*: Ch. Alias res agis. Pa. Istuc ago equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57; id. Hec. 5, 3, 28: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64.—**7.** In relation to public affairs, *to conduct, manage, carry on, administer*: agere bellum, *to carry on or wage war* (embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *bellum* *gerere* designates the bodily and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *bellum* *facere*, the actual outbreak of hostile feelings, v. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 28): qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16: Bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer, Ov. A. A. 1, 182 (also in id. Tr. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. *obit*, with one MS., reads *agit*; so Merkel).—Poet.: Martem for bellum, Luc. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—Of offices, employments, etc., *to conduct, exercise, administer, hold*: forum agere, *to hold court*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6; and: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 6, 44; used of the governors of provinces: judicium agere, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: vivorum coetus agere, *to make assemblies of, to assemble*, Tac. A. 16, 34: censum agere, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 46; Suet. Aug. 27: recensum agere, id. Caes. 41: potestatem agere, Flor. 1, 7, 2: honorem agere, Liv. 8, 26: regnum, Flor. 1, 6, 2: rem publicam, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 8: consulatum, Quint. 12, 1, 16: praefecturam, Suet. Tib. 6: centurionatum, Tac. A. 1, 44: senatum, Suet. Caes. 88: fiscum agere, *to have charge of the treasury*, id. Dom. 12: publicum agere, *to collect the taxes*, id. Vesp. 1: inquisitionem agere, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: curam alicujus rei agere, *to have the management of, to manage*, Liv. 6, 15; Suet. Claud. 18: rei publicae curationem agens, Liv. 4, 13: dilectum agere, *to make a levy, to levy* (post-Aug. for dilectum habere, Cic., Caes., Sall.), Quint. 12, 3, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; id. Agr. 7 and 10; id. H. 2, 16, 12; Suet. Calig. 43.—**8.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, before tribunals of justice, etc., *to manage or transact, to do, to discuss, plead, speak, deliberate*; constr. *aliquid* or *de aliqua re*: velim recordere, quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; 1, 9: de condicionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summâ re publica, Suet. Caes. 28: cum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: de poenâ alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—Hence the phrase: agere cum populo, of magistrates, *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection of a thing* (while

agere ad populum significat *to propose, to bring before the people*: cum populo agere est rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de re publica, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 12; id. Lael. 25, 96: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, 43.—So also *absol.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1: Metellus cum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id. Fam. 5, 2.—Transf. to common life. **a.** Agere cum aliquo, de aliquo or re or ut, to treat, deal, negotiate, confer, talk with one about a person or thing; to endeavor to persuade or move one, that, etc.: nihil ago tecum (sc. cum odore vini); ubi est ipse (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: Quae (patria) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, *thus pleads*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 18: aliae Inquisitores agerent cum remigibus nudo, Juv. 4, 49: haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant, *thus treated together*, Verg. A. 11, 445: de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret, id. ib. 5, 2: Callias quidam egi cum Cimone, ut eam (Elpinice) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3.—Also *absol.*: Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: si qua Caesares obtinendae Armeniae egerant, Tac. A. 15, 14: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendisque coepit, Liv. 2, 2.—In Suet. once agere cum senatu, with acc. and inf., *to propose or state to the Senate*: Tiberius egi cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** With the adv. bene, praeclare, male, etc., *to deal well or ill with one, to treat or use well or ill*: facile est bene agere cum eis, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 11: bene egiissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.; Vulg. Jud. 9, 16: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: Male agis mecum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 21: qui cum creditoribus suis male agat, Cic. Quinct. 84; and: tu contra me male agis, Vulg. Jud. 11, 27.—Freq. in pass., *to be or go well or ill with one, to be well or badly off*: intellegit secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: praeclare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so id. ib. 5, 18: exstat ejusdum non insecutus jocus bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem, *it would have gone well with human affairs, been well for mankind, if, etc.*, Suet. Ner. 28.—Also *absol.* without cum: agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, *it is well done if, etc., it is a splendid thing if, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: vivitur cum eis, in quibus praeclare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**9.** Of transactions before a court or tribunal. **a.** Aliquid agere ex jure, ex syngrapha, ex sponso, or simply the *abl.* jure, lege, litibus, obsignatis tabellis, causa, *to bring an action or suit, to manage a cause, to plead a case*: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caecin. 12: tamquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, *to litigate*, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egi, id. Quint. 9: Ph. Una injuriast tecum. Ch. Lege agito ergo, *Go to law, then*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: agere lege in hereditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Ov. F. 1, 48; Liv. 9, 46: cum illo se lege agere dicebat, Nep. Tim. 5: summo jure agere, *to assert or claim one's right to the full extent of the law*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: causis quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37: tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: Jure, ut opinor, agat, jure increpet incleque, *with right would bring her charge*, Lucr. 3, 963; so, Castrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, *settles more cases by force*, Tac. Agr. 9: ubi manu agitur, *when the case is settled by violent hands*, id. G. 36.—**b.** Causam or rem agere, *to try or plead a case*; with *apud, ad, or absol.*: causam apud centumvros egi, Cic. Caecin. 24: Caesar cum ageret apud censores, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; so with *adversus*: egi causam adversus magistratus, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 11: orator agere dicitur causam, Varr. L. L. 6, 42: causam isto modo agere,

Cic. Lig. 4, 10; Tac. Or. 5, 11; 14; Juv. 2, 51; 14, 132: agit causas liberales, Cic. Fam. 8, 9: qui ad rem agendam adsunt, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: cum (M. Tullius) et ipsam se rem agere diceret, Quint. 12, 10, 45: Gripe, accede huc; tua res agitur, *is being tried*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 104; Quint. 8, 3, 13; and extra-judicially: rogo ad Caesarem meam causam agas, Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Una (factio) populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep. Phoc. 3; so, agere, *absol.*, *to plead*: ad judicem sic agi solet, Cic. Lig. 10: tam solute agere, tam leniter, id. Brut. 80: tu istuc nisi fingeres, sic ageres? id. ib. 80; Juv. 7, 143 and 144; 14, 32.—Transf. to common life; with *de* or *acc.*, *to discuss, treat, speak of*: Sed estne hic ipse, de quo agebam? *of whom I was speaking*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53: causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam gravior copioseque agenda est, *to be discussed*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37: Samnitium bella, agimus, *are treating of*, Liv. 10, 31.—Hence, **c.** Agere aliquem reum, *to proceed against one as accused, to accuse one*, Liv. 4, 42; 24, 25; Tac. A. 14, 18: reus agitur, id. ib. 15, 20; 3, 13; and with the *gen.* of the crime, with which one is charged: agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19; and often in the Pandects.—**d.** Pass. of the thing which is the subject of accusation, *to be in suit or in question; it concerns or affects, is about, etc.*: non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo ei, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67: non capitis ei res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the point in dispute*, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: si magna res, magna hereditas agitur, id. Fin. 2, 17: qua de re agitur, *what the point of dispute or litigation is*, id. Brut. 79.—Hence, trop., (a) Res agitur, *the case is on trial, i. e. something is at stake or at hazard, in peril, or in danger*: at nos, quarum res agitur, aliter auctores sumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 72: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, id. Lael. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20 al.: nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 (= in periculo versatur, Lambin.); agitur pars tertia mundi, *is at stake, I am in danger of losing*, Ov. M. 5, 372.—(b) Res acta est, *the case is over (and done for)*: acta haec res est; perii, *this matter is ended*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: hence, actum est de aliquo or aliqua re, *it is all over with a person or thing*: actum hodie est de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: jam de Servio actum, Liv. 1, 47: actum est de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 194.—So also *absol.*: actumst; illicet me infelicem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 17: si animus hominem pepulit, actumst, id. Trin. 2, 2, 27; Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; Cic. Att. 5, 15: actumst, illicet, peristi, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: peritumst; actumst, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 3.—(c) Rem actam agere, *to plead a case already finished, i. e. to act to no purpose*: rem actam agis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27; id. Cist. 4, 2, 36; Liv. 25, 40; so, actum or acta agere: actum, aiunt, ne agas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Att. 9, 18: acta agimus, id. Am. 22.—**10.** To represent by external action, *to perform, pronounce, deliver, etc.* **a.** Of an orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 79: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, id. ib. 3, 56, 214: agere fortius et audentius volo, Tac. Or. 18; 39.—**b.** Of an actor, *to represent, play, act*: Ipse hanc acturus Juppiter comœdium, Plaut. Am. prol. 88; so, fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; id. Hec. prol. 22: dum haec agitur fabula, Plaut. Men. prol. 72 al.: partis, *to have a part in a play*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum agere in scaena, id. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2 al.—Transf. to other relations, *to represent or personate one, to act the part of, to act as, behave like*: has

partes lenitatis semper egi, Cic. Mur. 3: egi illos omnes adulescentes, quos ille accitavit, id. Fam. 2, 9: amicum imperatoris, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: socium magis imperii quam ministrum, id. H. 2, 83: senatorem, Tac. A. 16, 28.—So of things poetically: utrinque prora frontem agit, *serves as a bow*, Tac. G. 44.—**11.** Se agere = se gerere, *to carry one's self, to behave, deport one's self*: tantâ mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56, 5: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, Tac. H. 3, 2 Halm: qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, Suet. Claud. 25: non principem se, sed ministrum egi, id. ib. 29: neglegenter se et avare agere, Eutr. 6, 9: prudenter se agebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5: sapienter se agebat, ib. 4 Reg. 18, 7.—Also *absol.*: seditiose, Tac. Agr. 7: facile justeque, id. ib. 9: superbe, id. H. 2, 27: ex aequo, id. ib. 4, 64: anxius et intentus agebat, id. Agr. 5.—**12.** Imper.: age, agite, Ter. Tib. Lucr., Hor., Ov., never using *agite*, and Catull. never *age*, with which compare the Gr. *ἀγε, ἄγετε* (also accompanied by the particles *δύμ, εἰα, ἐν, ἐργο, ἰγίτῃ, jam, modo, nunciam, porro, quare, quin, sane, vero, verum, and by sis*); as an exclamation. **a.** In encouragement, exhortation, *come! come on!* (old Engl. *go to!*) *up! on! quick!* (cf. I. B. fin.). (a) In the sing.: age, adsta, mane, audi, Enn. ap. Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1: age, perge, quaceso, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: age sis tu... delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 16: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, agendum eam solve cistulam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; id. Capt. 3, 4, 39: Agendum vicissim dic, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: agendum humanis concede, Lucr. 3, 962: age modo hodie sero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103: age nunciam, id. And. 5, 2, 25: En age, quid cessas, Tib. 2, 10: Quare age, Verg. A. 7, 429: Verum age, id. ib. 12, 832: Quin age, id. G. 4, 329: en, age, Rumpemoras, id. ib. 3, 43: eia age, id. A. 4, 569.—(b) In the plur.: agite, pugnate, *up, fists, and at 'em!* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146: agite bibbite, id. Curc. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: agite in modum dicite, Cat. 61, 38: Quare agite... conjungite, id. 64, 372; Verg. A. 1, 627: vos agite... volute, Val. Fl. 3, 311: agite nunc, divites, plorate, Vulg. Jac. 5, 1: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62.—Also age in the sing., with a verb in the plur. (cf. *ἀγε τάμεν*, Hom. Od. 3, 332; *ἀγε δὲ τραπεζοῖεν*, id. Il. 3, 441): age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: En agedum convertite, Prop. 1, 1, 21: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47: Ite age, Stat. Th. 10, 33: Huc age adeste, Sil. 11, 169.—**b.** In transitions in discourse, *well then! well now! well!* (esp. in Cic. Or. very freq.). So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, etc., *well now, since I have taught, etc.*, Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id. 1, 920; so id. 1, 952; 2, 62; 333; 730; 3, 418; 4, 109 al.: age porro, tu, qui existimari te voluisti interpretem foederum, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so id. Rosc. Am. 16; id. Part. 12; id. Att. 8, 3.—And age (as in a.) with a verb in the plur.: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considera, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Sull. 26; id. Mil. 21; id. Rosc. Am. 37.—**c.** As a sign of assent, *well! very well! good! right!* Age, age, mansero, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: age, age, jam ducat; dabo, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57: Age, veniam, id. And. 4, 2, 30: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19: age sane, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119.

Position.—Age, used with another verb in the imperative, regularly stands before it, but in poetry, for the sake of the metre, it, **1.** Sometimes follows such verb; as, **a.** In dactylic metre: Cede agedum, Prop. 5, 9, 54: Dic age, Verg. A. 6, 343; Hor. S. 2, 7, 92; Ov. F. 1, 149: Esto age, Pers. 2, 42: Fare age, Verg. A. 3, 362: Finge age, Ov. H. 7, 65: Redde age, Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: Surge age, Verg. A. 3, 169; 8, 59; 10, 241; Ov. H. 14, 73: Vade age, Verg. A. 3, 462; 4, 422; so, agite, Ite agite, Prop. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In other metres (very rarely): appropera age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 38: dic age, Hor. C. 1,

32, 3; 2, 11, 22; 3, 4, 1.—So also in prose (very rarely): Mittite aedum, Liv. 38, 47: procedat aedum ad pugnam, id. 7, 9.—**II.** It is often separated from such verb: age me huc adspice, Plant. Am. 2, 2, 118; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: Age... instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10; 5, 6, 11: Quare agite... conjungite, Cat. 64, 372: Huc age... veni, Tib. 2, 5, 2: Ergo age cervici imponere nostrae, Verg. A. 2, 707: en age segnis Rumpet moras, id. G. 3, 42: age te procellae Crede, Hor. C. 3, 27, 62: Age jam... condiscite, id. ib. 4, 11, 31; id. S. 2, 7, 4.—Hence, **1. agens**, entis, P. a. **A.** Adj. **1.** Efficient, effective, powerful (only in the rhet. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acerbis, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317.—Comp. and sup. not used.

2. Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.—**B.** Subst.: **agentes**, ium, a. Under the emperors, a kind of secret police (also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.; Dig. 1, 12; 1, 20; 21; 22; 23, etc.; Amm. 16, 3; 14, 11 al.—**b.** For agrimensores, land-surveyors, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—**2. actus**, a, um, P. a. Lit., that has been transacted in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice, etc.; hence, **A. actum**, i, n., a public transaction in the Senate, before the people, or before a single magistrate: actum ejus, qui in publicam cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7: acta tui praefari tribunatus, id. Dom. 31.—**B. acta publica**, or *absol.*: **acta**, ōrum, n., the register of public acts, records, journal. Julius Caesar, in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made public, Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Ernest. Exc. 1; but Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still the acts of the Senate were written down, and under the succeeding emperors, certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatūs conficiendis), Tac. A. 5, 4. They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., which were preserved as sources of future history.—Hence, diurna urbis acta, the city journal, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15; which were all comprehended under the gen. name acta. **1.** With the time added: acta eorum temporum, Plin. 7, 13, 11; § 60: illius temporis, Ascon. Mil. 44, 16: ejus anni, Plin. 2, 56, 57; § 147.—**2.** *Absol.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; 22, 1; 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; 3, 16; Suet. Calig. 8; Quint. 9, 3; Juv. 2, 136: Quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti, i. e. to the actuary, q. v., id. 7, 104; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. 303.—**C. acta triumphōrum**, the public record of triumphs, fuller than the *Fasti triumphales*, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 12.—**D. acta fōri** (v. Inscr. Grut. 445, 10), the records, **a.** Of strictly historical transactions, Amm. 22, 3, 4; Dig. 4, 6, 33, § 1.—**b.** Of matters of private right, as wills, gifts, bonds (acta ad jus privatorum pertinentia, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 4), Fragm. Vat. §§ 249, 266, 268, 317.—**E. acta militaria**, the daily records of the movements of a legion, Veg. R. 2, 19.

Agocē, es, f., a town in Ethiopia, on the borders of Egypt, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

† **āgōgae**, ārum, f., = ἀγῳαί (or -οί) (a conduit or aqueduct), in mines, channels or passages for drawing off water, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76, v. Sillig ad h. l.

† **āgōlum**, i, n., [from ago, as cingulum from cingo], a shepherd's staff or crook: pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

† **āgōn**, ōnis, m., = ἀγών, gen. ὄνος, a contest or combat in the public games: gymnicius, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, id. ib. 4, 22 fin.: musicius, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. ib. 23.—Hence, prov.: nunc demum agōn est = νῦν γὰρ ἔστιν ἀγών, now we must act, now is the time for action, Suet. Ner. 45.

Agōnālīa, ium or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, etc.), n., a festival in honor of Janus, celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan. (V. Id. Jan.) and 21st of May (XII. Kal. Jun.).—Different derivations of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319–332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. For other etym., v. the foll. art., and under agonium.

Agōnālīs, e, adj., pertaining to the Agonalia (cf. preced. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regiā arietem immolat; dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

† **Agōnēnsis**, e, adj. **I.** Porta Agonen-sis, one of the gates of Rome, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agonium, p. 10 Müll.; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq.—**II.** Sallii Agonenses, the priests who officiated upon the Quirinalis (also called Agonus; v. Agonium), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.

† **agōnia**, ae, f. **I.** A victim, v. agonium.—**II.** Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. agonium.

† **agōnistā**, ae, m., = ἀγωνιστής, a combatant for a prize, Aug. Sermon. 343 fin.

† **agōnistarcha**, ae, m., = ἀγωνιστάρχης, the superintendent of public games, Inscr. Grut. 38, 5.

† **agōnium**, ii, n.: dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agonium vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus agendis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, siue quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonen-sis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; and immediately foll., id. ib.: Agonium id est ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur; Agonium Martiale, Masurius ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

agōnōthētā and **agōnōthētēs**, ae, m., = ἀγωνοθέτης, the superintendent of public games, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3 al.

† **Agōnus**, v. agonium.

† **agōrānōmus**, i, m., = ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market), a Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale; the Aedilis plebis of the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Agragantinus, a, um, adj., i. q. Agragantinus and Agragantinus, v. Agragas.

Agragas, antis, i. q. Agragas, q. v., and Agragantinus.

* **agrālīs**, e, adj., = agrarius: vocabula, Front. de Colon. fin.

† **agrammātos**, i, m., = ἀγράμματος, illiterate: non debet esse architectus grammaticus, sed non agrammatus, Vitruv. 1, 1, 13.

āgrārius, a, um, adj. [ager], of or pertaining to land; hence, **I.** Adj.: cum operario agrario, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 13.—But in class. Lat. a legal term: Agrariae leges, agrarian laws, relating to the division of public lands among the poorer citizens, first proposed about 268 A. U. C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490 al.; with particular appellations from their authors, Flaminii, Sempronii, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaris Julia, etc.—Hence, agrariam rem tentare, to urge a division of public lands, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, superintendent of the division of public lands, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in milit. lang., outposts, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, a way through the fields, private way, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**II.** Subst.: **āgrarii**, ōrum, m., those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land, the partisans of the agrarian laws: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

* **agraticūm**, i, n. [ager], a revenus from land, a land-tax, Cod. The. 7, 20, 11.

āgrestitis, e, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit., pertaining to land, fields, or the country, country, rural, rustic, wild, ἀγριος: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 fin.: vestitus, Nep. Pel. 2, 5: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28 al.: poma, Verg. A. 7, 111: cum lactucis agrestibus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: ligna non sunt pomifera, sed agrestia, ib. Deut. 20, 20: herbas agrestes, ib. 4 Reg. 4, 39.—Subst.: **āgrestitis**, is (gen. plur. agrestium, Ov. M. 14, 635), a countryman, rustic, farmer, peasant, Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperitia multitudo aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Verg. A. 9, 11: Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: facinus admissum a quodam agresti, Tac. A. 4, 45: inopes agrestes, id. H. 2, 13; 4, 50.—**II.** Transf., and in mal. part. **A. Rustic**, in opp. to the refined citizen (urbanus, as ἀγριος is opp. to ἀσκειος), boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated, coarse, wild, savage, barbarous, of persons and things: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1: Ego ille agrestis, saevos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax Dux uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. Sen. 14: exulto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11; 2, 3.—Hence, agrestiores Musae, ruder, of the language of the bar, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B. Wild, brutish**: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 3, 31, 13.—Comp., v. above.—* *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—* *Adv.* comp. neutr. agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

1. agrīcōla, ae, m. (Lucr. has gen. plur. agricolūm, id. 586, but reg. form in 2, 1161; 6, 1260) [ager-colo], a cultivator of land, in the widest sense, a husbandman, agriculturist (including even the vine-dresser, gardener; also one who takes pleasure in agriculture, etc.); or in a more limited sense, a farmer, ploughman, countryman, boor, peasant. **I.** Prop.: bonum agricolam laudabant, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: (Deiotarus) optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding, id. Deiot. 9: sed venio ad agricolas, the farmers, id. Sen. 16: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: inivsum agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26: sollers, Nep. Cat. 3: peritissimus, Col. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fortunati, Verg. G. 2, 468: indomiti, id. A. 7, 521: parvo beati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 139: negotiosi, Col. R. R. 9, 2, 5: severi, Lucr. 5, 1356: miseri, Verg. A. 12, 292; Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; ib. Jacob. 5, 7.—Of the vine-dresser, keeper of a vineyard: locavit eam (vineam) agricolis, Vulg. Matt. 21, 33; ib. Joan. 15, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton., of the gods, patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture, as Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus, etc.: agricolarum duces di, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: Redditur agricolis gratia caelitis, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. Agrīcōla, ae, m., a Roman proper name: Cn. Julius, a celebrated Roman commander, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life, v. Tac. Agr.

agrīcōlārīs, e, adj. [I. agricola], relating to farmers: opus, Pall. Inscr. 3.

agrīcōlatiō, ōnis, f. [agricolor], = agri cultura, agriculture, husbandry, Col. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 12 al.

* **agrīcōlor**, āri, v. dep. [I. agricola], to cultivate land, to pursue agriculture, Capitol. Alb. 11 fin.

agrīcultiō, ōnis, f., better separately, **agrī cultiō**, husbandry (only twice in Cic.): si agri cultionem sustuleris, Verr. 2, 3, 97: qui se agri cultione oblectabant, id. Sen. 16.

agricultor, ōris, m., better separately, **agri cultor**, an agriculturist, farmer, husbandman (in class. per. very rare): servos agri cultores rem publicam abduxisse, Liv. 26, 35; so Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agricultūra, ae, f., better separately, **agri cultūra**, agriculture. I. Lit.: institutiones, quibus nihil invenit agri cultūrā sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15; id. Off. 1, 42: agri culturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo agri culturae deditus, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10. — II. Trop. (eccl. Lat.): Dei agri cultura estis, God's husbandry, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 9.

Agrigentum, i, n., one of the largest and richest cities on the south coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum, acc. to the Greek (Ἀκράγας) sometimes called Acragas or Agragas, now Girgenti. — Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen: oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dixere, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89: alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26. — Hence, **Agrigentinus**, a, um, adj., of or from Agrigentum: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85. — Subst.: **Agrigentini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50.

agri-mensor, ōris, m. [ager], a land-surveyor, Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 62.

(**agrimōnia**, ae, a false read. for argemonia, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102 Jan.)

* **agriophyllon**, i, n., = ἀγριοφύλλον, an herb, otherwise called peucedanum (or -us) = πευκεδάνον (or -os), hog's-fennel, sulphurwort, App. Herb. 95.

agripēta, ae, m. [ager-peto], one who strives for the possession of land, either honorably or dishonorably (only in Cic.), N. D. 1, 26; id. Att. 15, 29; 16, 1.

Agrippa, ae, m., a Roman family name. I. Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the Belly and the Limbs, Liv. 2, 32. — II. Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina, Tac. A. 4, 40; v. Frandsen, Life of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, Alton. 1836. — III. The name of a king in Judaea, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Agrippina, ae, f., the name of several Roman women. I. The wife of the emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus, Suet. Tib. 7. — II. A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54. — III. Daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero, Tac. A. 4, 75. From her a colony planted on the Rhine received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 27, or Agrippinensis, id. H. 1, 57; 4, 55 (now Cologne); and its inhabitants were called Agrippinenses, id. G. 28.

† **1. agrius**, a, um, adj., = ἄγριος, wild: (nitrum) sordidum terrā, a quā appellant agrium, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

2. Agrius (-os), i, m., son of Parthaon, and father of Theristes, Ov. H. 9, 153.

† **agrostis**, is, f., = ἀγρωστis, couch-grass, quitch-grass, App. Herb. 77.

* **agrosus**, a, um, adj. [agor], rich in land, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13 Müll.

† **agrypnia**, ae, f., = ἀγρυπνία, sleeplessness; in pure Lat., insomnia or vigilia, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 27.

† **Agyieus**, = Ἀγυεύς (trisyl.), ὄϊ or εὐς, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian deity of the streets (ἀγυαί), since his statues stood in them: levis Agyieus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 27.

Agylla, ae, f., a town in Etruria, called later Caere, now Cervetri, Verg. A. 8, 479; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — Hence, **Agyllini**, inhabitants of Agylla, Verg. A. 12, 281.

Agyrium, i, n., a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus, now S. Filippo d'Argiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28. — Hence, **Agyrinenses**, ium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28; or **Agyrini**, ōrum, inhabitants of Agyrium, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ah or **ā** (v. Neue, Formeln. II. 812), interj.

[acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha], ah! alas! ha! ah me! an exclamation. I. Of pain or grief, Gr. αἶ, αἶ: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Verg. E. 1, 15. — II. Of entreaty to avert an evil: ah! noli, do not, I pray! Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22. — III. Of indignation or reproach: ah stulte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6: ah, rogatas? id. And. 5, 1, 9; 3, 1, 11. — IV. Of admonition: ah, ne me obsecra, Ter. And. 3, 3, 11: ah desine, id. ib. 5, 6, 8. — V. Of consolation: quid? ah volat, certo scio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50. — VI. Of raillery or joy, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.

ahā, interj. [acc. to Prisc. 570 P., primitive of the preced.; but more rare], aha! ah! hah! an exclamation. I. Of reproof or denial: aha, tace, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: aha, minime, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54. — II. Of laughter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 11.

Āhala, ae, m., a Roman family name, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, who slew the turbulent Maelius, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56.

Aharna, ae, f., a town in Etruria, Liv. 10, 25.

āhēnātor, v. aēnator.

āhēnēus, ahenipes, etc., v. aēn.

1. ai, in old Lat., corresponding to ae: AIDILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, for Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus; also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the termination of the genitive of the first decl.; but, as in Enn. and Lucr., per diaeresin always dissyl. with long penult: furit intus aquā, Verg. A. 7, 464: aurā simplicis ignem, id. ib. 6, 747: terrā frugiferā, Mart. 11, 91, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spauld. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1438; Vel. Long. 2222; Mart. Vict. 2460 P. — In prim. syllables, as in voc. Gai, āi could not be changed to ae if it was an ending; but i was changed to e if cons., when the word received accession, e. g. Gaius. — When a conson. followed ai, as in cnaivos for cnaivoēs (v. the Epitaphs of the Scipios, in the Append.), ae was written at a later per., as Gnaeus; hence from ῥαῖος both Graecus and Grauius; from Αἶακος, Aeacus, and Ajax, for Aīas, were formed; just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achalus or Achaiacus was used.

2. * ai = ai, interj., denoting grief, ah! alas! Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. ai, imper., from aio.

aiens, v. aio fin.

* **aiēntia**, ae, f. [aio], an affirmation (opp. negatio), Mart. Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.

aio, verb. defect. The forms in use are:

pres. indic. aio, āis, ait — aiunt; **subj.** aias, aiāt — aiānt; **imperf. indic.** throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc.; **imper.** ai, rare; **part. pres.** aiens, rare; once in App. M. 6, p. 178 Elm.; and once as P. a. in Cic. Top. 11, 49, v. below. Cic. wrote the **pres. aio**, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 11. — From ais with the **interrog. part.** ne, ain is used in colloquial language. For **imperf.** also aiebas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22: aiāt, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16: aiānt, id. ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. And. 3, 3, 3; ai is dissyl., but in the **imper.** also monosyl., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Benti. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to Prisc. 818 P., the **pres. ait** seems to take the place of a perf., but acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a real perf. ai, aisti, ait; as aisti, Aug. Ep. 54 and 174: aierunt, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6; the **pres. inf.** aiere is found in Aug. Trin. 9, 10 [cf. hui = I say; Sanscr. perf. 3d sing. āha = he spake; adagio, adagio; negare for neigare; Umbr. aiū = dicit; Engl. aye = yea, yes, and Germ. ja], to say yes, to assent (opp. nego, to say no; with the ending -tumo, autumo; contract. autumo; opp. negumo; v. autumo). I. In gen.: vel ai vel nega, Naev. ap. Prisc. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiāt aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22; so id. Rab. Post. 12, 34. — II. Esp. **A**. To say, affirm, or assert something (while dicere signifies to speak in order to inform, and affirmare, to speak in affirmation, Doed. Syn. 4, 6 sq. — Therefore different from inquam, I say, I reply, since

aio is commonly used in indirect, and inquam in direct discourse; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz. ad Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. Gr. 800).

2. In indirect discourse: insanam autem illam (sc. esse) aiunt, quia, etc., Pac. ap. Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3: Ch. Hodie uxorem ducis? Pa. Aiunt, they say so, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse, Cic. Deiot. 9: debere eum aiebat, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 18: Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum aiebat, Sall. C. 48, 8: Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 45; id. S. 1, 2, 121; id. Ep. 1, 1, 88; 1, 7, 22. —

b. In direct discourse: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum; Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. Or. 11, 36: Vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque, etc., Verg. A. 2, 639; 6, 630; 7, 121; 12, 156: O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait, Hor. S. 1, 1, 4; id. Ep. 1, 15, 40; 1, 16, 47; id. S. 2, 7, 72; 1, 3, 22. — **c.** With **acc.**: Causa optumast, Nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 47: Admirans ait haec, Cat. 5, 3, 4; 63, 84: Haec ait, Verg. A. 1, 297; v. B. — **B.** Simply to speak, and esp. in the form of transition, sic ait, thus he speaks or says (cf. the Hom. ὡς φάτο): Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat, Verg. A. 1, 142; 5, 365; 9, 749. — Also of what follows: Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum: "Tandem," etc., Prop. 1, 3, 34. — **C.** Ut ait quispiam (regularly in this order in Cic.), in quoting an unusual expression, as one says: ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic. Sen. 7: ut ait Homerus, id. ib. 10: ut ait Theophrastus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: ut ait Thucydides, Nep. Them. 2: ut ait Cicero, Quint. 7, 1, 51; 8, 6, 73; 9, 4, 40; 9, 56, 60: ut Cicero ait, id. 10, 7, 14; 12, 3, 11: ut Demosthenes ait, id. 11, 1, 22: ut rumor ait, Prop. 5, 4, 47: uti mos vester ait, Hor. S. 2, 7, 79. — So without **def. subject**: ut ait in Synephebis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31. —

D. Aiunt, ut aiunt, quemadmodum or quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial or technical phrase, as they say, as is said, as the saying is (Gr. τὸ λεγόμενον, ὡς φασί; Fr. on dit; Germ. man sagt), either placed after it or interposed: eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18: ut quimus, aiunt; quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: Iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28 B. and K. — Also in telling an anecdote: conspexit, ut aiunt, Adrasum quandam vacuā tonsoris in umbrā, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; 1, 17, 18. — **E.** In judic. lang.: ait lex, ait praetor, etc., the law, the praetor says, i. e. prescribes, commands: ut ait lex Julia, Dig. 24, 3, 64: Praetor ait, in eadem causā eum exhibere, etc., ib. 2, 9, 1: Aiunt aediles, qui municipia vendunt, etc., ib. 21, 1, 1: Ait oratio, fas esse eum, etc., ib. 24, 1, 32 al. — **F.** Ain? = aisme? also often strengthened: ain tu? ain tute? ain tandem? ain vero? in conversational lang., a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow, do you really mean so? indeed? really? is it possible? often only an emphatic what? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 73: Merc. Servus esne an liber? Sos. Utcumque animo conlibitumst meo. Merc. Ain vero? Sos. Aio enim vero, id. ib. 3, 4, 188; id. Am. 1, 1, 128: Phil. Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. Call. Ain tu, pater? id. Most. 2, 1, 36; id. Ep. 5, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 2, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; id. Eun. 3, 5, 19 al.: Ain tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1; 4, 5 al.: ain tute, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90: ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis? id. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so id. As. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4: ain tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2. — Also with a **plur. verb.** (cf. age with **plur. verb.**, s. v. ago, IV. a.): ain tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25. — **G.** Quid ais? (as in conversation). —

a. With the idea of surprise, astonishment, τί λέγεις (cf. Quid dixisti? Ter. And. 3, 4, 14; id. Eun. 5, 6, 16, τί εἶπας); what do you say? what? Merc. Quis herus est igitur tibi? Sos. Amphitruo, quicum nuptast Alcumena. Merc. Quid ais? Quid nomen tibi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208; so Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27. — **b.** When one asks

another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment, *what do you mean?* *what do you say or think?* *Th.* Ita me di ament, honestust. *Pa.* Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? *Ter.* Eun. 3, 21: Hunc ais? *Do you mean this man?* (= dicis, q. v., II.) *Pers.* 4, 27.—*C.* When one wishes to try or prove another, *what is your opinion?* *what do you say?* Sed quid ais? quid Amphitruoni [dono] a Telebois datumst? *Plaut.* Am. 1, 1, 262.—Hence, **aiens*, entis, *P. a.*, affirming, affirmative (usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, *Cic.* Top. 11, 49.

ain = *aisne*, v. aio, II. F.

† *aithales*, n., = *αἰθαλές* (evergreen), a plant, also called *Aizoon*, *houseleek*, *App.* Herb. 123.

Aius Lōquens or *Aius Lōcūtus*, a deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, *The Gauls are coming!* *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Lōquens, quando, etc., *Cic.* Div. 2, 32, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 45: templum in Novā Viā Aio Locuto fieri, *Liv.* 5, 50; cf. id. 5, 32; cf. *Becker*, *Antiq.* vol. 4, p. 35.

† *āizōon*, i, n., = *αἰζών* (ever-living), an evergreen plant. I. *Majus*, live-forever, *houseleek*: *Sempervivum tectorum*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 25, 13, 102, § 160.—II. *Minus* or *minusculum*, *stone-crop*: *Sedum album*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Ajax, ācis, m., = *Ἄϊας*, the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery. I. *Ajax Telamonius*, son of *Telamon*, who contended with *Ulysses* for the possession of the arms of *Achilles*, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up. *Ov.* M. 13, 395.—II. *Ajax Oileus*, son of *Oileus*, king of the *Locri*, who violated *Cassandra*, *Verg.* A. 1, 41; *Cic.* de Or. 2, 66.—III. The title of an unfinished tragedy of the emperor *Augustus*, *Suet.* Aug. 85.

ajūga: abiga, *Scrib.* 167; cf. *Rhod. Lex.*

ala, ae, f. [for *axla*, contr. from *axilla*, *Cic.* Or. 45, 153; cf. *ἄλῃος* = *ἄλῃος* (*Hesych.*) = shoulder = *ō. H. Germ.* *Ahsala*; *Germ.* *Achsell.* I. Lit., a wing, as of a bird: galli plausu premit alis, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Div. 2, 26; *Verg.* A. 3, 226 al.: *Me. Vox mihi ad auris advolavit. So. Ne ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, that I did not pluck off its wings*, *Plaut.* Am. 1, 1, 170.—Poet., of the gods: *Mors atris circumvolat alis*, *Hor.* S. 2, 1, 58: *volucris Fati Tardavit alas*, id. C. 2, 17, 25: *bibulae Cupidinis alas*, *Ov.* A. 1, 233: *furvis circumdatus alis Somnus*, *Tib.* 2, 1, 89: *me jocundis Sopor impulit alis*, *Prop.* 1, 3, 45: *Madidis Notus evolat alis*, *Ov.* M. 1, 264.—Of sails: *velorum pandimus alas*, *Verg.* A. 3, 520.—Of oars: *classis centenis remigat alis*, *Prop.* 4, 6, 47: *remigium alarum*, *Verg.* A. 1, 301 (cf. *Hom.* Od. 11, 125); so inversely *remi* is used of wings: *super ductus alarum insistere remis*, *Ov.* M. 5, 568 (cf. *περιστρίπτει*, *Eur.* *Iphig.* Taur. 289; *Aeschyl.* *Agam.* 52; and cf. *Lucr.* 6, 743).—Of wind and lightning: *Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis oclor alis*, *Verg.* A. 5, 319 al.—II. Transf. A. In man, the upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder; the *armpit*, *Liv.* 9, 41; 30, 34: *aliquid sub alā portare*, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 13, 12: *hirquinae*, *Plaut.* *Poen.* 4, 2, 51: *hirsutae*, *Hor.* *Epod.* 12, 5: *halius oris et alarum vitia*, *Plin.* 21, 20, 83, § 142: *virus alarum et sudores*, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: *sudor alarum*, *Petr.* 128 (many Romans were accustomed to pluck out the hair from the armpits, *Sen.* Ep. 114; *Juv.* 11, 157; v. *alipilus*).—B. In animals, the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.—Of elephants, *Plin.* 11, 40, 95, § 324.—Of frogs, *Plin.* 9, 51, 74, § 159.—C. In trees and plants, the hollow where the branch unites with the stem, *Plin.* 16, 7, 10, § 29; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 25, 5, 18, § 38 al.—D. In buildings, the wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls or porches, the colonnades; called also in *Gr.* *πτερά*, *Vitr.* 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—E. In milit. lang., the wing of an army (thus conceived of as a bird of prey), commonly composed of the Roman cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence, *alaris*

in contrast with *legionarii*, and separated from them in enumeration, also having a leader, called *praefectus alae*, *Tac.* H. 2, 59 al.; cf. *Lips.* de *Milit. Rom.* 1, 10 *Manut.*; *Cic.* *Fam.* 2, 17 *fin.*; *Herz.* ad *Caes.* B. G. 1, 51; *Smith.* *Dict.* *Antiq.*; *Cincius* ap. *Gell.* 16, 4, 6; cf. *Gell.* 10, 9, 1: *Alae*, equites: ob hoc alae dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice, *Serv.* ad *Verg.* A. 4, 121: *peditatu*, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 15, 9, 5; *Cic.* *Off.* 2, 13, 45: *dextera ala* (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in primā acie locata est, *Liv.* 31, 21; *Vell.* 2, 117 al.—*An ala*, as a military division, usu. consisted of about 500 men, *Liv.* 10, 29.

Such *alae* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from them, quartered in them, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of such towns.—*So*, *Ala Flaviana*, *Ala Nova*, et saep. (cf. *castrum*, II. 1. *fin.*).

Alābanda, ōrum, n. and ae, f., a city in the interior of *Caria*, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by *Alabandus*, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity; now *Arab-Hissar*; *plur.* form, *Cic.* N. D. 3, 15; 3, 19; *Liv.* 33, 18; 38, 13; *Juv.* 3, 70; *sing.* form, *Plin.* Ep. 5, 29.—Hence, *Alābandenses*, *Cic.* N. D. 3, 19; *Liv.* 38, 13; or *Alābandeni*, the inhabitants of *Alabanda*, *Liv.* 45, 25.—*Alābandeus* (four syll.), a, um, adj., of *Alabanda*: *Hierocles*, *Cic.* *Brut.* 95; *Vitr.* 7, 5.—*Alābandicus*, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Alabanda*, *Plin.* 19, 9, 56, § 174; 21, 4, 10, § 16 al.—Also, *Alābandinus*, a, um: *gemma*, a precious stone, named after *Alabanda*, *Isid.* *Orig.* 16, 13.

alābarches and *alābarchia*, ae, v. *arabarches*, *arabarchia*.

† *alābaster*, tri, m. (*plur.* also *alābastera*, n.), = *ἀλάβαστρος*, *plur.* -*pa*: I. A box or casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents: *alabaster plenus unguenti*, **Cic.* *Ac.* *Post.* ap. *Non.* 545, 15: *mulier habens alabastrum unguenti*, *Vulg.* *Matt.* 26, 7; *ib.* *Marc.* 14, 3; *ib.* *Luc.* 7, 37: *redolent alabastra*, *Mart.* 11, 8, 9; *Plin.* 13, 2, 3, § 19.—Hence, II. The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top: in virides alabastris fastigato, *Plin.* 21, 4, 10, § 14.

† *alābāstrites*, ae, m., = *ἀλαβαστρίτης*. I. A stone, composed of carbonate of lime (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), alabaster-stone; also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, *Plin.* 36, 8, 12, § 60.—II. A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town *Alabastron*, *Plin.* 37, 10, 54, § 143.

Alābastron oppidum (Ἀλαβαστῶν πόλις, *Ptol.*), a city of Egypt in the Thebaïs, *Plin.* 5, 9, 11, § 61.

† *alābēta*, ae, m., = *ἀλαβήτις*, a fish found in the Nile: *Silurus anguillaris*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 5, 9, 10, § 51.

Alābis, is, m., a river in Sicily, *Sil.* 14, 228.

ālācer, cris, e, adj. (also in masc. *alaceris*, *Enn.*, v. below; *Ter.* *Eun.* 2, 3, 13, and *Verg.* A. 5, 380; cf. *Charis.* p. 63 P.—In more ancient times, *alacer comm.*; cf. *Serv.* ad *Verg.* A. 6, 685, and 2. *acer*) [perh. akin to *alere* = to nourish, and *olēre* = to grow; cf. *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 6, 17; *Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 19, 29], lively, brisk, quick, eager, active; glad, happy, cheerful (opp. languidus; cf. *Doed.* *Syn.* 3, 247, and 4, 450.—In the class. per., esp. in *Cicero*, with the access. idea of joyous activity). I. Lit. A. Of men: *ignotus juvenum coetus, alternā vice inibat alacris*, *Bacchio insultans modo*, *Enn.* ap. *Charis.* p. 214 P.: *quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacer? why are you so disturbed? or why so excited?* *Ter.* *Eun.* 2, 3, 13 (= *incitatus*, *commotus*, *Rühnk.*): *videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, active and joyous*, *Cic.* *Mur.* 24, 49: *valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare*, id. *Cael.* 28: *Aman laetus et alacer*, *Vulg.* *Esth.* 5, 9: *alacres animo sumus, are eager in mind*, *Cic.* *Fam.* 5, 12 *fin.* *Manut.*; *Verg.* A. 6, 685 al.—With *ad*: *alacrioris ad reliquum perficiendum*, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 31: *ad maleficia*, id. ib. 2, 30: *ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus*, *Caes.* B. G. 3, 19;

so *Sall.* C. 21, 5: *ad rem gerendam*, *Nep.* *Paus.* 2, 6.—With *super*: *alacri corde super omnibus*, *Vulg.* 3 *Reg.* 8, 66.—In *Sall.* once for *nimble, active*: *cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat*, *Fragm.* 62, p. 248 *Gerl.*—B. Of animals: *equus*, *Cic.* *Div.* 33, 73: *bestiae*, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 19.—II. Transf., poet., of concrete and abstract things: *alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure*, *Verg.* E. 5, 58; so, *alacres enses, quick, ready to cut*, *Claud.* *Eutr.* 2, 280: *involutant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, with a spirited, vigorous onset*, *Plaut.* Am. 1, 1, 90.—*Sup.* not used; cf. *Charis.* 88 P.; *Rudd.* I. p. 177, n. 48.—Adv.: *ālācriter*, briskly, eagerly, *Amm.* 14, 2.—*Comp.*, *Just.* 1, 6, 10.

ālācritis, ātis, f. [*alacer*], the condition or quality of *alacer*, liveliness, ardor, briskness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness: *alacritas rei publicae defendendae*, *Cic.* *Phil.* 4, 1: *mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum*, *Cic.* *Att.* 2, 7; so id. ib. 16, 3: *alacritas studiumque pugnandi*, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 46: *animi incitatio atque alacritas*, id. B. C. 3, 92: *alacritas animae suae*, *Vulg.* *Ecc.* 45, 29: *finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est*, *Tac.* *Agr.* 35: (naves) citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, id. A. 2, 6.—Of animals: *canum in venando*, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 63.—Of a joyous state of mind as made known by external demeanor, transport, rapture, ecstasy: *inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens*, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4, 16, 36: *vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ullā, sine libidine*, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—With *obj. gen.*, joy on account of something: *clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus*, *Liv.* 2, 10 *med.*—*In *plur.*: *vigores quidam mentium et alacritates*, *Gell.* 19, 12, 4.

ālācriter, adv., v. *alacer fin.*

Alāmānni, v. *Alemanni*.

Alānus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the *Alani*, = Ἀλάνοι, a very warlike Scythian nation upon the *Tanais* and *Palus Maeotis*: gens *Alana*, *Claud.* B. *Get.* 533.—Subst.: *Alānus*, i, m., one of the *Alani*, *Luc.* 10, 454.—*Com. plur.*: *Alani*, ōrum, the *Alani*, *Plin.* 4, 12, 25, § 80; *Sen.* *Thyest.* 629; *Luc.* 8, 223; *Val.* *Fl.* 642.

ālāpa, ae, f. [akin to *-cello*, to smite, as if *calapa*; cf. *κόλαφος*], a stroke or blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear: *ducere gravem alapam alicui, to give*, *Phaedr.* 5, 3: *ministri eum alapis caedebant*, *Vulg.* *Marc.* 14, 65; *ib.* *Joan.* 18, 22; 19, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors, **Juv.* 8, 192; **Mart.* 5, 61, 11.—When a slave was emancipated, his master gave him an *alapa*; hence, poet.: *multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased*, *Phaedr.* 2, 5, 25.

† *ālāpus*, i, m. [*alapa*], a parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold, *Gloss.* *Isid.*; cf. *Barth.* *Advers.* 19, 22.

Alāricus, i, m., *Alaric*, a king of the *Goths*, *Claud.* B. *Get.* 431.

ālārius, a, um (less freq. *ālāris*, e), adj. [*alā*].—In milit. lang., that is upon the wing (of an army), of the wing (opp. *legionarii*, v. *ala*, II. E.): *cohortes alariae et legionariae, i. e. of the allies*, *Caes.* B. C. 1, 73: *cum cohortibus alariis*, *Liv.* 10, 40 *Weissenb.*: *alarii equites*, id. 40, 40; so *Tac.* A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27 al.—Subst., the form *ālārius*, **Cic.* *Fam.* 2, 17: *ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, auxiliariis, allies*, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 51.—The form *ālāris*, e: *inter legionarios aut alares*, *Tac.* H. 2, 94: *alares Pannonii*, id. A. 15, 10: *alares exterruit*, id. ib. 15, 11.

Alasi, ōrum, m., a tribe of *Libya*, *Plin.* 5, 5, 5, § 37.

† *Alāstor*, ōris, m., = *ἀλάστωρ* (a tormentor). I. One of the companions of *Sarpedon*, king of *Lycia*, killed by *Ulysses* before *Troy*, *Ov.* M. 13, 257.—II. Name of one of the four horses in the chariot of *Pluto*, *Claud.* R. *Pros.* 1, 284.

ālātērnus, i, f. [perh. akin to *Germ.* *Erlē*; *Engl.* *alder*], a shrub: *Rhamnus Alaternus*, *Linn.*; *Col.* 7, 6; *Plin.* 16, 26, 45, § 108.

alatus, a, um, *adj.* [ala], furnished with wings, winged (only poet.).—Of Mercury: plantae, *Verg. A. 4, 259: pes, Ov. F. 5, 666: Phoebeus alatis aethera carpit equis, id. ib. 3, 416.

ālauda, ae, f. [Celtic; lit. great songstress, from al, high, great, and aud, song; cf. the Fr. alouette; Breton. al' choueder; v. Diefenbach in Zeitschriften für vergl. Sprachf. IV. p. 391]. **I.** The lark, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** Alauda, the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul, at his own expense (prob. so called from the decoration of their helmet): unam (legionem) ex Transalpinis conscriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico (Alauda enim appellabatur) civitate donavit, Suet. Caes. 24: cum legione Alaudarum ad urbem pergit, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Huc accedunt Alaudae ceterique veterani, id. Phil. 13, 2.

* **ālausa**, ae, f. [Fr. aloise], a small fish in the Moselle, the shad: Culpea alosa, Linn.; Aus. Mos. 127.

† **1. ālāzōn**, ōnis, m., = ἀλαζών (boasting), a braggart, boaster, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

2. Alāzōn, ōnos, m., a river in Albania, now Alazan, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29; Val. Fl. 6, 102.

* **1. alba**, ae, f. [albus], a white precious stone, the pearl, Lampr. Hel. 21.

2. Alba or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. [v. albus]. **I.** The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus; destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, and never rebuilt, Enn. Ann. 1, 34, 88; Verg. A. 1, 277; 8, 48; Liv. 1, 27-30; cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, 220 sq.; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 97 sq.—**II.** The name of several other towns.

A. Alba Fucentina, or **absol. Alba**, a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi, now Colle di Albe, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 9, 6; Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8 post. ep. 12; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Alba Pompeia**, in Liguria, on the river Tanarus, now Alba, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—**C. Alba Helvia** or **Alba Helvorum**, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Viviers, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

3. Alba, ae, m., the name of a king in Alba Longa, Ov. M. 14, 612; id. F. 4, 43.

4. Alba Aemilius, m., a confidant of C. Verres, Cic. Ver. 3, 62, 145.

5. Alba, ae, m., a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 22; v. Albis.

albamētum, i, n. [albus], the white of the egg = albor: ovi, Apic. 5, 3; id. 6, 9.

Albāna, ae, f. (sc. via), a road leading to Capua, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94; Val. Max. 9, 1.

Albānia, ae, f., a province on the coast of the Caspian Sea, now Daghestan and Lesghistan, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Gell. 9, 4; Sol. 25.

Albānus, a, um, *adj.* [Alba]. **I. A.** Pertaining to the town of Alba, Alban: exercitus, Liv. 1, 28: pax, the peace between the Romans and Albans, id. 1, 27.—**B.** Pertaining to Albania: mare Albanum, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38: ora, Val. Fl. 5, 460.—**II.** Hence, **Albani**, ōrum, m. **A.** The Albans, the inhabitants of Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 29.—**B.** The Albanians, the inhabitants of Albania, on the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—Esp., **Lacus Albanus**, a deep lake in Latium, south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba, now Lago di Albano, Liv. 5, 15.—**Mons Albanus**, a rocky mountain in Latium, now Monte Cavo, lying eastward from the Alban Lake, 2500 feet above the surface of the Tyrrhene Sea, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old Alba Longa. Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of Jupiter Latialis, up to which wound a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the Latins (feriae Latinae), as well as for the ovations of the Roman generals, cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 139-146.—**Lapis Albanus**, the kind of stone heven from Mount Alba, called in Ital. peperino or piperno, Vitruv. 2, 7; hence, Albanae columbae, made of such stone, Cic. Scaur. 2, 45.—**Albanum**, i, n., an estate at Alba, Cic. Att. 7, 5; Quint. 5, 13, 40; Suet. Aug. 72.

albāris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

albārius, a, um, *adj.* [albo], only in archit., pertaining to the whitening of walls.—Hence, **albārium ōpus**, or **absol. albārium**, white stucco, a mortar composed of lime, gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitruv. 5, 2, 10; 7, 2, 3; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 24, 59, § 183; also, with the form **albāris**, e: opus albāre, Inscr. Orell. 4239.—**albārius tector**, a worker in stucco, a plasterer, Tert. Idol. 8; or **absol. albārius**, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2, and Inscr. Orell. 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [from albus, as atratus from ater], clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset, *Cic. Vatin. 13; *Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; so Suet. Dom. 12.—In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albatu, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160 Hard. (cf. russatus, Juv. 7, 114).

albēdo, inis, f. [id.], white color, whiteness; only in eccl. Lat.; Sev. Sulp. H. Sacr. 1, 16; Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

albēo, ēre, v. n. [id.], to be white (rare and orig. poet., esp. often in Ovid; but also in post-Aug. prose): campi ossibus, *Verg. A. 12, 36: caput canis capillis, Ov. H. 13, 161.—Esp. in the part. pres.: albens, white: albenes rosae, Ov. A. 3, 182: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, id. ib. 5, 110 al.; in prose: equi, *Plin. Pan. 22; in Tac. several times: ossa, A. 1, 61: spumae, id. ib. 6, 37; in pallorem membra, id. ib. 15, 64.—The poet. expression, albenes caelo, at daybreak, at the dawn, was used (acc. to Caecilius in Quint. 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. Sisenna (about 30 years before Caes.), and after him by Caes. and the author of the Bell. Afric.; *Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. Bell. Afric. 11; id. 80; cf. albesco.

albesco, ēre, v. incho. [albeo], to become white (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.), *Lucr. 2, 773; so Verg. A. 7, 528: albescent capillus, *Hor. C. 3, 14, 25: maturis messis aristas, Ov. F. 5, 357: aquilarum pennae, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13: flammam tractus, Verg. G. 1, 367: mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, *Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—Hence, of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf. albeo), to dawn: lux, Verg. A. 4, 586: albescente caelo, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

‡ **albēsia** (for albensia), ium, n., a large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the Marsian race, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

Albiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius], pertaining to Albius; only in Cic.: iudicium, Caecin. 10: pecunia, Clu. 30.

* **albicasco**, ēre, v. incho. [albeo], to become white, to grow clear: albicasit Phoebeus, Matus ap. Gell. 15, 25 Hertz.

albicēris, e, or **albicērus**, a, um, also **albicērātus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-cera], prop. wax-white, i. e. light yellow: olea albiceris, Cato, R. 6, and Varr. R. 1, 24: olea albiceris, Cat. ap. Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20: albicerata ficus, Plin. 15, 18 in it.; cf. Col. 10, 417.

albico, āre, v. a. and n. [albus]. ***I.** Act., to make white: rivus offensus a scopulo albicator, becomes white, foamy, Poët. ap. Non. 75, 21.—**II.** Neutr., to be white (rare; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): prata canis pruinis, *Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40: colos, id. 25, 8, 50, § 89: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3, § 6.—Hence, ***albicantius**, adv. comp., somewhat in the way of white: (hyacinthus lapis) albicanus in aquaticum eliquescit, Sol. 30.

* **albicōlor**, ōris, *adj.* [albus-color], of a white color: campus, Coripp. 1, 429.

* **albicōmus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-coma], white-haired; hence of flowers, having white fibres, Ven. 4, 2.

* **albidūlus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [albidus], whitish: color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.

albidus, a, um, *adj.* [albus], white (very rare): spuma, *Ov. M. 3, 74: granum, Col. R. 2, 9, 13: ulcus, Cels. 5, 26: pus albidus, id. 5, 28, n. 4: pus albidissimum, id. 5, 26, n. 20: color caeruleo albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4.—Adv. not used.

* **albīneus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], white: color (equorum), Pall. 4, 13.

Albīnius, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens: C. Albinius, Cic. Sest. 3, 6.—Hence, **Albīniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to an Albinius.—Subst.: **Albīniāni**, ōrum, m., adherents of Albinius, Spart. Sev. 10; Tert. ad Scap. 2.

Albīnovānus, i, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** C. P. Pedo Albīnovānus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid (v. Pont. 4, 10), an epic poet, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of Germanicus, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title: De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum Septentrionalem, in Sen. Suas. 1, p. 11.—See Quint. 10, 1, 90; Crint. Poët. Lat. c. 64; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. 83; 217 and 218; Weich. Poët. Lat. 382.—**II.** Celsus Albīnovānus, a contemporary of Horace, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (Ep. 1, 8, v. Schmid. Einl.).

* **1. albinus**, i, m., = albarius, one who covers walls with stucco or plaster, a plasterer: albi, quos Graeci kōvīatās appellat, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

2. Albinus, i, m., a Roman family name. **I.** The name of a Roman usurer, Hor. A. P. 327.—**II.** A. Postumius Albinus, censor, A. U. C. 580, Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106; Liv. 41, 27.—**III.** Esp.: A. Postumius Albinus, who was consul with Lucullus a short time before the third Punic war, 603 A. U. C., and the author of a Roman Hist. in Greek, cf. Cic. Brut. 21, 81; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137; Gell. 11, 8; Macr. S. praef.

1. Albion, ōnis, f. [v. albus], an ancient name for Britain, in Ptol. Ἀλβιον, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102.

2. Albion, ōnis, m., a son of Neptune, Mel. 2, 6, 4.

Albiona ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum: quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

Albis, is, m. [v. albus], a river of Germany, now the Elbe, Tac. G. 41; id. A. 4, 44: Albin liquere Cherusci, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452.—Also **Alba**, ae, m., Vop. Prob. 13.

albītūdo, inis, f. [albus], white color, whiteness: capitis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32, v. Non. 73, 5: furfuris, App. Herb. 20.

Albius, ii, m. [id.]; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 80 Müll., the name of a Roman gens.—**Albius Tibullus**, the Roman elegiac poet, v. Tibullus.

* **albo**, āre, v. a. [id.], to make white: hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Prisc. Perieg. 431.

‡ **albōgālerus**, i, m. [albus-galerus], the white hat of the flamen Dialis, Fest. p. 10; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 15 fin.

* **albōgilvus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-gilvus], whitish yellow, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82.

Albōna, ae, f., a town in Liburnia.

albor, ōris, m. [albus]. **I.** Whiteness, white color (eccl. Lat.): si (caro) versa fuerit in alborum, Vulg. Lev. 13, 16; 13, 25; 13, 29.—**II.** The white of an egg, = albamētum (post-class.): ovorum, Pall. 11, 14, 9; Apic. 1, 6: ovi, Scrib. Comp. 24.

albus, i, m. **I.** The bulb of the asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109.—**II.** The plant itself, App. Herb. 32.

albuēlis, is, f., a kind of vine, Cels. ap. Col. 3, 2, 24, and Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

albugo, inis, f. [albus] (perh. only in Pliny). **I.** A white spot, a disease of the eye; film, albugo, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 70: oculorum albugines, id. 24, 5, 11, § 19: pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117: habere in oculo, Vulg. Lev. 21, 20.—**II.** In the plur., scurf upon the head, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

Albūla, ae, f. [albulus], sc. aqua. **I.** An earlier name for the river Tiber, in Middle Italy: amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Verg. A. 8, 332; Ov. F. 4, 68.—**II.** **Albūla**, ae, or **Albūlae**, ārum, sc. aquae, several sulphur-springs near Tibur, mentioned in Strabo and Pausanias, which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tivoli*: Canaque sulfureis albula fumat aquis, Mart. 1, 13; Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10; so Suet. Aug. 82; id. Ner. 31; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 161 sq.

albulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [albus], whit-

ish: columbus, Cat. 29, 8; esp. of the white color of water: freta, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, *i. n.*, *v.* albus, III.

* **albūmen**, *inis*, *n.* [albus], the white of an egg, *albumen*: ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

albumentum, *i. n.* [id.], the white of an egg: ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albūnea, also **Albūna**, *ae*, *f.* [v. albus], a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks (or poet., the nymph who dwelt there), near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albūneae resonantis, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 12; *Verg. A. 7, 83; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 239.—2. A sibyl worshipped in a grove at Tibur, Lact. 1, 6, 12: Albūna, Tib. 2, 5, 69, where now Müll. reads *Anīna*.

* **alburnum**, *i. n.* [albus], the soft, thin, white layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood, *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

* **1. alburnus**, *i. m.* [id.], a white fish, prob. the bleak or blay, Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, *i. m.*, a mountain in Lucania, not far from the river Silarus, now Monte di Postiglione, *Verg. G. 3, 146.—Also worshipped as a deity, Tert. contr. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cf. Umbr. *alfu* and Sab. *alpus* = white; *ἀλφός* = white rash; O. H. Germ. *Elbiz* = a swan; to this have been referred also *Alba Longa*, *Albūnea*, *Alpes* from their snowy summits (Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), *Albion* from its chalky cliffs, *Ἀλφειός*, and *Albis* = *Elbe*], white (properly dead white, not shining; e. g. hair, complexion, garments, etc., opp. *ater*, black that is without lustre; while *candidus* denotes a glistening, dazzling white, opp. *niger*, shining black.—Hence, trop., *albus* and *ater*, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, *candidus* and *niger* of moral worth or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. III. 193 sq.—So Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82: aliud est candidum, i. e. quādam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum; cf. Verg. E. 7, 38: Candidior cynis, hederā formosior albā, with id. ib. 3, 39: diffusos hederā vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets).

1. Lit. A. In gen.: barba, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: albus calculus, the small white stone used in voting, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation (opp. *ater* calculus; v. *calculus*).—Hence, trop.: *alicui rei album calculum adicere*, to allow, approve of, authorize, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: sol, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 92 Vahl.); jubar Hyperionis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 ib.).—The following are examples of the opposition of *albus* and *niger* (instead of *ater*) as exceptions to the gen. rule; so always in Lucr. (who also uses *albus* and *candidus* or *candens* promiscuously), 2, 810; 822 sqq.; 731 sq.; 790; 767–771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with id. ib. 2, 534 and 535; also id. ib. 12, 403; 15, 46; id. H. 15, 37 al.: albi et nigri velleis, Vulg. Gen. 30, 35: non potes unum capillum album facere ater nigrum, ib. Matt. 5, 36.—**B. Esp. 1.** Pale, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus albo Corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanus albus in officiis, pale from the cares of his public office, Mart. 1, 56 fin. et saep.—**2.** Of clothing, white: alba decent Cere-rem; vestes Cerealis albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: vidit duos Angelos in albis, Vulg. Joan. 20, 12; ib. Apoc. 3, 4.—Hence, poet. transf. to the person, clothed in white, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, who had come with white feet, i. e. marked with chalk, as for sale, Juv. 1, 111 (cf. gypsatus and also Plin. 35, 17, 68, §§ 199–201; Mayor ad l. l.).—**3.** Prov. phrases. **a.** Dentibus albis deridere, to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth, for to deride much, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** *Albus* an *ater* sit, nescio or non curo, I know not, care not whether he is white or black, i. e. he is entirely indif-

ferent to me: vide, quam te amārit is, qui albus atterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nasceretur, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, to attack or seize upon something with a white net, i. e. in a delicate, skilful manner: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the praetor) tamquam rete, which omission of the tamquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom).—**d.** *Albā lineā* aliquid signare, to make a white line upon a white ground, i. e. to make no distinction: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit... signat lineā albā, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): albā ut dicitur, lineā sine curā discriminis convertent, Gell. praef. 11.—**e.** *Alba avis*, a white sparrow, for something rare, uncommon, strange: quasi avem albā videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (quasi novum quiddam; proverbium ex eo natum, quia rarae aves albae, Manut. ad h. l.).—**f.** *Filius albae gallinae*, fortune's favorite child, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Ruperti ad h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. 8, 2, 7).—**g.** *Equis albis* praecurrere aliquid, to excel, surpass one, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8 (the figure being drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; id. Dom. 2).—**II.** Trop. **A.** Favorable, fortunate, propitious: simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, i. e. the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors, Hor. C. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protinus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B.** Poet. and act., of the wind, making clear or bright, dispersing the clouds; hence, dry: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. *λευκόνωτος*): iap-
 pyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf. clarus aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460).—Whence, **III. album**, *i. n.*, white-
 ness. **A.** White color, white: maculis insignis ater albo, Verg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pellibus albo, id. E. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, to make white, whitened, Liv. 40, 51.—Hence, **2.** Esp., **a.** The white of the eye: oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, n. 6 and 12.—**b.** The white of an egg: ovi, Cels. 6, 6, n. 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it, = *albugo*.—**B.** In the lang. of polit. life, a white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed (like *λευκωμα* in Gr.). **1.** The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the Annales maximi (v. *annales*): in album referre, to enter or record in, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** The tablets of the praetor, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. 1, 1, t. 14.—Hence, sedere ad album, to be employed with the edicts of the praetor, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—**3.** Esp., a list of names, a register, e. g. Album senatorium, the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled, the roll, register, which, by the order of Augustus, was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, Diom. 55, 3, and Fragn. 137: aliquid albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 fin.—Also, the list of the judges chosen by the quaestors: aliquid albo iudicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8.—And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharoedorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

Alcaeus, *i. m.*, = *Ἀλκαῖος*, a renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, 610 B.C., inventor of the metre which bears his name, and which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Horace; v. Hor. C. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 63.—Hence, **Alcaicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *Ἀλκαϊκός*, of or pertaining to Alcaeus: versus, the Alcaic verse; cf. Diom. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. II. 107; Zumpt, Gr. § 866.

Alcamēnes, *is*, *m.*, = *Ἀλκαμένης*, a Greek sculptor of the school of Phidias, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Val. Max. 8, 11; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

Alcander, *ri*, *m.* **I.** A Trojan, Ov. M. 13, 258.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 338.

Alcāthōē, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Ἀλκαθῶν*, the castle of Megara, named after Alcaethous; poet. for Megara, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcāthōus, *i. m.*, = *Ἀλκάθοος*, son of Pelops, founder of Megara, which was hence called Alcaethoi urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8.

Alcē, *ēs*, *f.*, a town in Hispania Tarracoenensis, now Alcazar de S. Juan, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcēa**, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἄλκεια*, a species of mallows: Malva alcea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 6, § 21.

alcēdo (**halc-**), *inis*, later † **alcyon** (**halc-**), *inis*, *f.*, = *ἄλκυων* [O. H. Germ. *alacra*; the forms *halcedo*, *halcyon* arose from a fancied connection with *ἄλς* = the sea, the kingfisher, *halcyon*: Alcedo hispidula, Linn.: Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur *ἄλκυων*, a nostris *halcedo*; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies *halcyonios* appellant (Gr. *ἄλκυονίδες ἡμέραι*, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Bergk), *halcyon-days*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdonia (**halc-**), *ōrum*, *n.* [alcedo], the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm, v. *alcedo*.—Hence, trop., a deep calm, profound tranquillity: ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26: mare ipsum aiunt, ubi alcedonia sint, fieri feriatum, Front. Fer. Alc. 3.

alces, *is*, *f.* [*ἄλκη*; O. H. Germ. *Elaho*; Norse, *elgr*; Engl. *elk*], the elk, living in the northern regions: Cervus alces, Linn.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Alcestis, *is*, or **Alcestē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Ἀλκήστis* or *Ἀλκήστη*, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phere, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own, but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. Fab. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.—Also, a play of Naevius, Gell. 19, 7.

Alceus (dissyll.), *ei* and *eos*, *m.*, = *Ἀλκεύς*, father of Amphitryo and grandfather of Hercules, who was named Alceides from him, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 392.

Alcibiādes, *is*, *m.* (gen. *Alcibiadi*, Arn. adv. Gent. 6, p. 198; voc. Gr. *Alcibiadēs*, Liv. 39, 36), = *Ἀλκιβιάδης*. **I.** An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; id. Tusc. 3, 22 (his life, v. in Plut., Nep., and Just.).—Hence, * **Alcibiādēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, pertaining to him, Arn. 6, p. 198.—**II.** The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcidēmos, *i. f.*, v. 1. *Alcis*.

Alcides, *ae*, *m.*, = *Ἀλκείδης*, a male descendant of Alceus; usu. his grandson Hercules, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. A. 8, 203; 10, 321: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 6, 123; so Hor. C. 1, 12, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 12; Prop. 1, 20, 49: non fugis, Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75; voc. also Alcida, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1343.

Alcimāchus, *i. m.*, = *Ἀλκιμαχος*, a famous Greek painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

Alcimēdē, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Ἀλκιμένη*, a daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason, Ov. H. 6, 105; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcimēdon, *ontis*, *m.*, the name of an artist in wood-carving, of whom nothing more is known; perh. contemporary with Vergil, Verg. E. 3, 37 and 44: ubi v. Wagn.

Alcīnōus, *i. m.*, = *Ἀλκίνοος*, a king of the Phaeacians, by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest, Ov. P. 2, 9, 42; Prop. 1, 14, 24; Hyg. Fab. 23, 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men *juventus Alcinoi*, voluptuaries, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcīnōus in Hom. Od. 8, 248). His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 sq.) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvae,

fruit-trees, Verg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat. S. 1, 3, 81. Hence, Alcinoi dare poma, of any thing superfluous (as in silvam ligna ferre, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34, and in Gr. γλαυκὴ εἰς Ἀθήνας), Ov. P. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

† **1. Alcis**, idis, f., = Ἀλκίς [from ἀλκή, strength], an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians: Minervae, quam vocant Alcidem, Liv. 42, 51, where Weissenb. reads Alcidemon.

* **2. Alcis**, m. [acc. to some fr. the Gr. Ἀλκίς; acc. to others, the Old Germ. Elk = force], a deity of the Naharvali, Tac. G. 43; cf. Ruperti ad h. l.

Alcisthenē, es, f., = Ἀλκισθένη, a Greek female painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147.

Alcithoë, es, f., = Ἀλκίθω, one of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 1, 274; 389 sq.; cf. O. Müll. Gesch. Hellen. Stämme, 1, 167 sq.

1. Alcmaeo, Alcmaeon, ōnis, and **Alcmaeus**, i, m. (Alcmaeo, Cic. Ac. 2, 28; Alcmaeus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30), = Ἀλκμαίων, a son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle; in obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account was pursued by the Furies, Hyg. Fab. 71; 73 and 245; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. Hence,

* **Alcmaeonius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alcmaeo: furiae, Prop. 4, 4, 41.

2. Alcmaeo, ōnis, m., a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Alcmanium metrum, the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian; the Hexapodia anapaestica catalectica, Serv. 1818 P.; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. 110 and 142; Munk, Metres, p. 102.

Alcmēna or **Alcūmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēne**, es, f. (always Alcūmēna in Plaut. Am.; Alcmenē, Ov. M. 9, 276; gen., Gr. Dor. Alcmenās, Plaut. Am. Argum.; Alcmenes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1825), = Ἀλκμήνη, daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of his twin-brother Iphiclus by Amphitryon, Plaut. Am.; Hyg. Fab. 29 al.

alcyon, v. alcedo.

Alcyōnē (Halc-), es, f., = Ἀλκυώνη, a daughter of Aeolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher (ἀλκυών; v. alcedo), Ov. M. 11, 884; 710 sq.

alcyōneus and **-nius (halc-)**, a, um, adj. [Alcyone], pertaining to Alcyone or alcyon (v. alcedo). **a.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia (q. v.), Col. 11, 2. — **b.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or absol.: **alcyoneum**, i, n., or even **alcyonium**, sea-foam, used as a remedy for spots on the face: alcyoneo untur ad oculorum cicatrices, Plin. 32, 8, 27; § 86; cf. Cels. 5, 6, 13, n. 26.

† **alcyonides (halc-)** dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia (cf. also alcedo), Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.

alea, ae, f. [of uncer. origin; Curtius asserts an obscure connection with the words for bone; Sanscr. asthi; Zend. acti; Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. os (ossis)]. **1.** A game with dice, and in gen., a game of hazard or chance. There were among the Romans two kinds of dice, tesserae and tali, Cic. Sen. 16, 58. The tesserae had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; the tali were rounded on two sides, and marked only on the other four. Upon one side there was one point, unio, an ace, like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points called senio, six, side, on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, four tali were used, but only three tesserae. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called frutillus, turris, turricula, etc. This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board. The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, jactus Veneris or basilius, was, of the tesserae, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus or damnosus, canis or canicula, was, of the tesserae, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the num-

bers. When one of the tali fell upon the end (in caput) it was said rectus cadere, or assistere, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54, and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 58), except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 6, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 5. The character of gamblers, aleatores or aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Phil. 2, 23, although there was much playing with alea, and old men were esp. fond of this game, because it required little physical exertion, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4; cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 471; Ruperti ad Tac. G. 24, 5: provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75. — Ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes in alea: in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Dig. 11, 5, 1: ludit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33; so id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Dig. 11, 5, 4. — Hence, in alea aliquid perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prospicere alea uti, to play fortunately, id. Calig. 41. — Trop.: Jacta alea esto, Let the die be cast! Let the game be ventured! the memorable exclamation of Caesar when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome, Suet. Caes. 32, ubi v. Casaub. and Ruhnck. — **II.** Transf., any thing uncertain or contingent, an accident, chance, hazard, venture, risk: alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 1, 18: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, to risk, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitique aleam ire, Fortune, chance, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects, to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent, e. g. a draught of fishes, Dig. 18, 1, 8; so ib. 18, 4, 7.

alearis, e, adj. [alea], of or pertaining to a game of chance: tabula, Cael. Aur. Chron. 2, 1.

* **alearius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a game of chance: amicitiae, formed at the gaming-table, Amm. 28, 4, 21.

aleator, ōris, m. [id.], a player with dice, also a gambler in gen., Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; so Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Dig. 11, 5; Cod. 3, 43.

aleatorius, a, um, adj. [aleator], pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, in gaming, *Cic. Phil. 2, 27: aleatorium forum callicimus, gaming-board, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: ritu, Gell. 18, 13. — Hence, **aleatorium**, ii, n., the place where games of chance are played, a gaming-house, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Alēbas, v. Aleuas.

† **alebria**, ium, n. [alo], nourishing food, = bene alentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

alec (better, **allec**; **hallec** also in MSS.), ecis, n., or **alex (hāl-)**, ecis, f. and m. (v. Rudd. i, p. 17, n. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128), acc. to Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum; and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, fish-brine: alec danunt, *Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 395; 120, 3: faecem et allec, Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; 2, 8, 9 K. and H.: putri cepas hallice natantes, Mart. 3, 77 Schneid. — The plur. not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

Alecto, ūs, f., = Ἀλκτώ, ōis (found only in nom. and acc.), the name of one of the three furies, Verg. A. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem Exiit, id. ib. 7, 415: luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 7, 324.

* **alectorius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to a cock (ἀλεκτόρ): gemma, a gem found in the maw of a cock, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **alectorolophos**, i, f., = ἀλεκτορό-

λοφος, an herb good for a cough, cock's comb: Rhinanthus crista galli, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40.

alēcula, ae, f. dim. [alec], fish-sauce, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Aleius, a, um, adj., = Ἀλῆιος, of or pertaining to Ale in Lycia: Alei campi, where Bellerophon, having been thrown from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered and perished, Hyg. Fab. 57; Ov. Ib. 259: qui miser in campis maerens errabat Aleis (per synaeresin for Aleis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (as transl. of Ἡτοὶ ὁ κατὰ πείδιον τὸ Ἀλῆιον οἶος ἀλᾶτο, Hom. II. 6, 201; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91).

Alemanni (Alamanni and Alāmani), ōrum, m. [= Alle-Männer], the Alemanni, German tribes who (as their name indicates) formed a confederation on the Upper Rhine and Danube, from whom the Gauls transferred the name to the whole German nation; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sid. 5, 375. — **II.** Derivv., **1. Alemannia (Alām-)**, ae, f. [cf. Fr. Allemagne; Ital. Alemagna], the country of the Alemanni, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234. — **2. Alemannicus (Alām-)**, a, um, adj., Alemannic, pertaining to the Alemanni: tentoria, Amm. 27, 2. — Hence, a surname of Caracalla, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Spart. Carac. 10.

— **3. Alemannus (Alām-)**, i, m., a surname of the emperor Gratian, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Aur. Vict. Epit. 47.

Alemon, ōnis, m. [Ἀλῆμων, a wanderer], a Greek: father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 18.

* **Alemōna (Alīm-)**, ae, f. [alo], a tutelary goddess of the fetters, Tert. Anim. 37.

Alemōnides, ae, m. patr., the son of Alemon, i. e. Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 26.

aleo, ōnis, m. (rare, for the class. aleator), a gamester, Naev. ap. Fest. 24: impudicus et vorax et aleo, Cat. 29, 2; 6, 11; Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 13.

Aleria, ae, f., = Ἀλερία, the oldest town of the island Corsica, captured by L. Scipio: HEC CEPIT CORSICAM (m). ALERIA (m) QVE VRBE (m), the second epitaph of the Scipios in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Wordsw. p. 160; Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 sq.

alēs, alitis (abl. aliti, Sen. Med. 1014; gen. plur. alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and lengthened alituum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 801; 1039; 1078; 6, 1216; Verg. A. 8, 27; Stat. S. 1, 2, 184; Manil. 5, 370; Amm. 19, 2) [ala-ire, as comes, eques, etc., acc. to some; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 209], adj. and subst. (poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** Adj. winged: angues, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 19; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 (as transl. of the Gr. αἰδός ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 275): equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: deus, Mercury, id. M. 2, 714; so also Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408. — And with a trope common in all languages, quick, fleet, rapid, swift: rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri, Verg. A. 8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: harundo, the swift arrow, Prud. Psych. 323. — **II.** Subst. com. gen., a fowl, a bird (only of large birds, while volucris includes also insects that fly). **A.** Com. gen.: pennis delata, Lucr. 6, 822: exterrita pennis, id. 5, 506: argentea, i. e. the raven before its metamorphosis, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, the peacock, Mart. 14, 67; 9, 56: longaeve, the phoenix, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, the pigeon-hawk, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28. — On the contr., masc.: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, the swan, Hor. C. 2, 20, 10: cristatus, the cock, Ov. F. 1, 455 al. — **B.** Fem., as referring to a female bird: Daulias ales = philomela, Ov. H. 15, 154: exterrita = columba, Verg. A. 5, 505. But ales, i. e. aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sometimes masc.: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, id. ib. 12, 247; called also: minister fulminis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675. — Also fem.: aetheria lapsa plagā Jovis ales, Verg. A. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362: ales digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443. — **C.** For a deity as winged, masc.: Cyllenius ales, i. e. Mercury, Claud. 33, 77; or even for men: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544. — **D.** Ales canorus, a swan, for a poet, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15. — Also absol. ales: Maeonius carminis ales, of the singer of a Maeonian (Homeric) song.

Hor. C. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Oxy. M. 5, 298, if ales erant is read, ales is collect.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the sing. seems to be more in accordance with the preceding hominem putat locutum, she supposing that she heard a man, but it was a bird, and Merkel here reads *Ales erat.*)—**E.** In the lang. of augury, alites are birds that gave omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc. (but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua), Fest. p. 193 (cf. id. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—Hence, poet.: ales, augury, omen, sign: cum bona nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1: secundā alite, id. ib. 16, 23.

Alesa, v. Halesa.
alesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [alo], to grow up, increase (only ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4; 2, 4, 19: alescendi cacumen, *Lucr. 2, 1130.

Alēsia, ae, f., = Ἀλεσία, Diod. Sic., a city of the Mandubii in Celtic Gaul, now Alise in the Dép. de la Côte d'Or, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; id. B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47.—Also, **Alexia**, ae, f., = Ἀλεξία Strabo, Flor. 2, 2; cf. Mannert Gall. 175.

Alessus, v. Halesus.
Alēthia, ae, f., = ἀλήθεια (truth), one of the *Erōnes* of Valentinus, Tert. Valent. 12.

Alētinus, i, m., an inhabitant of the town Alētiūm, in the land of the Hirpini, now Calitri (*acc. to others, Lecce), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aletrium, i, n., a town in Latium, now Alatri; whence, **a. Alētrinas**, ātis, adj., pertaining to Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 16.—**Alētrinatēs**, the inhabitants of Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**b.** Also, **Alētrincensis**, e, the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

† **alētudo**, inis, f. [alo], fatness, = corporis pinguedo, Fest. p. 23.

Aleus, ae, m., = Ἀλεύας. **I.** A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants, Oxy. Ib. 321 and 509 Merk.—**II.** A worker in bronze, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

1. Aleus, another reading for Alius, = Elius, Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

2. Aleus, a, um, adj.: Alea Minerva, the Aleon or Alie Minerva, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that country, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

Alex, v. alec.
Alexamēnus, i, m., = Ἀλεξαμένος, a leader of the *Etioians*, Liv. 35, 24.

Alexander, dri, m. [Ἀλέξανδρος], hence, Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a *nom.* Alexander, but gives no example, the name of many persons of antiquity; among whom, **I.** The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy extending from Macedonia to the Indus (v. his life in Plut. and Curt.).—**II.** Alexander, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**III.** A tyrant of Phœræ, in Thessaly; hence also sometimes called Phæreus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; id. Inv. 2, 49; id. Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—**IV.** A king of Epirus, Liv. 8, 3.—**V.** Another name of Paris, son of Priam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Auct. ad Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes, Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 al.

Alexandrea (the form of Cicero's time, Cic. Phil. 2, 19; id. Fin. 5, 19; Prop. 4, 10, 33 (Alexandria, Müll.); Hor. C. 4, 14, 35 K. and H.; also Alexandria under the Empire; so, Antiochea and Antiochia; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., Ochs. Eclog. 143, and Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 467), ae, f., = Ἀλεξάνδρεια, a name of several towns of antiquity; among which, **I.** The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appellation Magna, now Iskenderieh or Alexandria, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** A town in Troas, now Eski Stambul, sometimes called Alexandria, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; and sometimes Alexandria Troas, Liv. 35, 42;

37, 35; Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**III.** A town in Aria, also called Alexandria Arión (i. e. Arionum), now Herat, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; 6, 23, 25, § 93.—Hence, **Alexandrinus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alexandria, **A.** In Egypt: vita atque licentia, a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time a centre of luxury, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Petr. 31; Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Alexandria navis, an Alexandrian merchant-ship, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 45; id. Galb. 10: Bellum Alexandrinum, the history of the expedition of Caesar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus, Auct. B. Alex. 1.—**B.** In Troas, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 23, 8, 80, § 158.—**Subst.** **Alexandrini**, orum, m., inhabitants of Alexandria (in Egypt): ad Alexandrinos istos revertamur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Pis. 21, 49.

† **alexipharmacōn**, i, n., = ἀλεξίφάρμακον, an antidote for poison, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 146.

alga, ae, f. [from ligo, qs. alliga, as binding, entwining, Van.], sea-weed, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22, § 66. Freq. in the poets, Hor. C. 3, 17, 10; Verg. A. 7, 590; so Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Auct. B. Afr. 24 fin.—Hence also for a thing of little worth: vilior alga, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: projecta vilior alga, Verg. E. 7, 42.

* **algensis**, e, adj. [alga], that supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it, Plin. 9, 37, 91, § 131.

algeo, alsi, 2, v. n. [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω = to feel pain; cf. ἄλγος, algos, and algius], to be cold, to feel cold; cf. Consent. 2051 P. (opp. aestuare; accordingly a subjective coldness; while frigere, opp. calere, is objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algebis, tremes, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: erudunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214.—Poet.: algentes togæ, i. e. so torn to pieces, that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—Tro p.: probitas laudatur et alget, virtute is praised, and yet freezes, i. e. is not cherished, is neglected, Juv. 1, 74.—Hence, **algens**, P. a, in the post-Aug. per., = algidus and frigidus, cold: pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loca, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27; 16, 10, 19, § 46.

algescō, alsi, 3, v. inch. n. [algeo]. **I.** To catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11 (cf. frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13, and perfrigescere, Juv. 7, 194).—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things, to become cold: (vites) aegrotant et, cum alsero, laesis uredine attonsarum oculis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabies flammaram, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algidensis**, e, adj. [2. Algidus], growing upon Mount Algidus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

Algidum, v. Algidus.

1. algidus, a, um, adj. [algeo], cold: algida, sc. regio, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algidus, i, m., a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, south-east of Rome, between Tusculum and Velitrae, now Monte Compatri, Liv. 26, 9, 12; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: gelidus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. C. S. 69.—Hence, **I. Algidum**, i, n., a town upon it, now Pava, Flor. 1, 11.—**II.** Adj.: **Algidus**, a, um, pertaining to Algidum: terra, Ov. F. 6, 722: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

* **algificus**, a, um, adj. [algius-facio], that makes cold, chilling: quod timor omnis sit algificus, Geil. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, m. [cf. algos], cold (that is felt), coldness (class. for the ante-class. algos or algi; acc. to Charis. 23 P., even in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus alior, Lucr. 5, 746 Iachm.: obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, alioris, *Sall. C. 5, 3 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclearam tum patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium): confectus algore, *Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for cold in gen. (even in the plur.): vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217; 8, 39, 59, § 139: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

algosus, a, um, adj. [alga], abounding in sea-weed: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algius, ūs, m., acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.; Rudd. I. p. 122, or **algu**, n., acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 sq. [algeo], the feeling of cold (subjective), coldness (usu. only in the abl.; hence the form of the *nom.* is uncertain; ante-class. for the class. alior). **I.** Masc.: algum, famem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** Unc. gen.: interficere aliquem fame atque algi, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algi, id. Rud. 2, 7, 24; Att. ap. Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib. 72, 9; Lucr. 3, 732.

aliā, adv., v. alius, adv. B.

Aliacmon, v. Haliacmon.

alias, adv., v. alius, adv. C.

alibi, adv. [contr. from aliubi; alius-ibi], elsewhere. **I.** A. Elsewhere, otherwhere, somewhere else, in or at another place, = alio loco, ἄλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam. Never in Hor. or Juv.; in the other poets rare): St. Hicine nos habitare censes? Ch. Ubiam ego alibi censeam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 13: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. id. ib. 360, 4.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Alibi... alibi (even several times), in one place... in another; here... there = hic... illic; hence also sometimes hic or illic... alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, Liv. 3, 18; 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98 al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedita, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 8; so id. 5, 27, 27, § 99 al.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Arborei fetus alibi, Verg. G. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 146. Once alibi... deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**2.** Joined with words of the same origin (alius; v. alius, aliter, etc.): alibi alius or aliter, one here, another there; one in this, the other in that manner: esse alios alibi congressus material, Qualis hic est, that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23: pecora diversos alium alibi pascere jubet, id. 9, 2; so id. 44, 33: alius alibi projectus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 18: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**3.** Alibi atque alibi, at one time here, at another there; now here, now there (cf. aliubi, B.): haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior nobilitavit loca gloria ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144.—**4.** With negatives, nec, non, nusquam, nec usquam: nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Verg. E. 1, 42: asperrima in hac parte dimicatio est, nec alibi dixeris magis mucrone pugnari, Quint. 6, 4, 4: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextra sinistra ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**5.** Alibi quam, indicating comparison, elsewhere than, commonly with a neg., non, nusquam, etc., nowhere else than: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43, § 125: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. p. 360, 4: nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 9: ne alibi quam in armis animum habere, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germania, *Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf. from place to other objects. **A.** Otherwise, in something else, in other things, in other respects: si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi quam in innocentia spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permisit, otherwise, in other things, than custom allows, Quint. 11, 1, 47; 4, 1, 53.—**B.** Of persons, elsewhere, with some other one (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi (sc. apud meretricem) animum amoris deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14: Quantum militum transportato sit, apud auctores discrepat: alibi decem milia peditum, duo milia du-

centos equites, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam invenio, Liv. 29, 25: interdum alibi est hereditas, alibi tutela, Dig. 26, 4, 1; so, in designating another place in an author, Quint. 4, 2, 110; 8, 3, 21 al.—C. In post-Aug. prose sometimes, like alias (v. that word), for alioqui, otherwise: rhinoceros quoque, rarum alibi animal, in lisdem montibus erant, an animal otherwise rare, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus alibi inusitatis, with trees else rare, id. 9, 1, 13.

alibilis, e, adj. [alo], affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing (perh. only in Varr.): lac, Varr. R. 2, 11, 2: casei, id. ib. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—Pass. of that which readily grows or fattens: ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, Varr. R. 3, 9.

alica, ae, f. [from alo, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.]; akin to ἀλέω, ὀλαί acc. to Doed.], orig. adj., nourishing, sc. farina. I. A kind of grain, spelt, Cato, R. R. 76 init.; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50.—II. Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits, Gr. χυδρός, later ἀλικά, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 128.—III. A drink prepared from these grits, Mart. 13, 6.

alicarius, a, um, adj. [alica], of or pertaining to spelt; hence, **alicarius**, i, m., one who grinds spelt: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; and **alicaria**, ae, f., a prostitute (as frequenting the place of the spelt-mills): alicariae meretrices appellabantur in Campaniâ (where the best spelt grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109), Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: pistorum amicas, reliquas alicarias, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

alicastrum, i, n., sc. frumentum [id.], a kind of spelt, summer-spelt (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; 2, 9; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

alicubi (earlier written **aliquobi**, like *neutrobi*, acc. to Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29), adv. [aliquis-ubi], somewhere, anywhere, at any place, or in any thing (Inter alicubi et usquam hoc interest, quod alicubi absolute profertur, ut alicubi fuimus, i. e. in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur, Prisc. p. 1058 P.; very rare): si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, hanc *venetiam* relinquo, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10. I. In gen.: tu si alicubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos ambulare, if you shall be anywhere, i. e. wherever you may be, Petr. 45.—II. Esp. A. Alicubi... alicubi, repeated, in one place... in another, here... there, like alibi, alias, alibi, etc.: ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi inest gravis, Sen. Tranq. 2, 2: tecta alicubi imposita montibus, alicubi ex plano in altitudinem montium educta, id. Ep. 89, 21 (in both passages some read *alibi*; v. Fickert).—B. Strengthened by other definite words: utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, somewhere here, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumio, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: in quibus (scriptis) et suum alicubi reperiri nomen, Suet. Gram. 7.

alícula, ae, f. [ala], a light upper garment (quod alas nobis injecta contineat, Vel. Long. 2230 P., but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re Vest. 2, 3, c. 1, from the collar or cape upon it), *Mart. 12, 82: alícula subornatus polymita, a light hunting-dress, Petr. 40, 5; a child's coat, Dig. 34, 2, 24.

alicunde, adv., of place [aliquis-unde], from somewhere—ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀπόθεν. I. Lit.: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: aliunde fluens alicunde extrinsecus aër, streaming from some part from another source, *Lucr. 5, 522: praecipitare alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; so id. Caecin. 16, 46.—II. Transf. A. Of persons: alicunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48.—Hence, alicunde corrādere, to scrape together from some source, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34, and alicunde sumere, to get from somebody, i. e. to borrow from some one, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70.—B. Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, from any thing, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6. (In Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3, B. and K. read *aliunde* for *alicunde*.)

alid for **aliud**, v. 2. alius init.

* **Alidensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Alida or Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured; hence, **alidense** (sc. vestimentum), a full dress, court-dress, Lucr. 4, 1130; where Lachmann read *alidensia*, a word not elsewhere found in Latin or Greek, and Munro now reads *indusia*; v. indusium.

alienatio, ōnis, f. [alieno]. I. Act., the transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property: Alienatio tum fit, cum dominium ad alium transferimus, Dig. 18, 1, 67; Sen. Ben. 5, 10. So, alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites (sacra) of one family (gens) to another, Cic. Or. 42, 144; so id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.—II. Neutr., the transferring of one's self, i. e. the going over to another; hence, A. Trop., a separation, desertion, aversion, dislike, alienation (the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good-will, friendship, and the like; while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation): tuam a me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios cives fore, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: alienatio consulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Lael. 21, 76: alienatio exercitus (opp. benevolentia), Caes. B. C. 2, 31: in Vitellium alienatio, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patrum, id. A. 2, 43: Numquid non perditio est iniquo, et alienatio operantibus injustitiam, Vulg. Job. 31, 3.—B. In medic. lang.: alienatio mentis, aberration of mind, loss of reason, delirium, Cels. 4, 2; so Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: continua, Dig. 1, 18, 14; also without mentis: alienatio sporque, Sen. Ep. 78: alienationis in commoda, Firm. 4, 1.

alienigena, ae, m. (also, **alienigenus**, a, um, adj.; cf. Prisc. p. 677 P., and advena [alienus-gigno], born in a foreign land; hence, I. In gen., foreign, alien; and subst., a stranger, a foreigner, an alien. A. Of persons (very freq. in Cic., esp. in his orations): homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10; cf. Liv. 26, 13: testes, Cic. Font. 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10: mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 1.—Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Fl. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 5, 11; 6, 3; Vulg. Lev. 22, 10; ib. Luc. 17, 18.—B. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24; and with the adj. form: **alienigenus**, a, um: pisces alienigeni, Col. 8, 16, 9: fetus, id. 8, 5, 10: semina, id. 3, 4, 1: ALIENIGENVM CORPVVS, INSCR. Orell. 5048: ne alienigenae justitiae oblit videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 ext.: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 ext.: studia, id. 2, 1 fin.: sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 ext.: conversationis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 13.—II. In Lucr., produced from different materials, heterogeneous: scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa (et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse), Lucr. 1, 860; 1, 865; 1, 869; 1, 874; 5, 880.

alienigenus, a, um, v. the preced.

alienilōquium, ii, n. [alienus-loqui], the talk of crazy persons, Varr. Sent. Mor. p. 28 Devit.; cf.: aliena loqui s. v. alienus, B.

alienitas, ātis, f. [alienus]. In medic. lang., I. The causes or materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it: auferre alienitatem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4: alienitatis obtrusio, id. ib. 5, 64: manens alienitas, id. Acut. 3, 20.—II. For alienatio (q. v. B.): mentis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

aliēno, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.] (purely prosaic, but class.). I. Orig., to make one person or thing another: facere, ut aliquis alienus sit. Thus, in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia: certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243. So also Pliny: sacopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, is entirely other than, different from, the transmarine one, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 197.—Hence, of things, a t. t. in the Roman lang. of business, to make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale (in the jurid. sense, diff. from *vendere*: *Alienatum* non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet? *venditum* tamen recte dicitur, Dig. 50, 16, 67; the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete

transfer of the thing sold): pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: vectigalia (opp. frui), id. ib. 2, 13, 33; so Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Dig. 4, 7, 4.—Esp., to remove, separate, make foreign: urbs maxuma alienata, Sall. J. 48, 1.—II. Transf. to mental objects, and with esp. reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed, to cast off, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render averse, make enemies (Abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; class., esp. freq. in the part. alienatus). A. In gen.: eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: legati alienati, id. Pis. 96: alienati sunt peccatores, Vulg. Psa. 51, 4; ib. Col. 1, 21: alienari a Senatu, Cic. Att. 1, 14: studium ab aliquo, id. Pis. 76: si alienatus fuerit a me, Vulg. Ezech. 14, 7: alienati a viâ Dei, ib. Eph. 4, 18: voluntatem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; id. Fam. 3, 6: tantâ contumeliâ acceptâ omnium suorum voluntates alienare (sc. a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: falsâ suspicionem alienatum esse, neglected, discarded, Sall. C. 35, 3: animos eorum alienare a causâ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 21: a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: sibi animum alienus, Vell. 2, 112; Tac. H. 1, 59; Just. 1, 7, 18.—B. Esp. I. Mentem alienare alicui, to take away or deprive of reason, to make crazy, insane, to drive mad (not before the Aug. per., perh. first by Livy): erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: signum alienatae mentis, of insanity, Suet. Aug. 99: alienata mens, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv. 25, 39: alienatus sensibus).—And absol.: odor sulfuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of reason, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53.—Hence, pass.: alienari mente, to be insane, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: ita alienatus mente Antiochus (erat), Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 17.—2. In medic. lang.: alienari, of parts of the body, to die, perish: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16; 8, 10; 5, 26, n. 23: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: (spodium) alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.—3. Alienari ab aliquâ re, to keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be disinclined to, have an aversion for, to avoid = abhorere (only in Cic.): a falsâ assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib. 3, 5, 16.

alienus, a, um [2. alius]. I. Adj. A. In gen., that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., not one's own, another's, of another, foreign, alien (opp. suus): NEVE ALIENAM SEGETEM PELLEDERIS, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, and Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 99: plus ex alieno jecore sapiunt quam ex suo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88, and Lind. ib. 2, 3, 3: quom sciet alienum puerum (the child of another) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in aedis inruit Alienus, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 1, 125: alienae partes anni, Lucr. 1, 182; so Verg. G. 2, 149: pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1, 1: in altissimo gradu alienis opibus poni, Cic. Sen. 20: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7, 2: amissis bonis alienas opes expectare, id. ib. 58, 10 Herz.: aliena mulier, another man's wife, Cic. Calp. 37: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, of another woman's husband, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, alienâ memoriâ salutamus, alienâ operâ vivimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19: oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep. 6, 14; so Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captâ nave, sequi, Plin. Pan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 fin.: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae peperit, Suet. Calig. 36: epistolae orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, i. e. caused to be written by another, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; 1, 1, 110; so id. ib. 1, 3, 116: vulnus, intended for another, Verg. A. 10, 781: aliena

cornua, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, sc. equites, i. e. *without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62: aes alienum, lit. *another's money*; hence, in reference to him who has it, a debt; of aes. So also: aliena nomina, *debts in others' names, debts contracted by others*, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**B. Esp.** 1. In reference to relationship or friendship, *not belonging to one, alien from, not related or allied, not friendly, inimical, strange*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: alienus est ab nostrâ familiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28; id. Heaut. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnck.: multi ex finibus suis egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, *to utter strangers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29; Vell. 2, 76.—Hence alienus and propinquus are anthth., Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus desim, id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: ut tuum factum etiam hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, id. ib. 3, 6.—**2.** Trop.: alienum esse in or ab aliquâ re, *to be a stranger to a thing, i. e. not to be versed in or familiar with, not to understand*: in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: homo non alienus a litteris, *not a stranger to, not unversed in*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—**3.** Foreign to a thing, i. e. *not suited to it, unsuitable, incongruous, inadequate, inconsistent, unseasonable, inapposite, different from* (opp. aptus); constr. with *gen., dat., abl., and ab*; cf. Burm. ad Ov. F. 1, 4; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 33; Zumpt, Gr. § 384. (a) With *gen.*: pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 69: salutis, id. 3, 832: aliarum rerum, id. 6, 1064: dignitatis alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consili (sc. domus D. Brutii), *convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz al.—(b) With *dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: arti oratoriae, Quint. proem. 5; 4, 2, 62; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.—(c) With *abl.*: neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate suâ, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: homine alienissimum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: amicitia, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione meâ, id. Att. 6, 1: domus magis his aliena malis, *further from*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 50: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—(d) With *ab*: alienum a vitâ meâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate rei publicae, Tib. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: a dignitate, id. Fam. 4, 7: navigationis labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate, id. Att. 16, 3.—(e) With *inf. or clause* as subject: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligere, nec alienius quam timere, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum videtur, quale praemium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, Nep. Milt. 6, 1.—**4.** Averse, hostile, unfriendly, unfavorable to: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Cic. Deiot. 9, 24: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Lael. 5, 19: sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicitiosos reddere, id. ib. 15, 4 al.: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Tac. H. 2, 74.—**Rar. transf.** to things; as in the hist., alienus locus, *a place or ground unfavorable for an engagement, disadvantageous* (opp. suus or opportunus; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 17, 275): alieno loco proelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4, 5 Brem.—**So of time unfitting, inconvenient, unfavorable**, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: ad iudicium corrumpendum tempus alienum, Cic. Verr. 1, 5; id. Caecin. 67: vir egregius alienissimo rei publicae tempore extinctus, id. Brut. 1; id. Fam. 15, 14.—**Of other things**: alienum (*dangerous, perilous, hurtful*) suis rationibus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Cels. 4, 5.—**5.** In medic. lang. **a.** Of the body, *dead, corrupted, paralyzed* (cf. alieno, II. B. 2), Scrib. Comp. 201.—**b.** Of the mind, *insane, mad* (cf. alieno and alienatio): Neque solum illis aliena mens erat, qui consilii conjunctionis fuerant, Sall. C. 37, 1 Herz.—**II. Subst.** 1. **alienus**, i. m., *a stranger*. **a.** One not belonging to one's house, family, or country: apud me cenant alieni novem, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 21: ut non ejectionis ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: quas copias proximis suppeditari aequius est, eas transferunt ad alienos, id. Off. 1, 14: cives potiores quam peregrini,

propinqui quam alieni, id. Am. 5, 19: quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur, Vulg. Gen. 42, 7: a filiis suis an ab alienis? ib. Matt. 17, 24: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Lael. 5: quod alieno testimonium redderem, in eo non fraudabo avum meum, Vell. 2, 76.—**b.** One not related to a person or thing: in longinquos, in propinquos, in velien in suos iruebat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76: vel alienissimus rusticae vitae, naturae benignitatem miretur, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**2. alienum**, i. n., *the property of a stranger*: Haec erunt vilici officia: alieno manum abstineant, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 1: alieno abstinuit, Suet. Tit. 7: ex alieno largiri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; so, de alieno largiri, Just. 36, 3, 9: alieni appetens, sui profugus, Sall. C. 5; Liv. 5, 5: in aliena aedificium extruere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74 (cf.: in alieno solo aedificare, Dig. 41, 1, 7).—**Plur.** **a.** The property of a stranger: quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena? Cic. Off. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 30: aliena pervadere, a foreign (in opp. to the Roman) province, Amm. 23, 1.—**b.** The affairs or interests of strangers: Men. Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, aliena ut cures, ea, quae nihil ad te attinent. Chrem. Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: aliena ut melius videant quam sua, id. ib. 3, 1, 95.—**c.** Things strange, foreign, not belonging to the matter in hand: Quod si hominibus bonarum rerum tanta cura esset, quanto studio aliena ac nihil profutura multumque etiam periculosa petunt, etc., Sall. J. 1, 5; hence, aliena loqui, *to talk strangely, wildly*, like a crazy person: Quin etiam, sic me dicunt aliena locutum, Ut foret amentis nomen in ore tuum, Ov. Tr. 3, 19: interdum in acceptione aegros desipere et aliena loqui, Cels. 3, 18 (v. alieniloquium).—**Comp.** rare, but sup. very freq.; no adv. in use.

aliger, gëra, gërum (gen. plur. aligerum, Val. Fl. 7, 171), *adj.* [ala-gero], bearing wings, winged (a poet. word of the Aug. per.). **I.** *Adj.*: amor, Verg. A. 1, 663: agmen, i. e. of birds, id. ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, upon the winged chariot (i. e. drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: Jovis Nuntius, i. e. Mercury, Stat. S. 3, 3, 80: genus, Sen. Hippol. 338 al.—In the prose of Pliny, like many other poet. words: aligeri serpentes, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85: Cupidines, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41.—**II.** *Aligeri*, subst., the winged gods of love, Cupids, Sil. 7, 458.

Alii, òrum, v. Alis and I. Alius.

alimentarius, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], pertaining to or suitable for nourishing (a legal term; in the class. per. only once; later in the lang. of law and in epithets). **I.** *Adj.*: lex, relating to the apportionment of provisions among the poor, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: causa, Dig. 2, 15, 8: ratio, ib. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8; cf. id. 21, 12.—**II.** *Subst.*: alimentarius, i. m., one to whom means of subsistence has been left by will, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.

alimentum, i. n. [alo], nourishment, nutriment; and concr., food, provisions, aliment (in the poets only in the plur.). **I.** In gen.: alimenta corporis, Cic. Univ. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18; so id. 8, 1; Plin. 17, 13, 20: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; cf. Tac. A. 6, 23: alimenta petens, Vulg. Gen. 41, 55: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13: habentes alimenta et quibus tegamur, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 8.—In the jurists: alimenta, all things which pertain to the support of life, aliment, maintenance, support, Dig. 34, tit. 1, De alimentis, and I. 6.—**Poet.** (very freq. in Ovid): picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, id. ib. 1, 271: lacrimaeque alimenta fuere, tears were his food, id. ib. 10, 75 (cf.: fuerunt mihi lacrimae meae panes die ac nocte, Vulg. Psa. 41, 4): ignis, Ov. M. 8, 837.—**Trop.**: vitiorum, Ov. M. 2, 769: furoris, id. ib. 3, 479: addidit alimenta rumoribus, gave new support to the rumors, Liv. 35, 23 fin.: alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.—**II.** *Esp.*, for the Gr. τροφή or θρεπτρα, the reward or recompense due to parents from children for their rearing: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria), Cic.

Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. 6, 570, this is expressed by *nutrimenta*; in Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14, by *nutricia*).

† **alimodi**: pro alius modi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **alimôn**, v. halimon.

alimonia, ae, f. [alo] (ante- and post-class. for alimentum), nourishment, food, sustenance, support: quaeustus alimoniae, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammae, fuel, Prud. Cath. 5, 19; App. M. 2, p. 115: in alimoniam ignis, for the food of the burnt-offering, Vulg. Lev. 3, 16; ib. 1 Macc. 14, 10.

alimonium, ii, n. [id.]; the termination as in testi-monium, parsi-monium, vadi-monium] (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. alimentum), nourishment, sustenance, support: mellis, Varr. R. 3, 16, 15; 3, 1, 8 fin.; 2, 1, 14; 5, 16: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere, Juv. 14, 76: denegare, Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

alio, adv., v. 2. alius, II. A.

alioqui (Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 839, questions the MS. authority for the forms **alioquin** and **ceteroquin**, but if they are genuine, he believes they have the prep. in affixed, as in deoin), *adv.* (prop. *abl.* alioqui, i. e. alio quo modo, in some other way; used in the ante-Aug. per. only once in Lucr.; but freq. after that per., esp. by the hist., and by Pliny the younger). **I.** Lit., to indicate that something has its existence or right in all but the exception given, in other respects, for the rest, otherwise; Gr. ἄλλως, often with *adj.* standing either before or after it: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46 Madv.; 8, 9: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioqui, nisi quod longinqua aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29, 10: atqui si vitis mediocribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioquin recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66 K. and H.: solitus alioquin id temporis luxur principis intendere, Tac. A. 13, 20 Halm; so id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; 8, 2, 2.—Sometimes concessive, hence also with *quamquam*, *quavis*, *cum*, as for the rest, besides: triumphatum de Tiburtibus: alioqui mitis victoria fuit, i. e. although in other respects the victory was, etc., Liv. 7, 19: at si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, Incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis (although in other respects unimpaired and clear) occidit extemplo lumen, Lucr. 3, 414 (Lachmann rejected this line; Munro receives it and reads *alioquor*): ideo nondum cum legi, cum alioqui validissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 Keil; so Plin. 10, 69, 93, § 198.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases beside those mentioned, yet, besides, moreover (syn.: porro, praeterea): sed haec quidem alioquin memoria magni professoris, uti interponeremus, effect, Cels. 8, 4: ne pugnemus igitur, cum praesertim plurimis alioqui Graecis sit utendum, very many other Greek words besides, Quint. 2, 14, 4 Halm: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioqui potens non erat, of which he had not the control at other times, Curt. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 3, 32: quâ occasione Caesar, validus alioquin spernendis honoribus hujusmodi orationem coepit, id. A. 4, 37.—**So in questions**, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—**Also** et alioqui in Pliny: afficior curâ; et alioqui meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1; so id. ib. 10, 42, 2; id. Pan. 45, 4; 68, 7; 7, 9.—**And in copulative clauses** with *et*... *et*, *cum*... *tum*, etc., both in general (or in other respects)... and: et alioqui opportune situm, et transitus eâ est in Labeates, Liv. 43, 19: mors Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, etc., id. 27, 27, 11; so Quint. 5, 6, 4; 12, 10, 63.—**B.** To indicate that something is in itself situated so and so, or avails in a certain manner, in itself, even in itself, himself, etc.: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (in herself even most beautiful) ductâ nudaverat tunicâ, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; 10, 3, 13; 2, 1, 4.—**C.** Ellipt. like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, to indicate that something must happen, if the previous assertion or assumption shall not be (which fact is not

expressed), *otherwise, else* (cf. *aliter*, b. γ): vidistineliquando Clitumnū fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: aliqui narras- ses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8; 1, 20: Nec, si pug- nent inter se, qui idem didicerunt, idcirco ars, quae utrique tradita est, non erit; ali- oqui nec armorum, etc., Quint. 2, 17, 33; so id. 4, 23: non inornata debet esse brevi- tas, aliqui sit indocta, id. 4, 2, 46: Da mihi liberos, aliqui moriar, Vulg. Gen. 30, 1; ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Heb. 9, 17: languescet aliqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.—D. (Eccl. Lat.) As an *advers. conj.*, but (cf. *ceterum* and the Gr. ἀλλὰ): aliqui mitte manum tuam et tange os ejus et carnem, Vulg. Job. 2, 5. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 234–241.

aliorum or **aliorum**, also twice not contr. **alio-vorsum** and **alio-versus**, *adv.* I. Lit., directed to another place (other men, objects; cf.: alias, alibi, alio, etc.), in another direction, elsewhere, else- where (Aliorum et illorum sicut intror- sum dixit Cato, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.; only ante- and post-class.). A. Of place: mater ancillas jubet... aliam aliorum ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47 (where aliam alior- um is like alius alio, etc.): jumentum aliorum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliorum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—B. Of persons: infans aliorum dati facta amolito, Gell. 12, 1.—C. Of things: sed id aliorum pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.—II. Fig., = in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense; so in Terence: aliorum aliquid accipere, to receive something in another manner or otherwise, to take it differ- ently: vereor, ne aliorum atque ego feci acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8, atqui ego istuc, Antrax, aliorum dixeram, with another design, in a different sense: alioversus, unconstr. in Lact. I, 17, 1. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 241 and 242.

alioversus, v. the preced.

alipes, *edis, adj.* (abl. alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612, like aliti from ales) [ala-pes] (poet. and rare; never in Hor.). I. Lit., with wings on the feet, wing-footed.—As an epithet of Mercury: sacra alipedis dei, Ov. F. 5, 100; id. M. 11, 312; also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. ib. 4, 754.—So of the horses in the chariot of the Sun, Ov. M. 2, 48.—Hence, II. Transf., swift, fleet, quick (cf. ales, I.): cervi, *Lucr. 6, 766; equi, Verg. A. 12, 484; also alipes, *absol.* for equus, id. ib. 7, 277: alipedi currū, Val. Fl. 5, 612; Sil. 7, 700.

Alphæ and **Alphānus**, v. Allifae.

Alphera or **Alphira**, *ae, f.*, = Ἀλφειρα, Paus., Ἀλφειρα, Polyb., a town in Ar- cadia, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; its inhabitants: **Alphiraci**, *orum, m.*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

alipilus, *i, m.* [ala-1. pilus], a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers (cf. ala, II.): alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulum vocem, Sen. Ep. 56, 2; M. OCTAVIUS PRIMEGENIVS ALIPILVS A TRITONE, Inscr. Grut. 812, 6 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).

† **alipites** or **alipita**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλπι- τες, the manager in the school for wrestlers, who took care that the wrestlers anointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary suppleness, and exercised them in the ring, master of wrest- ling, or of the ring: ut aliptae, virium et coloris rationem habere, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: Geometres, pictor, aliptes, Juv. 3, 76; alipta egere, Cels. 1, 1 Daremb.

aliqua, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* D.

aliquam, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* C.

aliquamdiu, v. aliquis, *adv.* C. I.

aliquando, *temp. adv.* [aliquis; Cor- sen, Aüsspr. II. p. 856, regards the affix in this word and in quando as from an ear- lier -da = dies]. I. A. In opp. to a defi- nite, fixed point of time, at some time or oth- er, once; at any time, ever (i. e. at an in- definite, undetermined time, of the past, present, and future; mostly in affirmative clauses, while umquam is only used of past and future time, and in negative clauses or those implying doubt; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51).—Of the past: neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ul- lum puto: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus con-

junctor: quis civis meliorum partium ali- quando? Cic. Cael. 5, 12: Ad quem angelo- rum dixit aliquando, Sede etc., Vulg. Heb. 1, 13.—Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: cave, ne aliquando pec- cato consentias, Vulg. Tob. 4, 6: huic uti- nam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum lo- cus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari. Sero: verum ali- quando tamen, but yet once, in opp. to not at all, never, Cic. Quint. 13, 43.—B. With non, nec (eccl. Lat.); non peccabitis ali- quando, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 10: nec aliquando defuit quidquam iis, ib. 1 Reg. 25, 7; 25, 15; ib. Dan. 14, 6; ib. 1 Thess. 2, 5.—C. In connection with ullus, and oftener, esp. in Cic., with aliquis: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: Forsitan ali- quis aliquando ejusmodi quidpiam fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 32, 78: ego quia dico aliquid aliquando, et quia, ut fit, in multis exit ali- quando aliquid, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144: Nam aut erit hic aliquid ali- quando, etc., id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—So with quisquis: nec quidquam aliquando peri- it, Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 15; 25, 7.—D. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, if at any time, if ever; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time, if once, at one time, or one day: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando even- erit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quod si aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, et maxime si aliquando alio domino so- lita est frequentari, once, i. e. at a former time, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—E. It is often used (opp.: in praesentia, nunc, adhuc) of an in- definite, past, or future time = olim, quon- dam, once, formerly; in future time, here- after: quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, etc., Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustis, Mel. 1, 6: Qui aliquando non populus, nunc autem populus Dei, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 10; ib. Philem. 11: quam concedis ad- huc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context: quaerere num e Philone audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. Pr. 2, 4, 11: veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: aut quisquam nostri mise- reri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacyntum aliquando appella- ta Hyrie, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Plin. Ep. 6, 10: quae aliquando viderat, Vulg. Gen. 42, 9; ib. 1 Pet. 3, 20.—II. Of that which at times happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs, sometimes, now and then = non numquam, interdum (opp.: num- quam, raro; semper, saepe). A. Te non numquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquan- do immutarunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: liceret ei dicere utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitne aliquan- do mentiri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—B. With numquam, raro; semper, saepe, saepius, modo in another clause: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad san- nitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: senatūque et po- pulum numquam obscura nomina, etiam si aliquando obumbrentur, Tac. H. 2, 32: quod non saepe, atque haud scio an umquam, in aliqua parte eluceat aliquando, Cic. Or. 2, 7, raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu deliri- um nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so id. 8, 4; 1 praef.: aliquando... semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: aliquando fortuna, semper animo max- imus, Vell. 2, 18: Haud semper errat fama; aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9: aliquando... saepe, Cels. 1 praef.: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56; so Tac. A. 3, 27; id. Agr. 38.—C. In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo, sometimes also alternating

with non numquam or modo (so only in the post-Aug. per.), at one time... at another, now... now: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262; Sen. Q. N. 2, 36, 2: aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardo- res sunt, aliquando fixi et haerentes, non numquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Calig. 52: Vespasianus modo in spem erec- tus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. H. 2, 74; id. A. 16, 10.—D. In colloquial lang., to indicate that there is occasion for a certain thing, once, for once, on this occasion, now: aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pau- sam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, now in our own way, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est, Pom- ponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fra- trem, I must for once say it, id. Fam. 13, 1, 14.—E. In commands, exhortations, or wishes, = tandem, at length, now at last: audite quaeso, iudices, et aliquando misere- mini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 72: modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: stulti, aliquando sapite, Vulg. Psa. 93, 8: ipse agat, ut orbatura patres aliquan- do fulmina ponat, Ov. M. 2, 391: Aliquando isti principes sibi populi Romani auctorita- ti parendum esse fateantur, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Verr. 4, 37, 81; Sall. J. 14, 21; Ov. M. 2, 390: et velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att. 12, 28.—Hence, F. Of that which hap- pens after long expectation or delay, freq. in connection with tandem, finally, at length, now at last: quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: (dii) placati jam vel satiatii aliquando, id. Marcell. 6, 18: collegi me ali- quando, id. Clu. 18, 51: aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, final- ly, i. e. after I have for a long time spoken in another manner, id. Or. 48, 160: te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: diu expectaverant, dum retia extraherentur: aliquando extractis piscis nullus inquit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: spes est et hunc aliquan- do tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, id. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te expectatissimas litteras reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9: tandem aliquando reformationis, Vulg. Phil. 4, 10.—With jam: utile esse te ali- quando jam rem transigere, now at length Cic. Att. 1, 4.

* **aliquantillum**, *i, n. adj. doub. dim.* [aliquantulus], a very little indeed, a little bit: foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 28.

aliquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquan- tus-per; analog. to paulisper], for a moder- ate period of time (neither too long nor too short), for a while, for a time, for some time (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere ali- quantisper hinc mihi intro libet, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: Quor non ludō hunc aliquan- tisper? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate aliquantisper jacti fo- rent, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthios aliquantisper pas- sus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so id. 1, 8, 3.

aliquanto and **aliquantum**, *adv.*, v. aliquantus.

aliquantorsum, *adv.* of place [ali- quanto-versum], somewhat toward (a place): Perlati aliquantorsum longius, quam spe- rabamus, pergamus ad reliqua, on some- what, Amm. 22, 8, 48.

aliquantulum, *adv.*, v. aliquantulus.

aliquantulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [ali- quantus], little, small: aliquantulus fru- menti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21.—In the neutr. as subst. with partit. gen., a little: aeris alieni, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspitionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: muri, Liv. 21, 12: agri, id. 21, 31: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence, **aliquantulum**, and once, **ali- quantulo**, *adv.*, somewhat, a little: pan- sam aliquantulum, Plant. Merc. 3, 4, 55: quaeso tandem aliquantulum tibi parce.

fer. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis visust esse aliquantum mihi, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri nam evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquantum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *something* (ironic. for aliquid, multum), Cic. Par. 3, 1: deflexit jam aliquantum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With comp.: stadia aliquantum breviora, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantum tristior, Vop. Aur. 38 Gruter.

aliquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius-quantus; v. aliquis], *somewhat, some, moderate, tolerable; considerable, not a little* (designating the medium between much and little; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting. ad Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Brut. ad Nep. Dion. 3, 3; Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2). **I.** In gen.: *M.* sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur: *A.* Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Mag. p. 320, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In the neutr. as subst.: ad quos aliquantum ex cotidianis sumptibus redundet, Cic. Cael. 57: Alienus ex ea facultate, si quam habet, aliquantum detracturus est, *somewhat*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: ut aliquantum se arbitrentur adeptos ad dicendum, id. Off. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 27; and esp. with *partit. gen.*, *some part, some*: aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: nummorum aliquantum et auri, id. Clu. 179: temporis, id. Quint. 22: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.* al.: aliquantum negotii sustinere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: eorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33; 21, 28; 30, 8; 41, 16 al.; Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** The plur. rare, and only in later Lat.: aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutr. 4 *fin.*; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence, **aliquantum** and **aliquanto**, *adv.* (on the proportionate use of these forms with the *posit.* and *comp.* v. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. ad Luc. 2, 225; Zumpt, Gr. § 488), *somewhat, in some degree, a little, rather; considerably, not a little* (cf. aliquantus). **I.** In gen. (a) *Aliquantum*: *Ba.* Nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *So.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat so*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: quae (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (*has comē somewhat near*), nihilominus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: adfutur aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—(b) *Aliquanto*: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little, considerably so*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, etc., *Tac. G. 5.—**2.** Esp., with *comp.*, it has greater or less force, acc. to the context, *much more or a little more, somewhat more* (the latter sometimes ironic. instead of the former; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 4 Spald.; in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never prob. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.). (a) With *aliquanto*: *Ch.* Abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1: aliquanto plus, id. ib. 2, 1: minus aliquanto, id. Div. in Caecil. 18: melius aliquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe idem melius aliquanto dicerent, si, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13

Herz.: so, aliquanto crudelior esse coepit, Nep. Dion. 3, 3: cum majore aliquanto numero quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 79, 4: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; id. Tib. 62 al.: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. 10, 5: aliquanto serius quam per aetatem liceret, Cic. Agr. 2, 3.—So with *ante* and *post*: aliquanto ante in provinciam proficiscitur, quam, Cic. Verr. 1, 149; 3, 44: ante aliquanto quam est mortuus, id. ib. 2, 46; id. Vatin. 25: ad illos aliquanto post venit, id. Verr. 4, 85: porticum post aliquanto Q. Catulus fecit, id. Dom. 102: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto (*but some time afterwards*) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 11: postea aliquanto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—(b) With *aliquantum*: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum tætrior, Val. Max. 5, 9, 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

aliquatenus, *adv.* [aliqua - tenus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, for a certain distance, *some way*: procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.—**II.** Of actions. **A.** To a certain degree or extent, in some measure, *somewhat*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus time-re perimite: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliquatenus se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** In some respects, *partly*: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliquatenus novat, id. 3, 9, 5: Philistus, ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, id. 10, 1, 74: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 21, 12, 80; § 150: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Dig. 44, 7, 5, § 6; so ib. 1, 5, 14; Inst. 1, 68.

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod; *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [alius-qui; v. aliquis] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae, analogous to the simple quae, from qui: tam quam aliquae res Verberet, Lucr. 4, 263, and Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2 MS.; but the *adj. signif.* of the word caused the change into aliqua; on the other hand, a change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* aliquus and aliqui into aliquae, Charis. 133 P., seems to have been little imitated.—Aliqui, trisyl., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* aliquibus, Mel. 2, 5; oftener aliquis, Liv. 24, 42; 45, 32; Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55; cf. aliquis, *indef. adj.*, *some, any* (designating an object acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *subst. pron.*, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahn in his Jahrb. 1831, III. 73, and the commentators on the passages below). **I.** In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclearorum virorum, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 131 B. and K.: nisi qui deus vel casus aliqui subvenerit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 1 iid.: si forte aliqui inter dicendum effluerit extemporales color, Quint. 10, 6, 5 Halin.: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68 B. and K.: si ab ea deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. Fr. 2, 7, 19 iid.: an tibi erit quaerendus annularius aliqui? id. ib. 2, 26, 86 iid.: tertia (persona) adiungitur, quam casus aliqui aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 iid.; so id. ib. 4, 7, 33 iid.: lapis aliqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56; § 147 Zumpt: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliqui videbit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 B. and K.: aliqui talis terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35 and 5, 21, 62 iid.: si te dolor aliqui corporis, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1 iid.: and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. ad Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Ul. aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42 Fleck.: in quo aliqua significatio virtutis adpareat, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 B. and K.: Cum repetes a proximo tuo rem aliquam, Vulg. Deut. 24, 10: numquam id sine aliqua iusta causa existimarem te fecisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. ib. 9, 14: aliquae mulieres, Vulg. Luc. 8, 2: aliquod rasum ar-

gentium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33: rasum aenum aliquod, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. And. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: si habuerit aliquod iuramentum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 31: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, or some one only, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne aliquas suscipiam molestias, id. Am. 13, 48; id. Off. 1, 36: necubi aut motus aliquis aut fulgor armorum fraudem detegeret, Liv. 22, 28, 8: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3: me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fitted for something*, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in aliquis certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some particular person*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alicui Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: totiens alicui chartae sua vincula dempsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173 al.—**II.** In opp. to no, none, *some*: exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam produciam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: olim quom ita animum induxit tuum, Quod cuperes, aliquo pacto efficiendum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 (= quomodo modo, Don.): haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in *some degree*, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 5, 14, 38; and id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, in *any condition whatever*, id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliqua re publica sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perditā, non afflicto conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*: gesta res exspectatur, quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido, id. Fam. 12, 10, 2: intelleges te aliquid habere, quod speres; nihil quod timeas, id. ib. 6, 2: Morbus est animi, in magno pretio habere in aliquo habenda vel in nullo, Sen. Ep. 75, 10: quin ejus facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre soleant, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 195; so id. Off. 1, 11, 35: si liberos bonā aut denique aliqua re publica perdidissent, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3.—**III.** *some considerable*: aliquod nomenque deusque, *no mean*, Verg. A. 2, 89; cf. aliquis, II. C.—**IV.** With *non*, *neque*, and *non ... sed*: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 23: si haec non ad aliquos amicos conqueri vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: non vidistis aliquam similitudinem, Vulg. Deut. 4, 15; id. Luc. 11, 36; id. Col. 2, 23: quod tu neque negare posses nec cum defensione aliqua confiteri, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 154; 4, 7, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: neque figuras aliquas facietis vobis, Vulg. Lev. 19, 28; id. 2 Par. 22, 9: sceleris tuo non mentem aliquam tuam, sed fortunam populi Romani obtulisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; so id. Balb. 28, 64; Tac. Or. 6.—**V.** With numerals, as in Gr. *τις*, and Engl. *some*, to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua quinque folia, Cato, R. R. 156, quoted in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 28: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2: tres aliqui aut quattuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62 (cf. in Gr. *ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν*, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Sturtz, Lex. Xen. s. v. *τις*, and Schäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III. p. 269).—**V.** *A.* Sometimes with *alius*, *any other* (cf. aliquis, II. A.): quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147: dum aliud aliud flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: hoc alienum est aut cum alia aliqua arte est commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: aliud est aliquis improbis civibus peculiaris populus, id. Sest. 58, 125 B. and K.; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15.—**B.** With *alius* implied (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dubitas ire in aliquas terras, *some other lands*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: judicant aut spe aut timore aut aliqua permotione mentis, id. de Or. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; id. Tim. 5: cum mercaturas facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent, id. Verr. 5, 28, 72; id. Rep. 3, 14, 23.

(**aliquipiam**, a false read in Cic. Sest. 29, 63, and id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, for *alius quispiam*, B. and K.)
aliquis, aliquid; *plur.* aliqui [alius-quis; cf. Engl. *somebody* or *other*, i. e. some person

obscurely definite; v. Donald. Varron. p. 381 sq.] (*fem. sing. rare*).—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; id. Truc. 5, 30; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11.—*Nom. plur. masc.* aliques, analog. to quies, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—*Nom. and acc. plur. neutr.* aliqui, Liv. 22, 13; oftener aliquis, id. 26, 15; 26, 49; Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131.—*Aliqui*, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 2), *indef. subst. pron.*, some one, somebody, any one, something, any thing; in the plur., some, any (it is opp. to an object definitely stated, as also to no one, nobody. The synn. *quis*, *aliquis*, and *quidam* designate an object not denoted by name; *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain; hence it is in gen. used in hypoth. and conditional clauses, with *si*, *nisi*, *num*, *quando*, etc.; *aliquis*, more emphatic than *quis*, denotes that an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only one, and not none; *quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations; cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 9, 429, and the works there referred to). **I. A.** In gen.: nam nos decebat domum Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116 (as a transl. of Eurip. Cresph. Fragm. ap. Stob. tit. 121, "Εδὲ γὰρ ἡμᾶς σύλλογον ποιούμενος τὸν φῶτα θρηνεῖν, etc.); Ervomy tibi aliquis cras faxo ad villam adferat, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 65; hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Quom ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30; utinam modo agatur aliquid! Cic. Att. 3, 15; aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing, that I might not do this*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 24; so id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34; fit plerumque, ut ei, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3; quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, id. Off. 2, 7, 24; quod motum adfert alicui, *to any thing*, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 63; te donabo ego hodie alicui (*abl.*), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 18; so, gaudere alicui me volo, *in some thing (or some way)*, id. Truc. 5, 30; nec manibus humanis (Deus) collitur indignis aliquo, *any thing*, Vulg. Act. 17, 25; non est tua ulla culpa, si te alicui timuerunt, Cic. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: in narratione, ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adicienda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67; sunt aliqua epistulis eorum inserta, Tac. Or. 25; laudare aliqua, ferre quaedam, Quint. 2, 4, 12; quaero, utrum aliquid actum an nihil arbitremur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (*i. e. if only there is some one*), qui, etc., id. Brut. 73, 255; so id. Ac. 2, 43, 132, etc.; Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*: nunc aliquis dicat mihi: Quid tu? Hor. S. 1, 3, 19; so id. ib. 2, 2, 94; 2, 2, 105; 2, 3, 6; 2, 5, 42, and id. Ep. 2, 1, 206.—*Fem. sing.*: Forsitan audieris aliquam certamine cursus Veloces superasse viros, Ov. M. 10, 560; si qua tibi sponsa est, haec tibi sive aliqua est, id. ib. 4, 326.—**B.** Not infrequently with *adj.*: Novo modo novum aliquid inventum adferre addeceat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 6, 156; novum aliquid adverte, Tac. A. 15, 30; nudabant esse profecto aliquid naturā pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic. Sen. 13, 43; mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *in which there is any end*, id. ib. 19, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 5; dignum aliquid elaborare, Tac. Or. 9; aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43; aliquid exquisitum, Tac. A. 12, 66; aliquid illustre et dignum memoriā, id. Or. 20; sanctum aliquid et providum, id. G. 8; insigne aliquid faceret eis, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31; aliquid magnum, Verg. A. 9, 186, and 10, 547; quos magnum aliquid deceret, Juv. 8, 263; dicens se esse aliquem magnum, Vulg. Act. 8, 9; majus aliquid et excelsius, Tac. A. 3, 63; melius aliquid, Vulg. Heb. 11, 40; deterius aliquid, ib. Joan. 5, 14.—Also *with unus*, to designate a single, but not otherwise defined person: ad unum aliquem confugebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41 (cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 42; id. si ab uno justo et bono viro consequerentur, erant, etc.); sin aliquis excellit unus e multis; effert se, si unum aliquid adfert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 62; aliquis unus praeferre divitiores, id. Rep. 1, 32; nam si natura

non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum; cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? *that one*, Quint. 12, 1, 31; 1, 12, 2.—**C.** Partitive with *ex*, *de*, or *gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Cael. 3; aliquem ex privatis audimus jussisse, etc., Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22; ex principibus aliquis, Vulg. Joan. 7, 48; ib. Rom. 11, 14; aliquis de tribus nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 7; si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39; ib. 2 Reg. 9, 3; suorum aliquis, Cic. Phil. 8, 9; expectabam aliquem meorum, id. Att. 13, 15; succurret fortasse alicui vestrum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1; trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. Part. 8, 30; impetratum ab aliquo vestrum, Tac. Or. 15; so Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 1; principum aliquis, Tac. G. 13; cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13; horum aliquid, Vulg. Lev. 15, 10.—**D.** Aliquid (*nom. or acc.*), with *gen.* of a *subst.* or of a *neutr. adj.* of *second decl.* instead of the *adj.* aliqui, aliqua, aliquid, agreeing with such word: aliquid pugnae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54; vestimenti aridi, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71; monstri, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15; scitamentorum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26; armorum, Tac. G. 18; boni, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 5; Ter. And. 2, 3, 24; Vulg. Joan. 1, 46; aequi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 33; mali, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 60; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 29; novi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1; Vulg. Act. 17, 21; potionis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 22; virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18; falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3; vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1; indefensi, Liv. 26, 5, al.—Very rarely in *abl.*: aliqui loci morari, Dig. 18, 7, 1.—**E.** Frequently, esp. in Cic., with the kindred words *aliquidam*, *aliquidam*, *aliquo*, etc., for the sake of emphasis or rhetorical fulness, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; asperius locutus est aliquid aliquidam, id. ib. 13, 33; id. Sest. 6, 14; id. Mil. 25, 67; non despero fore aliquem aliquidam, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Rep. 1, 9; id. Or. 42, 144; id. Fam. 7, 11 *med.*: evadat saltem aliquid aliqua, quod conatus sum, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1; App. Mag. p. 295, 17 al.—**F.** In conditional clauses with *si*, *nisi*, *quod*, *si*, etc.: si aliquid de summa gravitate Pompeius dimisisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 1; si aliquid (*really any thing*, in contrast with nihil) dandum est voluptati, id. Sen. 13, 44; quod si non possumus aliquid proficere suadendo, Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 5; Quod si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39; si quando aliquid tamquam aliqua fabella narratur, Cic. de Or. 2, 59; si quis vobis aliquid dixerit, Vulg. Matt. 21, 3; ib. Luc. 19, 8; si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset, Cic. Lael. 23, 88; si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus, etc., id. ib. 8, 27; cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id. Fam. 14, 1; nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep. Dion. 8, 2; si aliquid eorum praestitit, Liv. 24, 8.—**G.** In negative clauses with *ne*: Pompeius cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis, Cic. Mil. 24, 66; ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, Nep. Epam. 4, 4; ne alicui dicerent, Vulg. Luc. 8, 46.—**H.** In Plaut. and Ter. collect. with a *plur. verb.* (cf. *τῆς*, Matth. Gr. 673): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, some one (of you), etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 37; me adesce quis nuntiate); aperite aliquis actum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 27.—**I.** In Verg. once with the *second person sing.*: Exorare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanos ferroque sequare colonos, Verg. A. 4, 625.

In the following passages, with the critical authority added, aliquis seems to stand for the *adj.* aliqui, as nemo sometimes stands with a noun for the *adj.* nullus: nos quibus est alicunde, aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6 Fleck.: Et ait idem, ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24 B. and K.: num igitur aliquis dolor in corpore est? id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 id.: ut aliquis nos deus tolleretur, id. Am. 23, 87 id.: sin casus aliquis interpellaret, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 8 id.: si deus aliquis vitas repente mutasset, Tac. Or. 41 Halm: sic est aliquis oratorum campus, id. ib. 39 id.: sive sensus aliquis arguta sententia effulsit, id. ib. 20 id. A similar use of aliquid for the *adj.* aliquid was asserted to exist in Plaut. by Lind. ad Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 399, and this is repeated by Klotz, s. v. aliquis, but Lemaire's Index gives only one instance: ni occupo aliquid

mihi consilium, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94, where Brix now reads *aliquid*.

II. Esp. **A.** With *alius*, *aliud*: some or any other, something else, any thing else: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5; potest fieri, ut alius aliquis Cornelius sit, Cic. Fragm. B. VI. 21: ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: non est in alio aliquo salus, Vulg. Act. 4, 12: aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. 10, 5 al.—**B.** And with the idea of alius implied, in opp. to a definite object or objects, some or any other, something else, any thing else: aut ture aut vino aut aliqui (*abl.*) semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: vellem aliquid Antonio praeter illum libellum libuisset scribere, Cic. Brut. 44: aut ipse occurreret aut aliquos mittebat, Liv. 34, 38: cum seditionem sedare vellem, cum frumentum imperarem . . . cum aliquid denique rei publicae causā gererem, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 20: commentabar declamans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie, id. Brut. 90, 310; Vell. 1, 17; Tac. A. 1, 4: (Tiberius) neque spectacula omnino edidit; et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, Suet. Tib. 47.—**C.** In a pregn. signif. as in Gr. *τις*, *τι*, something considerable, important, or great = *aliquid magnum* (v. supra, I. B.); cf. in Gr. *ὅτι οὐδέ τι ποτε οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες*, Plat. Symp. 1, 4): non omnia in ducis, aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv. 45, 36.—Hence, esp., **1.** Esse aliquem or aliquid, *to be somebody or something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value, or note*, to be esteemed: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *fin.*: aude aliquid brevis Gyaris dignum, si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 73: an quidquam stultius quam quos singulos contempnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: existit Theodas dicens se esse aliquem, Vulg. Act. 5, 36: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ego quoque aliquid sum, id. Fam. 6, 18: qui videbantur aliquid esse, Vulg. Gal. 2, 2; 2, 6: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (*it is something, it is no trifle*): sed, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15: est istuc quidem aliquid, sed, etc.; id. Sen. 3; id. Cat. 1, 4: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: Est aliquid de tot Graiorum milibus unum A Diomede legi, id. M. 13, 241: est aliquid unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, Juv. 3, 230: omnia sunt aliquid, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 3; so, crimen abesse, id. F. 1, 484: Sunt aliquid Manes, Prop. 5, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, proem. *fin.*—**2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something worth the while*: diceres aliquid et magno quidem philosopho dignum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35; cf. Herm. ad Vig. 731; 755; so, assequi aliquid, *to effect something considerable*: Etenim si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.—**3.** In colloquial lang.: flet aliquid, something important or great, will, may come to pass or happen: Ch. Invenietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet. Eu. Enicas. Jam istuc aliquid fiet, metuo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 25: mane, aliquid fiet, ne abi, id. Truc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14.—**D.** Ad aliquid esse, in gram. lang., *to refer or relate to something else*, e. g. pater, filius, frater, etc. (v. ad): idem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13 Halm.—**E.** Atque aliquis, poet. in imitation of *ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς*, and thus some one (Hom. Il. 7, 178; 7, 201 al.): Atque aliquis, magno quaerens exempla timori, Non alios, inquit, motus, etc., Luc. 2, 67 Web.; Stat. Th. 1, 171; Claud. Eutr. 1, 350.—**F.** It is sometimes omitted before qui, esp. in the phrase est qui, sunt qui: praemittebatque de stipulatoribus suis, qui perscrutarentur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: sunt quibus in salira videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt qui adiciant his evidentiam, quae, etc., Quint. 4, 2, § 63 (cf. on the contr. § 69: verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid, quod ex invidia detrahi possit).—**G.** Aliquid, like nihil (q. v. I. γ), is used of persons: Hinc ad Antonium nemo, illinc ad Caesarem cotidie aliquid transfugebat, Vell. 2, 84, 2 (cf. in Gr. τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐ πέρ τι . . . οὐτε θεῶν οὐτ' ἀνθρώπων, Hom. H. Ven. 34 sq. Herm.).—Hence the advn. **A.** *aliquid* (prop. acc. denoting in what respect, with a verb or

adj.; so in Gr. τί, *somewhat, in something, in some degree, to some extent*: illud verior, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: si in me aliquid offendisti, *at all, in any respect*, id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, *somewhat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Philippi regnum officere aliquid videtur libertati vestrae, Liv. 31, 29: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est? Verg. A. 10, 84: neque circumcisio aliquid valet, Vulg. Gal. 6, 15: perluces jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2: aliquid et spatio fessus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 259; Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35.—**B. aliquo** (from aliqui, old *dat.* denoting direction whither; cf. eo, quo, alio, etc.). **1.** *Somewhat* (arch.), *to some place, somewhere*; in the comic poets sometimes also with a *subst.* added, which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 13, in cellam aliquam concludere): ab eorum oculis aliquo concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 17: demigrandum potius aliquo est quam, etc., id. Dom. 100: aliquem aliquo impellere, id. Vat. 15: aliquo exire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sicunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum Aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; 3, 3, 6: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.—With a *gen.*, like *quo, ubi*, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5.—**2.** With the idea of alio implied, = alio quo, *somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. alius, II. B.): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timentur atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 265.—**C. aliquam**, *adv.* (prop. *acc. fem.*) = in aliquam partem, *in some degree*; only in connection with *diu, multus*, and *plures*. **1.** Aliquam diu (B. and K.), or together aliquamdiu (Madv., Halm, Dietsch), *awhile, for a while, for some time*; also *pregn.*, for some considerable time (most freq. in the hist., esp. Caes. and Livy; also in Cic.). **a.** *Absol.*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Opianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audit aliquam diu, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 1: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**b.** Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem*, etc.: pugnat aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquamdiu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, hos postea armatos superasset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquamdiu fuit: postremo, etc., Liv. 3, 32, 7; 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, etc., Liv. 29, 2, 15; 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—**c.** With *donec*, as a more definite limitation of time, *some time... until, a considerable time... until*: exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, etc., Suet. Caes. 82.—**d.** *Meton.*, for a long distance; most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Gallias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8 al.—Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, Mel. 1, 13.—**2.** Aliquam multi, or aliquammulti, *somewhat many, considerable in number or quantity* (mostly post-class.): sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56 B. and K.: aliquam multos non comparuisse, *Gell. 3, 10, 17 Hertz: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Mag. p. 320, 10.—Also *adv.*: aliquam multum, *something much, to a considerable distance, considerably*: sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, App. Mag. p. 276, 7 dub.—And *comp.*: aliquam plures, *somewhat more, considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 dub.; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 243.—**D. aliqua**, *adv.* (prop. *abl. fem.*). **1.** *Somewhere* (like mod. Engl. *somewhere for somewhere*): antevenito aliqua aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliqua evola-

re si posset, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: si qua evasissem aliqua, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** *Transf. to action, in some way or other, in some manner*, = aliquo modo: aliquid aliqua sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliqua, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19, and 4, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, *Verg. E. 3, 15: aliqua obesse, App. Mag. p. 295, 17.—**E. aliqui**, *adv.* (prop. *abl.* = aliquo modo), *in some way, somehow*: Quamquam ego tibi videor stultus, gaudere me aliqui volo, Plaut. Truc. 5, 30 (but in this and like cases, aliqui may be treated as the *abl. subst.*; cf. supra, I. A.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 242.

The forms aliqua, *neutr. plur.*, and aliquam, *acc.*, and aliqua, *abl.*, used adverbially, may also be referred to the *adj. aliqui, aliqua, aliquod*.

aliquis-quam, aliquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.*, *any one whatever, any thing whatever* (perh. only in the two foll. examples): qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104, where B. and K. now read *quicquam*: nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron. where Weissenb. now reads *aliqui* *cuiquam*.

aliquo, *v. aliquis*, *adv. B.*
aliquot, *indef. indecl. num.* [alius-quot; cf. aliquis], *some, several, a few, not many* (undefined in number; while *nonnulli* indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10): dies, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Vulg. Jud. 14, 8; ib. Act. 9, 19; 10, 48: liberae, Ter. And. 4, 4, 32: amicti, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistulae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot abacorum, id. Verr. 4, 57: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.—Without *subst.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: ex qua aliquot praetorio imperio redierunt, Cic. Pis. 38: ille non aliquot occiderit, multos ferro, etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 100.

aliquotfarum, *adv.* [prop. *acc. fem.*; cf. bi- quadri- multi- omni- farum], *in some or several places*: In eo (Picientium) agro aliquotfarum in singula jugera dena cullea vini fiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.

aliquoties (better **aliquotiens**), *adv.* [aliquot], *several times, at different times* (now and then in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquotiens causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: ferre, id. Prov. Cons. 46: mittere, id. Verr. 2, 171: postulare, id. Sex. Rosc. 77: domi esse, id. Caecin. 58: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: defensum aliquotiens liberatus discesserat, Nep. Phoc. 2; so Vulg. 1 Mac. 16, 2: neque detrusus aliquotiens terretur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1015 P.: aliquotiens usque ad mortem periclitatus sum, Vulg. Eccl. 34, 13: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11; cf. Lion ad Gell. 1, 18, 2.

aliquo-vorsum, *adv.* [verto, vortio], *toward some place, one way or other*: istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

1. alis, old form for alius; *v. 2. alius* *iml.*

2. Alis, *idis, f.*, = Elis, Ἠλῆς, Doric for Ἠλῆς, (only in Plaut. Capt.), *a town in Achaia*: eum vendidit in Alide, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9; 25.—*Its inhabitants, Alii*, *orum, m.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24.

Alisales, *ium, m.*, *a tribe of Spain*, Inscr. Orell. 156.

† alisma, *atis, n.*, = ἀλίσμα, *an aquatic plant, water plantain*: Alisma plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Aliso or **Alison**, *onis, m.*, = Ἀλίσων, *a fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel, now Liesborn*, Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433.

Alisontia, *ae, f.*, *a tributary of the Moselle, now the Elitz, or more prob. the Alitz*, Aus. Mos. 371.

aliter, *v. 2. alius*, *adv. D.*

† alitudo, *inis, f.* [alo], in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*.

*** alitura**, *ae, f.* [id.], *a nourishing, rearing*: Maro alituram feram et saevam crinatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

1. alitus, *Part. of alo*.

2. alitus, *us, m.* [alo], *nourishment*,

sustenance: Parentibus quotannis aurum ad abundantem alitum mittebat, support, Don. Vit. Verg. 6, 25.

aliubi, *adv.* [2. alius-ubi], a rare form for the contr. alibi, *elsewhere* (once in Varr.; in Plin. far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives non, nec, nec usquam; a few times in Seneca and in the Diggs). **1.** *Vetant hoc aliubi venti*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; so id. 13, 4, 7, § 28; 17, 2, 2, § 16.—**II. Esp. A.** Repeated in different clauses: aliubi... aliubi, *in one place... in another; here... there* (cf. alibi): aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 34, 14, 41, § 145; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Aliubi atque aliubi, *here and there, now here, now there*: Mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natum, aliubi atque aliubi apparere, prout tulit ventus, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.*: aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places*, id. Ben. 3, 6, 2: eadem aquatilium genera aliubi atque aliubi meliora, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

alium, *i, n.*, *v. allium*.

aliunde, *adv.* [2. alius-unde]. **I.** *From another place, person, or thing, from a different place, person, or thing*, ἀλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, *from some other place*, Lucr. 3, 133; so id. 5, 522; 6, 1020: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ascendit aliunde (Gr. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅθεν), Vulg. Joan. 10, 1.

II. Esp. A. With verbs which are regularly constr. with *ab* or *ex*, like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, etc.: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 35; Cic. 61, 149; Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32, § 110: Radice (thyl) nihil crispus nec aliunde pretiosiora opera, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *of nothing else*, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Repeated: aliunde... aliunde, *from one place, etc.*:... *from another*: qui aliunde siet semper, aliunde sentiat, i. e. to be on one side and take part with the other, Liv. 24, 45: Sardonyches e ternis glutinantur gemmis aliunde nigro, aliunde candido, aliunde minio, etc., Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197.—**C.** With the kindred words *alius, alio, alter*, etc.: aliis aliunde est periculum, *danger threatens one from one source, another from another*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, *from one place to another*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiens, *from one subject to another*, id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With *quam*: nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, *from any place except*, Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: sideri assidue aliunde quam pridie exorient, id. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cum populatio morum atque luxuria non aliunde major quam e concharum genere proveniat, id. 9, 34, 53, § 104.—With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint di, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis, for quam a te, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64.

1. Alius (better **Alēus**), *a, um, adj.*, = Elius (v. Alis and Elis), *Elīan*; *subst.*, *a native of Elis, a town in Achaia* (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.): postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aleis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; 27; 2, 2, 30.

2. alius, *a, ud, adj.* and *subst.* (old form, alis, alid, after the analogy of quis, quid: alis rare, Cat. 66, 28; Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133; Inscr. Orell. 2488: alid more freq., Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 257; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; Cat. 29, 15; cf. Prisc. 13, p. 959.—*Gen. sing. masc.*: alius, rare and not used by Tac.; for which alterius is com. used (v. alter); also alii, Cato and Licin. ap. Prisc. 194 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—*Fem. gen.*: aliae, Lucr. 3, 918; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; Liv. 24, 27, 8; Gell. 2, 28, 1; Capito ap. Gell. 4, 10, 8.—*Masc. dat.*: alī, Lucr. 6, 1226: alio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 13.—*Fem. dat.*: aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Gell. 9, 4, 8) [cf. ἀλλος; Osc. alid (nom. sing. fem.); Goth. alis; Erse, aile; O. H. Germ. alles, elles (conj.); Engl. else, ano-

er, other (i. e. of many, whereas alter is one of two, v. exceptu. under II. G.); freq. with the *indef. pronn.* aliquis, quis, aliqui, quidam, and the *interrog.* quis, qui, etc. **I.**

A. In gen.: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales... multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16: alios multos, Vulg. Matt. 15, 30; ib. Marc. 7, 4: plures alios, ib. ib. 12, 5: cum aliis pluribus, ib. Act. 15, 35: an ita dissolvit, ut omnes alii dissolverent? Cic. Font. 1; Tac. H. 5, 5: dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: nec nobis praeter med alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244: nec quisquam alius affuit, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: panem vel aliud quidquam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 35: utrum hanc actionem habebis an aliam quamplam, Cic. Caecin. 37: quidquid aliud dare, Vulg. Lev. 22, 25: **ALIUS** NE PORESTO, Inscr. Orell. 2488: datum mihi esse ab dis aliis, Plaut. Am. prol. 12: adolescentulo in alio occupato amore, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: aut aliae cujus desiderium insidiet rei, Lucr. 3, 918: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: nisi quid pater ait aliud, id. And. 5, 4, 47: si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: quodcumque aliud augeat, Lucr. 5, 257: Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; so Vulg. Luc. 22, 59: tuo (iudicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: L. Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18: Genus ecce aliud discriminis audi, Juv. 12, 24: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit, Cic. Verr. 5, 117; Tac. Agr. 39: nemo alius, Cic. Pis. 94; Vulg. Joan. 15, 24: alius nemo, Cic. Quinct. 76: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18: aliud esse causae suspicamus, Cic. Fl. 39: Anne aliud tunc praefecti? Juv. 4, 78: estne viris reliqui aliud, Sall. Fragm. 187, 19: aliud auxilii, Tac. A. 5, 8: aliud subsidii, id. ib. 12, 46: alia honorum, id. ib. 1, 9: alia sumptuum, id. ib. 15, 15: sunt alia quae magis timeant, Cic. Phil. 5, 29: Facete is quidem, sicut alia, many other things, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7 Madv.: haec aliaque, Tac. H. 3, 51 al.—Hence, alio die, t. t. of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens: quid gravius quam rem suscepit dirimi, si unus augur alio die dixerit? Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd. Perh. there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: ita res divina mihi fuit: res seras omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem.—With *aliquis*, *quisquam*, or *ullus* implied (cf. aliqui, V. B., and aliquis, II. B.): ut, etiam si aliud melius fuit, tamen legatorum reditum expectetis, Cic. Phil. 6, 6: utar post alio, si invero melius, something else, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; so, si in aliud tempus differetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: an alium expectamus? Vulg. Matt. 11, 3; ib. Marc. 4, 36: siti magis quam alia re accenditur, Sall. J. 89, 5: neque sex legiones alia de causâ missas in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: neque creatura alia poterit nos separare, Vulg. Rom. 8, 39.

B. Instances of the rare gen. alius: alius generis bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Varr. L. 9, 40, 67 dub.: alius ingeni, Liv. 1, 56, 7 Madv. by conj.: alius ordinis, Amm. 30, 5, 10: artificis aliuse, Front. Controv. Agr. 2, 40, 27: alius coloris, Non. p. 450: nomine vel ejus pro quo... aut alius qui, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 6; v. aliusmodi.—**B.** In comparisons, with *atque*, *ac*, or *et*, more rarely with *nisi* and *quam*; with the latter, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a neg. clause, or by an interrog. implying a neg. cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 3, 13: *instead of quam*, the *comp. abl.* or *præter*, and similar words, sometimes appear, *other than*, *different from*, etc. (a) With *atque*, *ac*, or *et*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35: alium esse censens nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 13: potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, Cic. Or. 71, 237: longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, id. Att. 11, 10: res alio modo est ac putatur, id. Inv. 2, 6, 21 B. and K.: qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: non alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo aperto apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep.

Agas. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2, 2: lux longe alia est solis et lych-norum, is very different, Cic. Cael. 28.—(β) With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. 252; Orell. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75): amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, *nothing else than, only*, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: neque ulla fuit causa intermissionis epistularum nisi quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 13: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: Quid est aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut, etc.? id. Phil. 8, 3: nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10: quid est aliud Gigantum modo bellare cum dis nisi naturae repugnare? id. Sen. 2, 5; id. Sex. Rosc. 19, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10; Nep. Arist. 2, 2; id. Paus. 1, 4: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in suâ teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4: neque aliud huic defuit quam generosa stirps, id. Eum. 1, 2: Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod illi marmoreum caput est, etc., Juv. 8, 54.—Hence, nihil aliud nisi or quam, = *οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ*, followed by *finite verb*, *nothing else than, nothing but*, only (after these words, fecit, factum est may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nullâ aliâ re factâ; cf. Matth. Gr. 903; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475; Kühn. Gr. Gr. II. p. 825): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nullâ aliâ re factâ) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; 31, 24: sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibitum, cum conversus in Patres impetisset, id. 2, 29: ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obnuntiaret, Suet. Caes. 20: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83.—So, quid aliud quam? *what other thing than?* *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admoneamus cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3: quid aliud quam ad bellum vocabantur? Flor. 3, 23 med.; so, Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam sidus? Juv. 7, 199.—In affirmative-clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2: quod alium quam se cōoptassent, Suet. Ner. 2 al.—So, with the simple interrogative, quis alius? quid aliud? Qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: Quid te aliud sollicitat? id. ib. 1, 2, 82: Quid aliud tibi vis? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: Numquid vis aliud? id. Eum. 1, 2, 111: Sed quis nunc alius audet praeferre? etc., Juv. 12, 48: Quid enim est aliud Antonius? Cic. Phil. 2, 70: Quid est aliud furere? id. Pis. 47: Quid est alia sinistra liberalitas? Cat. 29, 15 al.—(γ) With *comp. abl.* (cf. in Gr. ἄλλᾳ τῶν δικαίων, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, *other than*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 22: quod est aliud melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, *nothing else but*, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240: accusator alius Sejano, Phaedr. 3, prol. 41.—(δ) With *præter*: nec nisi præter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: non est alius præter eum, Vulg. Marc. 12, 32: rogavit numquid aliud ferret præter arcam? Cic. de Or. 2, 69: Num quid igitur aliud in illis iudiciis versatum est præter hasce insidias? id. Clu. 62: nec jam tela alia habebant præter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5.—(e) With *extra* (eccl. Lat.): neque est alius extra te, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 2; ib. Soph. 2, 15.—(ζ) With *absque* (eccl. Lat.): non est alius Deus absque te, Vulg. 1 Par. 17, 20.—(η) With *præterquam*: cum aliud, præterquam de quo retulissent, decemviri dicere prohiberent, Liv. 3, 40.

II. Esp. A. In distributive-clauses repeated even several times, and also interchanged with non nulli, quidam, ceteri, pars, partim, etc., *the one... the other; plur., some... others*: quid potes dicere cur alia defendas, alia non cures? Cic. Phil. 2, 111: latera tegentes alios, alios, præ-gredientes amicos, id. ib. 13, 4: cum alii fos-

sas complerent, alii defensores vallo depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 55: alii experimentorum notitiam necessariam esse contendunt, alii non satis potentem usum esse proponunt, Cels. proem.: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallibus, alia turribus muniebant, Liv. 32, 5; so Vulg. Matt. 13, 5 sqq.; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 10; Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats aliae seventeen times: cum aliis Q. Frater legatus, aliis C. Pomptinus legatus, reliquis M. Anneius legatus etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina non nulli Graeca, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, non nullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: principes partim interfecerant, alios in exilium eiecerant, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4: nos alii ibimus Afros, pars Scythiam veniemus, Verg. E. 1, 65: alii superstant proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subreunt, Tac. H. 4, 23.—Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: Helvetii eâ spe dejecti navibus junctis, alii vadis Rhodani, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Vocantes ignari in partem praedae suae vocatos deos, alios votis ex urbe suâ evocatos, etc., Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114: castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63.—Also with aliquis: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: [putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum; alius autem pecuni-]am, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 60 B. and K.; cf. Goer. ad Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 20.—Sometimes aliud... aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted, *one thing... another*: Numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit, Juv. 14, 321: Fuit tempus, quo alia adversa, alia secunda principi, Plin. Pan. 72: aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3; id. Lig. 16; Quint. 10, 1, 53: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60 al.: jam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, Liv. 1, 12; cf. infra, E.—**B.** Alius repeated in another case, or with its derivatives, aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc. (but never with its derivatives in Tac.), in imitation of the Greek (cf. L. and S. v. ἄλλος, and Ochs. Eclog. 110): simul alio aliunde rumitant inter se, Naev. ap. Fest. pp. 135 and 225; cf. Bothe, Fragm. Comic. p. 25: alius alium percentantur, cuja est navis? *one another*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam rudrit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40: fecerunt alii quidem alia quam aliam, Cic. Phil. 3, 20, 6: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: alius in alia est re magis utilis, id. Sex. Rosc. 111: alius ex alia parte, id. Verr. 1, 66: dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna felicitis operum, Verg. G. 1, 276: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesset possent, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: ideo multa connecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequirem, *one worse than another*, id. Fam. 7, 24: quo facto cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, *one to another*, Fr., l'un à l'autre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 Herz.: legiones aliae alia in parte resistunt, id. ib. 2, 22: alius alia causâ illatâ, id. ib. 1, 39: cum ceteros alii alium alia de causâ improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6: alius alii subsidium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: alius alio more viventes, *each in a different way*, Sall. C. 6, 2: alius alii tanti facinoris consocii, id. ib. 22, 2; so id. ib. 52, 28; id. J. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16; Just. 15, 2: alii autem aliud clamabant, Vulg. Act. 19, 32: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *now this, now that*, Cic. de Or. 2, 7 fin.: aliter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib. 2, 19; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 20: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some in this way, some in that*, Liv. 44, 43: cum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39: Alis alibi stantes, omnes tamen adversis vulneribus conciderunt, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133: jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv. 44, 33; Vulg. Sap. 18, 18.—**C.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, *one after another*; so often of the connection between ideas: ut aliud ex alio incidit, occurrit, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: aliud ex alio succurrit mihi, Cic. Fragm. C. 12: aliud ex alio reficit natura, Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 1305; 5, 1456: sed,

ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 14; Plin. Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: aliam ex alia prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65; id. Cir. 364: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, id. A. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56; 23, 36: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 49: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63, 5.—**D.** Alius atque alius or alius aliusque, *the one and the other; now this, now that; different*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut reicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, *in different places*, Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: cum alia atque alia appetendo loca munirent, Liv. 1, 8: milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis traiebant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin. 2, 10: febres aliae aliaeque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 8: cancer aliis aliisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26: aliis atque aliis causis, Suet. Aug. 97.—In Sall. also alius deinde alius or alius post alius: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, J. 18, 7: alias deinde alias morae causas facere, id. ib. 36, 2: aliis post aliis munitari, id. ib. 55, 8.—**E.** *Of another kind or nature, i. e. different*: hence, alium facere, *to make different, to change, transform*; and alium fieri, *to become different, to be wholly changed*: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18 (aliam vitam pro diversam, contrariam, Don.): alium nunc censens esse me atque olim cum dabam, id. ib. 3, 3, 13: Huic aliud mercedis erit, Verg. E. 6, 26: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: Vos aliam potatis aquam, Juv. 5, 52: lectus non alius cuiquam, id. 8, 178: ensesque recondit mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806: ostensus est in alia effigie, Vulg. Marc. 16, 12; ib. Rom. 7, 23; ib. Gal. 1, 6; ib. Jac. 2, 25: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 123: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol. fin.: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: mutaberis in virum alium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 6; cf. supra, II. A. fin.—Hence, in alia omnia ire, transire, or discedere, sc. vota, *to differ from the thing proposed*; and in gen., *to reject or oppose it, to go over to the opposite side*: qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem: his verbis praeterea omnis videlicet causa, ne dicat: qui non censetis, Fest. p. 221; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2 Manut.: cum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronuntiata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia iit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: aliud or alias res agere, v. ago, II. 7.—**F.** *Of that which remains of a whole, = reliquus, ceteri, the rest, the remainder*: Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus alium trucidatum, id. 7, 19; 2, 23; so id. 24, 1: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur et alii tela incutiebant, Tac. H. 3, 31; id. A. 1, 30; 3, 42: cum alios incessus hostis clausisset, unum reliquum aestas impediret, id. ib. 6, 33 al.—**G.** *Like alter, one of two, the other of two*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. id. ib. arg. 2 and 9: eis genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere; magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall. C. 54, 1 Kritz: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, *uno upon the other*, Liv. 1, 25, 5: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, *each in a different way*, id. 21, 6; 24, 27: marique alio Nicopolim ingressus, Tac. A. 5, 10 (Ionio, Halm); so, alias partes fovere, *the other side*, id. H. 1, 8.—Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz.: classium item duo genera sunt: unum liburnarum, alium luseriarum, Veg. 2, 1 (cf. in Gr. μεναινέες, δὲ τὰν τὴν ἡμέραν, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο, Xen.

Anab. 3, 4, 1; and so the Vulg.: Aliā die profecti, *the next day*, Act. 21, 8).—Hence, alius with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. alter): ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73 fin.: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7.—**H.** A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius with a neg. and the comp.: mulier, quā mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful, to whom no other woman is equal in beauty*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: facinus, quo non fortius ausit alis, Cat. 66, 28: Fama malum quā non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 174: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud in naturā mortalium est, Sall. J. 2, 4: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24: (Sulla) neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, id. ib. 1, 2; Liv. 1, 24: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7 al.; cf. under aliter, 2. b. g.—Hence the adv. **A. aliō**, *adv.* (an old dat. form, designating direction to a place; cf. eo, quo), *elsewhere* (arch.), *elsewhere, to another place, person, or thing*, ἄλλοτε (class., esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. or Juv.). **1.** In gen. **a.** *Of place*: fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norbā alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatus alio maerens amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. S. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 55.—With quo: Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, *to some other place*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30.—**b.** *Of persons or things* (cf. alias, alibi, alicunde, etc.): illi sub finem alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 40 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adiecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu alio conferas, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: hi narrata ferunt alio, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (*to another subject*) jam dudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam alio propere tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 18 al.—**c.** *Of purpose or design*: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, *for another purpose*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, *looked quite elsewhere, had a far different design*, Nep. Them. 6, 3.—**2. a.** *Alio . . . alio, in one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither, = huc . . . illuc*: hic (i. e. in ea res) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: alio atque alio, *in one way and another*: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2.—**b.** *Alius alio, each in a different way, one in one way, another in another*: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 39.—So, aliunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1; cf. aliunde.—**c.** *Like alius or aliter with a negative and the particles of comparison quam or atque*; in questions with nisi: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, *for nothing but*, Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, etc., *Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnck.: quo alio nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 232–234.—**B. alia**, *adv.* (sc. via), *in another way, in a different manner* (in the whole ante-class. and class. per. dub.); for in Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, *aliūta* has been proposed; in Lucr. 6, 986, Lachm. reads *alio*; in Liv. 21, 56, 2, Weissenb. *alibi*; and in id. 44, 43, 2, *via* may be supplied from the preced. context; certain only in Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 219.—**C. alias**, *adv.* (acc. to Prisc. 1014 P. and Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 769, an acc. form like foras; but acc. to Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old gen. like paterfamilias, Alcmenas, etc. In the ante-class. per. rare; only once in Plaut., twice in Ter., twice in Varro; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but only three times in his orations; also in Plin.). **1.** *Of time, at a time other than the present, whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future*. **a.** *At another time, at other times, on another occasion* (alias: temporis

adverbium, quod Graeci ἄλλοτε, aliter ἄλλας, Capitol. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab., as cited above): alias ut uti possim causā hanc integrā, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4; so id. And. 3, 2, 49 (alias = alio tempore, Don.): sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib. 7, 6: et alias et in consulatū petitione vinol, id. Planc. 18: nil oriturum alias, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17.—In the future, freq. in contrast with nunc, in praesentia, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: Hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poema, Nunc, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed haec alias pluribus; nunc, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 2 fin.; Liv. 44, 36 fin.: quare placeat, alias ostendemus; in praesentia, etc., Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28.—In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequerentur, Curt. 4, 3, 18: alias bellare inter se solitos, tunc periculi societas junxerat, id. 9, 4, 15.—Freq. with advv. of time; as nunquam, umquam, and the like: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si nunquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio nunquam alias dato, Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: nunquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non umquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; 1, 28, 4: si quando umquam ante alias, id. 32, 6 (where the four advv. of time are to be taken together): Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munerā dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**b.** *Alias . . . alias, as in Gr. ἄλλοτε . . . ἄλλοτε; ἄλλοτε μέν . . . ἄλλοτε δέ, at one time . . . at another; once . . . another time; sometimes . . . sometimes; now . . . now*: Alias me poscit pro illa triginta minas, Alias talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.; id. R. 2, 1, 15; Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius alias, alias summissus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: cum alias bellum inferrent, alias inlatum defenderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; so id. ib. 5, 57 al.; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99.—Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum staid in corresponding clauses: nec umquam sine usura reddit (terra), quod accepti, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum foenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, saepius imbecillitate, eventit, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134; 7, 15, 13, § 63.—Sometimes one alias is omitted: illi eruptione tentata alias cuniculis ad aggerem actis, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13.—**c.** *Alias aliter, alias alius, etc. (cf. alius), at one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that*: et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: alii enim sunt, alias nostrique familiares fere demortui, id. Att. 16, 11 (Madv. interprets this of time); illi alias aliud isdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: (deos) non semper eosdem atque alias alios solemus venerari, id. Red. in Sen. 30: ut iidem versus alias in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111.—**d.** *Saepe alias or alias saepe . . . nunc, nuper, quondam, etc.*; also: cum saepe alias . . . tum, etc. (very common in Cic.): quod cum saepe alias tum nuper, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et alias saepe . . . et quondam in Hortensii villā, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor salutis rei publicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: cum saepe alias, tum apud centumviro, id. Brut. 39, 144: cum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; 3, 11, 47: neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep. Hann. 11, 7.—In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm. Ep. 1, 90.—**e.** *Semper alias, always at other times or in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug.); et super cenam autem et semper alias communissimus, multa joco transiebat, Suet. Vesp. 22: id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1.—**f.** *Raro alias, rarely at other times, on other occasions*: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20; 3, 69; Tac. H. 1, 89.—**g.** *Non alias, at no other time, never, = nunquam* (a choice poet. expression, often imitated by

the histt.): non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky*, Verg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi familiaris dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; 45, 1: non alias majore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46; 4, 69; 11, 31: non sane alias exereitator Britannia fuit, id. Agr. 5: haud alias intencior populus plus vocis permisit, id. A. 3, 11, and 15, 46; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.—2. Of place, at another place, elsewhere; or in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise (only post-Aug.; v. Adv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7): Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Ida, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75, § 123 (Jan. *alius*): nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, *Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.—3. Alias for alioqui (only post-Aug.), to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance, not in others, except that, for the rest, otherwise: in Silaro non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; so id. 18, 6, 7, § 37; 19, 8, 43, § 163; 25, 2, 6, § 16 al.—4. Non alias quam, for no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than; and non alias nisi, on no other condition, not otherwise, except (prob. taken from the lang. of common life): non alias magis indoluisse Caesarem ferunt quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jacuisse non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, by nothing safer than by feigning death, Curt. 8, 1, 24; 8, 14, 16; Dig. 29, 7, 6, § 2: non alias (on no other condition) existet heres ex substitutione nisi, etc., ib. 28, 6, 8; 23, 3, 37; 23, 3, 29.—5. Alias like aliter, in another manner; first in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.; Liv. 21, 56, 2 Drak.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 49 Ruhnck), Dig. 33, 8, 8, § 8; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 219–227.—D. *aliter*, adv. [alis; v. *alius* init.], otherwise, in another manner, ἄλλως. 1. With comparative-clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and neg. without distinction. a. With *atque*, *ac*, *quam*, and rarely *ut*, otherwise than, different from what, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—b. Non (or haud) aliter, not otherwise (per litoten),=just as; with *quam* si, *ac* si, *quam* cum, *quam*, exactly, just as if: Non aliter quam si ruat omnis Karthago, Verg. A. 4, 669: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si, etc., Liv. 23, 4, 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se aliter ituros quam si, etc., id. 3, 51, 12: nec aliter quam si mihi tradiderat, etc., Quint. proem. 5: ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6; 1, 49: Non aliter quam si fecisset Juno maritum Insanum, Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter quam cum, etc., Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516 al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8: Non aliter quam qui lembum subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat quam qui ferrum medici priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. 4, 5, 22; 2, 5, 11: neque aliter quam ii, qui traduntur, etc., id. 5, 8, 1: patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam Institor hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 220: successore non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum, Tac. A. 6, 30.—*c. Aliter ab aliquo (analog. to *alius* with the *abl.*, and *alienus* with *ab*), differently from any one: cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—d. Non aliter nisi, by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except: qui aliter obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi etc., Cic. Fat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; 45, 11; 38; Tac. Or. 32; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—e. Non aliter quam ut, on no other con-

dition than that: neque aliter poterit patulos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffuati, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.—2. Without a comparative clause expressed. a. In gen., otherwise, in another manner, in other respects; and in the poets: haud aliter (per litoten), just so: vale atque salve, etsi aliter ut dicam meres, though you deserve that I speak differently, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86 Brix: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 16: ut eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur, in a different sense, Plin. Pan. 72, 7: Si quis aliter docet, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 3: quae aliter se habent, ib. 5, 25: Quippe aliter tunc vivebant homines, Juv. 6, 11: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, otherwise, i. e. personally, unknown, Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 3.—With negatives: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Tac. A. 15, 68: Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Juv. 3, 281: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescent irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Verg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (i. e. like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes irrui, id. ib. 9, 554 al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non aliter (i. e. than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teium, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque Mordaces aliter (i. e. than by means of wine) diffugiunt sollicitudines, id. C. 1, 18, 4: neque exercitum Romanum aliter transmissurum, Tac. H. 5, 19: nec aliter expiari potest, Vulg. Num. 35, 33.—So, fieri aliter non potest or fieri non potest aliter (not fieri non aliter potest): nihil agis; Fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13: assentior; fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.—b. Esp. (a) P.egn., otherwise, in the contrary manner: Pe. Servos Epidicus dixi mihi. Ph. Quid si servo aliter visum est? i. e. if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter evenire multo intellegit, Ter. And. prol. 4 (aliter autem contra significat, Don.): amplius cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat, providere decet, otherwise than harmoniously, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Verg. A. 2, 428: sin aliter tibi videtur, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: adversi... saevaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion atque aliter (in the opposite direction) curvantem brachia Cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (and in the opposite course) secante jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197.—Hence, qui aliter fecerit, who will not do that: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.—(β) Aliter esse, to be of a different nature, differently constituted or disposed: sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego hunc esse aliter credidi: iste me fefellit; ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) For alioqui (q. v. II. C.), otherwise, else, in any other case: jus enim semper est quae situm aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus (and just after: nam aliter justitia non esset), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; 1, 39, 139; id. Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 fin.: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Kritz: aliter non viribus ullis Vincere poteris, Verg. A. 6, 147: veniam ostentantes, si praesentia sequerentur: aliter nihil spel, Tac. H. 4, 59: quoniam aliter non possem, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21.—(δ) Like *alius* (q. v. II. A.) repeated even several times in a distributive manner, in one way... in another: sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Fam. 15, 21, 6: aliter utimur propriis, aliter commodatis, Tac. Or. 32: Aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 9: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143: idem illud aliter Caesar, aliter Cicero, aliter Cato suadere debebit, Quint. 3, 8, 49: Et aliter acutis morbis medendum, aliter vetustis; aliter increscentibus, aliter subsistentibus, aliter jam ad sanitatem inclinat, Cels. proem. p. 10.—(e) With *alius* or its

derivatives, one in one way, another in another (v. *alius*, II. B.): quoniam aliter ab aliis digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 39, 53: hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; so id. 25, 4, 10, § 29.—(ζ) Non aliter, analog. to non *alius* (v. *alius*, II. H.) with a comp. (only in Plin.): non aliter utilius id fieri putare quam, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: idque non aliter clarius intellegi potest, id. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 22, 22, 36, § 78; 24, 11, 50, § 85; 28, 9, 41, § 148; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 267–276.

alius-modi (better written separately) [2. *alius-modus*], of another kind: res alius modi est ac putatur, *Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (*alio modo*, B. and K.): quem alius modi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. ap. Prisc. 694 P.: alius modi isti sunt, Gell. 17, 5, 14.

(alius-vis), a false read. for *alium iis*, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1 B. and K.)

aliuta, adv. (orig. acc. plur. of *alutum*, a lengthened form for *aliud*; like *actutum*, *astutus*, etc.; cf. Sanscr. *anyathā*, *aliter*), in another manner, otherwise: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter... Hinc est aliud in legibus Numae Pompilii: SER. QVIS. ALIUTA. FAXIT, Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. (ad Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, v. Fleck.)

al-labor (**adi-**), lapsus, 3, v. dep., to glide to or toward something, to come to, to fly, fall, flow, slide, and the like; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Verg.—or in more elevated prose): viro adlapsa sagitta est, Verg. A. 12, 319: fama adlabitur auris, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum adlabitur oris, we land upon, etc., id. ib. 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 3, 569: mare crescenti adlabitur aestu, rolls up with increasing wave, id. ib. 10, 292: adlapsus genibus, falling down at his knees, Sen. Hippol. 666.—In prose: amor adlabitur extrinsecus, *Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto adlapi, Liv. 25, 16.

al-lāboro (**adi-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (only twice in Hor.), to labor or toil at a thing: ore adlaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.—And with *dat.*, to add to with labor or pains: simpliciter myrto nihil adlabores, Hor. C. 1, 38, 5.

al-lācrimo (**adi-**), also **allācry-mo**, āre, or as *dep.* —**or**, āri, to weep at a thing (only in the two foll. exs.): Juno adlacrimans, Verg. A. 10, 628: ubertim adlacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239 Elm.

allaevo, v. 2. allēvo.

al-lambo (**adi-**), āre, v. a. (only post-class.), to lick at or on a thing, to lick: virides adlambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63.—Tro p., to touch, come in contact with, Aus. Mos. 359: adlambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

1. allapsus (**adi-**), a, um, Part. of *al-labor*.

2. allapsus (**adi-**), īs, m. [allabor], a gliding to, a silent or stealthy approach: serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5.

al-lātro (**adi-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to bark at; not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons, to assail with harsh words, to revile, rail at; and of the sea, to break upon, or dash against, the shore (the simple verb seems to be used for this in the lit. sense, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 64; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; id. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 2; v. *latro*): Cato adlatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: adlatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292: oram tot maria adlatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19; so id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.

allātus (**adi-**), a, um, Part. of *adfero*.

*** al-laudābilis** (**adi-**), e, adj. [al-laudo], worthy of praise: dedisti operam adlaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1 dub.

*** allaudō** (**adi-**), āre, v. a., to extol, to praise much: ingenium adlaudet meum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.

*** allectatio** (**adi-**), ōnis, f. [allecto], an enticing, alluring: Chrysippus nutritum illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectioni suum carmen (a nursery song) adsignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 Halm (Ruhnck. proposed lallation; cf. Spald. ad h. l.).

allectio (**adi-**), ōnis, f. [allicio] (late Lat.). 1. A choice or election for something, esp. a levying of troops, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—II. In the lang. of civilians: a promotion to

a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: adlectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], to allure, to entice (prob. only in the foll. exs.): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque adlectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16 fin.; id. Lael. 26, 98: boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one that entices or allures: turdi quasi adlectores sint captivorum, *Col. 8, 10, 1.

2. allector, ōris, m. [2. allēgo]. **I.** One that chooses others into a college, Inscr. Orell. 779; 2406. — **II.** A deputy under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces, Inscr. Orell. 369; 3654.

3. allectura, ae, f. [id.], the office of an allector, Inscr. Grut. 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, Part. of 2. allēgo.

2. allectus, a, um, Part. of allicio.

allēgatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [1. allēgo]. **I.** Lit., a sending or despatching to any one (in the class. per. only twice in Cic.): cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 136; and in a pun: quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 17. — **II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., an alleging or adducing by way of proof, excuse, and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii adlegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Dig. 48, 5, 2; so ib. 4, 4, 17; 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26. — **B.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, an imperial rescript, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37.

allēgatus (adl-), ūs, m. [id.], an investigating to a deceit or fraud (cf. 1. allego, I. B.): meo adlegatu venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.

1. al-lēgo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To send one away with a commission or charge, to despatch, depute, commission (of private business, while legare is used in a similar signif. of State affairs; most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): ne illi aliquid adlegent, qui mihi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, id. ib. prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; 3, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 66; 135; id. Stich. 5, 3, 8: ego si adlegassem aliquid ad hoc negotium, id. Ep. 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei adlegabo, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: amicos adlegat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149: homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui petenter, ne, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 9: adlegare te ad illos, qui, etc., id. Fam. 15, 10; so id. ib. 4 fin.: cum patrem primo adlegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties, etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron. — Hence, **allēgati (adl-)**, ōrum, m., deputies: inter adlegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. — **B.** Sometimes in the sense of subornare, to instigate or incite one to an act of fraud or deceit: eum adlegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me adlegatum hunc senem, *Ter. And. 5, 3, 28 Ruhnck.; cf. allegatus. — **II.** To bring forward, to relate, recount, mention, adduce (post-Aug.): exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui adlegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib. 70 fin.: merita, Suet. Aug. 47; so id. ib. 5: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro adlegat, Just. 16, 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 224. — And in a zeugma: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui adlegant, they bring or offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates, Tac. H. 4, 84; cf.: orationem et per incensum deprecationem adlegans, Vulg. Sap. 18, 21: adlegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase, to release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons, proofs, etc., Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lēgo (adl-), ēgi, ectum, 3, v. a., to select for one's self, to choose (qs. ad se legere; like adimere, = ad se emere); to admit by election, to elect to a thing, or into (a corporation); in the class. per. generally only in the hist.: Druidibus praestitit unus . . . hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum adlegitur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Herz. (Dinter here omits adlegitur): augures de plebe, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus adlecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49; so, in senatum, id. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1: in cle-

rum, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 34 al. — Poet.: adlegi caelo, Sen. Agam. 804. — Hence, **allectus (adl-)**, a, um, P. a. Subst., **A.** A member chosen into any corporation (collegium): collegae, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, subiecti; additi Adlecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll. — **B.** Those who were added to the Senate from the equestrian order, on account of the small number of the Senators, were called adlecti, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9.

† allēgōria, ae, f., = ἀλληγορία, an allegory, i. e. a figurative representation of a thought or of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 8, 6, 52: quae sunt per allegoriam dicta, are spoken allegorically, Vulg. Gal. 4, 24: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Greek, Or. 27, 94; id. Att. 2, 20).

† allēgōricus, a, um, adj., = ἀλληγορικός, allegorical: lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. 5, p. 186. — Adv.: **allēgōricē**, allegorically, Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 fin.; Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allēgōrizo, āvi, āre, v. n., = ἀλληγορῶ, to allegorize, to speak in allegories, Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

allēlūja, interj. [Heb. הללויה] = praise ye Jehovah] (the sec. syll. is short in Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72), Vulg. Psal. 104, 1; ib. Apoc. 19, 1 al.

*** al-lēnimentum (adl-)**, i, n. [leniō], a soothing remedy: tumultus, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

*** allēvāmentum (adl-)**, i, n. [1. allēvo], a means of alleviating, alleviation: sine ullo remedio atque adlevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 fin.

allēvātio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A raising up, elevating: umorum adlevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3. — **II.** Trop., an alleviating, assuaging, easing: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam adlevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

*** allēvātor (adl-)**, ōris, m. [id.], one who lifts or raises up: humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (after the Heb. מַרְבִּיעַ שְׁפִילִים).

al-lēvio (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lēvis], = allēvo, to make light, to lighten. **I.** Lit.: ut (navis) alleviaretur ab eis, Vulg. Jonas, 1, 5; ib. Act. 27, 38. — **II.** Trop., to raise up, relieve: alleviabit eum Dominus, Vulg. Jac. 5, 15: curas alicui, Just. Nov. Const. 13. — Spec.: alleviata est terra Zabulon, is dealt lightly, leniently with, Vulg. Isa. 9, 1.

1. al-lēvo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. lēvo]. **I.** Lit., to lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later oft-er, esp. in Quint. and the hist.): quibus (laqueis) adlevati milites facilius ascenderent, *Sall. J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis, borne up on their shields (others: adlevatis scutis, with uplifted shields, viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Auct. B. Alex. 20: gelidos complexibus adlevat artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito adlevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turbibus atque tabulatis adlevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia adlevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (cf. the Gr. τὰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀνασπᾶν); so, brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142: manum, id. 11, 3, 94; Vulg. Eccli. 36, 3: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Calig. 36: adlevavit eum, lifted him up (of the lame man), Vulg. Act. 3, 7 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To lighten, alleviate, mitigate physical or mental troubles; or, referring to the individual who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console (class.): aliorum aerumnarum dictis adlevans, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (cf. Sophoc. Fragm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: καλῶς κακῶς πρᾶσσοντι συμπαρανέοντας): ubi se adlevat, ibi me adlevat, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: Allevat Dominus omnes, qui corrunt, Vulg. Psal. 144, 14: deiecit eos, dum adlevarentur, ib. ib. 72, 18: onus, aliquā ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: adlevor cum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: adlevare corpus, id.

ib. 7, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31: adlevor animum (poet.), Tac. A. 6, 43. — **B.** To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen, lighten: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut adlevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: adlevatae notae, removed, Tac. H. 1, 52. — **C.** To raise up, i. e. to make distinguished; pass., to be or become distinguished: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu att. et jam consulatu adlevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (adl-), less correctly **al-laevo**, āre, v. a., to make smooth, to smooth off or over (only in Col.): nodos et cicatrices adlevare, Col. 3, 15, 3: vitem ferro, id. 4, 24, 4: ea plaga uno vestigio adlevatur, id. 4, 24, 6.

*** 1. allex**, icis, m., acc. to Isid. Gloss., the great toe; hence, in derision, of a little man: tune hic amator audes esse, allex viri? thou thumb of a man, thumbing? Plaut. Poen. 6, 5, 31.

2. allex = alec, q. v.

Allia (more correct than **Alia**; cf. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergil. p. 415 sq.), ae, f., a little river eleven miles northwards from Rome, near Crustumium, in the country of the Sabines, passing through a wide plain (cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 520; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 138; 141 sq.); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls A. U. C. 365, XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July). — Hence, **Alliensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Allia: dies, of this battle, considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37-39; 6, 1; Cic. Att. 9, 5; Verg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

*** alliātum**, i, n. [allium], orig. adj., sc. edulium, a kind of food composed of, or seasoned with, garlic: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allicēfācio (adl-), ēre, v. a. [allicio-facio], = allicio, to allure (only in the two foll. exs.): quod invitat ad se et adlicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros ad societatem imperii adlicefacit, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-licio (adl-), lēxi, lēctum, 3 (acc. to Charis. 217, and Diom. 364 P., also adliceo, ēre, perf. allicui, Piso ap. Prisc. 877 P., and Hyg. Astr. 2, 7), v. a. [lacio]. **I.** Lit., to draw to one's self, to attract (in Cic. freq., elsewhere rare; never in Ter., Hor., or Juv.): Si magnetem lapidem dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliciat et attrahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. — **II.** Trop.: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me adlaxero, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 58: adlicet auris, *Lucr. 6, 183 (Lachm. here reads *adlicet*): adlicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Planc. 4, 11: adlicere hominum mentes dicendo, id. Orat. 1, 8, 30: quae adlicant animum, *Vulg. Deut. 17, 17; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 39, 86; id. Lael. 8, 28; id. Fam. 1, 9; 2, 15 al.: adlicuit somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis adlicantibus amor, id. A. A. 3, 510: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Luc. 9, 844: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; 2, 5.

al-lido (adl-), si, sum, 3, v. a. [laedo], to strike or dash one thing upon or against another. **I.** Lit.: tetra ad saxa adlidere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 14: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, adlidat pilaeve trābive, who dashes an image of clay against a post, etc., Lucr. 4, 298; so id. 4, 572: (remigum) pars ad scopulos adlida, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; so Vulg. Psal. 136, 9: in latus adlisis clupeis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 627. — **Abso.**, Col. 1, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.; Vulg. Psal. 103, 11; ib. Marc. 9, 17. — **II.** Trop., to bring into danger; pass., to suffer damage (the figure taken from a shipwreck; cf. affligo): in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 fin.; so Sen. Tranq. 3 fin.: dixerunt, si fundus praevalat, adlidi dominum, Col. 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v. Allia.

Allifae (Aliphae, Alliphae), ārum, also **Alifa**, ae, f., = Ἀλιφαί, a town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Volturnus, early colonized by the Romans, now *Alife*: Tria oppida in potestatem venerunt, Allifae, Callifae, Rubrum, Liv. 8, 25; 9, 42; 9, 38; 22, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 789. — Hence, **Allifanus (Aliph-)**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to

Allife: ager Allifanus, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: vinum (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526. — **Allifani**, ōrum, m. (sc. calices), or **Allifana**, ōrum, n. (sc. pocula), large-sized drinking-cups made there, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39. — **Allifani**, ōrum, the inhabitants of Allife, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

alligamentum (adl-), i, n. [alligo], = alligatura: pisces habent inter se alligamentum luteum continens usque ad priores pedes, Schol. ad Germ. Arat. 240; v. Hygin. Astronom. 3, 29.

alligatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A binding or tying to (only in the foll. exs.): arbustorum, Col. 11, 2. — Hence, **II.** Abstr. pro concr., a band, Vitr. 8, 7 med.; so id. 7, 3.

alligator (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one who binds to (only in Col.): alligatoris cura, Col. 4, 13, 1; so id. 4, 17, 5; 4, 20, 1; 4, 26, 4.

alligatura (adl-), ae, f. [id.], a band or tie (very rare), Col. Arb. 8, 3; Scrib. Comp. 209; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; ib. Eccli. 6, 31.

al-ligo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** A. Lit., to bind to something: ad statuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90: ad palum, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 71; so in the witticism of Cic.: Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. S. 2, 3: leones adligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13. — In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports, 4, 13; so id. 4, 20. — **B.** In gen., to bind, to bind up, bind round: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39. So of the binding up of wounds: vulnus, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: adligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus adligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. — Of the binding of the hands, feet, etc.: adliga, inquam, colliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26: cum adligasset Isaac filium, Vulg. Gen. 22, 9; ib. Act. 21, 11: adligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24: adligetur vinculo ferreo, Vulg. Dan. 4, 12: catenis, ib. Act. 21, 33. — Hence, **alligati** (adl-) (sc. servi), slaves that are fettered, Col. 1, 9. — Of other things: adligare caput lanā, Mart. 12, 91: adligat (naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Verg. A. 1, 169. — In Plin. of fixing colors, to fix, make fast: (alga) ita colorem adligans, ut elui postea non possit, 32, 6, 22, § 66; 9, 38, 62, § 134. — Poët.: lac adligatum, curdled, Mart. 3, 64. — **II.** Trop., to bind, to hold fast, to hinder, detain; or in a moral sense, to bind, to oblige, lay under obligation (cf. oblige; very freq., but in the class. per. for the most part only in more elevated prose): caput suum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: jure jurando adligare aliquem, id. Rud. prol. 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 58: hic furti se adligat, shows himself guilty, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39 (astringit, illaqueat, et obnoxium facit, Don.; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27: homo furti se astringet, Cic. Fl. 17; for this gen. cf. Roby, § 1324): adligare se scelere, Cic. Planc. 33: adligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7 med.: nuptiis adligari, Cic. Clu. 179: lex omnes mortales adligat, id. ib. 54: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentiae significatione adligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: stipulatione adligari, id. Q. Rosc. 34: more majorem, id. Sest. 16: ne existimatis ita se adligatos, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 42: ne forte quā re impediar et adliger, id. Att. 8, 16 al. — With dat. (eccl. Lat.): adligatus es uxori, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 27: legi, ib. Rom. 7, 2; ib. 1 Cor. 7, 39 (= lege). — * Adligatus calculus, in games of chess, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. Ep. 17 fin.

al-lino (adl-), lēvi, lītum, 3, v. a. (upon the formation of the perf. v. Struve, p. 254 sq.; inf. adlinere, Pall. 1, 41 fin.; Febr. tit. 33; Maj. tit. 8, 1). **I.** Lit., to besmear, cover over, bedaub, = ἀλείφω (very rare), schedam, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 7. — **II.** Trop., to draw over, to attach to, impart to: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: incompitis (versibus) adlinet atrum signum, * Hor. A. P. 446: adlinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Aliphiae, v. Allifae.

***allisio** (adl-), ōnis, f. [allido], a dashing against, a striking upon: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allisus (adl-), a, um, Part. of allido.

allium (better **alium**), v. Plaut. Most. 48 Ritschl, and Corp. Ins. tit. iv. 2070), i, n. [cf. ἄλλας, seasoned meat], garlic (much used for food among the poor). **I.** Lit.: oboluiati alium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38; so id.

Poen. 5, 5, 34 al.; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101. — **Plur.** alia, Verg. E. 2, 11. — **II.** Trop.: atavi nostri cum alium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere... animati is worthy of notice).

***allivescit** (adl-): vivere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Allōbrox, ōgis, and plur. **Allōbroges**, um, m. (acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv. 7, 214), the Allobroges, in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρογες, a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of l'Isère, now Savoy, Dép. de l'Isère, and a part of the Dép. de l'Ain, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 al.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 57 and 91. — The sing. is found only in the poets, Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui totiens Ciceronem Allobroga (i. e. barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214. — Hence, deriv. adj.: **Allōbrogicus**, a, um, Allobrogian: vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3 al. — Hence, a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell. 2, 10.

allocutio (adl-), ōnis, f. [alloquor] (post-Aug.). **I.** A speaking to, an accosting, an address: verit adlocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoat adlocutionem, Suet. Tib. 23. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Like the Gr. παραμυθία, a consoling, consolation, comforting, comfort: quā solatus es adlocutione? consoling words, Cat. 38, 5; so Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1: nec (habebunt) in die agnitionis adlocutionem, Vulg. Sap. 3, 18; 8, 9; 19, 12. — **B.** An inciting to the conflict; only upon coins, v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 268.

allocutus (adl-), a, um, Part. of alloquor.

†allophylus, a, um, adj., = ἀλλόφυλος, of another stock or race, foreign (the orig. long y is shortened in the poets): tenuerunt eum allophyli, Vulg. Ps. 55, 1: conjugium allophylorum, Tert. Pud. 7; so Hier. Ep. ad Eust. 27 al.: tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carn. 8, 23, 70; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

alloquium (adl-), ii, n. [alloquor], a speaking to, addressing, an address, exhortation, encouragement, consolation, etc. (post-Aug.): adloquio leni perlicere homines ad defendendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno adloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus adloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: adloquio militum firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 18; * Hor. Epod. 13, 18 al. — In Luc., in gen., = colloquium; conversation: longis producere noctem adloquiis, 10, 174.

al-lōquor (adl-), cūsus, 3, v. dep. a.: aliquem, to speak to, to address, esp. used in greeting, admonishing, consoling, etc.; hence also, to salute; to exhort, rouse; to console (cf. in Gr. παραμυθεῖσθαι; in the ante-class. and class. per. rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets). **I.** To speak to, to address: quem ore funesto adloquit? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: admones et adloqueris, Vulg. Sap. 12, 2: hominem blande adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22; so id. And. 2, 2, 6: quem nemo adloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 15, 22; Ov. M. 15, 22; 8, 728; 13, 283; 13, 739; Verg. A. 6, 466 al.: senatum, composita in magnificentiam oratione, adlocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37; so id. A. 16, 91; id. Agr. 35: adlocutus est (eis) lingua Hebraea, Vulg. Act. 21, 40; 28, 20. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To address the gods in thanksgiving and prayer: dis gratias agere atque adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; 1, 1, 232; so, patriam adlocuta maestast ita voce miseriter, Cat. 63, 49. — **B.** To address, as a general his troops, to exhort, to rouse: quae ubi consul accepit, sibimetipsi circumeundos adloquendosque milites ratus, Liv. 10, 35: (Alexander) varia oratione milites adloquebatur, Curt. 3, 10, 4: neque milites adlocuturo etc., Suet. Galb. 18; id. Caes. 33. — **C.** In consolation, to speak to, to console, to comfort: adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causā, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: adloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: adlocutum adloqui caput, id. Oedip. 1029 P. and R.

***al-lūbentia** (adl-), ae, f. [lubet], a liking or inclination to, a fondness for: jam adlubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, et scitum esse cavillum, i. e. voluntas

loquendi et jocandi, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12 Elm.

al-lūbesco (adl-), ēre, v. inch. [lubet]. **I.** With dat., to be pleasing to (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis adlubescere, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 10. — **II.** Absol.: Hercle vero jam adlubescit (femina) primulum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14: adlubescere aquis, to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure, App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lūceo (adl-), xi, 2, v. n., to shine upon (very rare); in the lit. signif. only post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nisi aliqui igniculus adluserit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis adluserit, Suet. Vit. 8: adluserunt fulgura ejus orbi terrae, Vulg. Ps. 97, 4 al. — **II.** Trop., as v. a.: faculam adlucere alicuius rei, to light a torch for something, to give an opportunity for, * Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allucinatio, **allucinator**, v. aluc.

al-luctor (adl-), āri, v. dep., to struggle with or against (only in App.): dein adluctari et etiam saltare (me) perducit, App. M. 10, p. 247: adluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superāram, id. ib. 11.

al-lūdio, āre (a less emphatic form of alludo), to play, to jest with; only twice in Plaut.: quando adhibero, adludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58; and of dogs, to caress: Ad. Etiam me meae latrant canes? Ag. At tu hercle adludiato, Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl-), ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** To play or sport with any thing, to joke, jest, to do a thing sportively; with ad or dat. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Plaut.; and in Ter. and in Cic. only once), * Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem adludens (discoursing in jests) varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato, Phaedr. 3, 19 fin.; Ov. M. 2, 864: nec plura adludens, Verg. A. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio adludens, jesting with, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald., Halm; so Suet. Caes. 22 al. — **II.** Trop., of the motion, A. Of the waves, to sport with, to play against, dash upon: mare terram appetens litibus adludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius, quid esset litus, ita definire, quā fluctus adluderet (B. and K. read eluderet; v. eludo), id. Top. 7, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: in adludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342. — With acc.: omnia, quae... fluctus salis adludabant, Cat. 64, 66. — **B.** Of the wind, to play with: summa cacumina silvae lenibus adludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: tremens Adludit patulis arbor hiatus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lūo (adl-), ūi, 3, v. n., to flow near to, to wash against, to bathe, of the sea, the waves, etc. (perh. not used before the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: non adluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: ita jactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur, id. Sex. Rosc. 72: fluvius latera haec adluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo adluit oppidum, Plin. 6, 4; Verg. A. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina adluens, Sen. Hippol. 1232: adluit gentes Maeotis, id. Oedip. 475. — **II.** Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus adluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

***allus**, i, m.: pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἄλλασθαι dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; kindr. with allex, q. v.

***allusio** (adl-), ōnis, f. [alludo], a playing or sporting with, Arn. 7, p. 229.

alluvies (adl-), ēi, f. [alluo]. **I.** A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river: in proximā adluvie pueros exponunt, * Liv. 1, 4. — **II.** Land formed by overflow, alluvial land: fluminum adluvie, * Col. 3, 11, 8. — In the plur.: mare quietas adluvias temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

alluvio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a washing upon, an overflowing, an inundation: adluviōne paulatim terra consumitur, Vulg. Job. 14, 19: terra aquarum saepe adluviōibus mersa, App. Mund. p. 67, 41. — **II.** In the jurists, an accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water, alluvial land: quod per adluviōnem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 13, 1, 13. — Hence, jura adluviōnum et circumluviōnum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 12.

***alluvius** (adl-), a, um, adj. [id.], aluvial: ager, Auct. Var. Līm. p. 293 Goes.

† **almities** [almus], *benignity, kind behavior*: habitus almarum rerum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 25 P.: **ALMITIES**, **ALMITIET**: εὐπρέπεια.

Almo, ōnis, m., *a small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the Via Appia and Via Ostiensis, flows into the Tiber* (now the *Aquataccia*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 sq.—As a river-god, father of the nymph *Lara*, Ov. F. 2, 601.

almus, a, um, adj. [alo], *nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing* (poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 13).—Hence, *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful*, etc.: O Fides alma, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.); nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 15, 31; mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; 5, 231 al.; Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7; Phoebe, id. A. 10, 215; Cybele, id. ib. 10, 220; ager, id. G. 2, 330; vites, *refreshing*, id. ib. 2, 233 al.; Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18; Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42; Musae, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; dies, id. ib. 4, 7, 7; sol, id. C. S. 9; adorea, i. e. gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. C. 4, 4, 41; Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722; sacerdos, Prop. 5, 9, 51; ubera, Stat. Achill. 2, 383 al.

alneus, a, um, adj. [almus], *of or made of alder*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12; 3, 3.

alnus, i, f. [akin to Swed. al; A. S. aler; Germ. Eller; Engl. alder, elder], *the alder, which flourishes in moist places*: Betula alnus, Linn.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79; 218; Cat. 17, 18; Verg. G. 2, 110; alnorum umbracula, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—Poet., anything made of alder-wood; so esp., a ship, since it was much used in ship-building: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136; so id. ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 426; amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106 al.; and of pales or posts, Luc. 2, 486; 4, 422.—The sisters of Phaëton, while bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. with it id. A. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

ālo, ālūi, altum, and ālitum, 3, v. a. (the ante-class. and class. form of the *part. perf.* from *Plautus* until after *Livy* is *altus* (in Cic. four times); *altus* seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per. to distinguish it from *altus*, the *adj.* *Altus* is found in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36; Varr. ap. Non. 237, 15; Cic. Planc. 33, 81; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Fam. 6, 1; Sall. J. 63, 3; on the contrary, *altus*, Liv. 30, 28; Curt. 8, 10, 8; Val. Max. 3, 4, 4; 5, 4, 7; 7, 4, 1; 9, 3, 8; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. 10; Just. 44, 12; Dig. 27, 3, 1; cf. Prisc. 897; Diom. 371; Charis. 220 P.; Wund. ad Cic. Planc. p. 201) [cf. ἄλσος = insatiable, ἄλσος = growth (of wood), 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco, elementum; Goth. alan = to bring up; Germ. alt = old; Engl. old, elder, and alderman], *to feed, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (in gen. without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; Doed. Syn. II. p. 99). I. Lit.: quem ego nefrendem alui, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. nefrendes, p. 163 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 5 Rib.); Athenis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36; alebat eos, Vulg. Gen. 47, 12; esurientes alebat, ib. Tob. 1, 20.—With *natus*, educatus, or a similar word, several times; Alui, educavi, Att. ap. Non. 422, 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.); cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28 (cf. II. infra); aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30; id. Hec. 4, 4, 49; alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; quoniam cibus augeat corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859; 5, 221 al.; quae etiam aleret adolescentes, Cic. Cael. 38; milites, id. Verr. 5, 80; nautas, id. ib. 5, 87; exercitum, id. Deiot. 24; magnum numerum equitatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; so Nep. Phoc. 1, 4; locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; quibus animantes aluntur, id. N. D. 2, 19; (animus) alatur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43

al.: latrocinis se suosque alebat, Caes. B. G. 8, 47; 1, 18: quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14, 3; cf. Krit. ad Sall. C. 37, 3; Nep. Arist. 3 fin.: ut nepotem elephantum alere prohiberet, Cic. Phil. 9, 4; canes, id. Sex. Rosc. 56: quod alerentur regiones eorum ab illo, Vulg. Act. 12, 20: velut amnis imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, have swollen, Hor. C. 4, 2, 5: rhombos aequora alebant, id. S. 2, 2, 48 al.; Ov. M. 9, 339; 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, and sustained his body by consuming it, i. e. nourished himself by his own flesh, id. ib. 8, 878 al.—Hence in pass. with the *abl.* = *vesci*, to be nourished or sustained with or by something, to live or feed upon: panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; quia viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: locustis eos alit, etc., id. 7, 2, 2, § 29: hoc cibo aliti sunt, Vulg. Exod. 16, 35.—II. Fig., to nourish, cherish, promote, increase, strengthen: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adulescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. Ochs. Eclog. 134 al.: civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, i. e. whose prosperity he had always promoted, Caes. B. G. 7, 33; vires, id. ib. 4, 1: nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 fin.: alere morbum, id. Att. 21 fin.: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina Vultus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 2: divitibus alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. R. Am. 746: alitur diutius controversia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: quid alit formatque postum, Hor. A. P. 307 al.—Hence, **altus**, a, um, P. a., lit., *grown or become great*, great (altus ab alendo dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. the Germ. *gross* with the Engl. *grow*), a polar word meaning both *high* and *deep*. A. Seen from below upwards, *high*. I. Lit.: IN ALTOD MARID FVNDANDON, etc., Columna Dullii; so, maria alta, Liv. Andron. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, 10; id. ib. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: aequor, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: parietes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30: acervus, id. 3, 198 al.: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiore, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis Ipsa dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, taller, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Verg. E. 1, 83: umbras Altorum nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 591 al.—With the *acc.* of measure: clausi lateribus pedem altis, a foot high, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. Lind. C. Gr. I. p. 215.—With *geni.*: triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli, lati in fronte unius moduli, Vitr. 4, 3: majorem turrim altam cubitorum CXX, id. 10, 5: alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricennum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 4.—II. Trop., *high, lofty, elevated, great, magnanimous, high-minded, noble, august*, etc.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 14; so id. Clu. 55; id. Dom. 37.—Of mind or thought: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicentem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et alta mente praeditus, *high-minded*, id. Mil. 8: qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57 al.—So of gods, or persons elevated in birth, rank, etc.; also of things personified: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Verg. A. 12, 140: Apollo, id. ib. 10, 875: Caesar, Hor. C. 3, 4, 37: Aeneas, i. e. dea natus, id. S. 2, 5, 62: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23 al.—Of the voice, *high, shrill, loud, clear*: Conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23 (cf.: vox magna, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 24; Juv. 4, 32).—Subst.: **altum**, i, n., a height: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, on high, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41; § 98: aedificia in altum edita, Tac. H. 3, 71: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100.—Es p. (a) (So caelum.) The height of heaven, high heaven, the heavens: ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait, et Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Verg. A. 1, 297.—Still more freq., (β) (So mare.) The high sea, the deep, the sea: rapit ex alto navis velivolae, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 224: ubi sumus proVecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 39; so

id. Men. 1, 2, 2; id. Rud. prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, Verg. A. 1, 3: in altum Vela dabant, id. ib. 1, 34: collectae ex alto nubes, id. G. 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, id. ib. 1, 443 al.: alto mersa classe, Sil. 6, 665: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum proVectae, id. ib. 4, 28: scapha in altum navigat, Sall. Fragm.—So in the plur.: alta petens, Verg. A. 7, 362.—Trop.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aetus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas... in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—B. Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*. I. Lit. (hence sometimes opp. summus): Acherusia templa alta Orci, salve, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81; Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: quom ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altae stirpes, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: altior aqua, id. ib. 1, 25: alta theatri Fundamenta, Verg. A. 1, 427: gurgite in alto, in the deep whirlpool, id. E. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. 10, 857; Petr. 136; Sen. Troad. 48: altum tota metitur cuspidis pectus, Sil. 4, 292; so id. 6, 580 al.: unde altior esset Casus, Juv. 10, 106.—With the *abl.* of measure: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3.—II. Trop. (more freq. in and after the Aug. per.), *deep, profound*: somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8; so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Verg. A. 8, 27: quies, id. ib. 6, 522: silentium, id. ib. 10, 63; Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, id. ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2.—Subst.: **altum**, i, n., the depth, i. e. what is deep or far removed: ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod alunt, animo inhærere, Sen. Ira. 1, 16 med. al.—Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, to bring from far; as P. a., *far-fetched*: quae de nostris officiis scripsere, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Verg. A. 8, 395 (cf.: alte repetere in the same sense, Cic. Sest. 13; id. Rep. 4, 4, and v. al. infra).—C. Poet., in reference to a distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia, Agamemno? Att. ap. Non. 237, 22 (altum: vetus, antiquum, Non.); cf. Verg. G. 4, 285.—With the access. idea of venerable (cf. antiquus), *ancient, old*: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Verg. A. 6, 500: Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, id. ib. 9, 697: genus Clauso referebat ab alto, Ov. F. 4, 305: alta genae satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis incultum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 338.—Adv.: **altè**, and very rarely **altum**, *high, deep* (v. supra, altus, P. a. init.). A. High, on high, high up, from on high, from above (v. altus, P. a., A.). I. Lit.: alte ex tuto prospectum aucupo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 188 Rib.: colomen alte geminis aptum cornibus, id. ib. p. 221: alte jubar angues, Naev. ib. p. 9: jubar erigere alte, Lucr. 4, 404: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 610: in vinea fœcos subradito alte, ne eas vitis scandat, Cato, R. R. 50: cruentum alte extollens pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: non animadvertitis cetarios escendere in malum alte, ut perspiciant pisces? Varr. ap. Non. 49, 15: (aër) tollit se ac rectis ita faucibus eicit alte, Lucr. 6, 689: dextram Entellus alte extulit, Verg. A. 5, 443: alte suras vincere cothurno, high up, id. ib. 1, 337: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10, and Sen. Ep. 92: unda alte subjectat arenam, Verg. G. 3, 240: Nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10: alte maesti in terram cecidimus, from on high, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 16: eo calcem cribro succretam indito alte digitos duo, to the height of two fingers, Cato, R. R. 18, 7; so Col. R. R. 5, 6, 6.—Comp.: quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terrâ altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: tollam altius tectum, id. Har. Resp. 15, 33: altius praecincti, Hor. S. 1, 5, 5: pulvis in arvis altius ingreditur, Verg. G. 3, 75: caput altius effert, id. ib. 3, 553: altius atque cadant imbres, id. E. 6, 38 ubi v. Forb.: altius aliquid tenere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5.—Sup.: 95.

cum altissime volasset (aquila), Suet. Aug. 94.—**II.** Trop.: alte natus, Albin. 1, 379 (cf.: altus Aeneas, supra, P. a., A. II.): alte enim cadere non potest, Cic. Or. 28, 98: video te alte spectare, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. Rep. 6, 23, 25.—**Comp.**: altius se efferre, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25; 3, 3, 4: altius irae surgunt ductori, Verg. A. 10, 813: altius aliquid agitare, Cels. 1 prooem.: attollitur vox altius, Quint. 11, 3, 65: verbis altius atque altius insurgentibus, id. 8, 4, 27.—**Sup.**: Ille dies virtutem Catonis altissime illuminavit, Vell. 2, 35: ingenium altissime adurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—**B.** Deep, deeply (v. altus, P. a. B.). **I.** Lit.: ablaqueato ficus non alte, Cato, R. R. 36: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendere, Liv. 1, 41: alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850; Ov. M. 6, 266; Curt. 4, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 30: timidum caput addidit alte, Verg. G. 3, 422: alte conserunt terram frondes, deeply strewn, id. A. 4, 443: ut petivit Suspirium alte! Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58 (cf.: ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, Verg. A. 1, 485): inter cupam pertundito alte digitos primoris tres, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: minimum alte pedem, Col. de Arb. 30.—**Comp.**: ne radices altius agant, Col. 5, 6, 8: terra altius effossa, Quint. 10, 3, 2: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 441: tracti altius gemitus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 2.—**Sup.**: (latronibus gladium) altissime demergo, App. M. 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., deeply, profoundly, far, from afar: privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16: alte terminus haerens, Lucr. 1, 77: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: ratio alte petita, Quint. 11, 1, 62: alte et a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; id. Sest. 13, 31.—**Comp.**: qui altius perspiciebant, had a deeper insight, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: quae principia sint, repetendum altius videtur, must be sought out more deeply, id. Off. 1, 16: altius repetitae causae, Quint. 11, 1, 62: de quo si paulo altius ordiri ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 105: Hisce tibi in rebus latest atque videndum, Lucr. 6, 647: altius suppressere iram, Curt. 6, 7, 35: altius aliquem percellere, Tac. A. 4, 54: altius metuere, id. ib. 4, 41: altius animis maerere, id. ib. 2, 82: cum verbum aliquod altius transferitur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: Altius omnem Expediam primā repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 285; so, Tac. H. 4, 12: altius aliquid persequi, Plin. 2, 23, 31, § 35: hinc altius cura serpit, id. 4, 11, 13, § 87.—**Sup.**: qui vir et quantus esset, altissime insepit, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

† **alōē**, ēs, f. (n. in Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 5; 1, 45, 5), = *ἀλὼν*, the *aloe*, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12; as a perfume, Vulg. Prov. 7, 17; id. Cant. 4, 14; in embalming, ib. Joan. 19, 39.—On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloēs quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Alōeus (trisy.), ēl and ēos, m., = *Ἀλωεύς*, the name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes, Hyg. Fab. 28; Luc. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **alōgia**, ae, f., = *ἀλογία*. **I.** Irrational conduct or action, folly: ne tibi alogias exequiam, Sen. Mort. Claud. 7.—**II.** Dumbness, muteness, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **alōgus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀλογος*. **I.** In gen., destitute of reason, irrational: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In math.: aloga linea, one that does not correspond with another, Capitol. 6 fin.—**B.** In verse: alogus pes, irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure; Capitol. 9, p. 329.

Alōidae, arum, m., = *Ἀλωεῖδαι*, the sons of Alōeus, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, Verg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Alōnē (Hal-), es, f. **I.** An island between Teos and Lebedus, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202.—**II.** An island in the Propontis, Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III.** A colony of Massilia in Hisp. Tarrac., Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**IV.** A town in Britannia, Itin. Ant.

Alōni, ōrum, m., a people of Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Alōpē, ēs, f., = *Ἀλόπη*. **I.** Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothoüs by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain, Hyg.

Fab. 187.—**II.** A town in Locris, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ālōpēcīa**, ae, f., = *ἀλωπεκία*, the fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange, a disease common among foxes (usu. in plur.), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 20, 5, 20, § 41.

† **ālōpēcīs**, idis, f., = *ἀλωπεκίς*, a kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox: caudas volupim imitata alopecis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **ālōpēcūros**, i, f., = *ἀλωπέκουρος* (fox-tail), a kind of plant, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **ālōpex**, ēis, f., = *ἀλωπεκίας*, a kind of shark, also called, in pure Lat., volpes marina, sea-fox, thresher-shark: squalus vulpes, Cuv.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf.: volpes marinae simili in periculo glutunt, id. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

ālōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (rare in sing.), **Alpis**, is, = *ἡ Ἀλπίς*; cf. Rudd. I. p. 157, n. 78), f., = *αἱ Ἀλπεῖς* [v. albus], High mountains; and *κατ' ἔφοχον*, the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges, running S.W. and N.E., are, **I.** The western division between Italy and France. **A.** Alpes Maritimae, the Maritime Alps, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction, to the sea, between the present Nice and Piedmont. North of these are, **B.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region under Augustus), the Cottian Alps, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now Mont Genevre. Next to these, on the north, **C.** Alpes Graiae (Graiae, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Graius, Nep. Hann. 3, 4), the Graian Alps, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graia is the Little St. Bernard).—**II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy. **A.** Alpes Penninae (so called from the deity Penninus, worshipped there; acc. to some, with the orthog. Poeninae, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal), the Pennine or Vallisian Alps, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, the Great St. Bernard, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Caesar; v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Connected with these on the N.E. are, **B.** Alpes Lepontinae, the Lepontine Alps, the eastern continuation of which are, **C.** Alpes Rhaeticae, the Rhaetian or Tyrolean Alps, extending to the Great Glockner.—**III.** The eastern division. **A.** Alpes Noricae, the Noric or Salzburg Alps.—**B.** Alpes Carnicae, the Carnic Alps.—**C.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), the Julian Alps, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria.—Of Mann. Ital. I. p. 31 sq.; I. p. 263; I. p. 271; I. p. 192; I. p. 189; id. Germ. p. 546: Alpes aëriae, Verg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidae, Luc. 1, 183: saevae, Juv. 10, 166 al.—In sing.: quot in Alpe feræ, Ov. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubi feræ colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpenque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stil. 3, 285.—**IV.** Appel. for any high mountain (only poet.): geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenæes, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apol. 5, 593; Prud. steφ. 3, 538.—Of Athos, Sid. Apol. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha**, n. indecl., = *ἄλφα*, the Greek name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discut ante alpha et beta, before they letters, before they learn to read, Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., the first in any thing (as beta was the second): alpha paenulatorum... beta togatorum, Mart. 5, 26; so by character instead of name: Ego sum A et Ω, principium et finis, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 8; 21, 6; 22, 13.

alphabētum, i, n., = *ἄλφα βῆτα*, the alphabet, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēias**, ādis, f., = *Ἀλφειάς* (sc. nympha), the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphēsibōea**, ae, f., = *Ἀλφεσίβοια*, daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and

wife of Alcmæon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhoe. When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 19.

Alphēus (trisy.) or **Alphēōs**, i, m., = *Ἀλφειός*, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now *Kufia*. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then losing itself under ground, makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea. At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alphiusa (Mann. Greece, 467 sq. 503). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa.—Hence personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; id. Am. 3, 6, 29 (cf. Verg. E. 10, 1 sqq.).—Hence, **Alphēus**, a, um, adj., = *Ἀλφειός*, of or pertaining to the Alpheus: Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Verg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alpus**, i, m., = *ἄλφος*, a white spot upon the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaceta, 15.

Alpicus, a, um, adj. [Alpes], a rare form for Alpinus, Alpine: PER MONTES ALPICOS, Inscr. Orell. 1613.—**Subst. plur.**, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions: Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the Alps, Alpine: rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Verg. E. 10, 47: Padus, which rises among the Alps, Valgius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 457: gentes, dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people, Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps (Jupiter hibernas canā nive conspuat Alpes), calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. 1, 10, 36; cf. id. 2, 5, 41; Weich. Poët. Latin. 334 sq.

Alpis, v. Alpes.

alsidēna, a kind of onion: Caepe genera apud Graecos alsidēna, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.

Alsienensis, e, adj. [v. 2. Alsius], of or pertaining to the city of Alsium: in Alsienis (sc. agro), Cic. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsinē**, ēs, f., = *ἀλσινῆ*, a luxuriant plant, perh. chickweed: Stellaria nemorum, Linn.: Alsine, quam quidam myosoton appellat, nascitur in lucis, unde et alsine dicta est, Plin. 27, 4, 8, § 23.

alsiōsus, a, um, adj. [1. alsius], easily freezing, susceptible to cold: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Alsiosa (Habrotonum et Adonidium) admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

1. alsius or **alsus**, a, um, adj. [algeo], chilly, cold, cool (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic.): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. 5, 1015.—The form alsius only in the comp. neutr.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: Jam ἀποδυτηρίω nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1; cf. Rudd. I. p. 179, n. 52.

2. Alsius, a, um, adj., belonging to the maritime city Alsium, in Etruria (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, i, m., a south-southwest wind, between the African and Libonotus, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; cf. Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 27, the sea winds were so called quod ab alto spirant).

altar and **altäre**, āris, n., v. altaria.

altāria, ium, n. (ante-class and class. only in plur.; later in sing., in three forms: **altäre**, is, n., Fest. s. v. adulescit. p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: **altar**, āris, n., Prud. steφ. Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212; and **altarium**, ii, n., Inscr. Orell. 2519; Hier. Ep. 69.—**Abt.** altari, Petr. 135; Vulg. Gen. 33, 20; ib. Matt. 23, 20 al.) [cf. adoleo, adolesco, as sacrificial terms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., or altus

from its height, id. ib. p. 29; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 66]. **I.** That which was placed upon the altar proper (ara) for the burning of the victim (altaria) sunt, in quibus igne adoleatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 29; celeres urunt altaria flammae, Tib. 4, 6, 17; structae diris altaribus arae, Luc. 3, 404; aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Poet. (pars pro toto), a high altar (built and ornamented with more splendor than the ara; cf. Voss ad Verg. E. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129): Conspurgant aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quattuor aras; Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phœbo, two high altars to Phœbus, Verg. E. 5, 66 (ubi v. Wagn. and Voss): inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5: altaria thymiamatis, Vulg. Exod. 30, 27; ib. Rom. 11, 3 al.—Sing. (eccl. Lat.): aedificabit ibi altare Domino, Vulg. Gen. 12, 7; ib. Ps. 25, 6; ib. Matt. 5, 23: altare de terrâ facere, ib. Exod. 20, 24: altare lapideum, ib. ib. 20, 25: altare aureum, ib. Num. 4, 11; ib. Apoc. 8, 3 al. persaepe.—Also plur. of a single altar: a cuius altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 fin.: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: amoveri ab altaribus juvenem jussisset, Liv. 2, 12: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, id. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 94.

altarium, ii, n., v. altaria init.

altē, adv., v. alo, P. a. fin.

* **altēgrādus (altigr-)**, a, um, adj., = alte gradiens, walking erect, Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

† **Altellus**, i, m., a surname of Romulus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (the measure of the gen. sing. altērius as paeon primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse (but see alterius in trochaic measure, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 56), in which ipsius, illius, istius, unius, etc., are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure altērius, as ditrochaeus, is sufficiently confirmed by the foll. verses of Enn., Ter., and Ter. Maur.: mox cum alterius abligurias bona, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.); alterius sua comparent commoda? ah! Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: nec alterius indigēs opis veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; and sescuplō vel una vincet alterius singulum, id. ib. p. 2412 ib.; Prisc. p. 695 ib.; alterius is also commonly used as the gen. of alius, as alius is little used (v. h. v. fin.).—Dat. sing. f.: alterae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10 [a comp. form of al-ius; cf. Sanscr. antara = alius; Goth. anthar; Lith. antras = secundus; Germ. ander; Gr. ἑτέρος; Engl. either, other; also Sanscr. itara = alius], the other of two, one of two, the other, ὁ ἑτέρος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nam huic alterae patria quae sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: altera ex duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia; cum altero vero magnus usus, Cic. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59: alter ex censoribus, id. 40, 52: in altera parte fluminis legatum reliquit, on the other side, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 54: si quis te percussit in dexteram maxillam tuam, praebe illi et alteram, Vulg. Matt. 5, 39; 28, 1.—Hence: alter ambove, one or both; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = alter ambove si eis videretur: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consulēs alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 fin. Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 fin.; 14, 14 fin.; cf. Brison. Form. pp. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100 fin.—**B.** Esp. **1.** a. In distributive clauses: alter... alter, the one... the other (cf. alius, II. A.): ὁ ἑτέρος... ὁ ἑτέρος: Si duobus praefurnis coques, lacuna nihil opus erit. Cum cinere eruto opus erit, altero praefurnio eruito, in altero ignis erit, Cato, R. R. 38, 9: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 68; id. Am. 1, 2, 19; 1, 2, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35; so id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: namque altera ex parte Bellovacii instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 69

Herz.: conjunxit alteram (cortinam) alteri, Vulg. Exod. 36, 10; 36, 22; ib. Joan. 13, 14; ib. Rom. 12, 5.—**b.** In same sense, unus... alter, one... the other, as in later Gr. εἰς μὲν... ἑτέρος δέ: vitis insitio una est per ver, altera est cum uva floret; ea optima est, Cato, R. R. 41, 1: Phorm. Una injuria est tecum. Chrem. Lege agito ergo. Phorm. Altera est tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: uni epistolae respondi; venio ad alteram, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: nomen uni Ada, et nomen alteri Sella, Vulg. Gen. 4, 19; ib. Matt. 6, 24: Erant duae factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Liv. 31, 21: consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum coërceret, Eutr. 1, 8: Duo homines ascenderunt in templum, unus phariseus et alter publicanus, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10 al.—**c.** Sometimes a subst., or hic, ille, etc., stands in the place of the second alter: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc... Leonidas autem, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Veil. 2, 71, 3: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capiti cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib.: alterum corporis aegritudo, illum, etc., Flor. 4, 7.—Sometimes (a) one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, II. A.): ἑτέρος, L. and S. I. 2): duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera), etc., Liv. 29, 33: huius lateris alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; or (β) the form changed: dialecticam adiungunt et physicam, alteram quod habeat rationem... Physicae quoque etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72, and 3, 22, 73.—Sometimes a further distributive word is added: alter adulescens decessit, alter senex, aliquis praeter hos infans, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: alter in vincula ducitur, alter insperata praeficitur potestati, alius etc., Amm. 14, 11.—**d.** In plur.: nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: alteri dimitant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: binas a te accipi litteras; quarum alteris mihi gratulabare... alteris dicebas etc., in one of which... in the other, id. ib. 4, 14: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 17: duplices similitudines, una rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20.—**e.** The second alter in a different case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so id. ib. 42, 4; 53, 7 al.—Also with alteruter: ne alteruter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With unus: quom inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30: dicunt unus ad alterum, Vulg. Ez. 33, 30: ne unus adversus alterum infidetur pro alio, ib. 1 Cor. 4, 6.—With uterque: uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: utrique alteris freti finitimos sub imperium suum coëgere, Sall. J. 18, 12.—With nemo, nullus, neuter: ut nemo sit alteri similis, Quint. 2, 9, 2: cum tot saeculis nulla referta sit causa, quae esset tota alteri similis, id. 7, proem. 4: neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3: ut neutra alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 3.—After two subst., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Philippum rebus gestis superatum a filio, facilitate video superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter saepe turpissimus, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 21; Brem. ad Suet. Claud. 20.—Sometimes the order is reversed: contra nos (summa gratia et eloquentia) iaciunt in hoc tempore; quarum alteram (i. e. eloquentiam) vereor, alteram (i. e. gratiam) metuo, Cic. Quint. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** As a numeral—secundus, the second, the next, ὁ ἑτέρος: primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas etc., id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 9: die altero, Vulg. Jos. 10, 32: alteris Te mensis adhibet deum, i. e. at the dessert (= mensa secundā), Hor. C. 4, 5, 31.—So, altera die, the next day, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ: se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19;

Vulg. Gen. 19, 34; ib. Matt. 27, 62: die altero, ib. Num. 11, 32; ib. Jos. 5, 11 al.—So in comparative sense: altera die quam a Brindisio solvit, in Macedonia trajecit, Liv. 31, 14; Suet. Vit. 3: intermittere diem, alterum quemque oportet, every other day, Cels. 3, 23; 3, 13; 4, 12: Olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum adfert, Col. R. R. 5, 8.—With prepp.: qui (Ptolemaeus) tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam, next after, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; so, fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, the second or next after him, Verg. E. 5, 49: alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, id. ib. 8, 39.—Hence, **b.** Also with tens, hundreds, etc.: accipi tuis litteras, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: anno trecentesimo altero quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv. 3, 33: vicesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 466.—**c.** So of a number collectively: remissarios pedum XII., alteros pedum X., a second ten, Cato, R. R. 19, 2: ad Brutum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: basia mille, deinde centum, dein mille altera, dein secunda centum, Cat. 5, 7.—So with the numeral understood: aurea mala decem misi; cras altera (sc. decem) mittam, a second ten, Verg. E. 3, 71.—Hence, **d.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, the one and the other. (a) For two (as in Gr. εἰς καὶ ἑτέρος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unus et alteris litteris, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub ea versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 66; id. Claud. 12 (cf. id. Gram. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, cum plurimos, tres aut quattuor admittere).—(β) More freq. of an indef. number, one and another; and: unusalterve, one or two: Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 13, 38; 13, 26: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; id. A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. id. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14 al.: paucis loricis, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6.—**e.** Alterum tantum, as much more or again, twice as much (cf. Gr. ἑτέρον τοσοῦτον or ἑτέρα τοσαῦτα): etiam si alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam potius quam sinam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 66: altero tanto aut sequei major, Cic. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Dig. 28, 2, 13: numero tantum alterum adiecit, Liv. 1, 36; so id. 10, 46; Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Dig. 49, 14, 3 al.—**f.** Alteri totidem, as many more: de alteris totidem scribere incipiamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 24 Müll.—**g.** To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, etc., a second, another (as in English, a second father, my second self, and the like). So, (a) With a proper name, used as an appellative (cf. alius, II. G.): Verres, alter Orcus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 fin.: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(β) With a com. noun: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42 al.—(γ) Alter ego, a second self, of very intimate friends (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic. Ep.; cf. ὁ ἑταῖρος, ἑτερος ἐγώ, Clem. Al. 450): vide quam mihi persuaserim te me esse alterum, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1: quoniam alterum me reliquisset, id. Fam. 2, 15; Aus. praef. 2, 15.—(δ) Alter idem, a second self, like ἑτέροι αὐτοί, Arist. Eth. M. 8, 12, 3 (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter, idem, Cic. Lael. 21, 82.—**3.** The one of two, either of two, without a more precise designation, for alteruter: non uterque sed alter, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum vivemus, Liv. 1, 13: nec rogarem, ut mea de vobis altera amica foret, Ov. A. A. 3, 520: ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), etc., Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, maluerim etc., id. 10, 1, 26; 1, 4, 24; 9, 3, 6 al.—Once also with a negative, neither of two: hos, tamquam me-

dios, nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Another of a class = alius (as opp. to one's self, to another); *subst.*, another, a neighbor, a fellow-creature, ὁ πῆλας (so sometimes ἑτέρος, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 17); cf. Ochs. Eclog. 90 and 458 (alter designates the similarity of two objects; alius a difference in the objects contrasted): *SI INVIAM. FAXIT. ALTERI.* Fragg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: qui alterum incusat probrum, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Am. prol. 84: mox dum alterius abligurias bona, quid censes dominis esse animi? Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3: qui alteris exitum parat, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: qui nihil alterius causā facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: ut aequis quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off. 1, 17, 66; 1, 2, 4: scientem in errore alterum inducere, id. ib. 3, 13, 65 et saep.: cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32 Schmid.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditor alter, id. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 33: canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram, ut etc., Phaedr. 1, 19: nec patientem sessoris alterius (equum) primus ascendit, Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58: in quo judicas alterum, te ipsum condemnas, Vulg. Rom. 2, 1: nemo quod suum est quaerat, sed quod alterius, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 24; 14, 17: sic in semet ipso tantum gloriam habebit et non in altero, ib. Gal. 6, 4 al.—Hence, alter with a *neg.*, or *neg. question and comp.*, as an emphatic expression (mostly ante-class.; cf. alius, II. H.): scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelestiorem in terrā nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; id. Ep. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** The other, the opposite: alterius factionis principes, the leaders of the opposite party, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2: adversariae factioni): studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11.—**C.** In gen., different: quotiens te speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: abeunt post carnem alteram (Gr. ἑτέρος, q. v. L. and S. III.), Vulg. Jud. 7.—**D.** In the lang. of augury, euphem. for infaustus, unfavorable, unpropitious, Fest. p. 6 (V. L. and S. Gr. Lex. s. v. ἑτέρος, III. 2.).

alter, *adv.*, commonly serves as *gen.* of alius instead of alius, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; 1, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1; Sall. C. 52, 8; Liv. 21, 13, 3; 22, 14, 4; 26, 8, 2; 28, 37, 6 al.; Col. 8, 17, 2; 11, 2, 87; 12, 22, 2; Sen. Ep. 72, 10; 102, 3; id. Ben. 4, 3, 1; id. Ot. Sap. 4, 1; id. Brev. Vit. 16, 2; id. Q. N. 2, 34, 1 al.; Quint. 7, 9, 8; 3, 73 al.; Tac. A. 15, 25; id. H. 2, 90; Plin. Ep. 10, 114, 2; Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58 al.; Gell. 2, 28 al.—It also stands as correlative to alius: alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: cum inventum sit ex veris (gemmis) generis alterius in aliud falsas traducere, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197; Plin. Pan. 2, 6 (Neue, Formenl. II. p. 216).

alteras, *adv.*, [alter], for alias, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.

altercabilis, *e. adj.* [altercor], quarrelsomeness, contentious: sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

altercatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a strife or contest in words, a dispute, debate; either with or without passion: ἀποφαίος λόγος, Gloss. Philox. (perh. not entirely dignified, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epist. and philo. writings; but in his Oratt. disceptatio and contentio generally take its place). **I.** In gen.: in pauciores avidos altercatio est, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 11: dies consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni plebis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: redeo ad altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 med.; so id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 4, 6: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, id. 38, 32; 1, 7, 10, 40; 35, 17: Cn. Domitius collegae suo altercatione ortā objecit, quod etc., Val. Max. 9, 1, 4; Tac. H. 4, 7: verborum altercatio, Scrib. Comp. 181: in altercatione barbam invadere, Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., an *altercation*: a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes

mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 4, 1, 28, and altercor, II.), Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

altercator, *ōris, m.* [altercor], an orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant (cf. altercatio, II.): bonus altercator vitio iracundiae caret, Quint. 6, 4, 10; so id. 6, 4, 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.

alterco, *āre, act. form* for altercor (ante and post-class.), to wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercāsti, *Ter. And. 4, 1, 28.—*Pass.*: ne, dum de his altercatur, ipsius negotii disceptatio proteletur, Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [alter], to have a discussion or difference with another, to dispute; to wrangle, quarrel, etc. (constr. cum aliquo, inter se, and aliquid with acc. and absol.). **I.** In gen.: cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7: Labienus altercari cum Vatinius incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68.—Once with acc.: dum hunc et huiusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40: nimum altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14.—**II.** Esp., in rhet. lang., to strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer (cf. altercatio, II.): Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, in cross-examining, Cic. Brut. 43.—Hence poet., in gen., to contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

alterculum or **altercum**, *i. n.*, *herb.* *bane*: quae (herba) Apollinaris, apud Arabas altercum sive altercangenum, apud Graecos vero hyoscyamus appellatur, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Scrib. Comp. 181.—Form **alterculum**, App. Herb. 4.

alterum, *adv.*, conjectured by Ritschl in Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123, after the analogy of illum, istum, utrumque, olim, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

alternamentum, *i. n.*, = alternatio, alternation, change: aeris, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8.

alternatim, *adv.* [alternatus], alternately, by turns: gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. ap. Non. 76, 11; so Amm. 29, 2 fin.

alternatio, *ōnis, f.* [alternō], an interchange, an alternation (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: per vices successio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; Macr. S. 7, 6: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12.—**II.** Esp., t. t. in the jurists, an *alternative*, this or that, Dig. 47, 10, 7; 13, 4, 2; 11, 3, 9.

alternē, alternīs, and alternā, *adv.*, v. alternus fin.

alternō, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n.* [alternus]: aliquid, to do one thing and then another, to do a thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate (first in the poets of the Aug. per., later most freq. in Pliny): alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, make it at one time credible, at another not, id. H. 6, 38: hircundines in fetu summā aequitate alternant cibum, i. e. give to the young their food in succession, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; so id. 15, 3, 3, § 12; 29, 4, 20, § 68; Col. 5, 6, 4; Sil. 1, 554; 9, 354; 11, 60; *Suet. Ner. 1.—Without an obj.: haec alternant potior sententia visa est, hesitating, Verg. A. 4, 287: alternantes proelia miscet, fight by turns, id. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; so id. 31, 3, 23, § 40; 37, 10, 60, § 167.—With cum: cum symphonā alternāsse, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.

alternus, *a, um, adj.* [alter], one after the other, by turns, interchangeable, alternate (class. and also poet.). **I.** In gen.: (Sem)vnis. ALTERNEL ADVOCATIP. CONCTOS (i. e. Semones alterni advocati cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv. 36 (v. advoco fin.): alternā vice inire, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): alternae arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 978: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones regularly interchanged, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibere) alternis diebus modo aquam, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: Alterno terram quatiant pede, Hor. C. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. P. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congreduamur, habemus, Verg. A. 12, 233; 6, 121: alternum

foedus amicitiae, Cat. 109, 6: alternus metus, mutual or reciprocal fear, Liv. 26, 25; cf. id. 23, 26: alternas servant praetoria ripas, the opposite, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: aves, the eagles which stand opposite to each other, Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 16 (v. the passage in its connection): alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, with almost every other word, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae, responsive song, Verg. E. 3, 59: versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis aptum sermonibus, alternately discourse, i. e. dialogue, id. A. P. 81.—Of verses: interchanging between hexameter and pentameter, elegiac: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Ov. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. F. 2, 121; so id. Tr. 3, 1, 11; 3, 1, 56; 3, 7, 10 (cf. modos impares, id. ib. 2, 220).—**II.** Esp., in the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could alternately reject all the judges appointed by the praetor; hence, alterna consilia or alternos iudices reicere, to reject by turns, Cic. Vat. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: cum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 13.—*Comp. and sup.* are not used.—*Adv.* (only in post.). **a.** Form **alternē**, alternately, only in Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 med.

b. Form **alternīs** (abl. plur.; sc. vicibus), alternately, by turns (poet. and prose; freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 524; 1, 768; 1, 1011; 1, 1066; 3, 373; 4, 790; 6, 570; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Verg. E. 3, 59; id. G. 1, 71; 1, 79; Liv. 2, 2 med.; Sen. Ep. 120 fin.; Plin. Ep. 18, 2.—**c.** Form **alternā**, neutr. plur., Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138 Jan; App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

alterplex, *plicis*: duplex, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

altertra: alterutra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter-ūter, *alterūtra* (more freq. than altera utra), *alterūtrum* (more freq. than alterum utrum), *adj.* (in the obliq. cas. arch. alterutrus, alterutri, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 667; 693 P.; *gen.* and *dat.* f. alterutrae, Charis. p. 132 ib.). **I.** One of two, the one or the other, either, no matter which (rare but class.): AD. ALTERNUTRUM SIBI REDDIDERUNT, Carm. Fr. Arv. 28: video esse necesse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marcell. 7; so id. Fam. 6, 3; 9, 6; id. Att. 10, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8 fin.: Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With both parts declined (prob. only in the two foll. exs.): alteriusutrius causā, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Fragg. ib.—**II.** = uterque, both: necessarium fuit alterutrum foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

alteruterque, v. the foll. art.

alter-utrimque, *adv.*, on both sides, in both cases: in causā alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64, where Jan reads alterutrūque.

1. Althaea, *ae, f.* = ἄλθαία, wild mallows, marsh-mallows, = hibiscum: Althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Pall. Oct. 14, 11; App. Herb. 38.

2. Althaea, *ae, f.* = ἄλθαία, daughter of Thestius, wife of Aeneas, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed, by burning the brand, on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov. M. 8, 446; 8, 511; 8, 531; cf. Hyg. Fab. 171.

alticinctus, *a, um, adj.* [alte-cinctus], high-girded, i. e. active, busy (cf. accingo, II. B.): ex alticinctis unus atriensibus, Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

alticōmus, *a, um, adj.* [alte-coma]; of trees, having foliage high up or on the top: cupressus, Tert. Jud. Dom. c. 8.

altijūgus, *a, um, adj.* [alte-jugum], that has a lofty summit: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660 Mur.

altilāneus, *a, um, adj.* [alte-lana], of deep, thick wool: HERBECES, ARIETES, Fragg. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 145 and Inscr. Orell. 1798; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 170.

altiliarius, *il, m.* [altilis], one that fattens birds, esp. fowls, Inscr. Orell. 2866: In-

scr. Murat. 906, 9; cf. altitarius: ὑψηλός. Philox.

altis, e. *adj.* [alo]. **I.** Pass. **A.** *Fattened*, esp. of domestic animals (syn. saginatus): boves, Varr. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56, § 174: avium altitum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23. — Hence, *absol.*: altis (sc. avis), a *fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altitum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altis, Juv. 5, 168; 5, 115: carnes altitum, Vulg. Ez. 39, 18; and *neutr.*: altitia: tauri mei et altitia occisa sunt, ib. Matt. 22, 4. — **B.** *Fat, full, large*: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; so id. 17, 24, 37, § 220; Auct. Priap. 32. — Of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 2. — Of athletes: homines, Tert. Spect. 18. — **C.** In Plaut. once trop. for *rich, abundant*: divitiis maximis, dote altiti atque opimā, a *fat and rich dowry*, Plaut. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 31. — **II.** *Act., nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

Altinum, i, n., = Ἀλτινον, a town in the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth of the river Siliis, upon the shore of the Adriatic Sea, distinguished for its fat sheep and magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14, 155; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; 3, 13, 22, § 126; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 85, 86. — Hence, **Altinus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Altinum*, Col. 6, 24. — **Altinas**, atis, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3. — **Altinates**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

altipendulus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-pendo], hanging high: aliquot reliquimus altipendulos vindemiae superstitis, M. Aur. Ant. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

altipēta, ae, *adj.* comm. [alte-peto], aspiring, high-flying: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 med.

altipotens, ntis, *adj.* [alte-potens], of high power, very mighty, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 32.

altisonus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-sonus]. **I.** High-sounding, sounding from on high (very rare and only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. p. 26 Rib.). in altisono caeli cluipo, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll.: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530: maritus, *Claud. Ep. 2, 27. — **II.** Trop., high, sublime: Maro, *Juv. 11, 179.

altispe, spicis, m. [alte-specio], looking down from a height, Att. ap. Non. 357, 7 dub.

altitōnans, antis, *adj.* [alte-tonans], thundering from on high: Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: pater altitōnans, i. e. Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. — Hence, in gen., of wind, loud-roaring: Voltumnus, *Lucr. 5, 745.

altitōnus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-tonus], = altitōnans: flammiae zonae, Varr. ap. Prud. Verg. E. 6, 31.

altitudo, dinis, f. [altus], height or depth (cf. alo, p. a. init.). **I.** Height, altitude (syn.: altum, cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **A.** Lit.: altitudinem temperato, Cato, R. R. 22, 23: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19; Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: in hac immensitate altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: muri, Nep. Them. 6, 5: moenium, Tac. H. 3, 20; so *absol.*: fore altitudines, quas cepissent hostes (sc. montium), heights, Liv. 27, 18. — **B.** Trop., height, loftiness: elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of mind, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 fin.; Gell. 17, 2 et saep. — **II.** Depth (syn.: altum, profundum). **A.** Lit.: spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 2, 5, 27; id. Div. 1, 43: fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, id. ib. 4, 25: terrae, Vulg. Matt. 13, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 5: plagae, Cels. 7, 7, § 9. — **B.** Trop., depth, extent (eccl. Lat.): O altitudo divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei, Vulg. Rom. 11, 33. — **Spec.**, depth of soul, secrecy, reserve, Gr. βαθύνει: exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, i. e. a serenity or calmness that conceals the real feelings, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. — In mal. part.: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3: per illos dies egit altitudine animi, Tac. A. 3, 44; id. H. 4, 86: altitudines Satanae, deep plots, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 24.

altiusculē, adv., v. altiusculus.

altiusculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [altus], rather high, a little too high (only in the foll.

exs.): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, *Suet. Aug. 73. — Adv.: **altiusculē**, somewhat highly, App. M. 8 fin.; 2, p. 117, 34 Elm.

altivōlans, antis, *adj.* [alte-volans], flying high, soaring: genus altivolantium (i. e. aves), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 84 Vahl.): altivolans solis rota, *Lucr. 5, 433.

altivōlus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-volo], flying high, soaring: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21, § 42.

alto, āre, v. a. [altus], to make high, to raise, elevate (only in the foll. exs.), Sid. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, m. [alo]. **I.** Subst., a nourisher, sustainer, foster-father: omnium rerum educator et altor, *Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, *Sall. ap. Lact. 1, 21 fin.; so *Tac. A. 6, 37; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1247; *Stat. S. 2, 1, 69. — Worshipped as a god, Varr. Fragm. p. 226 Bip.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei. 23 fin. — **II.** *Adj., nutritive*: suci altores, Nemes. Cyn. 257.

altrinsēcus, adv. [for alterim-secus from alter-secus] (ante- and post-class.; ante-class. only in Plaut. in the foll. exs.).

I. At or on the other side: quid, malum, adstas? quin retines altrinsēcus? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36; so id. Ps. 3, 2, 73; 1, 3, 123; id. Rud. 4, 4, 114; id. Merc. 5, 4, 16: fenestrae, quae foris (outwardly) urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsēcus (within) fores, etc., App. M. 1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39. — With gen.: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2. — **II.** (Post-class.) From or on both sides, = ab utraque parte: venientes altrinsēcus, Lact. 8, 6; so Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9: utraque partes contra se altrinsēcus posuit, over against each other on each side, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10: brachiola duo altrinsēcus (fecit), stays on each side, ib. 2 Par. 9, 18. — Cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 282-284.

altrix, icis, f. [altor], a female nourisher, cherisher, sustainer (mostly poet.; cf. alumnus): Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantem virum, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Tim. 10: altricem Ulixi, Verg. A. 3, 273. — Without terra: altricis extra limen Apuliae, *Hor. C. 3, 4, 10; so once in Cic.: Romani nominis, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Idā altrice relicta (since Hermaphroditus had been brought up there), Ov. M. 4, 293: Sanguinis altricem non pudet esse lupam, *Prop. 5, 1, 38: bellorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218. — Esp., of a wet-nurse, Ov. M. 11, 683; so Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol. 251; id. Herc. Oet. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, adv. [alter-versum], on the other side, = ab altera parte: rerum altrovorsum quom meam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25: pudicissimā illā uxore altrorsus disclusā, App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

altum, i, n., v. alus, P. a. from alo.

1. altus, a, um, P. a. from alo.

2. altus, ūs, m. [alo], a nourishing, support: terrae altu, Macr. S. 1, 20 fin.

alucinatio (all- or hall-), ōnis, f. [alucinor], a wandering of mind, dreaminess, revery (acc. to Non. 121, 20, used even by the old writers (veteres); but, except in the passage quoted by him from an author not named, it is found only in the foll. exs.), Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6, p. 194.

alucinātor (all- or hall-), ōris, m. [id.], one who is wandering in mind, a dreamer, a silly fellow, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.

alucinor (better than all- or hall-; cf. Gron. ad Gell. 16, 12, 3), ātus, 1, v. dep. [prob. from ἄλω, ἄλίσσω; ἄλη, ἄλκη; cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3], to wander in mind, to talk idly, prate, dream (syn.: aberro, deliro, desipio, insanio): alucinari: aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupescere atque tardari, Non. 121, 20 (apparently not used before the time of Cic., yet cf. alucinatio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc alucinari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum aluci-

nari, to follow no definite train of thought, to digress freely, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

*** alucita**, ae, f.; acc. to Fulg., a gnat = culex: vernaes alucitae molestabant, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 25 Lips.

alum (hal-), n., or alus, i, f., a plant.

I. Comfrey: Symphytum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 28, 7, 26, § 42; App. Herb. 59. — **II.** A kind of garlic, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 116.

ālūmen, inis, n. [Doed., Syn. VI. p. 16, compares ἄλκιμα ἄλκιμα = unguent], alum, Cels. 5, 5; 5, 6; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 183 sqq.; Col. 6, 13, 1; Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 3; cf. Gell. 15, 1.

Alumento, Alumento (Lindem.), for Laomedon, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

ālūminātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen], tinctured with alum: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59; Marc. Emp. 25.

ālūminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], aluminous, full of alum; only in Vitr. 8, 3; Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48.

alumna, ae, v. alumnus, I. B.

alumno, āre, v. a. [qs. contr. of aluminor, from alo], to nourish, bring up, educate (post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. ib. 6, p. 182, 36; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302. — In a dep. form: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praesidia curiose fuerant alumnati, App. M. 8, p. 209, 8 Elm.

alumnus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. of alomenos, from alo]. **I.** That is nourished, brought up; for the most part subst. **A.**

alumnus, i, m., a nursing, a pupil, foster-son. **1.** Lit. (most freq. in the poets.): desiderio alumnū (= alumnorum), Pac. ap. Non. 243, 6 (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): erus atque alumnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Verg. A. 11, 33: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnus, id. ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421: legionum alumnus, i. e. brought up in the camp, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. 1, 41: Vatinius sutrinae tabernae alumnus, id. ib. 15, 34: suum flevit alumnus, Val. Fl. 8, 94: alumnus hominum peccatorum, *Vulg. Num. 32, 14. — Of the inhabitants of a country (cf. alrix): Italia alumnus suum summo supplicio fixum videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66; of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis Aequus alumnus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 3; so id. ib. 3, 23, 7. — **2.** Trop.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, a child of fortune, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43. — Hence, of pupils: Platonis alumnus, pupil, disciple, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14. — **B.** **ālūma**, ae, f., a foster-daughter, a pupil: nostra haec alumna, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens (i. e. quae ab aliis terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: aliquam filiam et alumnā praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39: trepidam hortatur alumnā, Val. Fl. 5, 358. — Of frogs: aqual dulcis alumnae, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15. — Trop.: cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alumna, truth, the foster-child of Attic philosophy, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of an already well-ordered state, *Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the same), Flor. 3, 21. — **C.** The *neutr.*: numen alumnus, Ov. M. 4, 421. — **II.** In late Lat., act., nourishing; or subst., nourisher, one who brings up or educates: cygnus alumna stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11. — Hence Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alumnus dici potest, Orig. 10, 1.

Aluminium (Hal-), i, n., = Ἀλουμνιον, Dion. Hal., Ἀλουμνιον Ptol., a town in the northern part of Sicily, not far from the coast, now S. Filadelfo, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410. — Hence, **Alutinus** (Hal-), a, um, *adj.*, of *Alutinium*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

ālūta, ae, f., orig. *adj.* (sc. pellis) [prob. from alumen], a kind of soft leather, prob. prepared by means of alum. **I.** Lit.: alutae tenuiter confectae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35. — Hence, **II.** That which is made of it. **A.** A shoe: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: nigra, Juv. 7, 192: rupta, Mart. 12, 26. — **B.** A purse or pouch: tumida super-

bus alutā, Juv. 14, 282.—**C.** *A patch put on the face for ornament*, Ov. A. A. 3, 202.

alutācius, a, um, adj. [alutā], *pertaining to soft leather*: pellis, Marc. Emp. 23 fin.; so id. 26 (not used elsewhere).

* **alutarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] = alutācius: emplastrum, a plaster made of soft leather, Marc. Emp. 15 med.

alvearium, i, n. (in Col. four times **alveāre**, is, n.) [alveus], a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle.—Hence, **I.** *A beehive*: seu lento fuerint alvearia (four syl. per synaeresin) vimine texta, Verg. G. 4, 33; *Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** *A beehouse, apiary*: circum villam totum alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—**III.** *A kneading-trough*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **alveātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *hollowed out like a trough or tray*: sulcus, Cato, R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.

* **alveolatus**, a, um, adj. [alveolus], *hollowed out like a little tray, channelled*: stylobata, Vitruv. 3, 3.

alveolus, i, m. dim. [alveus], *a small hollow or cavity*. **I.** *A tray, trough, basin*: alveolus ligneus, Phaedr. 2, 5; *Liv. 28, 45; so Juv. 5, 88; Col. 8, 5, 13: intriverat panes in alveolo, *Vulg. Dan. 13, 32.—**II.** (In Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll., as neutr.: alveolum: tabula aleatoria.) *A small gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown* (cf. alveus, C.). Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: alveolum poscere, *Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—**III.** *The small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4.—**IV.** And from its shape, *a weaver's shuttle* (cf. Germ. Schiff), Hier. Ep. 130.

alveus, i, m. (alveum, n.; ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naustibulum, p. 169 Müll.) [alvus], *a hollow, a cavity*. **I.** In gen.: vitiosae ilicis alveo, Verg. G. 2, 453.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, trough, tray*; also, *a deep cavity, excavation*, Cato, R. R. 11, 5: in alveo, id. ib. 11, 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 11, 10, § 22: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 2 al.—**B.** *The hold or hull of a ship*: alveus navium, Sall. J. 18, 5: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34.—Hence (pars pro toto), *a small ship, a boat, skiff*: cavatus ex materia alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Verg. A. 6, 412.—**C.** *A hollowed gaming-board*, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 33: alveus cum tesseriis lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13; Suet. Claud. 33: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 2.—**D.** = alvus and alvearium, *a beehive* (in Pliny, alvus (Jan), q. v. II. C.): gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3; so id. 9, 4, 1; 9, 9, 4; App. M. 4, p. 150, 37.—**E.** *A bathing-tub*: in balneum venit... ut in alveum descenderet, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Cic. Cael. 23.—**F.** *The channel or bed of a river*: fluminis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 33; id. G. 1, 203: fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabantur, etc., Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: nec quisquam citus aequae Tusco denatata alveo, id. ib. 3, 7, 28 Müll. (not elsewhere): pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4: alveo navigabile perferere angustias, i. e. *a canal*, Plin. 4, 4, § 10: per crepidinem alvei, Vulg. Exod. 2, 5: reversae sunt aquae in alveum suum, ib. Jos. 4, 18 al.

alvus, i, f. (m., Att. ap. Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718 ib., and Non. 193, 26; Calv., Ael. Cin., and Laber. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [for alvus from alo: venter feminae ab alendo dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. and so Varr.; acc. to others kindr. with Sanscr. ulvam = uterus, and this again connected with vulva, volvo: ἄλω εἰσώω; Sanscr. val = to turn; O. H. Germ. wallen = to roll; the belly, the paunch, the bowels. **I.** Lit.: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: forstian purgata alvum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 24; 3, 22; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126: inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14 et saep.: non descendit alvus, is *costive*, Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit cotidie, id. 2, 12, n. 2: alvus cita, active, id. 1, 6: alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114: movere, id. ib. 115: citare, Col. 7, 9, 9: adstringere alvum, to make costive, Cels. 1, 3; so also: cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, etc., to bind, constipate, etc.—In plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 2.—Hence, for excrement: alvus varia, Cels. 2, 6: alvus liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.; and for flux, diarrhoea: alvus corpus ac vires

carpit, Col. 6, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb*: in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; twice in Cic.: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12; so Hor. C. 4, 6, 20; id. A. P. 340 al.—**B.** *The stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so id. ib. 2, 50; Ov. M. 6, 651.—**C.** *A beehive* (very freq.): mediā alvo, quā introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: si plenae alvi fuerint, id. 11, 15, § 40: (apes) alvo se continent, id. 11, 16, § 43; Col. 9, 8, 1; 9, 14, 7; so id. 9, 15, 11.—**D.** *Of the basin of the molten sea in the Jewish temple*: (boves) alvum maris circuibant, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 3.

Alýattes, is or ei, m., = Ἀλυάτης, a king of Lydia, father of Cræsus, Plin. 2, 12, 19, § 53: regnum Alyattei, *Hor. C. 3, 16, 41.

Alýmon, ōnis, m., = Ἀλύμων, father of Iphimedia, Ov. H. 19, 133.

† **alýpōn**, i, n., = ἄλυνον, a plant: acc. to Spreng., Globularia alypum, Linn.; herb terrible, Plin. 27, 4, 7, § 22.

† **alýssōn**, i, n. [ἄλυσσος, curing (cane) madness], a plant used for the bite of a mad dog, madwort, Plin. 24, 11, 57, § 95.

† **alýtarcha** and **-es**, ae, m., = ἄλυσταρχος, a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12.—Hence, **alýtarchia**, ae, f., the office of such magistrate, Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

Alyzia or **Alyzea**, ae, f., = Ἀλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo; Ἀλυζία, Steph. Byz., a small town in Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules, now Kandili: ad Alyziam accesseramus, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: Acarnanum urbes, Alyzia, Stratos etc., Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Greece, 76 and 77.

am- and **ambi-**, prep., v. ambi-

ama, ae, f., v. ama.

amābilis, e, adj. [amo], that deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely, amiable (class.): nimis bella esse atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; so id. Stich. 5, 4, 54: nec sine te (sc. Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quicquam, without thee nothing lovely is obtained, *Lucr. 1, 23: filiolum tuam et amo et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: se ipsum amabilem facit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23; ib. Prov. 18, 24: amabilior mihi Vella fuit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Lael. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; so, frigus, id. ib. 3, 13, 10: chori, id. ib. 4, 3, 14: seu condis amabile carmen, or dost build the lovely rhyme, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24: vocavit ejus nomen Amabilis—Domino, i. e. Jeddiah, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 25 al.—**Adv.** **amābiliter**; in act. signif. lovingly, amiably: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lussit, pleasantly, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148; Petr. 112.

amābilitas, ātis, f. [amabilis], loveliness, amiableness (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 68: qui amabilitati animum adiceret, devoted himself to loveliness, id. Poen. 5, 4, 1.—Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment: ad amabilitatem tuam litteras mitto, to your Amiability, Symm. 7, 3.

amābiliter, adv., v. amabilis fin.

Amalthea, ae, f., = Ἀμάλθεια. **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg. Fab. 139.—Acc. to others, Amalthea is the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13, 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed; hence, it was the emblem of plenty, Ov. F. 5, 121; Hor. C. 1, 17, 14; id. C. S. 59; id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.—Hence, meton.: **Amalthea**, ae, f., or **Amaltheum**, i, n.; in Cic., the name of a library (acc. to others, an old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions, etc., by Atticus, in imitation of which Cicero made a similar one at Arpinum): Amalthea mea te expectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.; 1, 16 fin.—**II.** The name of the Cretan sibyl: Quidquid Amalthea dixit, Tib. 2, 5, 67; cf. Lact. 1, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 72.

* **amandatio**, ōnis, f. [amando], a sending away: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a., to send forth or away, to remove (commonly with the access. idea of contempt; in the ante-Aug. per. only in Cic., and freq.): an amandarat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Fragm. p. 205 Beier; so id. Dom. 25; id. Quir. 4 fin.; id. N. D. 2, 56 fin.; id. Att. 7, 13; Tac. H. 4, 56; Gell. 12, 1 fin.

* **Amānienses**, ium, m. [Amanus], the inhabitants of the mountain Amanus, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

amans, P. ā and subst., v. amo.

amanter, adv., v. amo, P. a.

Amantia, ae, f., = Ἀμαντία, Ptol., name of two towns of Illyricum, one inland, and the other on the coast, now Nivitz, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 40.—Its inhabitants, **Amantiāni**, ōrum, m., Caes. B. C. 3, 12.—**Amantini**, ōrum, m., Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**Amantes**, um, m., Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

amānūensis, is, m. [ab-manus], a clerk, secretary, a manu servus (cf. ab. II. B. 2, p.), only in Suet. Tib. 3 and Ner. 44.

Amānus, i, m., = Ἀμανός, a mountain range, running from N. E. to S. W., between Syria and Cilicia, now Javur Dagh; **Amānicæ pylae**, the passes of Amanus, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 10; Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Luc. 3, 244 al.

amārācinus, a, um, adj. [amaracus], of marjoram: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 3; also absol.

amārācinum, i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr. 2, 847; 4, 1173: odious to swine, id. 6, 974; hence the proverb: nihil cum amaracino sui, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. praef. 19.

† **amārācus**, i, comm., and **amārācum**, i, n., = ἀμάρακος, and -ov, marjoram: Origanum majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 13, 1, 2, § 14: suave olens, Cat. 61, 7: mollis, Verg. A. 1, 693.

† **amārāntus**, i, m., = ἀμάραντος (unfading), amaranth: Celosia cristata, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; Tib. 3, 4, 33; Ov. F. 4, 439.

amāre, adv., v. amarus.

* **amāresco**, ēre, v. inch. [as if from amareo; amarus], to become bitter, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

amārico, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [amarus], to make bitter (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: (liber) faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 9; 10, 10.—**II.** Trop., to excite, to irritate: ecce repulsi sunt, qui amaricant, Aug. Enn. in Psa. 65, n. 15.

* **amāritas**, ātis, f. [amarus], bitterness: suci, Vitruv. 2, 9 med.

amāriter, adv., v. amarus.

* **amāritas**, ēis, f. [amarus], bitterness: dulcem curis miscet amarietatem, Cat. 68, 18.

amāritudo, inis, f. [id.], bitterness.

I. Lit., of taste (opp. dulcedo; not in Cic. or the poets), Varr. R. R. 1, 66; so Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 16; 24, 14, 77, § 125; 24, 11, 64, § 105: Mara, id. est, Amari tudinem, Vulg. Exod. 15, 23.—**II.** Trop., bitterness, severity, acrimony, sadness, sorrow, trouble: ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum illis (versibus) leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris! id. ib. 1, 16, 5: vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.: in amaritudine animi meae, Vulg. Isa. 38, 15; ib. Thren. 1, 4.—In plur.: divitiarum frons hilaris, multis intus amaritudinibus (i. e. miseriis) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4; Vulg. Job. 9, 18; ib. Jer. 31, 21 et saep.

amāror, ōris, m. [id.], bitterness (poet. for the preced.; rare), Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; *Verg. G. 2, 247; cf. Gell. 1, 21.

amāru lentus, a, um, adj. [id.], very bitter, full of bitterness.—Trop., Timon; Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. S. 1, 7 fin.

amārus, a, um, adj. [cf. ἀμρός; Sanscr. āmas = raw; amlas = sour; Germ. Ampfer = sorrel, Curtius; cf. Heb. מָר, mar = bitter], bitter (syn. acerbus). **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcis): absinthii latex, Lucr. 1, 941; 2,

15: amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404: sensus iudicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12; so id. N. D. 3, 13: salices, pungent, Verg. E. 1, 79: Doris amara, brackish, i.e. the sea, id. ib. 10, 5: os, bitter taste in the mouth, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariore, i.e. harsh wine, Cat. 27, 2: aquae amarissimae, Vulg. Num. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf. 1. Of the hearing, rough, sharp, shrill (cf. acer): sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553, and, 2. Of smell, disagreeable, offensive: fructus amarus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Calamitous, unpleasant, sad (mostly poet.): amara dies et noctis amariore umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15; so, amara mors, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 32: amores dulces aut amari, Verg. E. 3, 110: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6: amaritudo mea amarissima, Vulg. Isa. 38, 17.—**Subst. plur.** bitterness, bitter things: et amara laeto Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, id. ib. 4, 12, 19.—**B.** Of speech, bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; so, scriptis, id. P. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Verg. A. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117.—**C.** Of conduct, morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable: mulieres, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.—**Adv.** bitterly, in three forms: **a.** *amārē*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23; Vulg. Isa. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 75.—**Comp.**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.—**Sup.**, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** *amārīter*, Hier. Ep. 23.—**c.** *amārūm*, App. M. 6, p. 178, 26; Amm. 21, 9 fin.

Amāryllis, idis or idos, *f.* (acc. Amāryllida; voc. Amārylli), = Ἀμαρύλλης, name of a shepherdess, Verg. E. 1, 31; 1, 37 al.

Amārynthus, idis, *f.* [Amārynthus], an epithet of Diana; v. the foll. art.

Amārynthus, *i.*, *f.*, = Ἀμαρύνθος, a village of Euboea, with a temple of Diana; hence called Amārynthus, Liv. 35, 38; cf. Mann. Graec. 261.

† **amāasco**, ēre, *v. inch.* [amo], to begin to love, Diom. p. 334 P.

Amāsēnus, *i.*, *m.*, a small river in Latium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes, now Amaseno, Verg. A. 7, 685; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 235.

Amāsia, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμάσια, a town in Pontus, on the river Iris, the birthplace of Strabo, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; 3, 4, § 10; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 2, 461 sq.

amāsio, ōnis, *m.*, = amāsius, a lover (only post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm.; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 181.

Amāsīs, is, *m.*, = Ἀμασις, a king of Egypt, Luc. 9, 155; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.

amāsīunculus, *a.*, *m.* and *f.* dim. [amāsio], a fond lover, Petr. 45, 7; 45, 75. (Not found elsewhere.)

amāsīus, ii, *m.* [amo], a lover (syn. amator), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8; 19, 9.

Amāstris, is, *f.*, = Ἀμαστρίς, a town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, orig. called Sesamum, now Amasrah, Cat. 4, 13; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 3, 25 sq.—Hence, **Amāstriacus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* of Amāstris, Ov. Ib. 331.—**Amāstriani**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Amāstris, Plin. Ep. 10, 99.

Amāta, ae, *f.* **I.** The wife of King Latinus, and mother of Lavinia, Verg. A. 7, 343.—**II.** The name of a vestal virgin, Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Amāthūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἀμαθούς (acc. Gr. Amathunta, Ov. M. 10, 220), a town in the southern part of Cyprus, consisting of two parts: one on the coast, now Old Limasol, and the other on a hill inland, now Agios Tychanos, Verg. A. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220; sacred to Venus, who is hence called **Amāthūsia**, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—Hence, **Amāthūsia-cus**, *a.*, *um*, of Amāthūs: bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227 Merk. (Heins. reads Amathusiadas, from Amathusias, adis.)

amātio, ōnis, *f.* [amo], love, caressing, fondling (perh. only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 136; id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: neque in hac (fabulā) amatio, intrigue, id. Capt. epil. 2.—In plur., Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

amātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], **I.** A lover, a friend, in an honorable sense (syn.: amans, amicus, studiosus): vir bonus amatorque

noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, Ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1; so, sapientiae, Cic. Tim. fin.: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, i.e. readers of his writings, Cic. Brut. 17, 66 (cf. just before: Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?).—**II.** In a dishonorable sense, a lover, paramour, gallant, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amator mulierum, id. Men. 2, 1, 43: Philocomasio amator (dat. for Philocomasii), id. Mil. 5, 38: adulter an amator, Cic. Cael. 20: aliud amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38 al.—*Used as *adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169 med.

* **amātorculus**, *i.*, *m.* dim. [amator], a little, sorry lover, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

amātorie, *adv.*, v. amatorius.

amātorius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [amator], loving, amorous, relating to love (sensual), amatory: frui voluptate amatoriā, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: Anacreontis tota poësis amatoria est, id. ib. 4, 33, 71: virus, a love-potion, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 83; cf. id. 9, 25, 41, § 79; so, medicamentum, Suet. Calig. 50, and absol.: **amātorium**, *i.*, *n.*, a means of exciting love, a philter, φάρμακον, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; 28, 8, 27, § 106: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2 al.—**Adv.**: **amātorie**, amorously, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; *Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

amātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], a female lover, in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, a mistress, sweetheart (syn.: amans, amica): Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 9: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25.—Used as *adj.*: amatrices aquae, amorous, Mart. 7, 15; 10, 4.

† **amātūrio**, īre, *verb. desid.* [amo], to wish to love, acc. to Diom. p. 336, and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Amazon, ōnis, *f.*, = Ἀμαζών, plur. Amazones [a Scythian word of dub. signif.; acc. to an etymological fancy, as if from ἄμαζός, without breast; Just. 2, 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, to enable them to handle the bow more conveniently], an Amazon; and plur., Amazons, warlike women, who dwell on the river Thermodon. **I.** Lit.: Threiciae Amazones, Verg. A. 11, 659: exsultat Amazon, id. ib. 11, 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 89: peltata, Sen. Agam. 218 al.—**II.** Metaph., a heroine of love, Ov. A. A. 2, 743; 3, 1.—Hence, **a.** *Amazōnicus*, *a.*, *um*, Amazonian, Mel. 1, 19, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; Suet. Ner. 44.—**b.** *Amazōnis*, idis, *f.*, = Amazon, an Amazon: Amazonidum agmina, Verg. A. 1, 490: Amazonidum gens, Val. Fl. 4, 602: Amazonidum turba, Prop. 4, 13, 13.—Also, title of a poem composed by a poet named Marsus, Mart. 4, 29, 8.—**c.** *Amazōnius*, *a.*, *um*, poet. for Amazonicus, Amazonian: securis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20, and Ov. P. 3, 1, 95: genus, Sen. Hippol. 237: vir Amazonius, i.e. Hippolytus, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

amb, *v.* ambi-

ambactus, *i.*, *m.* [Celt. amb; Goth. andbahti = service; andbahts = servant], a vassal, a dependent upon a lord: ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallicā servus appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15; cf. Grimm, Gram. 2, p. 211; id. Antiq. p. 304.

amb-ad-ēdo, ēre, *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 and 17.

ambages, is, *f.* (nom. and gen. sing. dub., though mentioned in Charis. p. 25 P. and found in Tac. H. 5, 13 MS.; but found in abl. sing.: ambage, Ov. H. 7, 149; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; Val. Fl. 1, 227; also, ambagine, Manil. 4, 304; the plur. is complete, gen. ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 403) [ambi-ago], a going round, a roundabout way (poet.; in prose only post-Aug.; syn.: ambago, sinus, flexus, circuitus). **I.** Lit.: variarum ambage viarum (of the windings of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161; cf.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Verg. A. 6, 29: (Luna) multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, § 2: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 226.—**II.** Of speech: **A.** Circumlocu-

tion, evasion, digression: ambages mitte, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10 (not elsewhere in Plaut.): ambages mihi Narrare occipit, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, Verg. G. 2, 46; Liv. 9, 11 fin.: ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82: missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, directly, id. S. 2, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 692; 10, 19.—**B.** Obscurity, ambiguity (as kindr. with ambiguous).—So of the Theban Sphinx: immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; id. F. 4, 261.—Of the lang. of oracles: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oedip. 218: ea ambage Chalcedoni monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; 2, 64.—Also transf. to actions: per ambages, in an obscure, enigmatical manner, Liv. 1, 56; 1, 64; Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

* **ambagiōsus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [ambages], full of windings of digressions: lubrica atque ambagiōsa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

* **ambāgo**, inis, *f.*, = ambages: rerum. Manil. 4, 303; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 297.

† **ambarvalis**, *e.*, *adj.* [ambi-arvum], that goes around the fields: ambarvalis hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5: ambarvale sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambali victima, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. arvalis.

† **ambaxio**, catervatim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. [amb-ago].

* **ambēcisus**, ūs, *m.* [ambi-caedo], a cutting around, a rounding off: ancilia dicta ab ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.

ambe, insepar. prep., v. ambi-

amb-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (pres. 3d pers. ambest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, and with an extension of the idea (cf.: adedo, aduro, accido), to waste, consume (very rare; not in Lucr. 5, 396, where the correct read. is lambens; v. Lachm. ad h. l.): flammis ambea Robora, Verg. A. 5, 752: ambeas absumere menses, id. ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5; so Dig. 41, 1, 38.

* **ambestrix**, icis, *f.* [ambedo], a female consumer, waster: ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambesus, Part. of ambedo.

ambi-(ambe-, Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.);

abbrev. **amb-am-an-**, **I.** Insepar. prep. [Osc. amfr.; Umbr. am-, an-, ampr.; Gr. ἀμφί; old Sax. umbi; old Germ. umpi; mod. Germ. um=around; Sanscr. abhi=around], around, round about; used only in composition; before vowels usually amb-: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, ambio, amburo; but amicio (for amicio); once also amp-: ampulla; before consonants, ambi-: ambidens, ambifariam, ambivium; am-: amplexor, amputo, amsegetes, amtermini; or amp-: ampsanctus; but before c, q, h, f, t, an-: anceps, ancisus, anquiro, anheho (q. v.), anhelus, anfractus, etc.—**II.** Also **amb-am, arch. prep.**, round, around: am fines, am segetes, Charis. 2, p. 205 P.: an terminum, Cato, Orig. ap. Macr. 1, 14, 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. I. p. 535 sq.; Kühner, Ausf. Gr. § 210, 8; Hand. Turs. I. pp. 284 sq.

† **ambi-dens**, a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

* **ambienter**, *adv.* [as if from ambiens, which is not in use], with zeal, eagerly: expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambifariam, *adv.*, v. the foll. fin.

ambifarius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [cf. the Gr. δι-φάσιος, τρι-φάσιος, and v. aliquot-fari-am], that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous (only post-class.): fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. p. 182.—Hence, **1.**

* **ambifarie**, *adv.*, ambiguously, Man. Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—**2.** **ambifari-am**, *adv.* (orig. acc. fem. sc. partem), on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously, = in utramque partem, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25; so id. Mag. p. 276, 2.

ambi-formiter, *adv.* [forma], = ambigue, ambifarie, ambiguously, Arn. p. 183.

ambigā, ae, *f.* [ἀμφί, ἴκος], the cap of a still (post-class.), Apic. 6, 7; in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, it is written as Greek.

amb-igo, ēre (perf. tense not used), *v. n.* [ego]. **I.** Lit., to go about or around: ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6,

15 fin.—**II.** Trop., to wander about; to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense (syn. dubito; class., but mostly in prose).—In this sense in Cic. either *impers.* or *pass.* **a.** *Impers.*: Quale quid sit, ambigitur, *is uncertain*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de qua disceptari potest, i. e. *admits of arguments for and against*, id. ib. 3, 29: ambigitur, quotiens uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: adspici aliquando eam volucrum, non ambigitur, *it cannot be doubted*, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**b.** *Personal*: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3; Tac. A. 12, 65: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2: ambigebant de illis, Vulg. Act. 5, 24.—**c.** *Pass.*: ambigitur status, in quo etc., Lucr. 3, 1074: in eo iure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, of which there is a doubt, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; 2, 24: in eis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, id. ib. 2, 26.—**III.** Transf. **A.** To argue, debate about something: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36.—**B.** To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caecin. 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambiguë, adv., v. ambiguus fin.
ambiguitas, atis, f. [ambiguus], equivocalness, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty: sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9; so Quint. 5, 10, 106; 6, 3, 47; 7, 9, 3: omne quod (vir) loquitur, sine ambiguitate venit, cometh to pass without uncertainty, surely, *Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 6 al.—In plur.: relicti ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambiguus, a, um, adj. [ambigo], going about, hither and thither. **I.** Lit.: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, i. e. in that they show equal friendliness to both sides, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, changeable, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scythion, id. ib. 4, 280: Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man, id. ib. 7, 271: promisit Ambiguum Salamina, h. l. = alteram, a second Salamitis, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29.

II. Transf. **A.** Uncertain, doubtful (syn.: dubius, incertus): ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Huiusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: difficile et ambiguum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 8: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8.—**Subst.**: **ambiguum**, i. n., doubt, uncertainty: in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1133: non habui ambiguum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28: non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.—Also in acc. absol. in the Gr. manner: Ambiguum Clymene precibus Phaethonis an ira Mota magis, *it being uncertain whether*, etc. Ov. M. 1, 765 (so, incertum, Tac. Agr. 7: dubium, id. A. 1, 5).—**B.** Of discourse, obscure, dark, ambiguous: scriptum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24: divinatio, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 24.—**Subst.**: **ambiguum**, i. n., an obscure, dark saying: ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111; 2, 61, 250; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; 1, 12 al.: voces, Verg. A. 2, 98.—**C.** Trop., uncertain, wavering: not to be relied on, untrustworthy.—So of moral conduct: esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acri ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 16: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661.—Of fortune, changing, fluctuat-

ing: ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64.

ambiguo, In Tac. with gen.: ambiguus imperandi, irresoluto, Tac. A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, wavering between shame and fear, id. ib. 2, 40: futuri, id. H. 3, 43.—**Adv.**: **ambigue**, doubtfully, ambiguously, Cic. de Or. 2, 26; id. N. D. 1, 31; Aur. Vict. 35: pugnare, with doubtful success, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.

amb-ïo, ïvi, and ïi, itum, 4, v. n. and a. (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence *part. perf.* ambitus; but ambitio and 2. ambitus follow the quantity of the simple verb, eo, itum; in the imperf. ambiebat; also ambibat, Ov. M. 5, 361; cf. Prisc. p. 910 P.; Zumpt, Gram. § 215). **I.** Lit.: aliquid, to go round or about a thing (syn. circumeo): ut terram lunae cursu proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: iubet urbem ambiri, Luc. 1, 592.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To surround, encircle, encompass (syn.: circumdo, cingo): insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litorae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; Verg. A. 6, 550 (cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 5: flumina campos cingentia; v. ambitus, 1.): funiculus ambiebat gyrum ejus, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: muros praecalum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2: so Tac. A. 1, 68; 15, 43; Suet. Aug. 95: (clipei) oras ambiat auro, Verg. A. 10, 243: ambiante (gemmam) circulo coloris aurei, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166: Judam suo ambiebat exercitu, Vulg. 2 Par. 13, 13.—**B.** T. t. to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure votes (v. ambitio), to go round after, to solicit, canvass for votes (syn. peto): virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur, id. Rep. 1, 31; id. Planc. 4: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne etc., Sall. J. 13, 8.—With acc. of the office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74.—**C.** In gen., to solicit one for something, for his favor, friendship, etc., to strive for, seek to gain (syn.: peto, sector): qui abissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, *Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Verg. A. 4, 284: conubis ambire Latinum, id. ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: ambiebat Jason summum sacerdotium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 7.—With ut or ne: ambient, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31.—With inf.: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43: pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18.

Ambiörix, igis, m., chief of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 sq.; 5, 38 sq.; Flor. 3, 10.

ambitio, önis, f. [ambio], a going round. **I.** In the time of the republic, t. t. (v. ambio, II. B.), the going about of candidates for office in Rome, and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a canvassing, suing for office (by just and lawful means; while ambitus denotes unlawful means, as bribery, threats, etc.): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahabat, id. Sull. 4: cum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: hic magistratus a populo summam ambitionem contenditur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores civitatis prensarent homines, Liv. 3, 35, 1 et saep.—**II.**

A. In gen., a striving for one's favor or good-will; an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation: ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: sive aliqua suspitione sive ambitione adducti, id. Clu. 28, 76: in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus., Beier, and Gernh.: Dionysius Platonem magnam ambitione Syracusas perduxit, in an ostentatious manner, for the purpose of securing his favor, Nep. Dion. 2, 2 Br. and Dahn.: ambitio (i. e. studium Fabii placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relecta, without flattery, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: am-

bitionem scriptoris facile averseris, obrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omissio, i. e. nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4: coronas quam parcissime et sine ambitione tribuit, id. Aug. 25 et saep.—Hence, also *partiality*: jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47.—**B.** With the predom. idea of the purpose or end, a desire for honor, popularity, power, display, etc.; in bon. part., ambition; in mal. part., vanity.—So in Lucr. of the ambitious efforts of men: Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition, Lucr. 5, 1132: me ambitio quaedam ad honorem studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 25: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique, id. ib. 1, 6, 129; so id. ib. 2, 3, 78; 2, 6, 18: inanis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 207: levis, Ov. F. 1, 103 al.: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutis est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: perversa, id. 10, 7, 20: funerum nulla ambitio, no display, pomp, Tac. G. 27.—**C.** Great exertion: cum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3.—**D.** That which surrounds (v. ambitio, 2.; post-class. for ambitus): vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, with a wrapping of cowhide, Sol. 22: fuliginem ambitio extimae cutis cohibet, id. 35: ita assedimus, ut me ex tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent, Min. Oct. 4.

ambitiosus, a, um, adj. [ambitio]. **I.** (Very rare and mostly poet.) Going round, encompassing; poet., embracing, twining round: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. C. 1, 36, 20 (cf.: undique ambientibus ramis, Curt. 4, 7, 16).—Of a river, making circuits, having many windings: Jordanes annis ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.—Of oratorical ornament, excessive, superfluous: vir bonus ambitiosus recidit Ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That asks for a thing fawningly; esp., that solicits the favor, good-will, etc., of any one, in a good and bad sense, honor-loving, ambitious, courting favor; vain, vainglorious, conceited, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque cotidie persalutet, Cic. Fl. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, desirous of the favor of the Greeks, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. P. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, i. e. begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate one's self, Tac. H. 2, 57: salubris magis princeps quam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42 al.—**B.** Pass., that is willingly solicited or entreated, ambitious; much sought, honored, admired: ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba caelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 298: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi, id. Agr. 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, not sought after, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn: ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.—**C.** Of things, vain, ostentatious: amicitiae, founded merely on the desire to please, interested, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12; so id. ib. 6, 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, urgent, Tac. H. 2, 49: sententiae, Suet. Dom. 8: mors, ambitiosa, i. e. to obtain fame, Tac. Agr. 42: medicina ars, boastful, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: et quaesitorum pelago terraeque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc. 4, 376: atria, splendid, gorgeous, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosis utilia praeferre, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ambitiosius id existimans quam domi suae majestas postulare, more condescending, submissive, Suet. Aug. 25.—**D.** In rhet.: orator ambitiosus, who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete or unusual expressions: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 26.—Hence, adv.: **ambitiosè**, ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.: de triumpho ambitiosè agere, Cic. Att. 15, 1: ambitiosè regnum petere, Liv. 1, 35: amicitias ambitiose colere, Tac.

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H. 1, 10 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambitor, ōris, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit., a candidate (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**II.** Trop.: aeternae laudis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambitudo, inis, f. [2. ambitus], period of revolution: reditūs, App. Trism. 31, p. 258.

Ambitui, ōrum, m., a people in Galatia, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

1. ambitus, a, um, Part. of ambio.

2. ambitus, ūs, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit. A going round, a moving round about, a revolution: cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput rettulerint, Cic. Tim. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio, II. A.): alligata mutuo ambitu (i. e. amplexu) corpora, Petr. 132: ambitu brevior luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (i. e. ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr. pro concr., a circuit, circle, circumference, periphery, edge of a circular object: ambitus parvae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4: folia ambitu serrata, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21.—Trop., of discourse, periphrasis, circumlocution, = ambages: multis circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—Hence, the open space left round a house: ambitus est quod circumundo teritur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll.: P. Scaevola id solum esse ambitus aedium dixerit, quo etc., Cic. Top. 4: ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumuendi facultatem relictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

—Also, the small space around sepulchres, Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**B.** An unlawful striving for posts of honor, or canvassing for office; esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio, I.), prohibited by the Lex Calpurnia, Caecilia, Fabia, Julia, Licinia, Tullia de ambitu, against bribery, corruption, etc.: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz: accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Cael. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 13, 2: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41 al.: effusus ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—**C.** In gen., the desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade: relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intellegendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3.—Of speech, bombastic fulness, parade: imagine et ambitu rerum, Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.; id. Decl. 4 fin.—**D.** In rhet., a period: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placeat), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so id. ib. 50.

Ambivareti, Ambilarēti, or Ambivareti, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Celtica, in the neighborhood of the Ambarri, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 7, 90.

Ambivariti, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica, near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda, Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

* **ambi-vium**, ii, n. [via], a double way, a place where two roads meet: hic in ambivio navem conscendimus palustrem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambivius, ii, m., L. Turpio. **I.** A very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted, v. Didascal. Fab. And., Eun., Heaut., Hec., and Phorm.; cf. Cic. Sen. 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 30; Symm. Ep. 1, 25.—**II.** Ambivius, ii, m., a keeper of a restaurant, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; perh. also Col. 12, 4, 2.

ambō, bae, bo, num. (nom. plur. ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; acc. plur. orig. ambo, analog. to the Gr. ἀμφω, but from the adj. use of the word ambo arose; acc. ambo is found in Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; id. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Curc. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; id. Ep. 2, 2, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; id. Most. 3, 2, 140; id. Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambo) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Caes. (who never uses ambo) B. C. 1, 48; Verg. (who never uses ambo) E. 6, 13; id. G. 4, 88; id. A. 12, 342; Hor. (who never uses ambo) S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 7, 62; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26, 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil.

4, 175; 17, 427 al.; ambo is found in Afran. Com. Rel. p. 194 Rib. bis; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 3, 21; Ter. (who never uses ambo) Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; 5, 2, 42; id. Ad. 1, 2, 51; 5, 9, 5; Prop. 3, 13, 18; Liv. 2, 10, 6; 22, 34, 10; Sall. (who never uses ambo) J. 21, 4; id. Fragm. 4, 19, 5 Kritz; Ov. (who never uses ambo) H. 10, 51; Tac. (who never uses ambo) A. 13, 54; Vulg. Tob. 3, 25; ib. Eph. 2, 16; cf. Charis. p. 95; Prisc. p. 144 P.; Rudd. I. p. 57; Kühn. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 145 sqq.) [ἀμφω, ἀμφότεροι, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; kindr. with Sanscr. ubhau, dual nom. = ambo; Zend. uba; Slav. oba; Lith. abū; Goth. bai, bajōths; Germ. beide; Engl. both], both (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by duo. The difference between ambo and uterque is thus given by Charis. p. 49 P.: Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Poly-nices ambo perierunt quasi unā; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumpharunt, sed uterque; quia diverso tempore).

I. Of objects naturally in pairs, as the parts of the body, both: manusque ambas, Verg. A. 6, 496; 10, 868: ambas palmas, id. ib. 5, 425; 10, 844: tinnient ambae aures ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 11; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 12: circum unum ambove genua, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (but even here we find duo: sumes duos renes (vituli) et adipem, Vulg. Exod. 29, 13; 29, 22: duas manus, ib. Matt. 18, 8 bis; 18, 9: duae palmae manuum ejus, ib. 1 Reg. 5, 4: duorum luminum, of both eyes, ib. Jud. 16, 28; so Shaks., her two eyes, Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; Hamlet, i. 4).—So of other things: Tristor illa Terra sub ambo non jacet ulla polis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 64: Atridas Priamumque, et saevum ambo Achillen, angry with both parties, id. ib. 1, 458.—**II.** In gen., of two objects and no more, the two, both: QVOM. PERORANT. AMBO. PRAESENTES. (i. e. actor et reus), Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10: consules, alter ambove, si eis videretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: jam hisce ambo, et servos et era, frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: erroris ambo complebo, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: emit hosce ambo, id. Capt. prol. 34: ut eos ambo fallam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; so Vulg. Tob. 3, 25: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambo debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: una salus ambovis erit, Verg. A. 2, 710: plebscit is cautum, ne quis duos magistratus uno anno gereret, utique liceret consules ambo plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt... eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: amborum verba, Tac. A. 3, 35: civitate Romanā ambo donavit, id. ib. 13, 54: ambo occisi, Suet. Aug. 11: errant autem ambo senes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11; ib. Matt. 15, 14: applicuit ambo ad eum, ib. Gen. 48, 13; ib. Eph. 2, 16.—**III.** Poet. = duo: partis ubi se via findit in ambas, into two, Verg. A. 6, 540.

Ambrācia, ae, f., = Ἀμβρακία. **I.** A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4.—Hence, **II. A. Ambrāciensis**, e, adj., Ambracian, Liv. 38, 43.—Subst. plur., the inhabitants of Ambracia, Liv. 38, 43.—† **B. Ambrāciotes**, ae, m., = Ἀμβρακιοτῆς, Ambracian; hence, vinum... Ambrāciotes (v. abrotanites), Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.—**C. Ambrācius**, a, um, adj., Ambracian (more freq. than Ambrāciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3, in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement: Ambraciae frondes, i. e. the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

† **ambrices**: regulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **1. ambrosia**, ae, f., = Ἀμβροσία. **I.** Lit., ambrosia, the food of the gods (as nectar was their drink): non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Ov. P. 1, 10, 11: Suavium dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2.—Hence: orator ambrosia alendus, prov. once in Cic.; qs. a

god among orators, of a distinguished orator (opp. faenum esse), Cic. de Or. 2, 57.—Also food for the steeds of the gods: equos ambrosiae suco saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120; 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. II. 5, 368 and 369).—**II.** Transf. **A.** The unguent of the gods (so, ἄμβροσια, Hom. II. 14, 170; 16, 670): ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta Contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Verg. G. 4, 415; id. A. 12, 419.—**B.** The name of several plants, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, Turkish mugwort: Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.—Another plant of this name, Plin. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** An antidote to poison, Cels. 5, 23.

2. Ambrosia, v. Ambrosie.

* **ambrosiācus**, a, um, adj. [ambrosia], ambrosial: ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrosiē, ēs, or -a, ae, f., = Ἀμβροσία, Ambrosia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 182 and 192; id. poet. Astr. 2, 21.

† **1. ambrosius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine, ambrosial (syn.: immortalis, divinus), in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence, an epithet for every thing lovely, pleasant, sweet, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Verg. A. 1, 403; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: suci, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. Ambrosius, i, m., a celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.

Ambrysos or Ambryssos, i, f., = Ἀμβρυσσός or Ἀμβρυσσός, a small town in Phocis, now Dhisomo, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

ambubāia, ae, usu, in the plur., ambubāiae, ōrum, f. [from Syr. ܐܡܒܘܝܐ = tibia, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 7], a class of Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality: ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—In sing., Petr. 74, 13.

ambubēia, ae, f., wild succory or endive, Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73; cf. id. 20, 8, 29, 1 ind. 20, 30, p. 68 Sillig.

ambulācrum, i, n. [ambulo], a walk planted with trees, commonly near a house (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatorio), Fest. p. 18: senex Gynaecium aedificare volt hic in suis Et balineas et ambulacrum et porticum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69: longa et mollia ambulacra, * Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambulātīlis**, e, adj. [id.], walking about; hence, movable, Vitr. 10, 13.

ambulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a walking about, a walk (only in prose, oftenest in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciae, id. Att. 2, 3: ventum est in ambulationem, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—Of the orator on the platform: conveniet etiam ambulatio quaedam propter immodicas laudationum moras, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—Hence, **II.** Transf. concr., a walk, a place for walking, a promenade (usu. near a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatorio sub dio pedes lata de-nos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambulatiuncula, ae, dim. f. [ambulatorio], a short walk (perh. only in the foll. passages of Cic.). **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—And, **II.** Concr., a small place for walking: tecta, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

ambulator, ōris, m. [ambulo], one that walks about, i. e., **I.** An idler, lounge; villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2 (cf. id. ib. 5, 2: minus licebit ambulare); Col. 1, 8, 7.—* **II.** A pedlar, hawk; Transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42 (not found elsewhere).

ambulātorius, a, um, adj. [ambulator], that moves about (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **I.** Of machines which can be moved to and fro, movable: praeterea alias (sc. turres) ambulatorias totidem tabularum

confixerant, movable towers with an equal number of stories, Auct. B. Alex. 2 Moeb.; Vitr. 10, 19; Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—Hence, trop., of the will, *wavering, fickle, changeable*: voluntas, Dig. 24, 1, 32; and of other things: actio, a cause that passes from one to another, Cod. Just. 6, 2, 22.—***II.** Suitable for walking in: porticus, Dig. 8, 5, 8.

* **ambulatrix**, icis, f. [ambulator], she that walks about, a female lounge, etc.: villica ne ambulator siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambulātura, ae, f. [ambulo], a walking, a pace, step, amble; only of horses (Fr. Pample; Ital. ambio, ambidura), Veg. 6, 6, 6, 6, 7; 2, 5, 2.

* **ambulatus**, ūs, m. [id.], walking: Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis i. e. power to walk, Arn. 1, p. 28.

ambūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [regarded by Doed. as a sort of dim. of ambio, but better regarded as comp. of am- and the root of βαίω, beto, -bitō, baculum = βάκρον, vado, venio; Sanscr. gā = go; Germ. gehen; Engl. go. Curtius]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to go about, to walk: cum illā neque cubat neque ambulat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 56; si non ubi sedeas locus est, est ubi ambules, id. Capt. prol. 12: quem ad modum quis ambulat, sedeat, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, p. 72 Müll.: ambulatum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 113, 15: cum sedeatur, ambuletur, discumbatur, Gell. 2, 2: standi ambulandi vices, Quint. 11, 3, 44: ambulans aut jacens, Plin. Ep. 9, 36; Gell. 2, 9: cum ambulantis Tiberii genua adolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13: aves aliquae ambulant, ut cornices; aliae saliant, ut passeress, walk, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, id. 10, 64, 85, § 186: claudi ambulant, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5; ib. Joan. 1, 36; ib. Apoc. 2, 1; 9, 20.—Hence, **B.** Esp., to walk for recreation, to take a walk: abiit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galbā ambulare, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: cum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19.—**C.** To go, to travel, to journey (class.), Plaut. Capt. prol. 12: quo ambulas tu? id. Am. 1, 1, 185; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: biduo aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25; id. Att. 9, 4 fin.: eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 8, 14 et saep.—Hence, in the comic poets, bene ambula, farewell, a good journey to you, a form oft. used at the departure of any one: bene ambula et redambula, farewell and farewell back, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120: Ty. Bene ambula. Ph. Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92; and absol.: ambula, go, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 139: ambulare in jus, to go into court, go to law: ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43.—**D.** To walk about with a certain gravity or importance: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. S. 1, 2, 25; 1, 4, 66.—**E.** Of inanimate things: amnis, quā naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: velut intus ambulantem (lucem), id. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Trop. (only post-Aug.): quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, was afterwards added to all laws, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, ib. 37, 11, 2.—**F.** Act., esp. with cognate objects, as iter, via, etc., to navigate, sail, pass over, etc.: cum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf.: ire iter, viam, etc., Burm. ad Prop. 2, 19, 50).—**Pass.**: si bina stadia ambulantur, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.—**G.** In milit. lang. t. t., to march: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27.—**H.** In the jurists in opp. to ire: iter est jus eundi ambulandi hominis, of one going and coming, Dig. 3, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. very freq. in eccl. Lat. (like Heb. **אָמְלֵךְ** and N. T. Gr. περιπατέω), to walk, in the sense of to live, with an adjunct of manner or circumstances: ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, Vulg. Gen. 5, 22: ut ambules in viis ejus (Dei), ib. Deut. 10, 12: qui ambulat in lege Domini, ib. Ps. 118, 1: in circuitu impij ambulant, ib. ib. 11, 9: fraudulentem ambu-

lare, ib. Prov. 11, 13.—So also very freq. in N. T., but only once in this sense in the Gospels: quare discipuli tui non ambulat juxta traditionem seniorum? Vulg. Marc. 7, 5: qui non secundum carnem ambulat, ib. Rom. 8, 1: in carne ambulantes, ib. 2 Cor. 10, 3: honeste ambulare, ib. Rom. 13, 13: ut ambuletis digne Deo, ib. Col. 1, 10: quod non recte ambulant, ib. Gal. 2, 14 et persaepe.

amburbale, is, n. (sc. sacrificium), i. q. amburbium, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. the two foll. articles.

† **amburbiales** hostiae, the victims which were led round the city of Rome, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.

amb-urbium, ii, n. [urbs], the expiatory procession round the city of Rome, at which sacrifices were offered (v. the preced.); Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vop. Aur. 20 (described in Luc. 1, 592 sq.).

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn around, to scorch (opp. exurere, to burn entirely up); also, with an extension of the idea, to burn wholly up, to consume (most freq. in part. perf.; class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illā flammā periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras spes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 25 al.—So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house, tribunus ambustus, the singed tribune of the people, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 Moeb.—Of those whom the lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3; so Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum proptis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21 al.—Hence, **ambustum**, i, n., in medic. lang., a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51: sedare ambusta, id. 24, 4, 5, § 10: ambusta sanare, id. 20, 20, 82, § 217: ambusta igne vel frigore, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 al.—**B.** From the similarity of effect, to injure by cold, to nip, benumb (cf. aduro): ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, i. e. oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of property: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, the charred remains, Cic. Dom. 43.—**B.** Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble: qui damnatione collegae et suā prope ambustus evaserat, had come off scorched, Liv. 22, 35.

* **ambustio**, ōnis, f. [amburo] = ambustum, a burn: eruptionibus, ambustionibus (medetur myrteum oleum), Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87.

* **ambustulatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], burned or scorched around, roasted: Teque ambustulatum obicium magnis avibus pabulum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

† **āmēci** and **āmēcae** (a different orthography for amīci and amīcae), Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.

Amelas, a town in Lycia, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

amellus, i, m., the purple Italian starwort: Aster amellus, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Serv. ad h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmēn (אָמֵן; Gr. ἀμήν) (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Adj., true, faithful: (tu Deus) fecisti mirabilia, cogitationes fideles, amen (Heb. אָמֵן = verity), Vulg. Isa. 25, 1.—**II.** Subst., truth, faithfulness: qui benedictus est, benedictur in Deo amen, in the God of faithfulness, Vulg. Isa. 65, 16: haec dicit Amen (Gr. ὁ ἀμήν), He that is True, ib. Apoc. 3, 14.—**III.** Most freq. adv. **A.** Prop., to confirm words spoken by one's self or another, So be it; Fr. *Ainsi soit-il*; LXX. γένοιτο, Amen: et respondebit omnis populus, Amen, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15; 5, 22 et saep.: Gratia vobiscum, Amen, ib. 2 Tim. 4, 21: cui (Deo) honor et gloria in saecula saeculorum, Amen, ib. Rom. 16, 27 et saep.—**B.** In gen., truly, surely, verily; very freq. in the phrase, Amen dico vobis, Vulg.

Matt. 5, 18 al.; ib. Marc. 3, 28 al.; ib. Luc. 4, 24 al.; and in St. John: Amen, amen dico vobis, ib. Joan. 1, 51 al. (The *a* is long in Aus. Eph. ap. Orat. fin., and Prud. Cath. 4, 72, but short in Paul. Nol. Poēm. 17 ad Nicet. 117.)

Amenānus, i, m., = Ἀμένανος, a river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of Etna, Ov. M. 15, 279.—Also adj.: **Amenānus**, a, um: Amenana flumina, Ov. F. 4, 467.

ā-mens, mentis, adj. **I.** Lit., out of one's senses, beside one's self, senseless, mad, insane, frantic, distracted (of every kind of passionate excitement; while *insanus* designates one diseased in mind; and *exors* or *vecors*, one that is without mind; among the poets a favorite word with Verg. and Ov.): inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: arma amens capio, Verg. A. 2, 314: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65: Ne trepides caeli divisus partibus amens, that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens, Lucr. 6, 86: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: cursuque amens, Verg. A. 2, 321: ad aspectu amens, id. ib. 4, 279; so id. ib. 12, 776; and with gen.: amens animi, id. ib. 4, 203 (cf. Rudd. II. p. 73): dolore amens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 92: terror amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidia, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9; 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9.—**II.** Meton., foolish, stupid: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibili ejus audaciā singularis stultitia conjuncta est).—Of things: amentissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 10: cogor amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Luc. 4, 279 al.—Adv. not used.

amentatus, a, um, Part. of amento.

amentia, ae, f. [amens], the being out of one's senses, beside one's self, madness, insanity. **I.** Lit.: animi adfectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Di monerint meliora atque amentiam averruncassint tuam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 102 Müll., and in Paul. ex Fest. p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.): heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): Quor meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia, Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: Quae istast pravitas, Quaeve amentia...? id. Heaut. 5, 2, 21; id. Hec. 4, 4, 50 (not elsewhere in Ter.): flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: amentia atque audaciā praeditus, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Ov. M. 5, 511: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47; 23, 9: Percutiat te Dominus amentia, Vulg. Deut. 28, 28; ib. Zach. 12, 4.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Folly, stupidity (cf. amens, II.): si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.—**B.** Malice, malignity (eccl. Lat.): propter multitudinem amentiae (tuae), Vulg. Os. 9, 7.

āmento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [amentum].

I. Lit., to furnish with a strap or thong; esp. of the javelin, to the middle of which a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare; only twice in Cic.): hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78, 271.—Trop., of discourse: amentatae hastae (i. e. apta et parata argumenta), Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242 (so Juv. sagittae et jaculator, q. v.).—Hence, **II.** Transf., poet., to hurl or dart the javelin by means of a thong: cum jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habenā, * Luc. 6, 221.—And of the wind, which gives an impetus to motion, as a thong to the dart: amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 422.

āmentum, i, n. [ἄμμα, ἄπρω; v. apo], a strap or thong, esp. upon missile weapons, by means of which they were thrown with greater force (cf. amento): amenta, quibus, ut mitti possint, vincuntur jacula sive solearum lora, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Verg. A. 9, 665: umor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41 al.—Rarely, a shoe-string: soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.

Āmeria, ae, f., = Ἀμερία, a very ancient town in Umbria (acc. to Cato, built-

before the Trojan war), now *Amelia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 al.—Hence, **Amērinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Amēria*: municeps, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: corbulae, Cato, R. R. 1, 15: salix, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Verg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30 al.—**Amēri**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Amēria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**Amērina**, ōrum, n. (sc. mala or pira), *Amerian fruit*, Stat. S. 1, 16, 18.

† **amērimnōn**, i, n. [ἀμείριμνος, care-dispeller], *houseleek*, also called *aiizon* majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

amēs, itis, prob. m. [cf. amentum], a pole or fork, esp. for holding and spreading bird-nets: amites: perticae aucupales, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, *Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. Sept. 12.—Also for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

Amestrātus, i, f., a town on the north coast of *Sicily*, mentioned only by Cic. and Steph. B., now *Mistretta*, is prob. the same place as the *Amastra* of Sil. 14, 267; Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 43; Steph. B. s. v.—Hence, **Amestrātini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Amestrātus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89.

amēthystinātus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. from amēthystinō], that wears a dress of the color of amēthyst, i. e. violet-blue, Mart. 2, 57.

amēthystinus, a, um, *adj.* [amēthystus]. I. Of the color of amēthyst: vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7.—Also absol.: amēthystina (sc. vestimenta), *Juv. 7, 136.—II. Set or adorned with amēthyst: trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

† **amēthystizōn**, ontis, *adj.*, m., = ἀμειθυσιζων, resembling the amēthyst in color: carbunculi, prob. our violet ruby, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93.

† **amēthystus**, i, f., = ἀμειθυστος. I. The amēthyst, a precious stone of violet-blue color, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 sqq.; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; ib. Apoc. 21, 20.—II. A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 24; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

† **amētōr**, ōris, comm., = ἀμειτωρ, moth-erless, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

* **amflexus**, a, um, *Part.* [qs. from am-flecto], bent or curved round: ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

amfractus, v. anfr.

† **amia**, ae, f., and **amias**, ae, m., = ἀμια, the tunny, a sea-fish: (piscem) amiam vocant ejus etc., Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49.—The form *amias*: acc. amian, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 ib.

† **amiantus**, i, m., = ἀμιαντος (unspotted, pure), the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is incombustible by fire; asbestos, earth-flax, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

amica, v. 2. amicus.

amicābilis, e, *adj.* [amicus], friendly, amicable (post-class. and rare), Firm. Math. 5, 5.—Adv.: **amicābiliter**, in a friendly manner, Jul. Epit. Nov. 63, § 211.

amicālis, e, *adj.* [id.], friendly (post-class.): affectio, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: transactio, Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 5: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 9.

† **amicārius**, i, m. [amica], one that procures a mistress, a procurer, Diom. p. 313 P.

amicē, adv., v. 1. amicus fin.

amicimen, inis, n. [amicio], a garment, = amictus (only post-class.): candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9: rude, id. ib. 11, p. 268, 32.

† **amicinū**, i, n., the neck of a wine-sack, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll. (neutr. by mistake; cf. amcinus: ἀμκινόν σάκος, Gloss.).

am-icio, icui, or ixi, ictum, 4, v. a. (fut. amicibor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; perf. only in exs. below; inf. perf. amicisse, Front.) [jacio], to throw round, to wrap about (cf. ἀμφιβάλλω); exclusively of upper garments (on the contr., induere, of clothes put or drawn on; vestire, of those for the protection or ornament of the body): se amicare or pass. amiciri, to throw round, veil one's self. I. Lit.: amictus epicroco, Naev. ap. Var. 7, 3, 92: palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: amicibor gloriose, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus est pallio, Vulg. 1 Reg.

28, 14: amictus togā purpureā, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: qui te togā praetextā amicit, Brut. ap. Diom. p. 364 P.: celerius mater amixit, Varr. ib.: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.—Poet.: nube umeros (Gr. acc.) amictus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31; Verg. A. 1, 516: amictus nube, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 1: lumine, ib. Ps. 103, 2: mulier amicta sole, ib. ib. 12, 1; so, (rex) amicitur terrā Aegypti, sicut amicitur pastor pallio suo, ib. Jer. 43, 12.—II. Trop., of other things, to cover, clothe, wrap up: nive amicta loca, Cat. 63, 70: colus amicta lanā, id. 64, 311: amicitur vitibus ulmus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 13: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicta ossa lurida pelle, id. Epod. 17, 22: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16: partem alteram luce, alteram tenebris amicisse Jovem, Fronto, Fer. Als. p. 188.

amiciter, adv., v. 1. amicus fin.

amicitia, ae, f. (gen. sing. amicitiaī, Lucr. 3, 83; acc. amicitiem, id. 5, 1019 Lachm.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P., and Neue, Forment. I. p. 372) [amicus], friendship (very freq. in Cic., occurring more than 200 times). I. Lit.: Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: eo ego ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Non. 129, 26: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Ter. And. 3, 3: sperata voluptas Suavis amicitiae, Lucr. 1, 142: vincula amicitiaī, id. 3, 83. The expressions usually connected with it are: amicitiam incipere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: amicitia nascitur, Cic. Am. 9, 29: amicitia exardescit, id. ib. 27, 100: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, id. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 20: amicitiam colere, id. Fam. 15, 14: contra-heri, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8, and Nep. Dat. 10, 3: tueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: jungere, Lucr. 5, 1019; Cic. Deiot. 9; Vulg. Exod. 34, 12: expetere, Cic. Am. 13: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: parere, Nep. Alcib. 7, 5: conferre se ad amicitiam aliquid, Cic. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae aliquid, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam aliquid, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: in amicitias incidere, Cic. Am. 12, 42: amicitia aliquid uti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 43: pervenire in intimam amicitiam aliquid, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: amicitiam violare, Liv. 34, 31: deserere jura amicitiae, Cic. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20: dimittere, dissuere, discindere, id. ib. 21: dirumpere, id. ib. 22 fin.: dissolvere, Vulg. Eccli. 22, 5: deficere ab amicitia aliquid, Nep. Con. 2, 2: repudiare amicitiam aliquid, Cic. Planc. 19: renuciare amicitiam aliquid, Liv. 42, 25.—II. Transf. A. In the hist., a league of friendship, an alliance between different nations, = foedus: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2: in amicitiam Populi Romani venire, Liv. 22, 37: reges bello victos in amicitiam recipere, Sall. J. 14, 5: foedus et amicitia, id. ib. 104, 5: amicitia et foedus, id. ib. 104, 4: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanerant, id. 43, 21; 10, 45: amicitias cum aliquo facere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 31, 2: cum aliquo inire, id. 2 Par. 20, 35 al.—B. In botany, of plants, sympathy: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: inter has vitium amicitia accipitur ulmus, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.—C. In post-Aug. Lat., abstr. pro concr. = amici: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum familiaremque domini necessarium receperit): quin et parte ejusdem epistulae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2: omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus adfixit, Suet. Tib. 51.

amiciter, adv., v. 1. amicus fin.

amicitia, ae, f. (gen. sing. amicitiaī,

Lucr. 3, 83; acc. amicitiem, id. 5, 1019

Lachm.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P., and Neue,

Forment. I. p. 372) [amicus], friendship

(very freq. in Cic., occurring more than

200 times). I. Lit.: Est autem amicitia

nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum huma-

narumque rerum cum benevolentia et cari-

tate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: eo ego

ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque ini-

micitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn.

ap. Non. 129, 26: jam diu ego huic bene et

hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua,

Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: Per te deos oro et nostram

amicitiam, Ter. And. 3, 3: sperata volup-

tas Suavis amicitiae, Lucr. 1, 142: vincula

amicitiaī, id. 3, 83. The expressions usual-

ly connected with it are: amicitiam inci-

pere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: amicitia nascitur,

Cic. Am. 9, 29: amicitia exardescit, id. ib.

27, 100: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, id.

Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc.

33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann.

2, 4: in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 20:

amicitiam colere, id. Fam. 15, 14: contra-

heri, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8, and

Nep. Dat. 10, 3: tueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: jun-

gere, Lucr. 5, 1019; Cic. Deiot. 9; Vulg.

Exod. 34, 12: expetere, Cic. Am. 13: com-

parare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: parere, Nep. Alcib.

7, 5: conferre se ad amicitiam aliquid, Cic.

Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae aliquid, Caes.

B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam aliquid,

Nep. Eum. 1, 4: in amicitias incidere, Cic.

Am. 12, 42: amicitia aliquid uti, Ter. Ad.

2, 2, 43: pervenire in intimam amicitiam

aliquid, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: manere in amici-

tiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: amicitiam violare,

Liv. 34, 31: deserere jura amicitiae, Cic.

Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25:

dissociare, id. Am. 20: dimittere, dissuere,

discindere, id. ib. 21: dirumpere, id. ib. 22

fin.: dissolvere, Vulg. Eccli. 22, 5: deficere

ab amicitia aliquid, Nep. Con. 2, 2: repu-

diare amicitiam aliquid, Cic. Planc. 19:

renuciare amicitiam aliquid, Liv. 42, 25.—

II. Transf. A. In the hist., a league of

friendship, an alliance between different

nations, = foedus: Ubii, qui amicitiam fe-

cerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi

Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2: in amicitiam

Populi Romani venire, Liv. 22, 37: reges

bello victos in amicitiam recipere, Sall. J.

14, 5: foedus et amicitia, id. ib. 104, 5: ami-

ciitia et foedus, id. ib. 104, 4: amicitia ac

societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42,

12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes

in amicitia permanerant, id. 43, 21; 10, 45:

amicitias cum aliquo facere, Vulg. 2 Reg.

31, 2: cum aliquo inire, id. 2 Par. 20, 35 al.

—B. In botany, of plants, sympathy: ru-

tae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: inter has

vitium amicitia accipitur ulmus, id. 16, 17,

29, § 72.—C. In post-Aug. Lat., abstr. pro

concr. = amici: hospitem nisi ex amicitia

domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1,

23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum fami-

liaremque domini necessarium receperit):

quin et parte ejusdem epistulae increpuit

amictōrius, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], suitable for throwing about one: linteamen, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48, § 1.—Hence, subst.: **amictōrium**, i, n., a garment which is thrown about or over one, a light, loose garment, esp. of women, a scarf, a tie for the neck, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48; Hier. ad Isa. 2, 3, v. 23.

1. **amictus**, a, um, *Part.* of amicio.

2. **amictus**, ūs, m. [amicio], orig. a

throwing about or on one of a garment;

hence, I. The manner of dressing, fashion:

amictum imitari aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 22,

91 (cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2): est aliquid in amic-

tu, Quint. 11, 3, 156.—II. Meton., abstr.

pro concr., the garment itself that is thrown

about or on, any clothing, a mantle, cloak,

etc.: quam (statuum) esse ejusdem, status,

amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic.

Att. 6, 1, 17: frustra jam vestes, frustra mu-

tatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: velut amictum

mutabis eos, Vulg. Heb. 1, 12: duplex, made

of a double texture, Verg. A. 5, 421: Tyril,

Ov. A. A. 2, 297: amictus corporis, Vulg.

Eccli. 19, 27: nec amictu ora velabis, ib.

Ez. 24, 17: gloriam dedit sanctitatis amic-

tum, the garment of holiness, i. e. the sacred

vestment, ib. Eccli. 50, 12 et saep.—B. Trop.

1. For other kinds of covering: caeli mute-

mus amictum, the air which surrounds us,

i. e. to go into another region, *Lucr. 6,

1133: Phrygius, Verg. A. 3, 545: nebulae

amictus, id. ib. 1, 412; Stat. Th. 1, 631: cae-

cus, Sil. 12, 613: jam virides lacerate co-

mas, jam scindite amictus, i. e. the herbage

that clothes the ground, weeds, Col. 10, 70.—

2. Prov.: quem mater amictum dedit,

solicite custodire, i. e. not to give up the

habits formed in early youth, Quint. 5, 14,

31.

amicula, v. amiculum.

amiculum, i, n. [amicio], a garment

that one throws about or on him, a mantle,

cloak: amiculum genus est vestimenti,

a circumjectu dictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28

Müll.: amicae amictus amiculo, Cic. Div.

2, 69: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat.

3, 2: cum aliquem videret minus bene ve-

stitum, suum amiculum dedit, id. Cim. 4, 2:

toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accum-

benti, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: matrem

familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habe-

re non sines? Liv. 34, 7; 27, 4.—Trop.: no-

vissimum homini sapientiam colenti ami-

culum est gloriae cupido, Fronto, Eloqu.

p. 78 Nieb.

amiculus, i, m. dim. [amicus], a dear

friend: quid de Docimo amiculo meo?

*Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: te nil miseret, dure,

tui dulcis amicu? Cat. 30, 2; *Hor. Ep.

1, 17, 3.—Hence, **amicula**, ae, f., a dear

(female) friend: de amiculā rixatus, *Cic.

de Or. 2, 59, 244; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet.

Callig. 33.

1. **amicus** (old form **amēcus**, Paul.

ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [amo],

friendly, kind, amicable, favorable, inclined

to, liking; constr. with dat., Zumpt, Gram.

§ 410: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.

Hec. 3, 3, 29; Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: tribuni sunt

nobis amici, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2 fin.: homo amicus

nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86:

Pompeium tibi valde amicum esse cogno-

vi, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5; id. Att. 9, 5: amicus

non magis tyrannum quam tyrannidi, Nep.

Dion. 3, 2; id. Att. 9: male nomen ami-

cum, Verg. A. 2, 735; Ov. F. 3, 834: (For-

tuna) amica varietati constantiam respuit,

ib. 5, 416: vento amico ferri, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Verg. A. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9: sol amicum tempus agens, bringing the welcome hour, id. C. 3, 6, 43: tempus fraudibus amicum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: brevis postulatur, qui mihimet ipsi amicissima est, Cic. Quinct. 34. — *C. Amicum est mihi (after the Gr. φίλος ἐστὶ μοι; in pure Lat., mihi cordi est, etc.); with inf., it pleases me, it accords with my feelings: nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Obire, Hor. C. 2, 17, 2. — Hence, *adv.*, in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably. **a.** Old form **amiciter**, Pac. ap. Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3. — **b.** Class. form **amicē**: facis amice, Cic. Am. 2, 9: haec accipienda amice, id. ib. 24, 88; id. Fin. 1, 10; id. Off. 1, 26. — *Comp. Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 6. — *Sup.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

2. amicus, *i*, *m.* [from amo, as φίλος from φίλος, and ἄνθρωπος from ἄνθρωπος] (*gen. plur. amicūm*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24). **A.** A friend; constr. with *gen.* or *poss. adj.*; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 410: est is (amicus) tamquam alter idem, Cic. Am. 21, 80 (cf. id. ib. 25, 92; id. Off. 1, 17): amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar intuetur sui, id. Am. 7, 23: Non tam utilitas parta per amicum, quam amici amor ipse delectat, id. ib. 14, 51: Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. ib. 17, 64: boni improbis, improbi bonis amici esse non possunt, Cic. ib. 20, 74: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. ib. 4, 15: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54 and 57: vetus verbum hoc est, Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: Respicis antiquum lassus in rebus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 93: Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.*: hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvii fabula, id. Am. 7, 24: suis incommotis graviter angere non amicum sed se ipsum amantem est, of one loving not his friend, but himself, id. ib. 3, 10: ab amicis honesta petere, amicorum causā honesta facere, id. ib. 13, 44: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, id. Fl. 6, 14: amicus novus, id. Am. 19, 67: vetus, id. ib.; Verg. A. 3, 82; Hor. S. 2, 6, 81; Ov. P. 1, 6, 53: amici ac familiares veteres, Suet. Tib. 55: aequaevis, Verg. A. 5, 452: ardens, id. ib. 9, 198: dulcis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69; Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: carus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: jucundus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 93: amici jucundissimi et omnium horum, Suet. Tib. 42: amicus propior, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fidelis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; Vulg. Eccl. 6, 14: fidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: verus, Cic. Am. 21, 82; Vulg. Eccl. 25, 12: mendax, Hor. A. P. 425: discernere blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Am. 25, 95: memor, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 33: summus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: primus, Vulg. 1 Mac. 10, 65: amici tristes, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: maestri, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: dives, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 24: inops, id. S. 1, 2, 5: inferioris ordinis amici, Cic. Am. 19, 69: communes amici, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: amice, salve! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12; so Cat. 55, 7; Verg. A. 6, 507; Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; and Vulg. Matt. 20, 13: magnanimi veritatis amici, Cic. Off. 1, 19: amicos parare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: amicos parare optimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: minus amicorum habens, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 22: me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6: amicos habere, Cic. Am. 11, 36; so Vulg. Prov. 22, 11: nos sibi amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: amicum servare, id. ib.: amicum servare per durum tempus, Ov. P. 2, 6, 29: aliquo uti amico, to have one as a friend, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: sibi amicum facere, Vulg. Luc. 16, 9: amicum diligere, Verg. A. 9, 430; Vulg. Deut. 13, 6: amico inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8: amico parcere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 35: et monendi amici saepe sunt et objurandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: amico ignoscere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110: angorem pro amico capere, Cic. Am. 13, 48: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. ib. 16, 59: amicum consolari, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 41: amico orbatu, Cic. Am. 3, 10: amicum offendere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73: non paucis munitis amicis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 25. — Also for patronus, patron, protector; so Horace of Maecenas, Epod. 1, 2: amicus potens, powerful friend, id. C. 2, 18, 12; so, magnus, Juv. 3, 57; 6, 313: Suet.

Aug. 56: valentissimi, id. ib. 35. — And for socius, companion: trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69. — **B.** In polit. relations, a friend of the State (who was not always socius, an ally, but the socius was always amicus; cf. amicitia): Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54; 7, 30 et saep.; Suet. Caes. 11. — **C.** In and after the Aug. per., a counsellor, courtier, minister of a prince, Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dähn.: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id. Reg. 3, 1; so Suet. Caes. 70, 72; 79; id. Reg. 16; 17; 35; 56; 66; id. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Excurs. XV. — Hence, **amica**, *ae, f.* **A.** In bon. part., a female friend (very rare; cf. εταίρα in Hom., Aristoph., Plato): amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16: at haec amicae erunt, ubi, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 24: Me (laedit) soror et cum quae dormit amica simul, Prop. 2, 6, 12: ibit ad affectum, quae non languebit, amicam Visere, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 21; cf. Juv. 3, 12; 6, 353; 6, 455; 6, 481; so Inscr. Grut. 865, 17; 891, 4. — **B.** In mal. part., = meretrix, a concubine, mistress, courtesan (esp. freq. in the comic poets; so in Gr. εταίρα com. in Att. usage): eum suus pater ab amica abduxit, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8: mulierem pejo rem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 3; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; 3, 4, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 28; id. Ep. 5, 2, 36; 5, 2, 39 al.: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 6; 4, 6, 15 et saep.; Cic. Att. 10, 10; Dig. 50, 16, 144.

Amilcar, *v.* Hamilcar.

Aminea (*-ēus*), *a, um, adj.*, = Ἀμινεῖος, of or pertaining to Aminea, a region in the country of the Piceni, distinguished for the culture of the vine: vites, Verg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7; 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 8; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3678.

Amisia, *ae, f.* **I.** Masc., a river in Germany, now the Ems, Tac. A. 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 23; in Plin. 4, 14, 23, § 100, and Mel. 3, 3, called **Amisius**, id.; cf. Mann. Germ. 419. — **II.** Fem., a fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

amissibilis, *e, adj.* [amitto], that may be lost (only in eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 5, 4; so id. ib. 15, 13 al.

amissio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a losing, a loss (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: dignitatis, id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: boni, rei, Sen. Ep. 4: duorum luminum, of (my) two eyes, Vulg. Jud. 16, 28: nullius animae, ib. Act. 27, 22; ib. Rom. 11, 15.

1. amissus, *a, um, Part.* of amitto.

*** 2. amissus**, *i, s, m.*, for amissio, a loss: Siciliae, Nep. Alcib. 6, 2.

Amisus, *i, f.*, = Ἀμισός, a town in Pontus, now Samson, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8; Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mel. 1, 19. — **Amisum**, *i, n.*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7. Cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 sq. — **Amiseni**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Amisus, Plin. Ep. 10, 93.

amita, *ae, f.* [cf. abba, avus, and Engl. aunt] (so the mother's sister is called matertera, from mater; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10), a father's sister, a paternal aunt, Cic. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11; Tac. A. 12, 64; 27, 16; Vulg. Lev. 20, 19 et saep. — **II.** Hence, **A.** Amita magna, a sister of a grandfather (avi); a great-aunt, Tac. A. 2, 27; Paul. I. c. — **B.** Amita major, an aunt of a grandfather, Paul. I. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98. — **C.** Amita maxima, an aunt of a great-grandfather, also called abamita, Paul. I. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.

Amiternum, *i, n.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from am- = amb- and Aternus], = Ἀμῑτερνόν, a very ancient town built by the Aborigines, in the Sabine country, now San Vittorino; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; the birthplace of the historian Sallust. — Deriv. **A. Amiterninus**, *a, um, adj.*, belonging to Amiternum, Col. 10, 422. — **Amiternini**, *ōrum, m. subst.*, its inhabitants, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, p. 11 Müll.; Liv. 28, 45, 19; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107. — **B. Amiternus**, *a,*

um, adj., poet. for Amiterninus: cohors, Verg. A. 7, 710: ager, Mart. 13, 20.

Amitinum, *i, n.*, a town in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

amitinus, *a, um, adj.* [amita], descended from a father's sister; hence, **amitini**, *ōrum, m.*, and **amitinae**, *ārum, f.*, cousins, cousins-german, Dig. 38, 10, 1 and 10.

ā-mitto, *mīsi, missum, 3, v. a.* (amisti, sync. = amisisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: amissis, sync. = amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70). **I. 1. A.** In gen., to send away from one's self, to dismiss (thus, anteclass., freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quod nos dicimus dimittere, antiqui etiam dicebant amittere, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71; Att. ap. Non. 75, 32: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; id. ib. 4, 5, 25; so id. ib. 4, 5, 28: quo pacto hic servos suum erum hinc amittat domum, id. Capt. prol. 36: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. ib. 2, 2, 82; so id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Men. 5, 8, 6 al.: ut neque mi jus sit amittendi nec retinendi copia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 24; 5, 8, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 8, 17 al.: testis mecum est anulus, quem amiserat, which he had sent away, id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 12. — **B.** S p e c., to let go, let slip: praedā de manibus amissā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20. — With simple *abl.*: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24; 29, 32 et saep.: Sceledre, manibus amissis praedam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47 Ritschl. — **2. Trop. A.** In gen.: istam rem certum est non amittere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, to remit, to pardon, id. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; so Cic. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Att. 15, 11; Caes. B. G. 3, 18 al. (opp. occasionem raptare, Cic.: arripere, Liv.: complecti, Plin. Min.: intellegere, Tac.): servire temporis et non amittere tempus cum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, to break their word given on oath, Nep. Eun. 10, 2 Dähn.; Ov. M. 15, 556 al. — **B.** Of trees, to let go, let fall, to drop, lose: punica florem amittit, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: pyrus et amygdala amittunt florem et primos fructus, id. ib.: ocissime salix amittit semen, id. 16, 26, 46, § 110. — **II.** Esp., to lose (commonly without criminality, by mistake, accident, etc.; while perdere usually designates a losing through one's own fault; and amittere, to allow a thing to pass by or over, which one might have obtained): Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potius est gloria, Auct. ad Her. 4, 44, 57: Multa amittuntur tarditē et scordia, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 73 Rib.): Simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769 et saep.: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimaē amissae et perditae, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: filium amisit (sc. per mortem), id. Fam. 4, 6; so Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Calig. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: patrimonii amissis, id. C. 37, 5: amittere optimates, i. e. favorem, animum eorum, Nep. Dion. 7, 2 Dähn.: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (sc. incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; so Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas amittere certius, i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 27; so id. S. 1, 1, 60; 2, 5, 2 (not elsewh. in Hor.).

† ammi (ami) and ammium (ami-um), *ii, n.*, = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, ammi, an umbelliferous plant: est cuminum simillimum quod Graeci vocant ami, Plin. 20, 15, 58, § 163; 20, 24, 100, § 264 Jan. (al. ammi-um): ammium, Scrib. Comp. 121 ext.

Ammianus Marcellinus, *i, m.*, a Latin historian of the 4th century. Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI, which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A.D.) to the death of Valens (378), the first thirteen books are lost; cf., concerning him, Bähr. Lit. Gesch. 349 sq., and Tenfel, Rom. Lit. § 421, 1-5.

Amminēus, *i, q.* Amminaeus.

ammiror and **ammitto**, *v.* admiror, etc.

ammium, *v.* ammi.

† ammōchrysus, *i, m.*, = ἀμμόχρυςος

(gold sand), a precious stone unknown to us, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **ammōdytēs**, ae, m., = ἀμμόδυτος (sand-burrower), a kind of serpent in Africa, *Luc. 9, 716; Sol. 27 al.

Ammon, better **Hammon**, ὄνις, m. [Egypt. Amun], = Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (on the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5 sqq.; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511 al. — Whence Ammonis cornu, a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, ammonite, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167. — Hence, **II. Ammoniācus**, a, um, belonging to Ammon (Africa, Libya): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. Fac. 94. — **Ammoniācum**, i, n. subst., a resinous gum, which distills from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon: Ammoniāci lacrima, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Ammoniāci lacrimae, id. 20, 18, 75, § 197: Ammoniāci guttae, Scrib. Comp. 28, 35; Cels. 5, 5.

ammōneō and **ammōnītrix**, v. ad-moneo, etc.

† **ammōnītrum** (ham-), i, n., = ἀμμόνιτρον, natron mingled with sand, Plin. 36, 26, 26, § 194.

amniacum, i, n., an herbaceous plant, pellitory, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

† **amnenses** or **annēses**, ium, f. [amnis], towns situated near a river, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

† **amnestia**, ae, f., = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), an amnesty, a forgiving or pardoning of a state crime: haec obliuio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίας vocant, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses for it obliuio; cf. venia et obliuio, Suet. Claud. 11: abolitio facti, id. Tib. 4).

* **amnicōla**, ae, comm. [amnis-colo], that dwells upon or grows by a river: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amniculus**, i, m. dim. [amnis], a small river, rivulet, brook, Liv. 36, 22 fin.

amnicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a river (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: insula Metubaris amnicarum maxima, i. e. of those formed by rivers, id. 3, 25, 28, § 148: calami, id. 16, 36, 66, § 166: pisces, Sol. 37: terga, Aus. Mos. 205.

amniḡēna, ae [amnis-gigno]. **I.** Born in a river: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116. — **II.** Born of a river-god: Choaspes, Val. Fl. 5, 602.

amnis, is, m. (fem., Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. ap. Non. 191, 33; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. pp. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. l. p. 26, n. 37; Schneid. Gram. 2, 48; abl. regularly amne; but freq. amni in the poets, Verg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. 10, 136; also in prose, Liv. 21, 5; 21, 27 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1374 P.; Rudd. l. p. 85, n. 85) [qs. for apnis from Sanscr. ap = water; n. plur. āpas. Van.; v. aqua], orig., any broad and deep-flowing, rapid water; a stream, torrent, river (hence, esp. in the poets, sometimes for a rapidly-flowing stream or a torrent rushing down from a mountain = torrens; sometimes for a large river, opp. fluvius (a common river); sometimes also for the ocean as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our stream; in prose not often used before the hist. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epist.). **I.** Lit.: acervos altā in amni, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 178 Rib.; apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ap. Non. 192; 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): Sic quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tam inflexu flectitur, Naev. Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, 1, 282-290): Nilus unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19. — Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commean, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. — On the contr. of the ocean, acc. to the Gr. Ὠκεανός ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 639): Oceani amnis, the ocean-stream, Verg. G. 4, 233: quā fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantibus aluit amnis equos, Tib. 2, 5, 60: Nox Mundum caeru-

leo laverat amne rotas, id. 3, 4, 18 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. Ἐριδανόν ποταμόν, πολυκλαστόν ποταμόν, Arat. Phaenomen. 360): Scorpions exoriens cum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362. — **B.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, any thing flowing, liquid, Verg. A. 12, 417; 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18. — **C.** Of a writer, whose eloquence is thus compared to a flowing stream (v. fumen, II. B. and fluo, II. 2. B. 1.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (i. e. a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fulness) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39. — **D.** Like fumen, as abstr., a current, stream: secundo amni, down or with the stream, Verg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. 10, 1 al.

Amnon, a river in Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

āmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (amāssō = amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23; id. Curc. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amāssē = amavisse, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 11: amantum = amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 1077; Ov. A. A. 1, 439) [cf. Sanscr. kam = to love; āma = Sanscr. sam = Germ. sammt; Engl. same, Lat. similis; with the radical notion of likeness, union], to like, to love, ἐράω, φιλέω (both in the higher and the lower sense, opp. odisse; while diligere (ἀγαπᾶω) designates esteem, regard; opp. negligere or spernere; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 97; in the high sense in the philos. writings and Epp. of Cicero; often in the low sense, esp. in the comic poets. In the Vulg. amo and amor are comparatively little used, prob. from their bad associations, amo being used 51 times and amor 20. Instead of these words, diligo, dilectio and caritas were used. Diligo (incl. dilectus) occurs 422 times, and dilectio and caritas 144 times in all; dilectio 43 and caritas 101 times). **I.** In gen.: quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquem adfici, quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nulla indigentia, nulla utilitate quaesita, id. Am. 27, 100: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: liberi amare patrem atque matrem videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23: qui amat patrem aut matrem, Vulg. Matt. 5, 5: ipse Pater amat vos, h. l. used of God, ib. Joan. 16, 27: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amare meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234. — So, amare aliquem ex animo, to love with all one's heart, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et civis, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: sicut mater unicum amat filium suum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: dignus amari, Verg. E. 5, 89. — Amare in contr. with diligere, as stronger, more affectionate: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Plin. Ep. 3, 9. — But diligere, as indicative of esteem, is more emph. than amare, which denotes an instinctive or affectionate love: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, sed, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, have loved and esteemed, id. Fam. 15, 7: diligis (ἀγαπᾶς) me plus his? Etiam, Domine, tu scis quia amo (φιλέω) te, Vulg. Joan. 21, 15 sqq., ubi v. Alford, Gr. Test. al. — Hence in asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, so may the gods love me, by the love of the gods, most assuredly: ita me dii amabunt, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me dii ament, credo, Ter. And. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me dii bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me dii amabunt, ut, etc., id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. — Hence also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! (sc. amet or amabit), Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 31 (so in Engl. with different ellipsis, bless me! sc. God). — And as a salutation: Me. Salvus atque fortunatus,

Euclo, semper sies. Eu. Di te ament, Megadore, the gods bless you! Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Amare se, of vain men, to be in love with, to be pleased with one's self, also, to be selfish (used mostly by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; so id. Att. 4, 16 med.; id. Har. Resp. 9: homines se ipsos amantes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 2. — **B.** Of unlawful love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 86 et saep.; meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; 1, 2, 20 al.: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, etc., Sall. C. 11, 6: quae (via) eo me solvat amantem, Verg. A. 4, 479: non aequo foedere amare, id. ib. 4, 520; Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind.; Vulg. Jud. 16, 4; ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4 al. — **C.** Trop., to love a thing, to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in, delight in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum allicuius amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat litteras, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat boas otia Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 61: non omnes edam mirantur amantem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: mirā diversitate naturā, cum idem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, Tac. G. 15: pax et quies tunc tantum amata, id. ib. 40: qui amant vinum et pingua, Vulg. Prov. 21, 17: amant salutationes in foro, ib. Luc. 20, 46: amat Janua limen, loves to remain shut, i. e. is constantly closed, Hor. C. 1, 25, 3; so, Nilus amat alveum suum, keep to its bed, Plin. Pan. 31, 4 al. — With inf. as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50: amant in synagogis orare, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5. — **D.** Amare aliquem de or in aliquā re, quod, etc., to like one for something, to be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, be thankful. **a.** With de: ecquid nos amas De fidicinā istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7. — **b.** With in: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 62. — **c.** With quod: te multum amamus, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93. — Also without prep. or quod: soror, parce, amabo. Anter. Quiesco. Adelp. Ergo amo te, I like you, am much obliged to you, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: Merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23. — Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo or amabo te (never amabo vos, etc.), lit. I shall like you (if you say, do, etc., that for me). — Hence in entreaties = oro, quaeso, precor (with ut or ne foll.), be so good, I pray, entreat you (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; in the latter always amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epist.); quis hic, amabo, est, qui, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticui? id. ib. 1, 1, 23 et saep.: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 al.; Cat. 32, 1: id, amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. — With ut or ne foll.: scin quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; 3, 3, 1: amabo, ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. — **E.** With inf., to do a thing willingly, to be wont or accustomed to (cf. φιλέω; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, delights to have done, is wont to do, Sall. J. 34, 1; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 17: aurum per medios iros satellites Et pererrare amat saxa potentius lictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28; Tac. A. 4, 9. — Hence, **amans**, antis, P. a., with gen. or absol. **A.** Fond, loving, kind, feeling kindly to, benevolent, pleasing; and subst., a friend, patron: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: civis amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: amans cruciis, Ov. P. 2, 9, 46: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Amantissimus Domini habitabit in eo, Vulg. Deut. 33, 12; ib. Amos, 5, 11: amantissima eorum non proderunt iis, their most

pleasant things, ib. Isa. 44, 9; so ib. Os. 9, 16.—**B.** Trop., of things, *friendly, affectionate*: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, Cic. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15 al.—**C.** Sometimes in a bad sense = amator or amica, a *paramour*; cf. Wolf ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38: quis fallere possit amantem, Verg. A. 4, 296; 4, 429: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: oblitus famae melioris amantis, Verg. A. 4, 221: perjuriam amantium, Ov. A. A. 1, 633.—Hence, **amanter**, *adv.*, *lovingly, affectionately*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 2, 4.—**Comp.**, Tac. A. 1, 43.—**Sup.**, Cic. Am. 1.

amōdo (better, separately), *adv.* [formed after the Greek; v. examples], *from this time forward, henceforth*, = ἀπὸ τούτου (only in eccl. Lat.): a modo et usque in sempiternum (Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν), Vulg. Isa. 9, 7; so ib. ib. 59, 21: non me videbitis a modo, donec etc. (Gr. ἀπὸ ἀπρί), ib. Matt. 23, 39; so ib. ib. 26, 29; ib. Joan. 13, 19 al.; Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 Francf.; Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 286.

amoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (pure Lat. alternus); hence, *amoebaeum carmen* = ἄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a *responsive song*, Fest.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66 al.—Hence in metre, *pes amoebaeus*: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa, Diom. p. 478 P. (e. g. incredibiles; opp. antamoebaeus, q. v.).

Amoebeus (trisyll.), ὄν. m., = Ἀμοιβεύς, a *distinguished Athenian harp-player*, Ov. A. A. 3, 399.

amoenē, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

amoenitas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus], *pleasantness, delightfulness, loveliness*. **I.** Lit., of places (as scenery, a garden, river, etc.; in the poets, except Plaut., rare; never in Ter., Lucr., or Hor.): nunc domus suppetat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39; so id. Leg. 2, 1; id. Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4 al.—**II.** Metaph.

A. Of other things (so in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. per., but not in Cic.): amoenitates omnium viderum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amoenitate amoenā amoenus oneravit dies, id. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3 al.—**B.** As a term of endearment: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? *my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152.

amoeniter, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

amoenō, āre, v. a. [amoenus], late Lat. **I.** Lit., of places, *to make pleasant*: regio aut consita pomis aut amoenata lucis, Salv. Gub. Dei, 7 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to please, delight*: amoenare oculos, Cyp. Ep. 2, 1: amoenare felices animas, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40 al.

amoenus, a, um, *adj.* [amo; some comp. ἀμεινω], *lovely, delightful, pleasant, charming* (in gen. of objects affecting the sense of sight only; as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures, etc.: amoena loca... quod solum amorem praesentet ad se amanda adlocant, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 12: amoena sunt loca solius voluptatis plena, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 734; while *jucundus* is used both in a phys. and mental sense; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 36; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: amoena salicta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); Ennius, qui primus amoene Detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, who first from the charming Helicon, etc., Lucr. 1, 117: fons, id. 4, 1024: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena voluptaria, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz: amoena piorum Concilia, Verg. A. 5, 734: Devenere locos laetos et amoena vi-recta Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. C. 3, 4, 7: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, *delightful to me* (subjectively), but also *in and of themselves* (objectively) *pleasant*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 35: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330, where Merkel, *opacae Farfarus undae*: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In reproach: cultus amoenior, too

showy, coquetting, Liv. 4, 44, 11.—As *subst.*, **amoena**, ōrum, n. (cf. abditus, etc.), *pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, Tac. A. 3, 7: amoena litorum, id. H. 3, 76.

II. Transf. to other things (rare, and for the most part only post-Aug.): vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; so id. ib. 13, 3: animus, i. e. amoenitibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26; 16, 3; 18, 5 al.—Hence, *adv.* * **A.** Old form **amoeniter**: hilare atque amoeniter vindemiam agitare, *joyfully and delightfully*, Gell. 20, 8.—**B.** Usu. form **amoenē**; *in respect to smell, *sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (in *sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23; of discourse (in *comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

amolior, ūtus, 4, v. *dep.*, *to remove a person or thing from a place* (with effort or difficulty), *to move or carry away*: amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 2, 24 (never in Cic. or Hor.). **I.** Lit., Att. ap. Non. 75, 31: amoliri omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67; so id. Most. 2, 1, 44: impedimentum omne, Senn. ap. Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Luc. 5, 354.—Hence, amoliri se (ante-class.), *to take one's self away, to go away*: non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 13; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 68; so id. Ps. 1, 5, 144: hinc vos amolimini, *begone*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to put away, avert*; in rhet., *to refute, repel*: religiosum id gestamen amolendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, i. e. omitto, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura agrefienda sint, an amolenda singula, i. e. refutanda, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so id. 4, 1, 29; 4, 2, 27 al.

Pass.: Jube haec hinc omnia amoliri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: cum amolita objecta onera armatis didissent viam, Liv. 25, 36.

* **amolitio**, ōnis, *f.* [amolior], a *removing, putting away*: ubi infantis aliorum dati facta ex oculis amolitiost, Gell. 12, 1, 22.

amolitus, Part., of amolior.

† **āmōmis**, ōdis, *f.*, = ἀμώμης, a *plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49.

† **āmōmum** or **-on**, i. n., = ἀμώμον, an *aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam*: Cissus vitiginea, Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; 16, 32, 59, § 135: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg. E. 4, 25; so id. ib. 3, 89; Ov. P. 1, 9, 52; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

amor (old form **āmōs**, like honos, labos, colos, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 170), ōris, m. [amo], *love* to friends, parents, etc.; and also in a low sense; hence in gen., like amo, while *caritas*, like diligere, is esteem, regard, etc.; hence amor is used also of brutes, but *caritas* only of men; v. amo *init.*: Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam cum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiā aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritatisque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 100 (but amor is related to benevolentia as the cause to the effect, since benevolentia designates only an external, friendly treatment; but amor a *real, internal love*): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic. Am. 8, 26: nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 105 (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a low sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors; v. amo *init.*); constr. with *in, erga, or the obj. gen.* (with the *gen. of the gerund, never in Cic., and perh. in no prose writer; but it is so found in Lucr., Ovid, and Hor.*). **I.** Lit.: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus,

Cic. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5: amoris nostro (i. e. quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12; Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit, Verg. A. 4, 17: amabilis super amorem mulierum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: in paternitatis amore, *brotherly love* (Gr. φιλαδελφία), ib. 1 Pet. 1, 22; ib. 2 Pet. 1, 7 bis: amplecti aliquem amore, Cic. Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem a. cui, id. de Or. 2, 51 et saep.—Of sexual love, whether lawful or unlawful: Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλάγεις Ἰδανος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): videbantur illi (septem anni) pauci dies prae amoris magnitudine, Vulg. Gen. 29, 20; 29, 30: illam amore projectam illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perditam est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore haec omnia sunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1069: Nec te noster amor tenet? Verg. A. 4, 307; 4, 395; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. C. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore Sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252: ut majus esset odium amore, quo ante dilexerat, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: ambo vulnerati amore ejus, ib. Dan. 13, 10 al.—In both significations also in the *plur.*: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores Abstulit, Verg. A. 4, 28: est is mihi in amoribus, i. e. valde a me amator, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quem amore venerio dilexerat, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: amores et haec deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: quando Dido tantos rumpi non speret amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fateamur amores, id. ib. 9, 519 et saep.; Hor. C. 3, 21, 3 et saep.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For the beloved object itself: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius, nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19; 16, 6; and ironic: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; 4, 137 al.—**B.** Personified: Amor, the god of love, Love, Cupid, Ἔρως: O praeclearam emendatricem vitae poëticam, quae Amorem flagitii et levitatis auctorem in concilio deorum collocandum putet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Deum esse Amorem turpis et vitio favens finxit libido, Sen. Phaedr. 195: Illum conjugem, quem Amor dederat, qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Omnia vincit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Verg. E. 10, 69: Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia corpora cogis? id. A. 4, 412: Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, id. ib. 1, 689: Amor non talia curat, id. E. 10, 28: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M. 1, 480: Amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8: non tot sagittis, Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor, id. 3, 4, 2: pharetratus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 22: Notaque purpureus tela resumit Amor, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: movit Amor gemmatas aureas alas, id. R. Am. 39 et saep.—Also in the *plur.*, *Cupids, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516: lascivi Amores, Hor. C. 2, 11, 7: parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11: Amores volucres, Ov. Ep. 16, 201: pharetrati, id. R. Am. 519 al.—**C.** A strong, passionate longing for something, desire, lust: consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Verg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Verg. A. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Verg. A. 9, 197 et saep.: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—With *gerund*: edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131, and Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. S. 2, 1, 10.—Poet., with *inf.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Verg. A. 2, 10: seu rore pudico Castaliae flavos amor est tibi mergere crines, Stat. Th. 1, 698.—* **D.** Poet., a love-charm, philtre: quaerit et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus Et matri praereptus amor, Verg. A. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66, § 163 sqq.) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam eis statim natis admittit mater; quam si quis forte

praeripuerit, odit pullum et lac ei denegat; v. hippomanes.

* **amōrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor], loving, amorous: Laberius in Lacu Averno mulierem amantem verbo inusitatus flecto amorābundam dixit, Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Amorgus or -*os*, i, f., = Ἀμοργός, one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the poet Simonides; under the Roman emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now Amorgo, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Tac. A. 4, 30; v. Mann. Gr. 734 sq.

* **amōrifer**, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* [amor-fero], producing, or awakening love: sagittae, Ven. 6, 2, 13.

* **amōrificus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio], causing love, App. Herb. 123.

amōs, v. amor.

amosio: annuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. (very dub.).

amōtio, ōnis, f. [amoveo], a removing, removal (rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Dig. 47, 10, 43.

amōtus, a, um, *Part.* of amoveo.

ā-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., to remove from, to put or take away, to withdraw (esp. with effort or trouble; syn.: dimoveo, abduco, avertō, arceo, repello): proprie amoveatur saxum de loco, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14; cf.: amoveamus lapidem de ore putei, Vulg. Gen. 29, 8; v. amolior. **I.** In gen. (class.): me exinde amovit loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64: Ubi erit emptā, ut aliquo ex urbe (eam) amoveas, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: testem hanc quom abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: Age, tamen ego hunc amovebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: juvenes amoverunt eum, Vulg. Act. 5, 6: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: Ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: amotis longius ceteris, Curt. 7, 1: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Calig. 34; id. Caes. 68; id. Ner. 47. — Hence: se amovere, to retire, withdraw: te hinc amove, off with you! Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus umquam amōrim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10. — Trop. of abstract ideas, to put away, cast off, etc.: signitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: suspicionem ab aliquo, id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: qui istum amorem ex animo amoveas, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: opinionem, id. ib. 3, 2, 30: misericordiam, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 16: amove malitiam a carne, ib. Eccl. 11, 10: bellum, Liv. 5, 35: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, jesting aside, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27 al. — P o e t., of time, to take with itself: quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas, * Lucr. 1, 225. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In and after the Aug. per., to take away by stealth, to steal (euphemist. for furari, furtum facere): boves Per dolum amotas, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Dig. 26, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, ib. 29, 2, 70 al. — **B.** In post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), to banish: amotus Cercinam quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 4, 21: aemulationis suspectos per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

† **ampēlinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμπέλινος, of the vine, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 15.

† **ampēlitis**, idis, f., = ἀμπέλitis, a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled in order to keep off worms, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

† **ampēlōdesmōs**, i, m., = ἀμπελόδεσμος, a plant used for tying up vines, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209.

† **ampēlōleucē**, ēs, f., = ἀμπελολεύκη (white vine), the white vine, dryony: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 16, § 21.

ampēlōprason, i, n., = ἀμπελόπρασον, a plant, probably field-garlic, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

1. ampēlōs, i, f., = ἄμπελος, a vine, grape-vine (used technically; in pure Lat. vitis). **I.** Ampelos agria, wild vine (in pure Lat. labrusca), Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19. — **II.**

Ampelos chironia, greasewort; in pure Lat. vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; 24, 4, 16, § 34.

2. Ampēlōs, i, f. **I.** A city of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37. — **II.** A headland and town in Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

3. Ampēlōs, i, m., a beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 409.

† **ampēdices**, appendages, so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, quod circumpenderent, quos nunc appendices appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

† **ampēmērinos**, a, on, *adj.*, = ἀμπεμῆρινος, daily (in pure Lat. cotidianus); genus februm, not intermittent, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

Amphīārāus, i, m., = Ἀμφιάραος, a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilocheus. Knowing that he was doomed to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife, Eriphyle, was prevailed upon to betray him by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polyneices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Ov. P. 3, 1, 52. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Amphīārēus** (five syll.), a, um, *adj.*, Amphiarian: quadrigae Amphiariae, Prop. 3, 32, 39. — **B. Amphīārāides**, ae, m., a male descendant of Amphiarāus, i. e. Alcmæon, Ov. F. 2, 43 (al. Amphīārēides).

† **amphibōlia** (amphibōlōgia, in Charis. p. 243 P.; Diom. p. 444; Isid. Orig. 1, 33), ae, f., = ἀμφιβολία (ἀμφιβολογία); in rhet., ambiguity, double-meaning, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. ad Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1 al.

† **amphibōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμφιβόλος, ambiguous, Mart. Cap. 5, 149.

† **amphibrāchys**, ūs, m., = ἀμφιβραχυς (short before and after); in metre, the foot —, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachius; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 105).

* **amphibrēvis**, is, m., for amphibrachys, Diom. p. 475 P.

Amphictyōnes, um (acc. Gr. -ās; v. infra), m., = Ἀμφικτύονες, the political and religious assembly of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons (cf. Titm. Amphict. Bund, Heeren Ideen, 3, 196): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyōnas, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyōnum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphidāmas, antis, m., = Ἀμφιδάμας, one of the Argonauts, son of Alcus, from Arcadia, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphilochia, ae, f., = Ἀμφιλοχία, a small province in Acarnania, Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 sq. — Hence, **Amphilochius** or **Amphilochicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Amphilochian: Argos Amphilochium, Liv. 38, 10: Argos Amphilochicum, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

— **Amphilochi**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Amphilochia, Liv. 38, 3.

Amphilochus, i, m., = Ἀμφιλόχοιο.

I. Son of Amphiarāus, founder of Argos Amphilochium, in Epirus, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 3.

— **II.** Son of Alcmæon and Mantio, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica, Liv. 45, 27.

† **amphimācrus**, i, m., = ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), an amphimacer, the poetical foot — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

† **amphimallum**, i, n., = ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), woollen cloth, which was hairy or shaggy on both sides, Varr. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

Amphimedon, ontis, m., = Ἀμφιμέδων, a Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter, Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphinomus, i, m., = Ἀμφινόμος, a youth of Catana who, with his brother Anapits, saved his parents upon his shoulders from the flames of Etna; on account of which monuments were erected to both of them by their fellow-citizens, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4.

Amphion, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφίων, son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe: renowned for his music,

by the magical power of which the stones came together for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, who had been slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 6, 271; 6, 402: Amphionis arces, i. e. Thebes, id. ib. 15, 427. — Whence, **Amphionius**, a, um, *adj.*, Amphionian: Amphioniae lyrae, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphipolis, is, f., = Ἀμφίπολις, a distinguished city in Macedonia, now Neokhorio, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Liv. 45, 9; 45, 29. —

II. Deriv. **A. Amphipolites**, ae, m., = Ἀμφιπολίτης, an Amphipolitan, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. — **B. Amphipolitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to Amphipolis, Just. 14 fin.

† **amphiprostylos**, i, m., = ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides, Vitruv. 3, 1.

† **amphisbaena**, ae, f., = ἀμφίσβαινα, a kind of serpent in Libya which can move either backwards or forwards, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Luc. 9, 719.

Amphissa, ae, f., = Ἀμφίσσα. **I.** The ancient chief town in Locri Ozolae, near Phocis, now Salona, Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125. — **II.** A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy; whence, **Amphissius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Amphissa: Amphissia saxa, Ov. M. 15, 703 Riese, where Merkel reads Amphrisia, the designation of a place now unknown.

Amphissus or -*os*, i, m., son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Œta, at the foot of Mt. Œta, Ov. M. 9, 356.

amphitānē, ēs, f., a kind of precious stone, also called chrysocolia, perh. a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

† **amphitāpa**, ae, f., = ἀμφιτάπης, a coverlet, shaggy on both sides: dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Dig. 34, 2, 24.

† **amphithalamos**, i, m., = ἀμφιθάλαμος, an antechamber: quorum (cubiculorum) unum thalamos, alterum amphithalamos dicitur, Vitruv. 6, 10 Rose and Müll. (al. antithalamos, a chamber opp. to the sleeping-chamber).

amphithēatralis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum], of or pertaining to the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical: spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 293.

amphithēatricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. amphitheatralis: charta, made near the amphitheatre, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

† **amphithēatrum**, i, n., = ἀμφιθέατρον, an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view. From its shape it was sometimes called circus. In Rome it was used for public spectacles: for combats of wild beasts and of ships, but most frequently for gladiatorial shows. It was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone, and with great splendor. The largest one, designed by Augustus, but begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, was called the Amphitheatrum Flavianum, or, since the time of Bede, the Colosseum or Coliseum, perhaps from the Colossus of Nero, which stood close by. This is said to have held eighty-seven thousand spectators, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Tac. A. 4, 62; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Calig. 18; id. Vesp. 9; id. Tit. 7; id. Tib. 40; id. Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 al.; cf. Smith, Class. Dict.

Amphitritē, ēs, f., = Ἀμφιτρίτη, Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea, Col. 10, 201; hence an appel for the sea, Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphitryo (-tū) or **ōn**, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφίτρυων. **I.** Son of Alceus and Hippodrome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena, Ov. M. 6, 112. — Hence, **Amphitryoniades**, ae, patr. m., a male descendant of Amphitryo, i. e. Hercules, Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 140; 15, 49; Verg. A. 8, 214. — **II.** The name of a comedy of Plautus.

amphōra, ae (gen. plur. as a measure, usually amphōrum, v. infra, II.; cf. Charis.

p. 41 P.), *f.*, = ἀμφορεύς, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears; for liquids, esp. wine, a flagon, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar, etc.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. **I.** Lit.: amphoras implere, Cato, R. R. 113; 2: amphora coepit Institut, Hor. A. P. 22; so id. C. 3, 8, 11; 3, 16, 34; Petr. 34 al. — Also for holding wine: amphora vini, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 24; ib. Dan. 14, 2; oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; honey: aut presa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15; water: amphoram aquae portans, Vulg. Luc. 22, 10. — Poet. for the wine contained therein, Hor. C. 3, 28, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A measure for liquids (also called quadrantal; cf. Fest. p. 258 Müll.), = 2 urnae, or 8 congi, etc. = 6 gals. 7 pts.: in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93. Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, amphora Capitolina signifies an amphora of the full measure, Capitol. Max. 4. — **B.** The measure of a ship (as the ton with us): naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum milium amphorum, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: navem, quae plus quam CCC amphorum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

* **amphorarius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], containing the measure of an amphora: vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27.

amphorarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], contained in the amphora: vinum, kept therein, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

Amphrysus, *a, um, adj.*, v. Amphrysus, *II.*

Amphrysus or **-ōs**, *i, m.*, = Ἀμφρυσιός, a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 229; Verg. G. 3, 2. — **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Amphrysus**, *a, um, adj.*, belonging to Amphrysus, or poet. transf., to Apollo: vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Verg. A. 6, 398. — **B.** **Amphrysia**, *a, um, adj.*, the same: gramin, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

amplē, *adv.*, v. amplius *fin.*

amplector (old form **amplector**, Prisc. p. 552, 39 P.), *ex, 3, v. dep.* (act. form **amplecto**, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.; Struve, 114. — In *pass.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 27; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.). **I.** **A.** Lit., to wind or twine round a person or thing (aliquem, πλέκεσθαι ἀμφὶ τινα; hence with reference to the other object; cf. adimo), to surround, encompass, encircle; of living beings, to embrace (class. in prose and poetry): genua amplectens, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P. (as transl. of Hom. Od. 6, 142: γούνων λαβών); amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 25: exsanguem (patrem) amplectus, Tac. H. 3, 25: effigiem Augusti amplecti, id. A. 4, 67: magnam Herculis aram, id. ib. 12, 24: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr. 5, 34: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 135: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplecti, id. 35, 28; so id. 41, 5 et saep.: amplectitur intra se insulam, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3: amplexa iugerum soli quercus, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: urbes amplecti muro, Hor. A. P. 209 et saep.: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9; *Ter. And. 2, 5, 19: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3 (id. Rep. 6, 14, where Orell. reads *complexus*). — **B.** Of space, to embrace: spatium amplexus ad vim remigii, Tac. A. 12, 56: quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est, id. ib. 4, 49: domus naturae amplectens pontum: terrasque jacentes, Manil. 1, 536. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To embrace in mind or knowledge, i. e. to comprehend, to understand: animo rei magnitudinem amplecti, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quas (artes) si quis unus complexus omnes, id. ib. 1, 17, 76: quae si iudex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id. Font. 7; also simply to reflect upon, to consider: cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, id. Att. 12, 35. — **B.** In discourse, to comprehend, i. e. to discuss, to handle, treat: quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caecin. 14, 40: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego

cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Verg. G. 2, 42: totius Ponti forma breviter amplectenda est, ut facilius partes noscantur, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75. — Also of a name, to comprehend under: quod idem interdu virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf. si quis universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complexique vult, to define the peculiar function of the orator and include the whole of it, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64; so of a law, to include: sed neque haec (verba) in principem aut principis parentem, quos lex majestatis amplectitur, Tac. A. 4, 34. — **C.** Of study, learning, to include, embrace: neque eam tamen scientiam, quam adjuvans oratori, complexus es, but yet have not included in your attainments that knowledge which, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 77: Quod si tantam rerum maximarum arte sua rhetorici illi doctores complecterentur, id. ib. 1, 19, 86. — **D.** To embrace in heart, i. e. to love, favor, cherish: quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, id. Mil. 72: aliquem amicissime, id. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*; Sall. J. 7, 6: hoc se amplectitur uno, i. e. se amat, esteems himself, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, Cic. Sull. 20: opp. repudiare, id. de Or. 1, 24; opp. removere, id. Cat. 4, 7: amplecti virtutem, id. Phil. 10, 4: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8: mens hominis amplectitur maxime cognitionem, delights in understanding, id. Ac. pr. 2, 10, 31: (episcopum) amplectentem eum fidelem sermonem, *Vulg. Tit. 1, 9: amplexus civitates (sc. animo), having fixed his mind on, i. e. intending to attack, seize, Tac. Agr. 25: causam rei publicae amplecti, Cic. Sest. 93; and so playfully of one who robs the State treasury: rem publicam nimium amplecti, id. Fl. 18. — **E.** In circumlocution: magnam Brigantium partem aut victoriā amplexus est aut bello, embraced in conquest, i. e. conquered, Tac. Agr. 17.

amplexor, *ātus, 1, v. dep. freq.* (act. form **amplexo**, analog. to amplecto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60; Att. ap. Non. 470, 11; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; Petr. 63) [amplector], to embrace, encircle (more rare than the simple verb; for the most part only ante-class., and in Cic. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: tenebit praedam et amplexabitur, keep it fast, Vulg. Isa. 5, 29. — **Esp.**, in love, at greeting, parting, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 33; id. Mil. 5, 40: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Arsinoē corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3: amplexatus est eum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 4; 45, 14; ib. Jud. 19, 4. — **II.** Trop., to love, honor, cherish, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98; so id. Clu. 44; id. de Or. 3, 17; id. Fin. 4, 14: species (i. e. ideas) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, i. e. adama-verat, suas fecerat, id. Ac. 1, 9 al.: quae amplexamini, Sall. C. 52, 5.

1. amplexus, *a, um, Part.* of amplector.

2. amplexus, *ūs, m.* [amplector], an embracing, encircling, surrounding (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: amplexus terrarum, *Lucr. 5, 319: serpentis amplexu, *Cic. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, my embrace, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id. ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17; so Plin. 5, 9, § 48; Stat. Th. 6, 255 al. — **II.** **Esp.** **A.** A loving embrace, caress (mostly in *plur.*): cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Verg. A. 1, 687; Vulg. Prov. 7, 18: inter amplexus flevit, ib. Gen. 46, 29: aliter impedire amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: dum petis amplexus, id. H. 14, 69 Ruhnk.; Sen. Thyest. 522; also: amplexu petere aliquem, Ov. M. 6, 605: longe fieri ab amplexibus, Vulg. Eccl. 5: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus alicujus ruere, id. ib. 16, 32: in amplexus ejus effusus, id. ib. 12, 47. — **B.** Euphemist., Ov. M. 4, 184; Juv. 6, 64; Sil. 11, 399 Drak.

ampliatio, *ōnis, f.* [amplio]. * **I.** An extending, enlarging: addita est sacramen-

to, Tert. Bapt. 13. — **II.** In law t. t., a deferring of the decision of the judge: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*; v. Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. p. 164 Bait.; cf. amplio, *II.*

amplificatio, *ōnis, f.* [amplifico], a widening; hence, **I.** An extending, enlarging, increasing (perh. only in Cic.): pecuniae, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25. — Trop.: honoris et gloriae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42. — **II.** In rhet. t. t., an exaggerated description of an object, an amplification, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30; Cic. Part. Or. 15; Quint. 2, 5, 9; 6, 10, 99; v. amplifico, *II.*

amplificator, *ōris, m.* [id.], he who enlarges, an amplifier (very rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: MNCIPRI, Inscr. Orell. 1025: VRBIS ROMAE, Inscr. Grut. 282, 3. — Trop.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.

* **amplificatrix**, *icis, f.* [amplificator], she that enlarges or amplifies: amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8.

* **amplificē**, *adv.*, v. amplifico.

amplifico, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [amplus-facio], to make wide, to widen, extend, enlarge, increase (class., but mostly in prose).

I. In gen.: ingressum domus et atrii amplificavit, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 5: dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 44: rem publicam, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: civitatem, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 5. — Trop.: auctoritatem amplificata, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16: Aeduo rum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Amplificet Deus nomen Salomonis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 47. — Aliquem aliquā re: (eos) festinatis honoribus amplificat atque augeat, Plin. Pan. 69: honore et gloria amplificati, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: amplificatus auro et argento, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18. — **II.** **Esp.**, in rhet. t. t., to place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge upon: summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem orando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 61, 221; id. Ac. 2, 2 al.; v. amplificatio.

* **amplificus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], splendid, Fronto, Or. 21, Fragn. 3, p. 259 Fracq. — Hence, * **adv.**: **amplificē**, splendidly: amplifice vestis decorata, Cat. 64, 266.

amplio, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [amplius], to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase, amplify (rare, esp. before the Aug. per.; mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: amplianda scapello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem (familiarē), *Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4; so Suet. Ner. 22: orbem, Luc. 3, 276: servitia, Tac. H. 2, 78: ampliato veteri Apollinis templo, Suet. Aug. 18 al. — **B.** Trop.: nomen, to render glorious, to ennoble, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20: pulcritudinem, Vulg. Judith, 10, 4. — **II.** **Esp.**, judic. t. t., to delay judgment or decision, to adjourn, in order to make further investigation (since the judges in such cases employed the expression **AMPLI-VS** or **NON LIQVET**, v. amplius, c. and Rupert. ad Tac. Or. 38, 1, p. 455). **A.** Absol.: potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26. — **B.** With acc. of pers., to defer his business: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, Auct. ad Her. 4, 36: virginem, Liv. 4, 44: bis ampliatus reus tertio absolutus est, id. 43, 2. — **C.** With acc. of thing, causam, Val. Max. 8, 1, 16: poenam, Sen. Contr. 1, 3; cf. ampliatio and comperendinatio.

ampliter, *adv.*, v. amplius *fin.*

amplitudo, *inis, f.* [amplus], in space, wide extent, breadth, width, amplitude, size, bulk (class., but only in prose). **I.** Lit.: membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modicā amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 3: Apollo amplitudinis et artis eximiae, Suet. Tib. 74: margaritarum, id. Caes. 47: valli; Tac. H. 4, 22: numeri, Gell. 19, 8, 12 al. — In *plur.*: amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** With gen., greatness: animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: harum rerum splendor, amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3:

opum, id. 3, 4, 5, § 31. — In plur.: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. — **B.** *Absol.*, *dignity, grandeur, distinction, consequence* (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, etc.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 5; Hab. Syn. 363): amplitudo est potentiae aut majestatis aut aliorum copiarum magna abundantia, Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 166: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id. Rosc. Am. 1: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut. 81, 281: amplitudinem suam retinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: amplitudinem alicujus augere, Liv. 39, 48 al. — **C.** In rhet., *copiousness and dignity of expression*: in his finis est amplitudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 16 fin., which see in full: uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 6, 14, 3. — Specifically: amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 fin., for the Gr. πλατωνίτης τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως (Diog. L. 3, 4), which is by Plin. Ep. 1, 10, more literally called *Platonica latitudo*. — So of metre: amplitudo dactyli ac paeonis, the fulness, richness, Quint. 9, 4, 136; cf. id. 5, 14, 30.

amplius, adv., v. amplius.

* **ampliusculus**, a, um, adj. [amplius], somewhat larger, or more magnificent: fortuna, App. Mag. p. 322, 19 Elm. — * **Adv.**

ampliusculè, rather more, Sid. Ep. 3, 16.

* **amplio**, are, v. a. [id.], old form for amplifico, to extend, enlarge; trop., to make glorious: qui causam humilem dictis amplect, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 120 Rib.).

amplioctor, v. amplector init.

amplus, a, um, adj. [some regard this as a shortened form of ἀνάπλεως, = filled up, full; others, as for ambulus from amb-, rounded out, as superus from super, etc.; v. Doed. Syn. II. p. 113; but perh. it is better to form it from am- and -plus, akin to pleo, plenus, q. v. Pott], thus pr., full all round; hence, great, large. — In space, of large extent, great, large, wide, ample, spacious (the forms amplus and amplior are very rare in the ante-class. per., and rare in all periods. Amplius is com. in the ante-class., freq. in the class., and very freq. in the post-class. per., the Vulg. rarely using the other forms, but using this 121 times. Amplissimus belongs to prose, and is scarcely used before Cicero, with whom it was a very favorite word. It was also used by Plin. Maj. and Min., but never by Tac., Sall. (in his genuine works), nor the Vulg. Catullus used only the form amplus, and Prop. only amplus, while Tib. and Pers. never used this word in any form. Amplior is found mostly in Plaut.; and ample and amplissime are used a few times by Cic. and by writers that followed him; syn.: magnus, ingens, latus, late patens, spatiosus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: amplus et specu protervo ferox, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.: qui (Pluto) ter amplum Geryonem compe- scit undā, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7: ampla domus de- decori domino fit, si est in ea solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; so Verg. A. 2, 310: admodum amplum et excelsum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 74: collis castris parum amplus, Sall. J. 98, 3: porticibus in amplis, Verg. A. 3, 353; per amplum mittitur Elysium, id. ib. 6, 743: vocemque per ampla volutant Atria, id. ib. 1, 725: nil vulvā pulchrius amplā, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: amplae aures, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: milium amplum grano, id. 18, 7, 10, § 55: cubiculum amplum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: baptisterium amplum atque opacum, id. ib. 5, 6, 25. — **Comp.**: quanto est res ampli- or, Lucr. 2, 1133: Amplior Urge et Capra- ria, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: avis paulo amplior passere, id. 10, 32, 47, § 89: amplior specie mortali, Suet. Aug. 94: id. Caes. 76 (for the neutr. amplius, v. infra). — **Sup.**: amplissi- ma curia... gymnasium amplissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55: urbs amplissima atque orna- tissima, id. Agr. 2, 76: amplissimum peristy- lum, id. Dom. 116: (candelabrum) ad ampli- simi templi ornatum esse factum, id. Verr. 4, 65: mons Italiae amplissimus, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: amplissimum flumen, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 3: amplissimus lacus, id. ib. 10, 41, 2: amplissima insula, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71: ampli- simi horti, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: amplissima arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 200: est (to- pazon) amplissima gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: amplissimum cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 23. — **B.** Transf., great, abundant,

ample, much, long: bono atque amplo lu- cro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6 and Ep. 2, 2, 117: pa- bula miseris mortalibus ampla, Lucr. 5, 944: ampla civitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 81; 4, 96: civi- tas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: gens ampla, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125: amplae copiae, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: ampla manus mi- litum, Liv. Epit. 1, 4, 9: pecuaria res am- pla, Cic. Quint. 12: res familiaris ampla, id. Phil. 13, 8: (res) ampla, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 82, 20 Kritz: patrimonium amplum et copiosum, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 6; id. Dom. 146: id. Phil. 2, 67: amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: esse patri ejus amplas facultates, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9: in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 36, 59, § 122. — **Comp.**: amplior numerus, Cic. Mil. 57; Sall. J. 105, 3; Tac. A. 14, 53: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 58: am- plior exercitus, Sall. J. 54, 3; Suet. Vesp. 4: commensus spe amplior, Sall. J. 75, 8: am- plior pecunia, Auct. B. Alex. 56: pecunia amplior, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretia ampliora, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84: omnia longe ampliora invenire quam etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: am- pliores noctes, Plin. 13, 26, 63, § 232: ut am- pliori tempore maneret, Vulg. Act. 18, 20. — **Sup.**: peditatus copiae amplissimae e Gal- lia, Cic. Font. 8: exercitus amplissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; 9, 13, 11: amplissima pecunia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; id. Quint. 49; id. Phil. 10, 4: amplissimae patrimonii copiae, id. Fl. 89: amplissimas summas emptioni- bus occupare, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 3: opes amplis- simae, id. ib. 8, 18, 4: amplissima dies ho- rarum quindecim etc., the longest day, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 218. — **Also subst. in comp. neutr.** (v. amplius, adv. infra), more: ut quirem exaudire amplius, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.: si vis amplius dari, Dabur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: jam amplius orat, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: non complectar in his libris amplius quam quod etc., id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: tantum adfero quantum ipse optat, atque etiam amplius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 10: ni amplius etiam, quod ebbit, id. Trin. 2, 1, 20: Ph. Etiamne amplius? Th. Nil, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: Tr. Dimidium Volo ut dicas. Gr. Im- mo hercle etiam amplius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 21: Th. Nemppe octoginta debentur huic minae? Tr. Haud nummo amplius, id. Most. 3, 3, 16: etiam amplius illam adpa- rare concedet, Turp. Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.: hoc onere suscepto amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: omnis numerus amplius octingentis milibus explebat, Vell. 2, 110, 3: Segestanis imponebat aliquanto amplius quam etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 76: illā coronā contentus Thrasyl- bulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4, 3: amplius possidere, Plin. 13, 4, 3, § 17: Ille imperio ei reddito haud amplius, quam ut duo ex tribus filiis secum militarent, exe- git, Curt. 8, 4, 21: dedit quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 6: cum hoc amplius praestet, quod etc., id. ib. 7, 25, 1. — **Also with part. gen., more of, a greater quantity or number of**: gaudeo tibi liberorum esse amplius, Plaut. Cist. 5, 4: te amplius bibisse praedi- cet loti, Cat. 39, 21: amplius frumenti au- ferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: expensum est auri viginti paulo amplius, id. Fl. 6, 8: amplius negotii contrahi, id. Cat. 4, 9: si amplius obsidum vellet, Caes. B. G. 6, 9, ubi v. Herz.: quanto ejus amplius processerat temporis, id. B. C. 3, 25. — **II.** Fig. **A.** Of internal power or force, great, strong, violent, im- petuous: pro viribus amplis, Lucr. 5, 1174: amplae vires peditum, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 75: ampla nepotum Spes, Prop. 4, 22, 41: poe- na sera, sed ampla, full, strict, id. 4, 5, 32. — **Comp.**: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte mor- bus amplior factus siet, l. e. gravior, id. ib. 3, 1, 50: amplior metus, Cic. Clu. 128: am- plior potentia feris, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: ampliorendi dicendi facultatem consequi, Quint. 2, 3, 4: amplior eoque acrior impe- tus, Flor. 4, 2, 66: spes amplior, Sall. J. 105, 4: amplius accipietis iudicium, severer, Vulg. Matt. 23, 14: amplior auctoritas, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 47: amplior virtus, higher merit, Quint. 8, 3, 87: idem aut amplior cultus (dei), Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: amplior est quae- stio, Quint. 3, 5, 8: ampliora verba, of larger meaning, id. 8, 4, 2: scientia intelligentia- que ac sapientia ampliores inventae sunt

in te, Vulg. Dan. 5, 14: quo legatis animus amplior esset, Sall. C. 40, 6; 59, 1: spiritus amplior, Vulg. Dan. 5, 12; 6, 3. — **Sup.**: (ho- nos) pro amplissimis meritis redditur, Cic. Phil. 5, 41: cujus sideris (Caniculae) effec- tus amplissimi in terrā sentiuntur, very violent, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107: amplissima spes, Suet. Caes. 7: his finis cognitionis amplissimae, most important trial, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23. — **B.** Of external splendor, great, handsome, magnificent, splendid, glorious: illis ampla satis forma, pudicitia, great enough, Prop. 1, 2, 24: haec ampla sunt, haec divina, Cic. Sest. 102; id. Arch. 23: res gestae satis amplae, Sall. C. 8, 2: cur parum amplis adfuerit praemia, Cic. Mil. 57: ampla quidem, sed pro ingentibus me- ritis praemia acceperunt, Tac. A. 14, 53: amplum in modum praemia ostentare, Aur. Vict. Caes. 26, 6: amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 25, 4: amplis honoribus auctos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11. — Sometimes in mal. part. or ironically: amplam occasionem calum- niae nactus, a fine opportunity, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: spolia ampla referitis Tuque puerque tuus, glorious spoils, Verg. A. 4, 93. — **Comp.**: ne ullum munus aeditatis amplius aut gra- tius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5; id. Mur. 37: praemia ad perdiscendum ampli- oribus commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: alicui ampliore laudem tribuere, id. Sest. 27: in aliqua re esse laudem ampliore, id. Marcell. 4: corporis membris plus dedit, id. amplius atque augustius ratus (Zeuxis), Quint. 12, 10, 6: ut Augustus vocaretur am- pliore cognomine, Suet. Aug. 7. — **Subst.**: in potestatis eo modo agitabat, ut ampliore, quam gerebat, dignus haberetur, of some- thing greater, Sall. J. 63, 5. — **Sup.**: ut con- sules monumentum quam amplissimum faci- undum curent, Cic. Phil. 14, 38; 14, 31; id. Verr. 4, 82: hoc munus aeditatis amplissi- mum, id. ib. 1, 12, 36; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1, 74: alicui amplissimas potestates dare, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: insignibus amplissimis orna- tus, id. ib. 2, 101: dona amplissima confer- re, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: praemia legatis dedi- stis amplissima, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; id. Phil. 2, 32: spe amplissimorum praemiorum adduci, id. Mil. 5; id. de Or. 1, 5, 16: velut prae- mium quoddam amplissimum longi labo- ris, Quint. 10, 7, 1: munera amplissima mit- tere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 51; id. Dom. 98: laudi amplissimae lauream concedere, id. Pis. 74: laudibus amplissi- mis adficere, id. Phil. 7, 11: amplissimam gloriam consequi, id. Prov. Cons. 39: ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine adficeris, id. Deiot. 14: amplissimis al- quem efferre honoribus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 17, 3: amplissimis uti honoribus, Cic. Fl. 45: amplissimos honores adipisci, id. Verr. 5, 181: honores adequi amplissimos, id. Mil. 81: aliquem ad honores amplissimos per- ducere, id. Am. 20, 73: meus labor fructum est amplissimum consecutus, id. Imp. Pomp. 2: mihi gratias verbis amplissimis agun- tur, in the handsomest terms, id. Cat. 3, 14; id. Phil. 2, 13; id. Quir. 15: ei amplissimis verbis gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 3: provin- cia Gallia merito ornatur verbis amplis- simis ab senatu, id. ib. 4, 9: amplissimis verbis conlaudatus, Suet. Caes. 16: amplis- simo populi senatusque iudicio exercitus habuistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 12; id. Fl. 5; id. Dom. 86; id. Planc. 93: de meo consulatu ampli- sima atque ornatissima decreta fecerunt, id. Dom. 74: quam universi populi, illius gentis, amplissimum testimonium (said of Cic.), Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116. — **C.** In respect of the opinion of others, esteemed, renowned, etc.: quicquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: quid hunc hominem ma- gnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare (putare possumus), qui etc., great or noble, id. Imp. Pomp. 37: omnia, quae vobis cara atque ampla sunt, id. Agr. 2, 9; id. Arch. 23: convenerunt corrogati et quidem am- pli quidam homines, id. Phil. 3, 20: hoc stu- dium parvi properemus et ampli, small and great, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: amplis doctoribus instructus, Tac. A. 14, 62: sin autem sunt amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, Cic. Mur. 7, 15. — **Comp.**: cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: ampliores or- dines, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, where Dinter reads priores: quo (ingenio) neque melius ne- que amplius aliud in natura mortalium est,

Sall. J. 2, 4: nihil amplius potes (tribuere) amicitia tua, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: quid amplius facitis? Vulg. Matt. 5, 47.—**Sup.:** ex amplissimo genere nubere, Cic. Cael. 34: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere copiosius amplissimus, id. ib. 6, 15: quam (familiam) vidit amplissimam, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: amplissimos patros habere, id. Sex. Rosc. 147: amplissima civitas, id. Verr. 5, 122: apud illos Fabiorum nomen est amplissimum, id. Font. 36: id. Caecin. 104: id. Verr. 3, 96: id. Deiot. 14: mihi hic locus ad agendum amplissimus est visus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: non adgrederis ad illa maxima atque amplissima prius quam etc., id. Sest. 5: licet tribuas ei quantum amplissimum potes, nihil tamen amplius potes amicitia tua, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplissimis operibus increscere, id. ib. 8, 4, 3: honores in amplissimo consilio collocare, Cic. Sen. 2: amplissimi orbis terrae consilii principes, id. Phil. 3, 34: honoris amplissimi puto esse accusare improbos, *I esteem it to be the greatest honor*, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 70: promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: praeter honores amplissimos cognomenque etc., Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 142: spes amplissimae dignitatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 49: id. Sen. 19, 68: Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence, amplissimus (almost always thus in *sup.*) as a title for persons holding great and honored offices, as consul, senator, etc., or as an honorable epithet of the office itself or the body of officers, *distinguished, very distinguished, honorable, right honorable, most honorable*, etc. is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui sua virtute in altiore locum pervenit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 83: homo et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimus, id. Mur. 8: P. Africanus rebus gestis amplissimus, id. Caecin. 69: ut homines amplissimi testimonio de sua re non dicerent, id. Sex. Rosc. 102: id. Clu. 197: Q. Catuli atque ceterorum amplissimorum hominum auctoritas, id. Imp. Pomp. 63: vir amplissimus ejus civitatis, id. Verr. 4, 17: id. Fl. 32: exercitum Cn. Domitii, amplissimi viri, sustentavit, id. Deiot. 5, 14: cum habes amplissimi viri religionem (of L. Lucullus), id. Arch. 4, 8: id. Lig. 22: in quo consilio amplissimi viri judicarent, id. Mil. 5: id. Balb. 1: id. Dom. 2: comitatus virorum amplissimorum, id. Sull. 9: viros primarios atque amplissimos civitatis in consilium advocare, id. Verr. 3, 18: ordinis amplissimi esse, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 1: 37, 6: cives amplissimos legare, Cic. Balb. 42: hoc amplissimum nomen, i. e. senatorium, id. Verr. 3, 96: amplissimus honos, i. e. consulatus, id. Rep. 1, 6: so, amplissimo praeditus magistratu, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, i. e. senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: Suet. Calig. 49: amplissimi ordines, i. e. senatus et equites, id. Vesp. 9: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: an vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, etc., id. Cat. 1, 3: amplissimum sacerdotium, id. Verr. 2, 126: id. Phil. 13, 8: sacerdotium amplissimum, id. Verr. 2, 127.—**E.** As rhet. epithet: amplius orator, *one that speaks richly and with dignity*, Cic. Or. 9: id. Brut. 68: herous (pes), qui est idem dactylus Aristoteli amplior, iambus humanior videatur, *grandier, more stately*, Quint. 9, 4, 88: amplius compositionis genus, *more copious style*, id. 9, 4, 129.—**Adv.** (on the extent of the use of the different forms of the adverb, v. *supra init.*), *largely, abundantly, copiously*. **I. Lit.** **a.** Form **ampliter**: benigne ei largi atque ampliter, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib: aptate munde atque ampliter convivium, Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 234 Rib: extructam ampliter mensam, Lucil. 13: 7 Müll.: opsonato ampliter, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65: adpositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 163: acceptus hilare atque ampliter, id. Merc. prol. 98: modeste melius facere sumptum quam ampliter, id. Stich. 5, 4, 10: parum (digitulos) immersisti ampliter, *not deep enough*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 26.—**b.** Form **amplē**: exornat ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 62: qui ample valetudinarios nutriunt, *in great numbers* (v. the context), Cels. praef. med.—**II.** Trop., *fully, handsomely*. **a.** Form **ampliter**: ampliter dicere, *fully, particularly*, Gell. 10, 3, 4: laudare ampliter, id. 2, 6, 11.—**b.** Form **amplē**: duo genera sunt: unum attenua-

te pressequere, alterum sublate ampleque decentium, *with great fullness, richly* (v. amplius, II. E.), Cic. Brut. 55, 201: so, elate ampleque loqui, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato et Scipio, *full grandly filled the place of*, Flor. 4, 2, 65.—**Comp.** **amplius**, *more, longer, further, besides* (syn.: ultra, praeterea); of time, number, and action (while *plus* denotes more in quantity, measure, etc.; *magis*, more, in the comparison of quality, and sometimes of action; and *potius*, rather, the choice between different objects or acts), constr. *absol.*, with *comp. abl.*, and, in the case of numerals, like minus, plus, propius, q. v., without *quam* with the *nom.*, *acc.*, or *gen.*, or rarely with the *abl. comp.*, or with *quam*, but chiefly in the post-Aug. per.; cf. Zumpt, § 485; Madv. § 305; Roby, § 1273; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 12; and Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 521 sq. **a.** In gen.: deliberatum est non tacere [me] amplius, Afran. Com. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: otium ubi erit, de istis rebus tum amplius tecum loquar, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18: cui amplius male faxim, id. Aul. 3, 2, 6: De. Etiam? Li. Amplius, id. As. 1, 1, 29: Ar. Vale. Ph. Aliquanto amplius valerem, si hic maneres, id. ib. 3, 3, 2: etiam faxo amabit (eam) amplius, id. Men. 5, 2, 40: multo tantum illum accusabo, quam te accusavi, amplius, id. ib. 5, 2, 49: quo populum servare potissit amplius, Lucil. 1, 15 Müll.: At ego amplius dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: amplius posse, Sall. J. 69, 2: armis amplius valere, id. ib. 111, 1: si lamentetur miser amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 953: tribus vobis opsonatumst an opsono amplius Tibi et parasito et mulieri? *besides*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 45: Quam vellem invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: in illo exercitu cuncta (probra) fure et alia amplius, Sall. J. 44, 5: felices ter et amplius, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: ter nec amplius, Suet. Caes. 25: cum non solum de his scripserit, sed amplius praecepta (reliquerit), Quint. 12, 11, 24: multa promi amplius possum, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: si studere amplius possum, Quint. 6, proem. 4: auram communem amplius haurire potui? id. 6, proem. 12: sagum, quod amplius est, Vulg. Exod. 26, 12.—**b.** And so very often with the pron. quid, etc.; with the negatives nihil, non, neque, nec, ne; and sometimes with nemo and haud. (a) With *quid*, etc.: Quid faciam amplius? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 14, and Cic. Har. Resp. 42: quid dicam amplius? Quint. 8, 4, 7: quid a me amplius dicendum putatis? Cic. Verr. 3, 60: quid quaeris amplius? id. Sex. Rosc. 145: id. Dom. 41: id. Verr. 2, 191: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 35: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: quid expectatis amplius? Cic. Verr. 2, 174: quid amplius expectabo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 33: quid loquar amplius de hoc homine? Cic. Caecin. 25: quid amplius laboremus? Quint. 8, proem. 31: quid habet amplius homo? Vulg. Eccl. 1, 3, 6, 8: quid ego aliud exoptem amplius, nisi etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 134: quid amplius debeam optare? Quint. 4, 1, 51: Lo. Numquid amplius? Ly. Tantum est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 11; Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: De. An quid est etiam amplius? He. Vero amplius, id. Ad. 3, 4, 22: quid est quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? *more than this*, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Elenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius expectes, si etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6: id. Sull. 90: si quid amplius scit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: si quid ego addidero amplius, id. Trin. 4, 2, 13: si amplius aliquid gloriatu fuero, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 8.—And often hoc amplius, where hoc is commonly an *abl.*, but sometimes may be regarded as a *nom.* or an *acc.*: hoc amplius si quid poteris, *any thing beyond this*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 44: et hoc amplius (additur), quod etc., *and this further, that* etc., id. Sull. 44; so Quint. 5, 13, 36: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint etc., id. 1, 1, 8: Mario urbe Italiae interdicendum, Marciano hoc amplius, Africa, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19; Quint. 1, 5, 50; 1, 5, 55; sometimes in *plur.*, his amplius: his amplius apud eundem (est) etc., Quint. 9, 3, 15; so rarely eo amplius: inferiasque annua religione publice instituit, et eo amplius matri Circenses, Suet. Calig. 15: quaeris quid poterit amplius adsequi, Cic. Planc. 60: prius quam (hic) turbarum quid faciat amplius, Plaut.

Men. 5, 2, 93: quare jam te cur amplius excuries? Cat. 76, 10.—(β) With *nihil*, etc.: habet nihil amplius quam lutum, Lucil. 9, 46 Müll.: nihil habui amplius, quod praeciperem, Quint. 7, 1, 64: nihil enim dixit amplius, Cic. Deiot. 21: Nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est, *I say no more; I have done with my case*, id. ib. 8: nihil amplius dico, nisi me etc., id. Planc. 96: nihil amplius dicam quam victoriam etc., id. Marcell. 17.—Hence, nihil dico or dicam amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion, etc., *I say no more, have nothing further to say or add*: vetus est, Nihil cocio est. Scis cuius? non dico amplius, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51; si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit: omnes tecum equitum Romanorum filii petiverunt. Nihil dico amplius, Cic. Planc. 7 (tacite significat eos dignitate inferiores esse Plancio, Manut. ad h. l.): Aliterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam id, quod etc., id. Marcell. 6, 17: amplius nihil respondit, Vulg. Marc. 15, 5: nihil amplius addens, ib. Deut. 5, 22: nihil noverrunt amplius, ib. Eccl. 9, 5: nihil amplius optet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46: nihil amplius potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplius quod desideres, nihil erit, *this will leave nothing to be desired*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: nil amplius oro, nisi ut etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 4: ipse Augustus nihil amplius quam equestri familia ortum se scribit, Suet. Aug. 2: si non amplius, ad lustrum hoc protolleret unum, Lucil. 1, 33 Müll.: non luctabar tecum, Crasse, amplius, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: verbum non amplius addam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 121: non amplius me objurgabis, Quint. 5, 10, 47: non amplius posse, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3, 82, 19 Kritz: non habent amplius quid faciant, Vulg. Luc. 12, 4: non videbitis amplius faciem meam, ib. Gen. 44, 23; ib. Heb. 10, 17: amplius illa jam non inveniet, ib. Apoc. 18, 14: studium, quo non aliud ad dignitatem amplius excogitari potest, Tac. Or. 5: extra me non est alia amplius, Vulg. Soph. 2, 15: neque hoc amplius quam quod vides nobis quicquamst, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 21: neque va dari amplius neque etc., Cic. Quinct. 23: nec jam amplius ullae Adparent terrae, Verg. A. 3, 192; 3, 260; 5, 8; 9, 426; 9, 519; 11, 807; 12, 680; id. G. 4, 503: nec irascar amplius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 42; ib. Apoc. 7, 16: ne amplius dona petas, Cat. 68, 14: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, Lucr. 4, 874: ne quos amplius Rhenum transire patere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet, Suet. Gram. 17: ne amplius morando Scaurum incenderet, Sall. J. 25, 10; id. Fragm. Hist. 1, 2, 10 Kritz; 3, 82, 17: ne amplius divulgetur, Vulg. Act. 4, 17: ut nequam amplius per eandem viam revertamini, ib. Deut. 17, 16: nolite amplius accipere pecuniam, ib. 4 Reg. 12, 7.—(γ) With *nemo*: cur non restipulatur neminem amplius petiturum? Cic. Q. Rosc. 12, 36: cum amplius nemo occurreret, *nobody further, no one more*, Curt. 8, 10, 2; so, neminem amplius viderunt, Vulg. Marc. 9, 7: nemo emet amplius, *no one will buy any longer, any more*, ib. Apoc. 18, 11 (for cases of haud with amplius, v. c. α and γ).—**c.** With numerals and numeral forms. (a) Without *quam*: amplius horam suffixum in cruce me memini esse, Cat. 69, 3: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo homines mollebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 95: amplius annos triginta tribunus fuerat, Sall. C. 59, 6: me non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3: per annos amplius quadraginta, Suet. Aug. 72; 32: quid si tandem amplius triennium est? Cic. Q. Rosc. 8: Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam Falle dolo, Verg. A. 1, 683: inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius milia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 4, 12: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, mons continet, id. ib. 1, 28; 2, 29: amplius sestertium ducentiens acceptum hereditatibus rettuli, Cic. Phil. 2, 40; id. Fl. 68; so Plin. Ep. 10, 39, 1: huic paulo amplius tertiam partem denegem? id. ib. 5, 7, 3: cum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 14; 5, 155: victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt, Liv. 21, 29, 3: non amplius quattuordecim cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C: ex omni multitudine non amplius quadraginta locum cepere, Sall. J. 58, 3: torrentes amplius centum,

Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; 9, 5, 4, § 10.—And very rarely placed after the numeral: qui septingentos jam annos amplius numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 63: pugnatum duas amplius horas, Liv. 25, 19, 15 Weissenb.: duo haud amplius milia peditum effugerunt, id. 28, 2: decem amplius versus perdidimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius unap, Verg. E. 3, 105.—(β) With the *comp. abl.* (rare but class.): cum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 37: pugnatum amplius duabus horis est, Liv. 27, 12: neque triennio amplius supervixit, Suet. Caes. 89: uti non amplius quinque aut senis milibus passuum interesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23; 2, 7; 6, 29: non amplius patet milibus quinque et triginta, Sall. Fragn. Hist. 4, 1, 34 Kritz: est ab capite paulo amplius mille passibus locus, Plin. Ep. 10, 90, 1: ab Capesā non amplius duum milium intervallo, Sall. J. 91, 3: (Catilina) cum initio non amplius duobus milibus (militum) habuisset, id. C. 56, 2; so, denas alii, alii plures (uxores) habent, set reges eo amplius, id. J. 80, 7.—And prob. the following ambiguous cases: cum mille non amplius equitibus, Sall. J. 105, 3: oppidum non amplius mille passuum abesse, id. ib. 68, 3.—(γ) With *quam* (post-Aug. and eccl.): non amplius, cum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies Brundisii commoratus, id. ib. 17: Toto triennio semel omnino eam nec amplius quam uno die paucissimis vidit horis, id. Tib. 51: demoratus dies non amplius quam octo aut decem, Vulg. Act. 25, 6: ut non amplius apud te quam quarta (pars) remaneret, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingenti numero, copias fuderint, Tac. A. 3, 21: haud amplius quam ducentos misit, id. ib. 14, 32: insidiatur ei ex iis viri amplius quam quadraginta, Vulg. Act. 23, 21.—**d.** (a) Amplius, t. t. of judges when they deferred an important case for future examination: Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut iudices quotienscunque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, amplius dicebant. Itaque negotium differre, unde hodieque ampliari iudicium differri dicitur, Charis. 176 P.; so Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio et ampliatio: cum consulere audeat amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: antea vel iudicari primo poterat vel amplius pronuntiari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, id. ib. 2, 1, 29.—And metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 17.—(β) Amplius non petere, judicial t. phr. to bring no further action, to make no further claim: quid ita satis non dedit, AMPLIVS [A SE] NEMINEM PETITVRVM? Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero amplius eo nomine neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, id. Brut. 5, 18: sunt duo, quae te rogo: primum, ut si quid satis dandum erit, AMPLIVS EO NOMINE NON PETI, cures etc., id. Fam. 13, 28 A: quod ille recusarit satis dare amplius abs te non peti, id. Att. 1, 8, 1.—(γ) Hoc amplius, beside the general use given above (II. Comp. b. a.), as t. phr. of senators when they approved a measure, but amended it by addition: Servilio adsentior et hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, magnum Pompeium fecisse etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 21, 50: cui cum essem adsensus, decrevi hoc AMPLIVS, ut etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1; so Seneca: fortasse et post omnes citatus nihil improbabo ex iis, quae priores decreverint, et dicam hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, Vit. Beat. 3, 2: Quaedam ex istis sunt, quibus adsentire possumus, sed hoc AMPLIVS CENSEO, id. Q. N. 3, 15, 1.—(δ) To this may be added the elliptical phrases, nihil amplius and si nihil amplius: nihil amplius, denoting that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit. Nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128; (res publica) ultia suas injurias est per vos interitu tyranni. Nihil amplius, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; and, si nihil amplius, marking a limit, if nothing more, at least: excedam tectis? An, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

am- The form *amplius* has the ambiguity of the Engl. word *more*, which is sometimes an *adj.*, sometimes a *subst.*, and sometimes an *adv.*, and some of the above examples would admit of different classifications; as,

non amplius dicere, *not to speak further* (adv.) or *not to say more* (subst.), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51; but some of them would admit of only one explanation; as, ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.

Sup. amplissimē. I. *Lit.*, very largely, most abundantly: ut quibus militibus amplissime (agri) dati assignati essent, in the largest shares, Cic. Phil. 5, 53: duumviri (deos) tribus quam amplissimum tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere, Liv. 5, 13, 6 Weissenb.—II. *Fig.*, most generously, most handsomely: qui amplissime de salute mea decreverint, Cic. Dom. 44: amplissime laudare, in the handsomest style, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11; Suet. Calig. 15: honores amplissime gessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 112: pater cum amplissime ex praetura triumphasset, with the greatest pomp, id. Mur. 15: placere eum quam amplissime supremo suo die effert, should be carried forth with every possible solemnity, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16. V. on this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 287-296.

Amp-sanctus (better than **Am-**), i. m., a lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations (hence, in the poets, the entrance to the infernal regions), now *Le Mofete* or *Lago d'Ansante*, Verg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

ampulla, ae, f. [amb- and olla, as having handles on both (opposite) sides, or an irreg. dim. of amphora]. I. A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (also made of leather). Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12 al.—II. Prob. on account of its shape, like *ἀγκυβόλος*, of inflated discourse, swelling words, bombast: proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, and ampullor.

ampullaceus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla], in the form of a flask, big-bellied: a collo ampullacea (pira) appellat, a tankard-pear, Plin. 15, 16, § 55; so Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullarius, i, m. [id.], a flask-maker, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; besides only in Inscr. Orell. 4143.

ampullor, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* [id. II.], to make use of a bombastic style of discourse, = *ἀγκυβόλις* (prob. coined by Hor.): tragica ampullar in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [amputo], a pruning, lopping off of branches, tendrils, etc. I. *Lit.*: sarmentorum, Cic. Sen. 15.—II. *Meton.*, the part that has been cut off, a cutting, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

am-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut around, to cut away or off, to lop off, prune. I. *Lit.*, esp. of plants: amputata id est circumputata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.: vitem ferro, Cic. Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen (ulmi), Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of other things: praecedidit caulem testisque una amputat ambo, Lucil. 7, 22 Müll.: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: umeros, to mutilate, Sen. Thyest. 761: ex ipso vertice capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 12: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9: pollices, id. Aug. 24 et saep.—In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: caudas mugilli, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 185.—II. *Tr op.*, to lop off, curtail, shorten, diminish: amputata inanitas omnis et error, removed, banished, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adulescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: licet hinc quantum culque videbitur circumcidat atque amputet, id. ib. 1, 15, 65: longa colloquia, S. n. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69.—In rhet.: amputata loqui, in a disconnected manner, in abrupt sentences, Cic. Or. 51: amputata oratio et absca, concise, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18.

Ampycides, ae, m. *patr.*, = *Ἀμπυκίδης*, son of *Ampycus*, i. e. the seer *Mopsus*, Ov. M. 12, 456; 8, 316.

Ampycus, i, m., = *Ἀμπυκος*. I. A priest of *Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 110 sq.—II. Father of the seer *Mopsus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 128.

Ampyx, ōis, m., = *Ἀμπυξ*. I. One of the *Lapithae*; acc. *Ampyca*, Ov. M. 12, 450.—II. One of the companions of *Phineus*, changed to stone by *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 184.

† **am-ségētes**: quorum ager viam tangit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.
† **am-termini**: qui circa terminos provinciae manent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

* **amtrūo**, **antrūo**, and **andrūo**, āre, v. n. [v. *andruo*], to dance around, in the Sallian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

amulētum, i, n. (Arab. hamalet), a sympathetic preservative against sickness, etc., *φουλακτηριον*, an amulet (usu. hung around the neck): veneficorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66; so id. 30, 15, 47, § 138 al.

Amūlius, i, m., = *Ἀμοῦλιος*, son of *Procas*, king in Alba, who expelled his brother *Numitor*, and ordered his grandsons *Romulus* and *Remus* to be thrown into the Tiber; hence, dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3 sq.: injustus, Ov. M. 14, 772 al.

amūlum, v. amylum.
amurca (better than **āmurga**), ae, f., = *ἀμόργη* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 194), the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the lees or dregs of oil, Cato, R. R. 91; 101; 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 6; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Verg. G. 3, 448.

* **āmurcarius**, a, um, *adj.* [amurca], pertaining to the lees of oil (v. amurca): dolla, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.

† **āmūsia**, ae, f., = *ἀμουσία*, ignorance of music, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 30.

† **āmūsos**, i, m., = *ἀμουσος*, one unskilled in music, Vitr. 1, 1 med.

amussis, is, f. [etym. unc.]; perh. from *am-* and *assis*=axis, a plank, i. e. something flat, straight, moved about a surface in adjusting it] (acc. *amussim*, v. Neue, Formel. I. p. 198; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), a rule or level, used by carpenters, masons, etc.: *amussis*: tabula, quā utuntur ad saxa leviganda, Varr. ap. Non. p. 9, 17; Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. *Sisenn* ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.—In class. Lat. in the adv. phrases, **I. ad amussim** (also written as one word, **ad-amussim** or **ātamussim**), according to a rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly: *adamussim* non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26: *talionem* ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 20, 1, 34 Hertz: ut iudicium esse factum *atamussim* diceret, id. 1, 4, 1 id.—II. **examussim**, according to a rule, exactly, quite: Ne ista edepol, si vera haec loquatur, *examussim* optima, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213 (with the forms *adamussim* and *examussim*, cf. the Gr. *ἐκποδών* and *ἐμποδών*).

* **āmussito**, āre, v. a. [amussis], to make according to rule, i. e. accurately, nicely: *amussitata* indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38 Ritschl.

amussium, i, n. [id.], a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind, Vitr. 1, 6.

Amŷclae, ārum, f., = *Ἀμύκλαι*. I. A town in *Laconia*, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of *Tyndarus* and the birthplace of *Castor* and *Pollux*; also renowned on account of its temple and *Colossus* of *Apollo*, now *Agios Kyriaki*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. *Mann. Graec.* 616.

II. An unknown town in *Latium*, between *Cajeta* and *Tarracina*, Verg. A. 10, 564, called *tacitae*, as being conquered because it was forbidden to announce the approach of an enemy; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Sil. 8, 35, and *Mann. Ital.* 1, 681.—Hence, III. *Deriv.* **A. Amŷclaeus**, a, um, of *Amyclae* (in *Laconia*): canis, Verg. G. 3, 345: fratres, *Castor* and *Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. H. 8, 71: corona, which were received in pugilistic games, very freq. in *Amyclae*, Mart. 9, 74.—Poet. for *Spartan*, Sil. 6, 504.—**B. Amŷclanus**, a, um, belonging to *Amyclae* in *Latium*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

Amŷclides, ae, m. *patr.*, a male descendant of *Amyclae*, the builder of *Amyclae*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **āmŷcticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀμυκτικός*, scratching; hence, of medical remedies, sharp, biting, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Amŷcus, i, m., = *Ἀμυκος*. I. Son of *Neptune*, king of the *Bebrycians*, Val. Fl. 4, 145.—II. A centaur slain in the contest with the *Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 245.—III. A Trojan, Verg. A. 10, 704.

† **āmŷgdala**, ae, f., = *ἀμυγδάλη*. I. An almond, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Col. 6, 10, 12;

Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36. — **II.** = ἀμυγδαλή, an almond-tree, Col. 5, 10 fin.; Plin. 16, 26, 42, § 103.

* **amygdālācēus**, a, um, adj. [amygdala], similar to the almond-tree: folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

* **amygdāleus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of an almond-tree: ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

amygdālinus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or from almonds: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26. — **II.** Pruna, i. e. ingrafted on an almond-tree, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.

* **amygdālites**, ae, m. [id.], like the almond-tree, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **amygdalum**, i, n. = ἀμύγδαλον, i. q. amygdala. **I.** An almond, an almond-kernel, Ov. A. A. 3, 183; Pall. 2, 15 fin. — **II.** An almond-tree, Col. Arb. 25.

† **amygdalus**, i, f. = ἀμύγδαλος, an almond-tree, Pall. 2, 15.

amylō, āre, v. a. [amylum], to mix with starch (only post-class.): jus, Apic. 7, 6; lac, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

† **amylum** or **amulum**, i, n. = ἄμυλον, starch, Cato, R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

Amymōnē, ēs, f. = Ἀμυμώνη. **I.** Daughter of Danaus, and grandmother of Palamedes, Hyg. Fab. 169; Prop. 3, 22, 27. — **II.** A fountain near Argos, Ov. M. 2, 240. — Hence, **Amymōnius**, a, um, pertaining to Amymone, Hyg. Fab. 169.

Amyntas, ae, m. = Ἀμύντας. **I.** The father of the Macedonian king Philip, Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4. — Hence, **Amyntiades**, ae, m. patr., a descendant of Amyntas, i. e. Philip, Ov. Ib. 297. — **II.** Name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 66.

Amyntor, ōris, m. = Ἀμύντωρ, king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. H. 3, 27. — Hence, **Amyntorides**, ae, m., son of Amyntor, i. e. Phœnix, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

† **amystis**, idis, f. = ἄμυστις, the emptying of a cup at one draught, Hor. C. 1, 36, 14.

Amynthāōn (also **Amith-**), ōnis, m. = Ἀμύνθων, a Greek, the father of Melampus, Ov. M. 15, 325. — Hence, **Amynthāōnius**, a, um, of Amynthāon, Verg. G. 3, 550; Prop. 2, 4, 10.

I. an, conj. [etym. very obscure; v. the various views adduced in Hand. I. p. 296, with which he seems dissatisfied; if it is connected with the Sanscr. anjas, = Germ. ander, = Engl. other, we may comp. the Engl. other and or with the Germ. oder, = or]. It introduces the second part of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of aut and num or -ne, or, or whether (hence the clause with an is entirely parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, etc., while aut forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum... aut — an... aut, whether... or, etc.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut). **I.** In disjunctive interrogations. **A. Direct.** **a.** Introd. by utrum (in Engl. the introd. particle whether is now obsolete, and the interrogation is denoted simply by the order of the words): Utrum hac me feriam an ab laevā latus? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10. sed utrum tu amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturus cenam? id. Ps. 3, 2, 88; id. Pers. 3, 1, 13; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: Utrum sit annon voltis? id. Am. prol. 56: quid facies? Utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 30 sq.: in plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam prius commorem an crudelitatem? id. Verr. 1, 122; id. Deiot. 23; id. Fam. 7, 13: Utrum enim defenditis an impugnat is plebem? Liv. 5, 3. — And with an twice: Utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii an amoris indicium esse voluisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 115; id. Imp. Pomp. 67 sq.; id. Rab. 21. — With an three times: Utrum res ab initio ita ducta est, an ad extremum ita perducta, an ita parva est pecunia, an is (homo) Verres, ut haec quae dixi, gratis facta esse videantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 61; 3, 83; id. Clu. 183; Liv. 21, 10; and seven times in Cic. Dom. 56–58. — With -ne

pleon. (not to be confounded with cases where utrum precedes as pron.; as Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9): sed utrum tu masne an femina es, qui illum patrem voces? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 5, 4, 26: Utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore, si etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: Utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67. — And affixed to utrum, but rarely: Utrumne jussi persequemur otium... an hunc laborem etc., Hor. Epod. 1, 7; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; Quint. 12, 1, 40. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: quid fit? seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.: servos esne an liber? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 186: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Cic. Lig. 18; 23: custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? id. Phil. 3, 27; id. Mur. 88; id. Sull. 22. — So with an twice, Cic. Cat. 1, 28; id. Att. 16, 8; and five times, id. Balb. 9. — **c.** Introduced by nonne: Nonne ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi fuit mors aequo animo appetenda? Cic. Sest. 47; id. Sex. Rosc. 43 sq.; id. Dom. 26; 127. — So with an twice, Cic. Phil. 11, 36. — **d.** Introduced by num: si quis invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis invidia quam inertiae pertimescenda? Cic. Cat. 1, 29; id. Mur. 76; id. Sest. 80: Num quid duas habetis patrias an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2. — **e.** With introductory particle: quid igitur? haec vera an falsa sunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: quid enim expectas? bellum an tabulas novas? id. Cat. 2, 18: ipse percussit an alius occidendum dedit? id. Sex. Rosc. 74; id. Verr. 2, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 53; id. Phil. 2, 27: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 37: auditis an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5. — So an twice, Cic. Mil. 54; three times, Plin. Ep. 2, 8; and six times, Cic. Rab. 14; id. Pis. 40. — **B. Indirect.** **a.** Introduced by utrum: quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Cist. 4, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74: quaero, si quis... utrum is clemens an inhumanissimus esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 12: agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur an horum ei facere nihil liceat, id. Phil. 5, 6; id. Sex. Rosc. 72; id. Imp. Pomp. 42; id. Verr. 1, 105. — **b.** So once only in Vulg. aut for an: Loquimini de me utrum bovem cujusquam tulerim aut asinum, 1 Reg. 12, 3. — And with -ne pleon.: res in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se contra luxuriam parsimonia defendere an deformata cupiditati addicatur, Cic. Quint. 92: numquamne intelleges statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis? id. Phil. 2, 30. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: Fortunāne an forte repertus, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 159 Rib.: agitur autem liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 24; id. Verr. 4, 73; id. Mil. 16: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus etc., Sall. C. 52, 10. — So with an three times, Cic. Or. 61. — **c.** Introduced by an: haud scio an malim te videri... an amicos tuos plus habuisse, Cic. Pis. 39. — **d.** Without introd. particle: vivam an moriar, nulla in me est metus, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 72 Rib.: vivat an mortuus sit, quis aut scit aut curat? Cic. Phil. 13, 33; 3, 18; id. Sex. Rosc. 88; id. Red. in Sen. 14. — **c.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines to the second interrogative clause (cf. infra, II. E.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former, or rather, or on the contrary: ea quae dixi ad corpusne referes? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: Cur sic agere voluisti? An ignoratis quod etc., Vulg. Gen. 44, 15. — Hence, in the comic poets, an potius: cum animo depugnāt suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit ut... An ita potius ut etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 31; id. Stich. 1, 2, 18; id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: an id flagitium est, An potius hoc patri aequomst fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94. — **D.** The first part of the interrogation is freq. not expressed, but is to be supplied from the context; in this case, an begins the interrog., or, or rather, or indeed, or perhaps (but it does not begin an absolute, i. e. not disjunctive, interrog.): De. Czedam

ego istuc, si esse te hilarem videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 10: Ch. Sed Thais multon ante venit? Py. An abiit jam a milite? Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7: An ego Ulixem obiscar umquam? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: An parum vobis est quod peccatis? Vulg. Josh. 22, 17: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. id. Clu. 22; id. Off. 3, 29: Debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curae Quanta conveniat Munatius; an male sarta Gratia nequiquam coit...? or is perhaps, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31 K. and H. — So esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magno opere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Scythas Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89 sq.: An vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1; so id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 14, 5, 12 Mur. et; id. Fin. 1, 2, 5, ubi v. Madv. — It sometimes introduces a question suggested by the words of another: He. Mane. Non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum? De. An quid est etiam amplius? Is there then etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21: sed ad haec, nisi molestum est, habeo quae velim. An me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem censes haec dicturum fuisse? Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28; 2, 22, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73; 5, 12, 35; id. Brut. 184; id. Fat. 2, 4; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28. — It sometimes anticipates an answer to something going before: At vero si ad vitam sensus accesserit, ut appetitum quendam habeat et per se ipsa moveatur, quid facturam putas? An ea, quae per vitioorem antea consequbatur, per se ipsa curabit? shall we not say that, must we not think that etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38, ubi v. Madv. — **E.** An non, and in one word, annon (in direct questions more freq. than necne): isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12: Hocine agis an non? id. And. 1, 2, 15: Tibi ego dico an non? id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum sit an non voltis? Plaut. Am. prol. 56: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3 al. — Also in indirect questions = necne, q. v.: abi, vise redieritne jam an non dum domum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 4, 5: videbo utrum clamorem opere compleverit, an non est ita, Vulg. Gen. 18, 21; 24, 21. — **F.** An ne, usually written anne, pleon. for an. In direct questions: anne tu dicis quā ex causā vindicaveris? Cic. Mur. 26. — **b.** In indirect questions: nec aequom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 1, 122: percontarier, Utrum aurum reddat anne aut secum simul, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: Nam quid ego de consolato loquar, parto vis, anne gesto? Cic. Pis. 1, 3: cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Ac. 2, 29: Gabini dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 57; so id. Or. 61, 206: Quid enim interest, divitias, opes, valetudinem bona dicas anne praeposita, cum etc., id. Fin. 4, 9, 23 Madv.; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 69 al. (for the omission of the second disjunctive clause or the particle necne representing it, v. utrum; instances of this usage in eccl. Lat. are, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 14, 36; ib. Num. 11, 23 al.). — **II.** In disjunctive clauses that express doubt, or. **A.** Utrum stultitiā facere ego hunc an malitiā. Dicam, scientem an imprudentem, incertum sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: ut nescias, utrum res oratione an verba sententis illustrentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulor ne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret, haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10; id. Claud. 15: cognoscet de doctrinā, utrum ex Deo sit an ego a me ipso loquar, Vulg. Joan. 7, 17; ib. Eccl. 2, 19 al. — **B.** An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, etc., yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut; cf. Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriae proditum est

regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15, where B. and K. read *aut certe*: Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam tuus familiaris, summo genere natus, terrae filius, is etc., id. Fam. 7, 9 B. and K.: Themistocles quidem, cum ei Simonides an quis alius artem memoriae polliceretur, Oblivionis, inquit, mallet, *Simonides or some other person*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 3; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—C. It often stands for *sive* (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 Müll.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; Ov. R. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, id. F. 4, 7: Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua curast, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 20; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.—D. The first disjunctive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea or an may stand for *utrum*—*neque* (cf. supra, I. D.): qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *how knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: An dolo malo factum sit, ambigitur, Cic. Tull. 23: quaevisi an misisset (periplasmata), id. Verr. 4, 27: Vide an facile fieri tu potueris, cum etc., id. Fragm. B. 13, 2, 1: praebete aures et videte an mentiar, Vulg. Job, 6, 28: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatus in Arunte invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Verr. 3, 76: Quis scit an adiciant hodie-nae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: Sine videamus an veniat Elias, Vulg. Matt. 27, 49: tria sine dubio rursus spectandasunt, an sit, quid sit, quale sit, Quint. 5, 10, 53: dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5, 6; 50; 4, 74: Multitudo an vindictura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemonii, an eum summae rei praeparent, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4 et saep.—E. Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker or the probability usually inclines to the second, i. e. to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions *haud scio an*, *nescio an*, *dubito an* (the latter through all pers. and tenses), incline to an affirmative signification, *I almost know, I am inclined to think, I almost think, I might say, I might assert that*, etc., for *perhaps*, *probably* (hence the opinion is incorrect that *an*; in this situation, stands for *an non*; for by an non a negation of the objective clause is expressed, e. g. *nescio an non beatus sit, I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. infra, and cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 sq.; Cic. uses *haud scio an* eleven times in his Orations; *nescio an*, four times; atque *haud scio an*, quae dixit sint vera omnia, Ter. And. 3, 2, 45: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum non nullis videri solet: et *haud scio an* ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Fl. 26: testem non medicum, sed *haud scio an* gravissimum, *perhaps*, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? *nescio an* melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac *nescio an* maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7 al.: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, *I am not certain whether I should not prefer Thrasybulus to all others*, Nep. Thras. 1. Dähne: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret, i. e. *was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3 al.—Hence, a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words *non*, *nemo*, *nullus*, *nihil*, *numquam*, *nusquam*, etc.: dubitet an turpe non sit, *he is inclined to believe that it is not bad*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: *haud scio an* ne opus quidem sit, nihil umquam deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: eloquentia quidem *nescio an* habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum *haud scio an* nemini potius quam tibi, *to no one perhaps more*, id.

Off. 3, 2, 6: mea sententia *haud scio an* nulla beator esse possit, id. Sen. 16; id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque *haud scio an* numquam, id. Or. 2, 7 al.—F. Sometimes the distributive clause beginning with *an* designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative; in which case *nescio an*, *haud scio an*, etc., like the Engl. *I know not whether*, signify *I think that not, I believe that not*, etc.; hence, in the object. clause, aliquis, quisquam, ullus, etc., must stand instead of *nemo*, *nullus*, etc. (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim, *nescio, I know not (i. e. I doubt, I am not confident) whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus *nescio an* superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, praef. 4; Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: *haud scio an* vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi oculis civitatis, *nescio an* aliquid simile visuris, *for I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: *nescio an* ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. 3, 1: namque huic uni contigit, quod *nescio an* ulli, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque soloecum, soloecismum *nescio an* umquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20 al. Cf. upon this word Hand, Turs. I. pp. 296–361, and Beier, Exc. ad Cic. Am. pp. 202–238.

2. *an*, v. *ambi*.

3. *-an*. This word appears in forsan, forsitan, and fortasse an (Att. Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.) or fortassan, seeming to enhance the idea of uncertainty and doubt belonging to for, etc., and is regarded by some as the Greek conditional particle *án*, and indeed one of these compounds, forsitan, sometimes in the Vulgate, translates *án*; as, Joan. 4, 10; 5, 46; 8, 19; and in 3, Joan. 9, it still represents the various reading, *án*.

† *anabaptismus*, i, m., = *ἀναβαπτισμός*, a second baptism, Aug. ad Psa. 38.

† *anabasis*, is, f., = *ἀναβάσις*, a plant, horse-tail: equisetum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† *anabathrum*, i, n., = *ἀνάβαθρον*, an elevated place for beholding public games: quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, tiers of benches that rest on hired beams, *Juv. 7, 46.

† *anabolium*, ii, n. [*ἀναβάλλω*], a surgical instrument, Inscr. Orell. 1572.

† *anacampseros*, ótis, m., = *ἀνακαμψέρως* (love-restoring), an herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of bringing back lost love, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† *Anaces*, um, m., = *Ἀνακες* (v. *ἀναξ*, L. and S.), an epithet of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† *Anacharsis*, is, m., = *Ἀναχάρσις*, a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209 al.

† *anachites*, v. *anacites*.

† *anachōresis*, is or eos, f., = *ἀναχωρησις*, retirement, the life of an hermit, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† *anachōrēta*, ae, m., = *ἀναχωρητής*, a hermit, an hermit, recluse, anchorite, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 18; S. Carm. 16, 97.

† *anacilinterium*, i, n., = *ἀνακλιντήριον*, a cushion for leaning upon, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† *Anacreōn*, ontis, m., = *Ἀνακρέων*, a distinguished lyric poet of Teos, who fl. 540 B.C., Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. C. 4, 9, 9; id. Epod. 14, 10 al.—Hence, *Anacreōntēus*, a, um, adj., Diom. p. 512 P.; *Anacreōntius*, a, um, adj., Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and *Anacreōnticus*, a, um, adj., Fulg. Myth. 1.

† *anactorium*, i, n., = *ἀνακτόριον*, a plant, sword-grass, App. Herb. 78.

† *anademā*, ātis, n., = *ἀνάδημα*, a band, a fillet, an ornament for the head: Et bene parta patrum sunt anademata, mitrae, the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands, etc., *Lucr. 4, 1129; Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† *anadiplosis*, is or eos, f., = *ἀναδί-*

πλωσις, the reduplication or repetition of the same word (in pure Lat., conduplication); as, Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur. Asturequo fidens, Verg. A. 10, 181; cf. Aquila, Rom. 32; Jul. Rufin. 7; Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† *Anadyomene*, es, f., = *ἀναδυομένη* (she that emerges), an epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12.

† *anagallis*, idis, f., = *ἀναγallis*, a plant, pimpernel or chickweed, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† *anaglypticus*, a, um, adj., = *ἀναγλυπτικός*, carved or engraved in bas-relief: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† *anaglyptus* or *-phus*, a, um, adj., = *ἀνάγλυπτος* or *-φος*, in sculpture, wrought or carved in bas-relief, Inscr. Orell. 3838.—Hence, subst.: *anaglypta*, órum, n., work in bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139, where the old form was *anaglyphia*.

Anagnia, ae, f., = *Ἀναγνία*, a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665.—Hence, *Anagninus*, a, um, belonging to *Anagnia*, Cic. Dom. 30.—Subst.: *Anagninum*, i, n., an estate near Anagnia, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—Plur.: *Anagnini*, órum, m., its inhabitants, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

† *anagnostes*, ae, m., = *ἀναγνώστης*, a reader, com. among the ancients an educated slave (cf. *acroama*): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12, where Orell. would write it as Greek; Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† *anagyros*, i, f., = *ἀνάγυρος*, a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil: *Anagyris foetida*, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30.

Anāitis, idis, f., an Armenian goddess; said to be the name of Diana read backwards (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 84.

analecta, ae, m., = *ἀναλέκτες*, he that collected the crumbs, etc., left after a meal, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82.—II. Trop.: grammaticos habere analectas, that picked up words (said of parasites), Sen. Ep. 27.

* *analectris*, idis, f. [*ἀνά-λέκτρον*], perh. a cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, a shoulder-pad, Ov. A. A. 3, 273, where Merkel reads *analeptrides*; v. *analeptis*.

† *analemma*, ātis, n., = *ἀνάλημμα*, a sundial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, Vitruv. 9, 4.

analeptis, idis, f., = *ἀναληπτίς* (*ἀνα-λαμβάνω*, to hold up), a suspensory bandage, Ov. A. A. 3, 273 Merkel; v. *analectris*.

† *analogia*, ae, f., = *ἀναλογία*, the resemblance or agreement of several things; in gram., the analogy of language, analogy, Varr. L. L. 9, 4 al. (in Cic. Att. 6, 2, written as Greek).

† *analogicus*, a, um, adj. [analogia], = *ἀναλογικός*, pertaining to analogy: in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

† *analogus*, a, um, adj., = *ἀνάλογος*, analogous, proportionate, Varr. L. L. 10, § 37 (by Müll. written as Greek).

† *anancaeum*, i, n., = *ἀναγκαῖον* (that must be done), a large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wager, a brimmer or bowl, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 33 dub.

anancites, ae, m. [*ἀν-ἄγχω*, to free from distress], a name of the diamond as a remedy for sadness and trouble of mind: adamas et venena vincit et lymphantes abigit metusque vanos expellit a mente. Ob id quidam eum ananciten vocaverunt, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61 Sillig, Jan; the old reading here was *anachiten*.

† *anancitis*, idis, f., a precious stone used in hydromancy: Anancitide in hydromantia dicunt evocari imagines deorum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

anapaesticus, a, um, adj. [anapaestus], consisting of anapaests, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 78.

† *anapaestus*, a, um, adj., = *ἀνάπαετος* (struck back). I. Pes, the metrical foot, anapaest: — (i. e. a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; id. de Or. 3, 47; also absol. without pes, id. Or. 56.—II. *anapaestum*, i, n. (sc. carmen), a poem in

anapæstæ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57; id. Or. 56; Gell. praef. 20.

† **Anāpauōmēnē**, ēs, f., = ἀναπαυμένη (she that rests), a painting of the Theban Aristides, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; cf. Anapauomenos.

† **Anapauōmēnos**, i, m., = ἀναπαυόμενος (he that rests), a painting of Protegenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 106.

Anaphe, ēs, f., = Ἀνάφη, an island that rose of itself (i. e. volcanic) in the Cretan Sea, now Namfi or Namfia, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; Amm. 17, 7.

† **anaphōra**, ae, f., = ἀναφορά. **I.** A rising or mounting up, the rising of the stars, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 3, 3.

—**II.** In rhet. **A.** The bringing up or repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses, e. g. Cic. Verr. 2, 10: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesce jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, etc., Don. p. 1773 P.; Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 P.—**B.** The improper reference of a word to a preceding word, e. g. Sall. C. 18, 1: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (sc. conjuratione), etc., Diom. p. 440 P. (Kritz here reads *de quo*; cf. Kritz ad h. l.).

† **anaphōricus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναφορικός. **I.** In astronomy, adjusted according to the rising of the stars: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In medicine, bringing up blood, spitting blood, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Anāpis, is, or -us, i, m. **I.** Brother of Amphinomus, q. v.—**II.** A river in Sicily, which empties into the bay of Syracuse, now Anapo or Fiume di Sortino, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. F. 4, 469.

† **anaplerōticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναπληρωτικός, suitable for filling up, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

Anāpus, v. Anapis.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti**, ōrum, m., a people in Transylvania, on the Theis, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. anās, ātis, f. (gen. plur. anatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6; rarely anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; 3, 11, 1) [kindr. with old Germ. Anut; Lith. antis; mod. Germ. Ente; perh. also with Sanscr. ātis, a waterfowl], f., the duck: grevas anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: Anas fluviatilis, wild-duck, Ov. M. 11, 773.

2. anās, ātis, f. [3. anus], disease of old women: anatem morbum anum dicebant, id est, vetularum sicut senium morbum senum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.; cf. Placid. p. 435 Mai.

3. Anas, ae, m., a river in Spain, now Guadiana (Arab. i. e. Wadi-Ana, = river Anas), Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 3; 4, 22, 35, § 116; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassum, i, n., a small river in the Venetian territory, now Stella, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126 Hard.; Anaxum, Jan; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

anātārius, a, um, adj. [anas], relating to a duck: aquila, the duck-eagle, which stations itself by the water and carries off ducks: Falco haliaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

† **1. anāthēmā**, ātis, n., = ἀνάθημα, an offering, a gift, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathema oblivionis, Vulg. Judith, 16, 23.

† **2. anāthēmā**, ātis, n., = ἀνάθημα, a later form of ἀνάθημα, used in mal. part. (eccl. Lat.), pr. an offering not to be redeemed; and of a living thing, to be put to death, doomed; hence, an accursed thing, a curse. **I.** Concr., of things: vocavit nomen loci illius Horma, id est anathema, Vulg. Num. 21, 3; ib. Jud. 1, 17; ib. Deut. 13, 16.—**II.** A curse of excommunication, anathema: anathematis injuria, Aug. Ep. 75.—**III.** Meton. (like the Heb. אֲנָתָהּ).

A. The person cursed: nec inferes quippiam ex idolo in domum tuam, ne fias anathema, sicut et illud est, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26.

—**B.** The person excommunicated: aliquem anathema dicere, Tert. adv. Haer. 6; Vulg. Rom. 9, 3; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 3; 16, 22; ib. Gal. 1, 8; 1, 9.

† **anathēmātizo**, āre, v. a., = ἀναθεματίζω.

ματίζω. I. Lit., to anathematize, to put under the ban: aliquem or aliquam rem, Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** In gen., to curse, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 5; ib. Marc. 14, 71.—**III.** To detest: aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75.—Form **anāthēmo**, Aug. Serm. 164; id. Temp. 3; id. Ep. 95.

anāthēmo, āre, v. anathematizo.

† **anāthymiasis**, is, f., = ἀναθυμίασις, a rising vapor, Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

anāticūla, ae, f. dim. [anas]. **I.** A little duck, a duckling, *Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**II.** In Plaut., a term of endearment, *duckie*, *As. 3, 3, 103.

anātinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the duck: Utinam fortunam nunc [ego] anatinam uterer, Uti quom exivissem ex aqua, arerem tamen, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—Hence, **anātina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), duck-flesh, duck, Petr. 56, 3.

† **anātocismus**, i, m., = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest (twice in Cic.): centesima cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; 5, 21, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

† **anātōmia** or **anātōmica**, ae, also **anātōmicē**, ēs, f., = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (sc. τέχνη); in medicine, anatomy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15.—Hence, **anātōmicus**, i, m. (sc. medicus), an anatomist, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 fin.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

† **anātōnus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνάτονος, extending upwards (opp. catōnus), Capitula, Vitr. 10, 15 fin.

anātresis, is, f., = ἀνάτρησης, a boring through, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

anāudia, ae, f., = ἀναυδία, loss of speech, dumbness, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Anaurus, i, m., = Ἀναυρος, a river in Thessaly, that rises near the foot of Pelion, Luc. 6, 370.

Anaxagōras, ae, m., = Ἀναξαγόρας, a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides, Lucr. 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3, 34; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 2, 37 al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10; Gell. 15, 20 al.

Anaxarchus, i, m., = Ἀναξαρχος, a philosopher of Abdera, and follower of the philosophy of Democritus, Val. Max. 3, 3, n. 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Anaxarētē, ēs, f., a rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the love of Iphis, was changed to a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Anaximander, dri, m., = Ἀναξίμανδρος, a distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus, Cic. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10 al.

† **anceasa**, ōrum, n. [am-caedo], an old word for caelata: vasa sic dicta, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

Ancaeus, i, m., = Ἀγκαῖος, an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar, Ov. M. 8, 315; 8, 401; 8, 519.

† **ancāla**, ae, or -ē, ēs, f., = ἀγκάλη (the bent arm), the bend of the knee, the knee, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancālitēs, um, m., a people in Britain, otherwise unknown, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

anceps (once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. pp. 67 and 96 P.; Prisc. p. 754 P.; with this form cf. procapis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll., and Corss. Ausspr. II. pp. 398, 591; abl. sing. always ancipiti), ci-pitis, adj. [an-caput; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., that has two heads, two-headed (cf.: biceps, praiceps, etc.; so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so id. F. 1, 95 (cf.: Janus bifrons, Verg. A. 7, 180).

—Hence also of a mountain which has two summits, two-peaked: acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—**II.** In gen. **A. 1.** Of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects, double, that extends on two opposite sides (while duplex is an object that exists in separate forms, twice). Thus anceps sententia is an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions, while duplex sententia is a twofold opinion: Post alitrussecus ancipes securicula, the axe cuts on two sides, is two-edged, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 al.—Also, poet.,

of the contrast between great heat and cold: Ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrimque notantur, since things are marked by double point, i. e. one at one, another at the other end, Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so in the hist. freq. of an attack, a contest, etc., on two different sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, double, because contending with enemies both in front and in the rear, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3: periculum, Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, double, as given by horse and foot, Tac. A. 6, 35: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, twofold, Liv. 2, 24; so, anceps terror, id. 34, 21; Tac. Agr. 26: tumultus, Liv. 32, 30: tela, shot or hurled from both sides, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, on two sides, id. 5, 1 al.—**2.** Trop., twofold: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 3, 36: adferre ancipitem curam cogitandi, a twofold care of thought, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; so Tac. A. 2, 40: jus anceps, the uncertainties of law, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, undecided, undecided (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5: anceps proeli fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 18: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62, and Tac. H. 3, 22; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to contend without deciding the contest, Liv. 7, 29; 21, 1 al.: causa anceps, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: genus causarum anceps, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20 (cf.: genus causarum dubium, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3: dubium vel anceps, Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, uncertain, wavering, fidelity, Curt. 3, 8; so also, ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46.—Also ellipt.: Lucanus an Apulus, anceps, doubtful whether, etc., *Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—**C.** Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: anceps periculum, Tac. A. 4, 59: ancipites morbi corporis, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149: cujus (Antonii) opera ex ancipiti morbo convalescerat, Suet. Aug. 59: Ideo et purgationibus (labruscum) ancipitem putant, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20: vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps, perniciosus, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17.—So subst., danger, hazard, peril, = periculum, discri-men: dubia suorum re in anceps tractus vim legionum implorabat, Tac. A. 4, 73: seu nihil militi seu omnia concederentur, in ancipiti res publica, id. ib. 1, 36: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26; 14, 22: facilius inter ancipitia clarescit, id. G. 14: nova ambigua ancipitia malebat, id. H. 2, 86: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, id. ib. 3, 40.

Comp., sup., and adv. not used.

Anchārius, ii, m., a Roman family name, Cic. Sest. 53; id. Pis. 38; id. ad Div. 13, 40.—Hence, **Anchārianus**, a, um, adj., pertaining thereto, Cic. Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchises (old orthog. **Agchises**, Varr. L. L. Fragm. p. 264 Müll.; nom. Anchisa, Naev. B. Pun. Fragm. ap. Prob. Quint. 1, 5, 61; acc. Ancisem, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 220 Rib.; abl. Anchisā, Verg. A. 5, 244), ae, m., = Ἀγκίστης. **I.** Son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from burning Troy upon his shoulders, Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Verg. A. 1, 617; 3, 710 seq.; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 13, 680 al.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.

A. Anchisēus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Anchises: tumulus, Verg. A. 5, 761; and **B. Anchisiādes**, ae, m. patr., son of Anchises, i. e. Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 348.

anchōra and **anchōralis**, v. anco-ra, etc.

† **anchūsa**, ae, f., = ἄγχουσα, a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue: Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 48.

ancile (also **ancūle** after ἀγκύλιον in Plut. Num.), is, n. (gen. plur. ancilium, Tac. H. 1, 89; but anciliorum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P.) [prob. from ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; v. angō], a small oval shield, Verg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480; but specif. the shield that was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa

(hence, caelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend; whereupon Numa caused eleven others exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that if the genuine one was lost, the fact could not be known. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilla movere), and then returned to their place (ancilla condere), Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Verg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2244; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq.

ancilla, *ae, f. dim.* [ancula], a maid-servant, handmaid, female slave (com. used as fem. of servus, instead of serva). **I.** Lit., Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.): Am. Quis me tenet? Br. Tua Bromia ancilla, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25: ecqua ancilla est illi? id. Mil. 3, 1, 199: Servos, ancillas amove, atque audin? id. Trin. 3, 3, 70 et saep.: ancilla aere empti, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26; so id. And. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20 et saep.: ancillarum beneficio emitti, Cic. Har. Resp. 42: ducebat ancillarum greges, id. Mil. 55: hunc servi ancillaeque amant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10 al.: occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 117; 2, 3, 215; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: nec (liberi) ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, Tac. G. 20; id. Or. 29: ancilla dominā validior, id. A. 14, 63.—**II.** Trop.: terrā usum mortaliū semper ancillā, Plin. 2, 63, 63; 155.—As a term of reproach, of one servilely devoted to any thing: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

ancillariolus, *i, m.* [ancilla], a lover of maid-servants (very rare), Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillaris, *e, adj.* [id.], relating to maid-servants. **I.** Lit.: artificium, the service of handmaid, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ancillaris vestis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**II.** Trop.: adulationis ancillaris, servile flattery, Amm. 26, 6.

ancillātus, *ūs, m.* [ancillor], the service of a female slave, or in gen. of a slave, Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, *ātus, 1, v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla], pr., to serve as handmaid; hence, in gen., to serve, to attend upon, to be subservient to, etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. p. 72, 3: uxoris ancillatur, Titin. ib.: aestus (maris) ancillantes siderum avido trahenti etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99; § 213: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.], a little serving-maid, a young female slave. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 10 al.: nec servus nec ancillula, etc., Ov. R. Am. 639 al.—**II.** Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin.: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

anceps, *v. anceps*.

1. *ancisus (amc-), *a, um* [qs. part. of ancido], cut around or away: omnia ancisa recenti Volnere, every part cut with fresh wounds, Lucr. 3, 660.

(2. ancisus), *ūs, a* false read. for ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.; v. ambecisus.)

†ancilabris, *is, f.* [anclo], a sacrificial table. The vessels upon it were called ancilabris: ancilabris: mensa ministeriis divinis aptata. Vasa quoque in ea, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, ancilabris appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 11, 51 Müll.

anclo or **anculo**, *äre, v. a.* [anculus], to serve with, to bring something as servant, to have the care of (only in Liv. Andron.): antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: carnis vinumque, quod libabant, ancilabatur, ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: florem ancilabant, ap. Fest. l. c. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.).

†1. ancōn, *ōnis, m.* [v. angō], = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm), t. t., for the pure Lat. cubitum. **I.** The arm of a workman's square, Vitruv. 3, 3 fin.; 8, 6.—**II.** A stone in

a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console or volute, Vitruv. 4, 6.—**III.** The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine, Vitruv. 10, 13.—**IV.** Forked poles for spreading nets (pure Lat.), ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33, Grat. Cyn. 87.—**V.** The arm of a chair, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**VI.** A kind of drinking-vessel in an ale-house, Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancōn, *ōnis, f.* [v. angō], a headland and bay, as the name implies, on the coast of Pontus, east of Amisus, now Derbend Bournow, Val. Fl. 4, 600; cf. Apoll. Rhod. 2, 369.

3. Ancōn, *ōnis, or Ancōna*, *ae, f.* [v. angō], = Ἀγκών, an ancient seaport town in the north of Ptoion, situated on a promontory forming a remarkable curve or elbow, as the name implies, founded by the Syracusans, still called Ancona; form Ancōna, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; id. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11; Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; 3, 13, 18, § 111 sq. al.—Form Ancōn, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Cat. 36, 13; Sil. 8, 438; Juv. 4, 40 al.; and in a pun: Cingulum nos tenemus; Ancōnem amissimus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

†ancōra, *ae* (not *anchōra*), *f.* [v. angō], = ἄγκυρα, an anchor. **I.** A. Lit.: Ancora fundabat naves, Verg. A. 6, 3: jacere, to cast anchor, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so, mittere, to let go, Vulg. Act. 27, 29: extendere, to put out, ib. ib. 27, 30: naves deligare ad ancoras, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, id. ib. 3, 28 et saep.:olvere, to weigh anchor, Cic. Att. 1, 13; so, tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; so Vulg. Act. 27, 40; also, in gen., to depart, go away, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: vellere, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, to cut the cables, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** Trop., as a symbol of security, refuge, hope, support: ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ralem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; cf.: spem, quam sicut ancoram habemus, Vulg. Heb. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf., an iron in the form of an anchor, Pall. 1, 40, 5.

***ancōrago**, *inīs, m.* [prob. ancora], a fish in the Rhine, now unknown, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancōralis, *e, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to an anchor: strophila, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—Hence, **ancōrale**, *is, n.*, a cable, Liv. 37, 30 fin.; so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; cf. ancorarius.

***ancorarius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], pertaining to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancūla, *ae, f. pr. dim.* [anculus], a maid-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

ancūlo, *äre, v. anclo*.

ancūlus, *i, m. pr. dim.* [v. 2. Ancus], a man-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. ancus appellatur, qui aduncum brachium habet et exporrigi non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. [v. angō].

2. Ancus (Marius), *i, m.* [v. angō] (prop. a servant, as bending, crouching; hence = ancus Martius = θεράπων Ἀρεως, servant of Mars), the fourth king of Rome, A.U.C. 116–140, said to have been the grandson of Numa by Pompilia, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 3, 5; Varr. Fragm. p. 241 Bip.; Liv. 1, 32 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 815; Hor. C. 4, 7, 15; Ov. F. 6, 803 al.

Ancyra, *ae, f.*, = Ἄγκυρα. **I.** A town in Galatia, now Angora, where was a marble temple of Augustus, built in his lifetime, Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 98.—**II.** A town in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Whence, **Ancyranus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Ancyra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 416: Marmor or Monumentum Ancyranum, a Latin inscription on the inside of the ante of the temple of Augustus, containing a record of his deeds, being a copy of the bronze tablets placed in front of his Mausoleum; cf. Suet. Aug. 101, and Wolf, Suet. II. p. 369 sq.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 286.

andabata, *ae, m.*, a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded for the amusement of spectators, *Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.: more andabatarum, Hier. adv. Helv. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2877.

Andania, *ae, f.*, = Ἀνδάνια, a very ancient town of Messenia, now Andorossa, Liv. 36, 31.

1. Andes, *ium, or Andecavi* or **Andicavi**, *ōrum, m.*, a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Angou, with a town of the same name, now Angors; form Andes, Caes. B. G. 2, 35.—Form **Andecavi**, Tac. A. 3, 41.—Form **Andicavi**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

2. Andes, *is, m.*, a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil, now Pietola; hence, **Andinus**, *a, um, or from Andes*: Andinus, i. e. Vergil, Sil. 8, 595.

Andinus, *v. 2. Andes*.

†andrachnē, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδράχνη, a plant, purslane: Portulacca oleracea, Linn.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

Andraemōn, *ōnis, m.*, = Ἀνδραίμων.

I. The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus, Ov. M. 9, 333; 9, 363.—**II.** **Andraemōn** or **Andrēmon**, *ōnis, m.*, father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

andremas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

Andricus, *i, m.*, a servant of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 1.

Andriscus, *i, m.*, = Ἀνδρίσκος, a slave who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus and occasioned the third Macedonian war, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrius, *a, um, adj.*, born at Andros, one of the Cyclades, Ter. And. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **Andria**, *ae, f.*, a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros, a comedy by Terence.

Andrōcles, *is, or -clus, i, m.*, = Ἀνδρόκλης, the well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion and was afterwards recognized by the lion and saved from death, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

†andrōdamas, *antis, m.*, = ἀνδρόδαμας (man-subduing). **I.** A species of bloodstone (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146.—**II.** A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone (acc. to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-colored marcasite), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

Andrōgeōn, *ōnis, m.*, i. q. Androgeos; acc. Gr. Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence, **Andrōgeoneus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Androgeon: caedis, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrōgeōs, *ō, and -geus, i, m.*, = Ἀνδρόγεως, son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them, Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Verg. A. 6, 20.

†andrōgynē, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνη, a masculine, heroic woman, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

†andrōgynus, *i, m.*, -gynē, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρόγυνη, a man-woman, hermaphrodite: imberbus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 493, 27; so *Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 7, 3, 3, § 34 al.; Lucr. 5, 839.

Andrōmachē, *ēs, and -a, ae* (Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll., or Trag. v. 100 Vahl.), *f.*, = Ἀνδρομάχη, a daughter of king Eetion, and wife of Hector. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and was subsequently married to Helenus, son of Priam, Verg. A. 3, 319; 3, 487.

Andrōmeda, *ae, and -ē, ēs, f.*, = Ἀνδρομέδην, a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. On account of the arrogance of her mother she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster; but Perseus rescued and married her. After death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; Apollod. 2, 4, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59 al.

†andrōn, *ōnis, m.*, = ἀνδρών (ἀνὴρ, a man). **I.** Among the Greeks, the part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment; also called andronitis (opp. gynaeceum, q. v.): locus domicilii, in quo viri

morabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10. — **II.** Among the Romans, a passage between two walls or courts of a house, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Andronicus, *i. m.*, the cognomen of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished, L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century B.C., Cic. Brut. 18; Gell. 17, 21 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 41 sq.; 78; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 82.

† **andrōnitis**, *idis, f.*, = ἀνδρωνίτις, v. andron, I.

Andros and **Andrus**, *i. f.*, = Ἄνδρος, one of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, south-east of Euboea, now Andro, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43 al.; Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 743.

† **androsaces**, *is, n.*, = ἀνδρόσακες, a plant, now unknown, perh. zoophyte, Plin. 27, 4, 9, § 25.

† **androsæmon**, *i. n.*, = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), a kind of St. John's-wort, with blood-red juice: Hypericum perforatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26 sq.

† **andruare**, to run back: a Graeco verbo ἀνδραμεῖν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.

† **aneclogistus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀνεκλόγηστος (not giving account), a guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, but had discretionary power, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

anellus (not **ann-**), *i. m. dim.* [anulus], a little ring: aureolus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; *Lucr. 6, 911: cum tribus anellis, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

† **anēmōnē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἀνεμώνη, anemone, *i. e.* wind-flower, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 23, 94, § 164 (in the latter pass. Pliny says it was so called because it opened its flowers only when the wind blew; it grows most abundantly in Alpine districts of warmer regions).

Anemurium, *i. n.*, = Ἀνεμούριον, a promontory and town of Cilicia, now Anemur, Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93. — Hence, **Anemuriensis**, *e, adj.*, of or pertaining to Anemurium Civitas, Tac. A. 12, 55.

† **anethum**, *i. n.*, = ἀνιθον, dill, anise: Anethum graveolens, Linn.; Verg. E. 2, 48; Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; Vulg. Matt. 23, 23.

† **aneticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀνετικός, remitting, abating; of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

anfractuōsus, *a, um, adj.* [anfractus], roundabout, prolix: locutio, Aug. Sermon. 135.

1. anfractus (not **amfr-**), *a, um, P. a.* [qs. from anfringo], winding, bending, crooked: spatia, Amm. 29, 5. — Hence, subst.: **anfractum**, *i. n.*, a winding, a crook, curve (ante-class. for the class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 15 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in anfractu, Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anfracta, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 5.

2. anfractus (not **amfr-**), *ūs, m. [id.]*, pt. a breaking round; hence, a bending, recurring, turning (in the ante-class. per. rare; v. the preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: quid pulchrius ea figurā (sc. sphaericā) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47. — Hence, of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8. — Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124. — Of the coils of a serpent, Val. Fl. 7, 523; Stat. Th. 5, 520. — Also freq., particularly in the hist., of the turning or winding of a road, etc., a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, the windings, id. 38, 7 al.; Luc. 1, 605.

II. Trop., of discourse, = ambages, circumlocution, digression: quid opus est circutione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Part. Or. 6, 21: quae omnia infinitus anfractus habent, ramifications, Quint. 6, 1, 15, where Bonn. and Halm read **tractatus**. — Of legal matters, intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, Cic. Clu. 56, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angāria, *āe, f.*, = ἀγγαρία [angarius], the service of the angarius, and, in gen., service to a lord, villanage, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; 50, 5, 11 al.; v. on angaria and angarialis, Gloss. Man. art. clabularis.

* **angārialis**, *e, adj.* [angaria], of or pertaining to service: copia, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 4.

angārio, *āre, v. a. [id.]*. **I.** Lit., to demand something as angaria, to exact villanage, Dig. 49, 18, 4; so Aug. Ep. 5 med. al. — **II.** Meton., to compel, constrain (eccl. Lat.): quicumque te angariaverit mille passus (vadere), vade cum illo et alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 5, 41: nunc angariaverunt, ut tollant crucem ejus, ib. ib. 27, 32; so ib. Marc. 15, 21.

Angāris, *is, m.*, a mountain in Palestine, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **angarius**, *i. m.*, = ἀγγαρος [introd. into the Greek from the Persian], a messenger, a courier, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 21.

Angēa, *ae, f.*, a town in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13.

† **angēlicus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀγγελικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers). **I.** Angelicum metrum, a dactylic measure (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom. p. 512 P.; Victor. p. 2531 P. — **II.** Belonging to angels, angelic: habens vultum angelicum, *Vulg. Jud. 13, 6: pannes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

* **angēlificatus**, *a, um, qs. part.* of angelifico, changed into an angel: caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, *i. m. dim.* [angulus], a little angle or corner (only ante- and post-class.), *Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

† **angēlus**, *i. m.*, = ἀγγελος. **I.** A messenger, Sen. Ep. 20 med. dub.; Vulg. Matt. 11, 10. — **II.** An angel. **A.** In bon. part. very freq. in the Vulg., the Church fathers, Aug., Tertull., Jerome, etc. — **B.** In mal. part.: Diabolus et angeli ejus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 41: angelus Satanae, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 7 al.

Angērōna (-ia, Maecr.), *ae, f.* [ango], the goddess of Suffering and Silence, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; Maecr. S. 1, 10; Inscr. Orell. 116. — Hence, **Angērōnālīa**, *ium, n.*, her festival, Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

angina (for the quantity of the pen., v. the foll. examples, and cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139), *ae, f.* [ἀγχόνη; v. angol]. **I.** The quinsy, as suffocating: Insuperat abijt quam unā angina sustulit horā, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 9: Sues moriuntur anginā acri acerrime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139: Angina verō sibi mixtum sale poscit acetum, Ser. Samm. 282; Cels. 2, 10; 4, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 al.: anginam vinariam habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — **II.** Trop.: angina mentis, distress of mind, produced by physical disease, Tert. Anim. 48.

angiportus, *ūs, m.* (and **angiportum**, *i. n.*; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [ang- as in angustus, and portus; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.], a narrow street, lane, or alley, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; cf. Dig. 16, 59; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; *Hor. C. 1, 25, 10; Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Fragni. ap. Non. p. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 6: angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64: in quadrivis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4.

Angitia, *ae, f.*, sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi, Verg. A. 7, 759 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 750, Medea herself); Sil. 8, 498; Inscr. Orell. 115; 116; 1846. — Hence, Nemus Angitiae, the region consecrated to Angitia, near Lucus, in the Marsian territory, now Luco, Verg. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 515.

Angli, *ōrum, m.*, the Angli, a branch of the Suevi in Lower Germany, Tac. G. 40; c. A. D. 450 they united with the Saxons (hence the designation Anglo-Saxons), conquered Britannia, and gave their name to the country, — Anglia, England.

Anglia, *ae, f.*, v. Angli.

ango, *xi, ctum, and anxum, 3, v. a.* (perf. and sup. rest only on the assertion in Prisc. p. 895 P.; Diom. p. 366 P.; part. anctus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; acc. to

Prisc. l. c., the sup. is sometimes anxum; cf. Struve, 214) [the root of this word is widely diffused: ἀγκος, a bend, hollow; whence, valley, ravine; from the notion of closeness, come ἀγγχω = to press tight, to strangle, throttle; angō; Germ. hangen, hängen; Engl. hang; angustus, anxious, anxietas; old Germ. Angust; Germ. Angst = Engl. anguish; from the notion of being bent, come ancus anculus, a crouching slave, ancora = Gr. ἀγκυρα; angulus = Germ. Angel, Engl. angle; old Germ. Angul, a hook; Gael. ingle = nook for the fire, fireplace; ancale = ἀγκάλη, Engl. ankle; ancon, and the pr. names Ancon and Ancona; uncus, curved, crooked; ungula, claw; unguis, claw, nail; cf. Sanscr. abhus, close; ahas, anguish; ankāmi, to bend; ankas, the lap (sinus), a hook; for the other Greek words belonging to this group, v. L. and S. s. vv. ἀγκος and ἀγγχω]. **I.** Lit., to bind, draw, or press together; of the throat, to throttle, strangle (so ἀγγχω; in this signif. antiquated; hence, in class. perh. only in the poets; in prose, instead of it, suffocare; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Verg. A. 8, 260; so id. G. 3, 497: cum colla minantia monstri Angeret, Stat. Th. 4, 828; 6, 270; Sil. 13, 584. — Hence, of plants, to choke, Col. 4, 2, 2; 6, 27, 7 al. — **II.** Metaph.

A. To cause (physical) pain; hence, angī, to feel or suffer pain, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164. — **B.** Most freq. of the mind, to distress, torment, torture, vex, trouble; and angī, to feel distressed, to suffer torment, etc.: ilium incommodis dictis angam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 8; *Lucr. 4, 1134: cruciatu timoris angī? Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt, quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebar singularum horarum expectatio, ne, id. ib. 9, 1 et saep.; Liv. 2, 21, 1 al.: ne munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat (cruciet, cum non vult dare quod poscis, Cruqu.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, puts in torturing suspense, id. Ep. 2, 1, 211 al.: Pompeius... curis animum mordacibus angit, Luc. 2, 680 sq.: Ea res animum illius anxī, Gell. 1, 3: (aemula eam) vehementer angebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 6. — With de (in respect to): de Statio manumisso et non nullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.: de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22. — Sometimes with gen. (on this const. cf. Roby, II. § 1321): absurde facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: (Sthenius) angebatur animi necessario, quod est, Cic. Ver. 2, 34, 84. But Cic. also uses the abl.: angor animo, Brut. 2, 7: audio te animo angī, Fam. 16, 142; and acc. to some edd. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 Seyff. (v. further on this gen. s. v. animus).

angor, *ōris, m.* [ango], = angina. **I.** A compression of the neck, a strangling: occupat fauces earum angor, the quinsy, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100: aestu et angore vexata, i. e. aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv. 5, 48. — Far oftener, **II.** Trop., anguish, torment, trouble, vexation (as a momentary feeling; while anxietas denotes a permanent state): est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore; neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 853: anxius angor, id. s. 993; so id. 6, 1158: animus omni liber curā et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7; so id. ib. 49 al. — In plur.: confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15; id. Off. 2, 1, 2.

Angrivarii, *ōrum, m.*, a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser, Tac. G. 33 Rup.; id. A. 2, 8; 2, 19; 2, 22; 2, 24; 2, 41.

anguen, v. anguis init.

* **angueus**, *a, um, adj.* [anguis], of or pertaining to a serpent: lapsus, Sol. 24.

angūcōmus (four syl.), *a, um, adj.* [anguis-coma], with snakey hair (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699; cf. id. ib. 4, 801; Stat. Th. 1, 544.

* **angūcūlus**, *i. m. dim.* [anguis], a small serpent, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

anguifer (trisy.), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [anguis-fero], *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. — Hence, *subst.*: **Anguifer**, fēri, m. (as transl. of 'Οφιούχος), *the serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius or Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

* **anguigēna**, ae, m. [anguis-gigno], *engendered of a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf. draconigena urbs, i. e. Thebes, id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, f. *dim.* [anguis, Varr. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; but it may be directly con. with Gr. ἄγγελος; v. anguis], *an eel*. I. Lit.: Muraena anguilla, Linn.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74 al.; Juv. 5, 103. — II. Trop.: anguilla est, elabitur, *he is an eel; he slips away, is a slippery fellow*, prov. of a sly man, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56. — III. The hard skin of an eel, used as a whip in schools, Verr. ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

angui-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-mānus], *with serpent-hand*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only in Lucr. 2, 537; 5, 1303.

anguineus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], *less freq. than the foll.* 1. *Of or pertaining to the serpent, snake*: Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — 2. *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like*: cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or pertaining to the serpent, snake*: cervix, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: capillus Eumenidum, Cat. 64, 193: pellis, Cato, R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: vernatio, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: cor, id. 30, 3, 8, § 23 al. — Hence, **anguinum**, i, n. (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52.

* **angui-pēs** (trisy.), ēdis, *adj.* [anguis-pēs], *serpent-footed*, an epithet of giants, Ov. M. 1, 184; cf. serpentipedes Gigantes, id. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissyl.), is (rare form **anguen**, like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 Mai. — Abl. angue; but angui, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, or Trag. v. 51 Vahl.; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; Ov. M. 4, 483 MS.; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66, suspected by Schneid. Gram. II. 227, on account of angue just before; angue also, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 11, 18, or Trag. v. 441 Vahl.; Varr. Atac. ap. Charis. p. 70; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65; Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. H. 9, 94; id. Am. 3, 6, 14; id. M. 10, 349; 15, 390; Sen. Herc. Fur. 793; Stat. Th. 4, 85; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 218), m. and f.; cf. Charis. p. 70 P.; Rudd. I. p. 25; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 [cf. ἄγγελος; Lith. angis; old Germ. unc = adder; ἔχρ; ἔχιδνα = adder; Sanscr. abhis; Germ. Aal = Engl. eel. Curtius], *a serpent, a snake* (syn.: serpens, coluber, draco). I. Lit.: angues jugati, Naev. ap. Non. p. 191, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminae anguis... maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187 al. — As fem.: caerulea, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invecatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Varr. Atac. ap. Non. p. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11 al. — Masc.: domi vectem circumjectus, Cic. Div. 2, 28: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40: tortus, Ov. M. 4, 483, and id. Ib. 4, 79; Stat. Th. 4, 485. — Sometimes *serpent, snake*, as a hateful, odious object: odisse aliquem aequae atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. — II. Transf. A. In fable, an emblem. 1. *Of terror*; hence the snake's head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803. — 2. *Of rage*; hence the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40. — 3. *Of art and wisdom*; hence the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, id. Ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, 55. — B. As a constellation. 1. = draco, the Dragon, between the Great and the Little Bear, Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2: flexu sinuoso-elabitur Anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: neu te tortum declinet ad Anguem, Ov. M. 2, 138. — 2. = hydra, the Hydra, water-serpent, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422;

cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39. — 3. *The Serpent*, which Anguitenens ('Οφιούχος) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182. — C. Prov.: Latet anguis in herbā, *there's a snake in the grass*, of some concealed danger, Verg. E. 3, 93.

angui-tēnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo], *serpent-holding*; hence, *subst.*, *the constellation*, = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. 'Οφιούχος, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384.

angulāris, e, *adj.* [angulus], *having corners or angles, angular*: lapis, a square stone, Cato, R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: lapis, a corner-stone, Vulg. Job, 38, 6; and, in trop. sense, ib. Isa. 28, 16; ib. Ephes. 2, 20; ib. 1 Pet. 2, 6: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitruv. 7, 11. — Hence, *subst.*: **angulāris**, is, m., *an angular vessel*, Apic. 5, 3 al.

angulātum, adv. [id.], *from corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angulo, āre, v. a. [id.], *to make angular or cornered*, Ambros. Ep. 42. — Hence, * **angulātus**, a, um, P. a., *made angular*; with angles, angular: corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of corners* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: acini, id. 15, 24, 29, § 100: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5, § 9: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, § 196 et saep.

angulus, i, m. [cf. ἄγκυλος, crooked, bent, angular, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.; v. angō], *an angle, a corner*. I. Lit. A. Math. t. t., *an angle*: angulus optus, Lucr. 4, 355: angulus acutus, Plin. 12, 3, 29, § 50: meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; so, ad pares angulos ad terram ferri, *at right angles, perpendicularly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Hoc ubi suffugit sensum simul angulus omnis, Lucr. 4, 360: figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. — B. A corner: huius lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, the extreme point, corner; Ov. M. 13, 884; Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178: arcae anguli, Vulg. Exod. 25, 12: quattuor anguli pallii, ib. Deut. 22, 12: hic factus est in caput anguli, the corner-stone, ib. Matt. 21, 42: anguli oculorum, the corners of the eyes, Cels. 6, 31; Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126: anguli parietum, the angles of walls, id. 2, 82, 84, § 197; so, murorum, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 13: in angulis platearum, ib. Matt. 6, 5: quattuor anguli terrae, the four quarters of the earth, ib. Apoc. 7, 1. — II. Transf. A. A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place: in angulum abire, *Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4 fin.: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 5, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. C. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3. — Contemptuously, of the schools or places of private discussion, in contrast with public, practical life: quibus ego, ut de his rebus in angulis consumendi otii causā disserant, cum concessero, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, id. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. — On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95. — So also, detractingly, of a little country-seat, in opp. to the city: quod Angulus iste feret piper, that hole, said by the discontented steward, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (so without detracting: recessus, Juv. 3, 230). — * Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos revocas, into every strait, embarrassment (the figure is taken from a contest or game, in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner), Cic. Caecin. 29. — B. A projection of the sea into the land, a bay, gulf: Gallicus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185 P.

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I. Lit.: fretus, Lucr. 1, 720: Angustum per iter, id. 5, 1132; so Sall. J. 92, 7, and Vulg. Judith, 4, 6; 7, 5: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Principis angustā Caprearum in rupe sedentis, on the narrow rock, Juv. 10, 93 Herm., where Jahn reads *angusta*, both readings yielding an apposite sense: porta, Vulg. Matt. 7, 13; ib. Luc. 13, 24 al.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, i, n., narrowness: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 530: angusta viarum, Verg. A. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc., to reduce to a strait, i. e. to restrain, confine, etc.: ab illā immensā societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc., id. Am. 5.—Of the passions, to curb, restrain, moderate: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 10.—**B.** Of other things: clavus angustus, the narrow purple stripe upon the tunic, v. clavus: spiritus, short, difficult, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: odor rosae, not diffused far, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.—Once also of the point of an arrow = acutus, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**C.** Of time, short, brief: angustus dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 25: tempus, Lucr. 4, 447.—**D.** Of means of living, and the like, pinching, scanty, needy: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, poor, i. e. built without much expense, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**E.** Of other external relations of life, difficult, critical, uncertain: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis adpare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 21: cum fides totā Italiā esset angustior, was weakened, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, i, n., a difficult, critical, condition, danger: in angustum cogi, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: res est in angusto, the condition is perilous, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, hope is feeble, Cels. 8, 4.—**F.** Of mind or character, narrow, base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 18, 61.—**G.** Of learned investigations that lay too much stress upon little things, subtle, hair-splitting: minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** Of discourse, brief, simple: et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187: Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, i. e. in simple style, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—**Adv.**: **angustē**, i, Lit., of space, quantity, or number, within narrow limits, closely, hardly: recepsem te, nisi anguste sederem, if I were not in close quarters, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3: anguste portare vitem, to prune close, Col. 4, 16, 1; so, anguste aliquid deputare, id. 4, 22, 3: quā (re frumentaria) anguste utebatur, in small quantity, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: tantum navium reperit, ut anguste quindecim milia militum, quingentos equites transportare possent, = vix, scarcely fifteen thousand, id. ib. 3, 2.—**Comp.**: angustius pabulabantur, within narrower range, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: aliae (arbores) radices angustius diffundunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: quanto sit angustius impetratum, Tac. A. 4, 4: eo anno frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.—**Sup.**: Caesar (nitebatur) ut quam angustissime Pompeius contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: furunculus angustissime praecisus, Col. 4, 24, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., within narrow limits: anguste intraque civiles actiones coërcere rhetoricam, Quint. 2, 15, 36.—**Comp.**: haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, quod angustius apud Graecos valet, qui frugi homines *σφοδρῶς* appellant, id est tantum modo utiles, has a narrower meaning, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen etc., seem to be more hampered, id. ib. 5, 31, 87.—**B.** Esp. of speaking or writing, closely, briefly, concisely, without dif-

fuseness: anguste scribere, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: anguste et exiliter dicere, id. Brut. 84, 289: anguste disserere, id. Part. Or. 41, 139: presse et anguste rem definire, id. Or. 33, 117: anguste materiem terminare, Quint. 7, 4, 40.—**Comp.**: Pergit idem et urget angustius, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: concludere brevius angustiusque, id. ib. 2, 7, 20.

ānēlatiō, ōnis, f. [anhelo] (post-Aug. for the earlier anhelitus), a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing. **I.** Lit.: piscium aestivo calore, the panting of fish, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—As a disease = *ἀσθμα*, asthma, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—**II.** Trop.: in iis (gemmis) caelestis arcūs anhelatio, breathing, play of, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.

ānēlātor, ōris, m. [id.] (only post-Aug.), one who has a difficulty in breathing, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 23, 49, § 105.

ānēlītus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing (class. for the post-Aug. anhelatio): ex cursurā anhelitum ducere, to pant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiae celeritates gressus cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, quickness of breathing is caused, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: anhelitum vix suffere, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4: anhelitum recipere, id. Ep. 2, 2, 21: sublimis anhelitus, deep, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 31: creber, quick, Quint. 11, 3, 55: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, painful panting, Verg. A. 5, 432: aridus e lassio veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663; Sen. Ep. 54; Gell. 12, 5.—As a disease, the asthma (cf. anhelatio), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 180.—**II.** **A.** In gen., breathing, breath: unguentorum odor, vini anhelitus, breath smelling of wine, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16: male odorati anhelitus oris, bad breath, Ov. A. A. 1, 521: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, to breathe out and in, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16 al.—**B.** Metaph., of other things, breath, exhalation, vapor: credo etiam anhelitus quosdam fuisse terrarum, quibus inflatae mentes oracula funderent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: placet Stoicos eos anhelitus terrae, qui frigidus sunt, cum fluere coeperint, ventos esse, id. ib. 2, 19, 44.

ānēlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [2. an- and halo]. **I.** Verb. neutr. **A.** Pr., to move about for breath; hence, to draw the breath with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: cum languida anhelant, id. 4, 864: * Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae curā spiritus ducebatur, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33: anhelans Colla fovet, Verg. A. 10, 837; 5, 254 al.: nullus anhelabat sub aduncō vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2.—In gen., to breathe (cf. anhelitus, II.), Prud. Apoth. 919.—**B.** Metaph., of fire: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Verg. A. 8, 421.—Of the earth: subter anhelat humus, heaves, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.—Of the foaming of the sea, Sil. 9, 286.—Trop., of poverty panting for something: anhelans inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6.—**II.** Verb. act., to breathe out, to emit by breathing, breathe forth, exhale: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, vet. poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 492; so id. H. 12, 15: rabiem anhelare, Luc. 6, 92: anhelatis exurgens ictibus alnus, the strokes of the oars made with panting, Sil. 14, 379.—Trop., to pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness: Catilinam furentem audaciā, scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55.

ANHE Some, as Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 564, regard the prefix of this word as the Gr. *ἀνά*; hence, pr. to draw up the breath; cf. antestor.

ānēlus, a, um, adj. [anhelo], out of breath, panting, puffing; attended with short breath (only in the poets): sic igitur tibi anhelā sitis de corpore nostro Abluitur, * Lucr. 4, 875 dub.: equi, Verg. G. 1, 250, and Ov. M. 15, 418: pectus, Verg. A. 6, 48: senes, who suffer from shortness of breath, id. G. 2, 135: cursus, causing to pant, Ov. M. 11, 347; so, febrēs, id. P. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Verg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385.—With gen.: nec soli faciles; longique laboris anhelos Avertit patrius genti pavor, panting on account of

the long struggle, Sil. 15, 721 (for this gen. v. Roby, II. § 1318).

† **1. anhydros** (ānēdr-), i, f., = *ἀνυδρος* (without water), the narcissus, as thriving in dry regions, App. Herb. 55.

2. Anhydros (Anēdr-), i, f., an island in the Aegean Sea, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **aniatrōlēgetus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀνιάτρολόγητος*, ignorant of medicine, Vitr. 1, 1.

Aniciānus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Anicius, named from him, Anician: pyra, Cato, R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: lapidinae, Vitr. 2, 7; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168: nota, brand of a wine whose age extended back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus (594 A. U. C.), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

anicilla (later **anucella**), ae, f. doub. dim. [anicula], a little old woman, Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 fin.

anicula (sync. **anicla**), Prud. π. στέφ. 6, 149), ae, f. dim. [anus], a little old woman: neque illi benivolens extra unam aniculam quisquam aderat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 48: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, id. N. D. 1, 34; 1, 20; id. Fl. 36; Sen. Ep. 77 al.

* **aniculāris**, e, adj. [anicula], worthy of an old woman, after the manner of an old woman: verba, Aug. in Ps. 38.

Anidus (mons), i, m., a mountain in Liguria, Liv. 40, 38, 3.

Anien, v. Anio init.

Anienicōlā, ae, m. [Anio-colo], a dweller near the Anio (poet.): Catilli, Sil. 4, 225: nymphae, id. 12, 751.

Aniensis, e, adj. [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: tribus, in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows, Liv. 10, 9 fin.; Cic. Planc. 22.

1. Anienus, i, m., v. Anio.

2. Anienus, a, um, adj. [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: fluentia, Verg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lymphā, id. 4, 15, 4.

Anigrōs, i, m., = *Ἄνυρος*, a little river in Elis, rising on Mount Laphitis, now Mauropotamo; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor, Ov. M. 15, 282; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 519.

ānilis, e, adj. [anus], of or pertaining to an old woman. **I.** Lit.: voltus, Verg. A. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Often in a contemptuous sense, like an old woman, old womanish, anile: ineptiae paene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so id. N. D. 2, 28; 3, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 77; Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**Comp.** and **sup.** not used.—* **Adv.**: **āniliter**, like an old woman: dicere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

ānilitas, ātis, f. [anilis], the old age of a woman, anility (very rare): cana, Cat. 61, 158; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 28.

āniliter, adv., v. anilis fin.

* **ānilitor**, āri, v. dep. [anilis], to become an old woman, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.

ānima, ae, f. (gen. animāi, Lucr. 1, 112; 3, 150 et saep.; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 12; Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 29; dat. and abl. plur. regul. animis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; Lact. Inst. 6, 20, 19; 7, 2, 1; Arn. 2, 18; 2, 30; 2, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei, 13, 18; 13, 19; id. Ver. Relig. 22, 43: animabus, only in eccl. and later Lat., Vulg. Exod. 30, 12; ib. Ps. 77, 18; ib. Matt. 11, 29; ib. Heb. 13, 17 et saep.; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Anim. 33 al.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 531; Aus. Rer. Odys. 11; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 136 al.; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 29) [v. animus], pr. that which blows or breathes; hence, **I.** Lit., air, a current of air, a breeze, wind (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23 sq.: vela ventorum animae immittere, Att. ap. Non. p. 234, 9 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Rib.): aurarum leves animae, Lucr. 5, 236: prece quaesit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, he anxiously implores a lull in the winds and a favoring breeze, id. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: Ne dubites quin haec animai turbida sit vis, Lucr. 6, 693: Quantum ignes ani-

maeque valent (of the wind in the workshop of Vulcan), Verg. A. 8, 403. — Also of a flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo; anima reviviscit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 234, 5. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the air, as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, Ex igni, terrā atque animā, procreare et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut, quem ad modum ignis animae, sic anima aquae, quodque anima aquae, id aqua terrae proportionem redderet. Earum quattuor rerum etc., Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: si anima est (animus), fortasse dissipabitur, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 24; 1, 25, 6: si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis, id. ib. 1, 26, 65: animus ex inflammata animā constat, ut potissimum videri video Panaetio, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Semina terrarumque animaeque, Verg. E. 6, 32. — **B.** The air inhaled and exhaled, breath (concr.); while spiritus denotes orig. breathing (abstr.; very freq. in prose and poetry); cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4: animam compressi, aurem adnodi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28 Ruhn. : animam recipe, take breath, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: cum spiritus ejus (sc. Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continēdā animā in dicendo est assecutus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; 3, 46, 181; id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fetida anima nasum oppugnat, Titin. ap. Non. p. 233, 5 (Com. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); Caecil. ib. 9: qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: animas et olentia Medi Ora foveat illo, with this the Medes correct their breath, etc., Verg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143; cf. id. F. 1, 425: animae gravitas, bad smell of the breath, Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91; cf. id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; 22, 25, 64, § 132 al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50: spes illorum abominatio animae, Vulg. Job. 11, 20. — Of breath exhaled: inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 498. — Of the air breathed into a musical instrument, a breath of air, Varr. ap. Non. p. 233, 13. — Since air is a necessary condition of life, **C. 1.** The vital principle, the breath of life: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, quā vivimus, Non. p. 426, 27 (hence anima denotes the animal principle of life, in distinction from animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle; very freq. in Lucr. and class.). Mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. p. 75, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 88 Rib.): tunc cum primis ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, whence spring life and the nature of the mind, Lucr. 1, 131; 3, 158 sq.; so id. 3, 417 sq.; 3, 565; 3, 705; 2, 950; 4, 922; 4, 944; 4, 959; 6, 798; 6, 1223; 6, 1233 et saep.: deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 Jan.: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: anima omnis carnis in sanguine est, Vulg. Lev. 17, 14 al. — Hence, **2.** In gen., life: cum anima corpus liquerit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 214 Rib.: Animae paucillulum in me habet, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.: Date ferrum, quod me animā privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 37 Rib.): me dicabo atque animam devoto (i. e. devove-ro) hostibus, Att. ap. Non. p. 98, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.): conficit animam vis vulneris, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 5, 7: extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestra vitā, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum animā judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, etc., id. J. 14, 15; cf. retinere, id. ib. 31, 20: de manu viri et fratris ejus requiram animam hominis, Vulg. Gen. 9, 5; ib. Matt. 2, 20; ib. 1 Cor. 14, 7: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so also efflare, to expire, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 fin.; Suet. Aug. 99; so, exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528;

and, expire, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. θυμὸν ἀποπνεῖν, ψυχὴν ἐκπνεῖν, βίον ἀποψύχειν, etc.): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: ponere, Vulg. Joan. 10, 17; 13, 27: amittere, Lucr. 6, 1233: emittere, Nep. Epam. 9, 3 Br. (so in Gr. ἀφίεναι τὴν ψυχὴν): proicere, Verg. A. 6, 436: purpuream vomit ille animam, said of a wounded man, id. ib. 9, 349. — In Vulg. Matt. 16, 25 and 26, anima in v. 25 seems to pass to the higher meaning, soul, (cf. infra, II. D.) in v. 26, as ἡ ψυχὴ in the original also can do. — Poet.: anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. 3, 1: Ni ego illi puto, si occipio, animam omnem intreraxero, draw up all the life of that well, i. e. draw it dry, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41. — Trop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi animā et mente, regetur, Flor. 4, 3: accensus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 Lind. — Pro v.: animam debere, to owe life itself, of one deeply in debt: quid si animam debet? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56 (Graecum proverbium: καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει, Don.). — Metaph., applied to plants and other things possessing organic life, Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152; 31, 1, 1, § 3; 14, 1, 3, § 16 al. — **3.** Meton., a creature endowed with anima, a living being: ova parere solet genui pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: hi (deos) fibris animāque litant, Stat. Th. 2, 246; Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; ib. Josh. 11, 11; ib. Luc. 9, 56; ib. Act. 2, 43 et saep.: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. — So esp. of men (as we also say souls for persons; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, etc., Verg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, ministering spirits, Tac. H. 4, 32. — So in enumerations in eccl. Lat.: hos genuit Jacob sedecim animas, Vulg. Gen. 46, 18; 46, 22; ib. Act. 2, 41; 7, 14. — Of slaves (eccl. Lat.): merces animarum hominum, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13 (after the use of ἡ ψυχὴ and נַפְשׁ). — Hence, also, souls separated from the body, the shades of the Lower World, manes: Unde (ex Averno) animae excitantur, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. S. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8, 488; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88; so, vita: tenuis sine corpore vitas volitare, Verg. A. 6, 292. — So in eccl. Lat. of departed spirits: timete eum, qui potest animam et corpus perdere in Gehennam, Vulg. Matt. 10, 28 bis: non derelinques animam meam in Inferno, ib. Act. 2, 27; ib. Apoc. 6, 9; 20, 4. — **4.** As expressive of love: vos, meae carissimae animae, my dearest souls, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 14, 18: Pro quā non metuam mori, Si parent animae fata superstiti, the dear surviving life, Hor. C. 3, 9, 12; cf.: animae dimidium meae, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meae pars animae, id. ib. 2, 17, 5. — **D.** Sometimes for animus, as the rational soul of man. **a.** The mind as the seat of thought (cf. animus, II. A.): anima rationis consilii-que particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: causa in animā sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, 2. — So often in eccl. Lat.: ad te Domine, levavi animam meam, Vulg. Psa. 24, 1; 102, 1; 118, 129: magnificat anima mea Dominum, ib. Luc. 1, 46; ib. Act. 15, 24 al. — **b.** As the seat of feeling (cf. animus, II. B.): sapimus animo, fruimur animā: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus, Vulg. Psa. 41, 2: tristis est anima mea, ib. Matt. 26, 38; ib. Joan. 10, 27 et saep. — **E.** For consciousness (cf. animus, II. A. 3. and conscientia, II. A.): cum perhibetur animam liquisse, Lucr. 3, 598; in this phrase animus is more common.

animābilis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; where others, as B. and K., read animalis, q. v.

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animadverto], the perception or observation of an object; consideration, attention (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis sive animadversionis sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 147; so id. Fin. 1, 9, 30 al. — Hence, in reference to one's self, self-inspection,

watchfulness: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.

— **II.** Esp. **A.** Reproach, censure: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195. — **B.** Chastisement, punishment: animadversio Dollabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliā vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; so id. Verr. 1, 17; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: in proelium exarsere, ni valens animadversione paucorum obitos jam Batavos imperii admonuisset, Tac. H. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Calig. 11 al. — So of the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usu. called nota censoria): notiones animadversionesque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111 B. and K.: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. id. ib. 42, 117. — And by the dictator: dictatorialia, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Bremi. — ***animadversor**, ōris, m. [id.], an observer: acres ac diligentes animadversores vitorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

animadverto (archaic -vorto), ti, sum, 3, v. a. [constr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. period; cf. adverto, II. B.] (scarcely found in any poet beside Ter. and Verg.), to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to attend to, give heed to, to take heed, consider, regard, observe. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animum advorsuros, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadveruntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: sed animadverendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: dignitas tua facit, ut animadveratur quicquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2. — With ut, to think of: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf.: animos advertere, ne, Liv. 4, 45). — **B.** Esp., as t. t. **1.** Of the licitor, whose duty it was to give attention, to see, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 23, and Smith, Dict. Antig., s. v. licitor): consul animadvertere proximum licitorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 fin. — **2.** Of the people, to whom the licitor gave orders to pay attention, to pay regard to: consule theatrum introeunte, cum licitor animadverit ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhn. — **II.** Transf., as a consequence of attention.

A. To remark, notice, observe, perceive, see (in a more general sense than above; the most usu. signif. of this word). **a.** With acc.: Ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. med.: his animadvertis, Verg. G. 2, 259; 3, 123 et saep.: Equidem etiam illud animadverto, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 Biet.: nutrit animadverit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79. — **b.** With acc. and inf.: postquam id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: qui non animadverterit innocentes illos natos, etc., Nep. Epam. 6, 3: turrim concludere animadverit, Tac. H. 3, 38. — **c.** With ind. quest.: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverit potest, Cic. Am. 8, 27. — **B.** In a pregn. sense, to discern something, or, in gen., to apprehend, understand, comprehend, know (less freq. than the synn. cognoscere, intellegere, etc.): boni seminis sues animadveruntur a facie et prole, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: ut adsint, cognoscant, animadverant, quid de religione... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverit enim et didici ex tuis litteris te, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5. — **C.** To notice a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish (cf. the Engl. phrase to attend to one, for to punish): Ea primum ab illo animadverenda injuriast, deserves to be punished, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129 (animadverenda = castiganda, vindicanda, Don.): O facinus animadverendum, O crime worthy of punishment, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadverenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadverenda, id. Caecin. 12: neque animadvertere neque vincire nisi sacerdotibus permissum = morte multare, to punish with death, Tac. G. 7. — Esp. freq. in judicial proceedings as t. t., constr. with in aliquem: qui in-

stiteras animadvertere in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissent, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: qui in alios animadvertisset indicta causa, id. Fam. 5, 2; so Sall. C. 51, 21; Liv. 1, 26: in Marcianum Icelum, ut in libertum, palam animadvertsum, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 68; 1, 85; 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 15; id. Tib. 61; id. Calig. 30; id. Galb. 20; Dig. 48, 19, 8 al.; hence, effect for cause, animadverti, to offend, be censurable, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

anim-aeguis, a, um, adj. [animus], not easily moved; also of good courage (eccl. Lat.): animaequior esto, Vulg. Bar. 4, 5; 21, 30; ib. Marc. 10, 49: animaequiores estote filii, ib. Bar. 4, 27; ib. Sap. 18, 6; ib. Act. 27, 36.

animal, alis (abl. animalis; but Rhem. Palaem. p. 1372 P. gives animale), n. [as if for animale, which is found in Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31 MS.; Lucr. 3, 635; cf. animalis], a living being, an animal. **I.** In the widest sense, ζῷον (cf. ζῶν = living): inanimatum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54, where it is opp. to the adj. inanimatum, and therefore is equivalent to *animale*; cf. id. Ac. 2, 12: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973: cum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; 2, 47, 122: formicae, animal minimum, Plin. 7, 15, 13; 65; 28, 4, 6, § 33 et saep.—Of men: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13: sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76: bipites hominum aliorumve animalium, Tac. A. 15, 47: (Vitellius) umbraculis hortorum abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus cibum suggeras, jacent torpentque, id. H. 3, 36; 4, 17: etiam fera animalia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obliviscuntur, id. ib. 4, 64; id. Agr. 34: animalia maris, id. A. 15, 37; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 171.—Also of the universe, considered as an animated existence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intellegens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3; 4.—**II.** Sometimes in a more restricted sense, as antith. to man, a beast (as in Heb. חַיָּה, animal, from חָיָה, to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: animalia inusitata ceteris gentibus, nisi invecta, Curt. 8, 9, 16; Sen. Ep. 76, 6: si quod animal in mustum incidit, Col. 12, 31: si quod animal aurem intraverit, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: similitudo non ab hominibus modo petitur, verum etiam ab animalibus, Quint. 6, 3, 57.—Hence, with contempt, of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, that pernicious brute, Cic. Pis. 9.

animalis, e, adj. [anima]. **I.** Consisting of air, aerial (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): simplex est natura animalis, ut vel terrena vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: naturam esse quattuor omnia gignentium corporum... terrena et humida... reliquae duae partes, una ignea, altera animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aer (B. and K.; others read animabilis), id. N. D. 2, 36, 91: spirabilis, id est animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.—**II.** Animate, living (cf. anima, II. C.). **A.** In gen.: corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: pulli, id. 2, 927: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic. Tim. 9: intellegentia, id. Ac. 2, 37: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, from the living original, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**B.** In the lang. of sacrifice: hostia animalis, an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others, Macr. S. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 231; 4, 56.—Dii animales, gods who were formerly men, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 168.—**Adv.** **animaliter**, like an animal (opp. spiritualiter): animaliter vivere, Aug. Retr. 1, 26, 67.

animans, v. animo, P. a.

animatio, onis, f. [animus], a quickening, animating (extremely rare). **I.** Lit.: arboris, Tert. Anim. 19.—**II.** Meton., concr., a living being: divinae animationis species, Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

animator, oris, m. [id.], he that quick-

ens or animates (post-class., oftenest in the Church fathers): animarum, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. *strep.* 10, 788.—Trop.: marmoris signifex animator, Capitol. 1, p. 13.

***animatrix**, icis, f. [animator], she that quickens or animates: confessionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

1. animatus, a, um, v. animo, P. a.

***2. animatus**, us, m. [animus], a breathing: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 7.

***animicida**, ae, m. [anima-caedo], soul-destroyer, as transl. of the Gr. ψυχοφθόρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

***animus**, adv. [animus], heartily, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. p. 147, 27.

animus, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [anima and animus]. **I. Act. A.** To fill with breath or air (cf. anima, I. and II.): duas tibias uno spiritu, to blow upon, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: bucinas, Arn. 6, p. 196.—More freq., **B.** To quicken, animate (cf. anima, II. C.): quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Lucr. 2, 717: vitaliter esse animata, id. 5, 145: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66.

—**C.** To endow with, to give, a particular temperament or disposition of mind (cf. animus, II. B. 1. b.): utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac caelo acris animantur, i. e. ferociore redduntur, are rendered more spirited, Tac. G. 29.—**D.** In Ovid in a pregnant signif.: aliquid in aliquid animare, to transform a lifeless object to a living being, to change into by giving life (cf. anima, II. C. 3.): guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, id. ib. 14, 566.—**E.** Trop., of colors, to enliven: si quid Apellei gaudet animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 64.—Of torches, to light or kindle: animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386.—Sometimes = recreare, to refresh, revive: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. Fab. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; so Pall. 4, 10; or in gen., to encourage, help: ope animari, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 3: copiis, ib. 14, 4, 10, § 5.—And with *inf.* = incitare, to move, incite to: Ut hortati vestro Eustathius, quae de scommate paulo ante dixerit, animetur aperire, Macr. S. 7, 3.—Hence,

animatus, a, um, P. a. **a.** Animated (cf. anima, II. C.): virum virtute veram vivere animatum addeceat, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17.—**b.** (Acc. to C.) Brought or put into a particular frame of mind, disposed, inclined, minded, in some way (freq. and class.): hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20: avi et atavi nostri, quom allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7 (where the play upon olere and animati is to be noticed): animatus melius quam paratus, better disposed than prepared, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1: sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil. 9, 5: ut quem ad modum in se quisque, sic in amicis sit animatus, id. Am. 16, 57: insulas non nullas bene animatas confirmavit, well affected, Nep. Cim. 2, 4; Liv. 29, 17: male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus rem publicam animatus, Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. S. 1, 11.—In Plaut. with *inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**c.** Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted (cf. animus, II. 2. a. and animosus; only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18: hostis animatus, id. ib. p. 233, 18.—***Sup.** Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—**Adv.** not used.—**II.** Neutr., to be animate, living (cf. anima, II. C.); so only **animans**, antis (abl. com. animante, but animanti in Cic. Tim. 6; gen. plur. animantium in Cic. animantium in Lucr. Manil. 4, 374. and App. Mag. 64, p. 536), **a.** P. a., animate, living: quos (deos) Vitellius ne animantes quidem esse concedat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23: animans compositusque rationis mundus est, id. ib. 2, 8, 22.—Hence, **b.** Subst., any living, animate be-

ing; an animal (orig. in a wider sense than animal, since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu., like that word, for animals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best class. writers between masc., fem., and neutr. When it designates man, it is masc.; brutes, com. fem.; in its widest sense, it is neutr.): sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec sunt animalia, etc., Sen. Ep. 58, 10 sq.; Lucr. 2, 669; 2, 943: genus omne animantum, id. 1, 4; so id. 1, 194; 1, 350; 1, 1033; 1, 1038; 2, 78; 2, 880; 2, 921; 2, 943; 2, 1063; 2, 1071; 3, 266; 3, 417; 3, 720; 5, 431; 5, 855; 5, 917: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10; 11 *fin.*: animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4.—Of animals, living beings, as opp. to plants: Jam vero vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus adprehendunt atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.—Of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro Quemquam animantem, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

animosē, adv., v. 2. animosus *fin.*

animositas, atis, f. [animosus] (only post-class.). **I.** Boldness, courage, spirit: resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

II. Vehemence, impetuosity, ardor, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; in plur., *id. ib. 2, 12; Aug. Ep. 162, and Civ. Dei, 14, 2 al.—**III.** Wrath, enmity (eccl. Lat.): iracundia animositatis illius (Dei) subversio illius est, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 28; ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20; ib. Heb. 11, 27.

1. animosus, a, um, adj. [anima]. **I.** Full of air, airy (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. M. 6, 134.—Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51.—**II.** Full of life, living, animate, of pictures, etc. (cf. anima, II. C.): Gloria Lysipposit animosa effingere signa, Prop. 4, 8, 9.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* of 1. animosus not used.

2. animosus, a, um, adj. [animus].

I. Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted (cf. animus, II. B. 2. a.): mancipia neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: in gladiatoris pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, shows more courage and valor, id. Sen. 20: equus, Ov. M. 2, 84; id. Tr. 4, 6, 3: animosum (equorum) pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 59: Parthus, Hor. C. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, id. C. 2, 10, 21: frigus animosum, fear coupled with courage, Stat. Th. 6, 395.—**II.** Proud on account of something: En ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov. M. 6, 206: spoliis, id. ib. 11, 552.—**III.** Adeo animosus corruptor, that fears or avoids no expense or danger in bribery, *Tac. H. 1, 24.—So, also, emptor animosus, sparing or fearing no expense, Dig. 17, 1, 36 (cf. Suet. Caes. 47: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt).—*Adv.* **animosē**, in a spirited manner, courageously, eagerly: animose et fortiter aliquid facere, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: magnifice, graviter animoseque vivere, independently, id. Off. 1, 26, 92: id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: animose liceri, to bid eagerly, Dig. 10, 2, 29.—*Comp.*: animosius dicere, Sen. Ben. 6, 37: animosius se gerere, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.*—*Sup.*: gemmas animosissime comparare, Suet. Caes. 47.

1. animula, ae, f. dim. [anima], a little soul, life: aegra et saucia, Auct. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4 (Hertz, anima): mulierculae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 11: vagula, blandula, etc., Hadr. Imp. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25; so Inscr. Orell. 2579 and 4761; Cic. Att. 9, 7.

2. Animula, ae, f.: urbs parvarum opum in Apulia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 134.

animulus, i, m. dim. [animus], only in the voc. as term of endearment (cf. animus, II. B. 2. f.): Mi animule, my heart, my darling, Plaut. Cas. 1, 46: Animule mi, id. Men. 2, 3, 11.

ánimus, *i. m.* [a Graeco-Italic form of *ánēmos* = wind (as ego, lego, of *ἐγώ, λέγω*); cf. Sanscr. *an* = to breathe, *anas* = breath, *anilas* = wind; Goth. *uz-ana* = exspiro; *ērse*, *anal* = breath; Germ. *Unst* = a storm (so, *רוח* sometimes); but Curt. does not extend the connection to *αν*, *άνημι* = to blow; a modification of *animus*—by making which the Romans took a step in advance of the Greeks, who used *ψυχή* for both these ideas—is *ánima*, which has the physical meaning of *ánēmos*, so that Cic. was theoretically right, but historically wrong, when he said, *ipse animus ab animā dictus est*, Tusc. 1, 9, 19; after the same analogy we have from *ψύχω* = to breathe, blow, *ψυχή* = breath, life, soul; from *πνέω* = to breathe, *πνεῦμα* = air, breath, life, in class. Greek, and = spirit, a spiritual being, in Hellenistic Greek; from *spiro* = to breathe, blow, *spiritus* = breath, breeze, energy, high spirit, and poet. and post-Aug. = soul, mind; the Engl. ghost = Germ. Geist may be comp. with Germ. *giessen* and *χέω*, to pour, and for this interchange of the ideas of gases and liquids, cf. Sol. 22: *insula adspiratur freto Gallico, is flowed upon, washed, by the Gallic Strait*; the Sanscr. *ātman* = breath, soul, with which comp. *άτήμη* = breath; Germ. *Odem* = breath, and *Athem* = breath, soul, with which group Curt. connects *άώω, άνημι*; the Heb. *נפש* = breath, life, soul; and *רוח* = breath, wind, life, spirit, soul or mind].

I. In a general sense, the *rational soul in man* (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *ánima*), *ή ψυχή*: humanus *animus* decerpit ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: *Corpus animus praegravat, Atque affixit humo divinae particulam auras*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: *credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terras tuerentur etc.*, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: *eas res tueur animi non corporis viribus*, id. ib. 11, 38; so id. Off. 1, 23, 79: *quae (res) vel infirmis corporibus animo tamen administratur*, id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 29, 102: *omnes animi cruciatus et corporis*, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: *levantes Corpus et animus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141: *formam et figuram animi magis quam corporis complecti*, Tac. Agr. 46; id. H. 1, 22: *animi validus et corpore ingens*, id. A. 15, 53: *Aristides primus animus pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quae vocantur Graece ethe, item perturbationes, first painted the soul, put a soul into his figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98 (cf. *animosa signa, life-like statues*, Prop. 4, 8, 9): *si nihil esset in eo (animus), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, i. e. vere it mere anima*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: *Singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi, se juncta ab his usitatissimis notisque naturis, i. e. the four material elements*, id. ib. 1, 27, 66: *Neque nos corpora sumus. Cum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum*, id. ib. 1, 22, 52: *In quo igitur loco est (animus)? Credo equidem in capite*, id. ib. 1, 29, 70: *corpora nostra, terreno principiorum genere confecta, ardore animi concalescunt, derive their heat from the fiery nature of the soul*, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: *Non valet tantum animus, ut se ipsum ipse videat: at, ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit*, id. ib. 1, 27, 67: *foramina illa (the senses), quae patent ad animum a corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47: *dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, independently of the body, i. e. the mind roaming in thought*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: *discensus animi a corpore*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 30, 72: *cum nihil erit praeter animum, when there shall be nothing but the soul, when the soul shall be disembodied*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47; so, *animus vacans corpore*, id. ib. 1, 22, 50; and: *animus sine corpore*, id. ib. 1, 22, 51: *sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animi*, Lucr. 3, 398 (for the pleonasm here, v. infra, II. A. 1.): *Reliquorum sententiae spem adferunt posse animos, cum e corporibus excesserint in caelum pervenire*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: *permanere animos arbitramur consensu nationum omnium*, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: *Pherecydes primus dixit animos esse hominum sempiternos*, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: *Quod ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud etc.*, id. Sen. 23, 82: *immortali-*

tas animorum, id. ib. 21, 78; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 14, 30: *aeternitas animorum*, id. ib. 1, 17, 39; 1, 22, 50 (for the *plur.* *animorum*, in this phrase, cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 84); for the atheistic notions about the soul, v. Lucr. bk. iii.—**II.** In a more restricted sense, the mind as thinking, feeling, willing, the intellect, the sensibility, and the will, acc. to the almost universally received division of the mental powers since the time of Kant (Diog. Laert. 8, 30, says that Pythagoras divided *ή ψυχή* into *δ νοῦς*, *αἱ φρένες*, and *δ θυμός*; and that man had *δ νοῦς* and *δ θυμός* in common with other animals, but he alone had *αἱ φρένες*. Here *δ νοῦς* and *δ θυμός* must denote the understanding and the sensibility, and *αἱ φρένες*, the reason: Plutarch de Placit. 4, 21, says that the Stoics called the supreme faculty of the mind (*τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς ψυχῆς*) *δ λογισμός*, reason. Cic. sometimes speaks of a twofold division; as, *Est animus in partes tributus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers (i. e. τὸ λογιστικὸν and τὸ ἀλογον of Plato; cf. Tert. Anim. 16), i. e. the reason or intellect and the sensibility*, Tusc. 2, 21, 47; so id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 36, 132; id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; and again of a threefold; as, *Plato triplicem finxit animum, cuius principatum, id est rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes (the two other parts) ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, i. e. the reason or intellect, and the sensibility here resolved into desire and aversion*, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 124. *The will, ή βούλησις, voluntas, arbitrium*, seems to have been sometimes merged in the sensibility, *δ θυμός, animus, animi, sensus*, and sometimes identified with the intellect or reason, *δ νοῦς, δ λογισμός, mens, ratio*). **A. 1.** The general power of perception and thought, the reason, intellect, mind (syn.: mens, ratio, ingenium), *δ νοῦς*: *cogito cum meo animo*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55: *cum animis vestris cogitare*, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: *recordari cum animo*, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: *animo meditari*, Nep. Ages. 4, 1; cf. id. Ham. 4, 2: *cogitare volvereque animo*, Suet. Vesp. 6: *animo cogitare*, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 9: *statuere apud animum*, Liv. 34, 2: *proposui in animo meo*, Vulg. Eccli. 1, 12: *nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: *in dubio est animus*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 81; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 29: *animum ad se ipsum advocamus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: *lumen animi, ingenii consilii tui*, id. Rep. 6, 12 al.—For the sake of rhet. fullness, *animus* often has a synonym joined with it: *Mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus*, Cic. Clu. 146: *magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates*, Verg. A. 6, 11: *complecti animo et cogitatione*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. Or. 1, 2, 6: *animis et cogitatione comprehendere*, id. Fl. 27, 66: *cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris*, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: *animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio naturae*, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127.—Hence the expressions: *agitatio animi, attentio, contentio; animi adversio; applicatio animi; iudicium, opinio animorum, etc.* (v. these vv.); and *animum advertere, adungere, adpicare, adpellere, inducere, etc.* (v. these vv.).—**2.** Of particular faculties of mind, the memory: *etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: *An imprimi, quascram, animum putamus etc.* (an idea of Aristotle's), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: *ex animo effluere*, id. Or. 2, 74, 300: *omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; . . . Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina*, Verg. E. 9, 51.—**3.** *Consciousness* (physically considered) or the *vital power*, on which consciousness depends (= conscientia, q. v. II. A., or anima, q. v. II. E.): *vae miserae mihi. Animo malest: aquam velim, I'm fainting, my wits are going*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 33: *reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: *Unā eademque viā sanguis animusque sequuntur*, Verg. A. 10, 487: *animusque reliquit euntem*, Ov. M. 10, 459: *nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensus animumque*, id. ib. 14, 177: *linqui deinde animo et submitti genus coepit*, Curt. 4, 6, 20: *repente animo linqui solebat*, Suet.

Caes. 45: *ad recreandos defectos animo pulcio*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152.—**4.** *The conscience*, in mal. part. (v. conscientia, II. B. 2. b.): *cum conscius ipse animus se remordet*, Lucr. 4, 1135: *quos conscius animus exagitabat*, Sall. C. 14, 3: *suae malae cogitationes conscientiae animi terrent*, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 67.—**5.** In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic., meton. for iudicium, sententia, opinion, judgment; mostly meo quidem animo or meo animo, according to my mind, in my opinion, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: *e meo quidem animo aliquid facias rectius, si, etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 3: *meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; id. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10; id. Ep. 1, 2, 8; id. Poen. 1, 2, 23; id. Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sen. 22: *edepol lenones meo animo novisti*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: *nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror*, id. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf. EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA, Inscr. Orell. 3665: *ex animi tui sententia*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108).—**6.** *The imagination, the fancy* (for which Cic. often uses cogitatio, as Ac. 2, 15, 48): *cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: *ingere animo jubebat aliquem etc.*, id. Sen. 12, 41: *Fingite animis; litterae enim sunt cogitationes nostrae, et quae volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus*, id. Mil. 29, 79: *Nihil animo videre poterant*, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**B.** *The power of feeling, the sensibility, the heart, the feelings, affections, inclinations, disposition, passions* (either honorable or base; syn.: sensus, affectus, pectus, cor), *δ θυμός*. **1. a.** In gen., heart, soul, spirit, feeling, inclination, affection, passion: *Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia*, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: *animo hercle homo suo est miser*): *tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 27–29: *harum scelera et lacrumae confictae dolis Redducunt animum aegrotum ad misericordiam*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: *Quo gemitu conversi animi (sunt)*, Verg. A. 2, 73: *Hoc fletu concussi animi*, id. ib. 9, 498; 4, 310: *animum offendere*, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Deiot. 33; so Vulg. Gen. 26, 35.—*Mens and animus are often conjoined and contrasted, mind and heart* (cf. the Homeric *κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, in mind and heart*): *mentem atque animum delectat suum, entertains his mind and delights his heart*, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10: *Satin tu sanus mentis aut animi tui?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: *mala mens, malus animus, bad mind, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: *animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: *Nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis*, id. Sen. 11, 36: *ut omnium mentes animosque perturbaret*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 21: *Istuc mens animusque fert*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: *Stare Socrates dicitur tamquam quodam recessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore*, Gell. 2, 1; 15, 2, 7.—And very rarely with this order inverted: *Jam vero animum ipsum mentemque hominis, etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147: *mente animoque nobiscum agunt*, Tac. G. 29: *quem nobis animum, quas mentes imprecentur*, id. H. 1, 84; and sometimes pleon. without such distinction: in primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, a quiet mind and kindly heart, Verg. A. 1, 304; so, *pravitas animi atque ingenii*, Vell. 2, 112, 7 (for mens et animus, etc., in the sense of thought, used as a pleonasm, v. supra, II. A. 1.): *Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit malā, etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: *animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: *animum comprimit*, id. ib. 2, 22, 53: *animus alius ad alia vitia propensor*, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1: *sed quid ego hic animo lamentor*, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: *tremere animo*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: *ingentes animo concipit iras*, Ov. M. 1, 166: *exultare animo*, id. ib. 6, 514.—So often ex animo, from the heart, from the bottom of one's heart, deeply, truly, sincerely: *Paulum interesse censet ex animo omnia facias an de industria? from your heart or with some design*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 55; id. Ad. 1, 1, 47: *nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo*, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: *verbum*

ex animo dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: majore studio magisve ex animo petere non possum, id. Fam. 11, 22: ex animo vereque diligi, id. ib. 9, 6, 2: ex animo dolere, Hor. A. P. 432: quae (gentes) dederunt terram meam sibi cum gaudio et toto corde et ex animo, Vulg. Kzech. 36, 5; ib. Eph. 6, 6; ib. 1 Pet. 5, 3.—And with *gen.* (a) With *verbs*: Quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76; 4, 6, 65: Autipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: discrucior animi, id. Ad. 4, 4, 1: in spe pendebit animi, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: juvenemque animi miserata repressit, *pitizing him in her heart, θυμῷ φιλέουσα τὴν κηδομένην* τε (Hom. Il. 1, 196), Verg. A. 10, 686.—(β) With *adj.*: aeger animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11; Tac. H. 3, 58: infelix animi, Verg. A. 4, 529: felix animi, Juv. 14, 159: victus animi, Verg. G. 4, 491: ferox animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: praestans animi, Verg. A. 12, 19: ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69 (for this *gen.* v. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Key, § 935; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. v. 105; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 443).—**b.** Meton., *disposition, character* (so, often Iugentium): nimis paene animo es Molli, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 49: animo audaci proripit sese, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omissio (omisso = neglegenti, Don.), Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 fin.: promptus animus vester, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: Hecabe, Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: Nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—**2.** In particular, some one specific emotion, inclination, or passion (honorable or base; in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the *plur.*).—**a.** *Courage, spirit*: ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; id. And. 2, 3, 13: deficient animo maesto cum corde jacebat, Lucr. 6, 1232: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortisque sis, id. ib. 6, 14 fin.: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augeat, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Liv. 8, 19; 44, 29: Nunc demum redit animus, Tac. Agr. 3: bellica Pallas adest, Datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares animis animisque, id. ib. 7, 658: cecidere illis animique manusque, id. ib. 7, 347 (cf.: tela viris animusque cadunt, id. F. 3, 225) et saep.—Hence, bono animo esse or uti, *to be of good courage*, Varr. R. 2, 5, 5: *Am.* Bono animo es. So. Scin quam bono animo sim? Plaut. Am. 22, 39: In re malā animo si bono utare, adjuvat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 9: bono animo fac sis, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 1: quin tu animo bono es, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: quare bono animo es, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 26; ib. Act. 18, 25; so also, satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. M. 3, 559.—Also for *hope*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—**Trop.**, of the violent, stormy motion of the winds of Æolus: Æolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Verg. A. 1, 57.—Of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force, quicker motion*, Verg. A. 7, 333.—Of spirit, in discourse: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—**b.** *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: quae civitas est in Asiā, quae unus tribunus militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *can bear the arrogance and pride*, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: Jam insolentiam norātis hominis: norātis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so id. Caecin. 11 al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf.: quia paululum vobis accessit pecunia, Sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56).—**c.** *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath*: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, etc., Cic. Marcell. 3: animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: qui dominatur animo suo, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32.—So often in *plur.*; cf. οἱ θυμοί: ego

meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85; id. M. 8, 583; Prop. 1, 5, 12: Parce tuis animis, vita, nocere tibi, id. 2, 5, 18: Sic longius aevum Destruit ingentes animos, Lucr. 8, 28: coeunt sine more, sine arte, Tantum animis iraque, Stat. Th. 11, 525 al.—**d.** *Moderation, patience, calmness, contentedness*, in the phrase aequus animus, *an even mind*: si est animus aequus tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 10; id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145; and often in the *abl.*, aequo animo, *with even mind, patiently*, etc.: aequo animo ferre, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Sen. 23, 84; Nep. Dion. 6, 4; Liv. 5, 39: aequo animo esse, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7; ib. Judith, 7, 23: Aequo animo est? *of merry heart* (Gr. εὐθυμεί), ib. Jac. 5, 13: animis aequis remittere, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: aequiore animo successorum opperiri, Suet. Tib. 25: haud aequioribus animis audire, Liv. 23, 22: sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur; stultissimus iniquissimo, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; Sall. C. 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 56: iniquo animo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**e.** *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566; so, esp. freq.: animi causā (in Plaut. once animi gratiā), *for the sake of amusement, diversion* (cf.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 12): Post animi causā mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 53; id. Ep. 1, 1, 43: liberare fiduciam animi gratiā, id. ib. 2, 2, 90: qui illud animi causā fecerit, hunc praedae causā quid facturum putabis? Cic. Phil. 7, 6: habet animi causā rus amoenum et suburbanum, id. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. id. ib. § 134, and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; Cic. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus animine causā cotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Plin. praef. 17 Sill.—**f.** *Disposition toward any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1 fin.: meus animus erit in te semper, quem tu esse vis, id. ib. 5, 18 fin.: qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: In quo in primis quo quisque animo, studio, benevolentia fecerit, ponderandum est, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, *to be well disposed*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 fin.—In the pregn. signif. of *kind, friendly feeling, affection, kindness, liberality*: animus fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8: Nec non aurumque animusque Latino est, Verg. A. 12, 23.—Hence, meton., of a person who is loved, *my heart, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. As. 3, 3, 74; so id. ib. 5, 2, 90; id. Curc. 1, 3, 9; id. Bacchi. 1, 1, 48; id. Most. 1, 4, 23; id. Men. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 20; id. Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15 et saep.—**G.** *The power of willing, the will, inclination, desire, purpose, design, intention* (syn.: voluntas, arbitrium, mens, consilium, propositum), ἡ βούλησις: qui rem publicam animo certo adjuverit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 182 Rib.: pro imperio tuo meum animum tibi servitutum servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: Ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, *goes forth at first from the inclination of the soul*, Lucr. 2, 270; so, pro animi mei voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8 (v. Manut. ad h. l.): teneo, quid animi vestri super hac se siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; 1, 1, 187: Nam si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit, Prius proditorum te etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: Prius quam tuum ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. And. 2, 3, 4: Sin aliter animus voster est, ego etc., id. Ad. 3, 4, 46: Quid mi istaec narras? an quia non audisti, de hac re animus meus ut sit? id. Hec. 5, 2, 19: qui ab auro gazaque regiā manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 66: istum exheredare in animo habebat, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, *we had it in mind to send*, etc., id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. ad Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constiterunt, hoc animo, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 28: insurrexerunt uno animo in Paulum, *with one mind*, Vulg. Act. 18, 12; 19, 29: perse-

qui Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 Gerlach (others, *animo*, as Dietsch); so id. de Rep. Ord. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *my mind inclines to tell of*, etc., Ov. M. 1, 1.—Hence, est animus alicui, *with inf., to have a mind for something, to aim at*, etc.: omnibus unum Opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150: Sacra Jovi Stygio perficere est animus, Verg. A. 4, 639: Fuerat animus conjuratis corpus occisi in Tiberim trahere, Suet. Caes. 82 fin.; id. Oth. 6; cf. id. Calig. 56.—So, aliquid alicui in animo est, *with inf.*, Tac. G. 3.—So, inducere in animum or animum, *to resolve upon doing something*; v. induco.—**D.** *Trop.*, of the principle of life and activity in irrational objects, as in Engl. the word mind is used. **1.** Of brutes: in bestiis, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, *whose minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: Sunt bestiae, in quibus etiam animorum aliqua ex parte motus quosdam videmus, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: ut non inscite illud dictum videatur in sue, animum illi pecudi datum pro sale, ne putisceret, id. ib. 5, 13, 38, ubi v. Madv.: (apes) Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant, Verg. G. 4, 83: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentes, Ov. M. 3, 544: cum pecudes pro regionis caelique statu et habitum corporis et ingenium animi et pilli colorem gerant, Col. 6, 1, 1: Umbria (boves progenerat) vastos nec minus probabiles animis quam corporibus, id. 6, 1, 2: si equum ipsum nudum et solum corpus ejus et animum contemplanur, App. de Deo Socr. 23 (so sometimes mens: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20).—**2.** Of plants: haec quoque Exuerint silvestrem animum, i. e. naturam, ingenium, *their wild nature*, Verg. G. 2, 51.—**III.** *Transf.* Of God or the gods, as we say, *the Divine Mind, the Mind of God*: certe et deum ipsum et divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione completi possumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51 (so mens, of God, id. ib. 1, 22, 66; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126): Tantaene animis caelestibus irae? Verg. A. 1, 11.

Anio, ōnis, m., = Ἀνίον, Strab., Ἀνίης, Plut. (the orig. form was **Anien**: non minus quam XV. milia Anien abest, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Stat.: praecipue Anien, S. 1, 5, 25; 1, 3, 20. Still Enn., acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 683, used the form Anio, ōnis, analogous to the Gr. Ἀνίον; cf. also Anionis in Front. Aquaed. § 92; and, ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203; and thus, during the whole class. per., Anio remained the principal form of the *nom.*, while the remaining cases of Anien were retained; only Aug. and post-Aug. poets, e. g. Prop. 5, 7, 86; Stat. S. 1, 3, 70, have as an access. form **Anienus**, i. cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 72; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars. p. 1691 P.; Schneid. Gram. II. 148; Rudd. I. p. 60; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 163, 187), the classic tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, beside its cataract (hence, praecipue Anio, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 13), it presents the most charming natural beauties; now Teverone, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: Anio spumifer, Prop. 5, 7, 81; Ov. M. 14, 329; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109 al. The waters of the upper Anio are very pure, and in ancient times aqueducts conveyed them to Rome. The first, called Anio Vetus, was constructed B.C. 271, by M. Curius Dentatus and Fulvius Flaccus; it began twenty miles from Rome, but wound about for forty-three miles. The second, built by the emperor Claudius, and known as Anio Novus, took up the stream forty-two miles from Rome, and was about sixty miles in length, preserving the highest level of all the aqueducts of Rome; cf. Front. Aquaed. §§ 6, 13, 15; Nibby, Dintorni, I. pp. 156-160; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müll. Roms Camp. I. 157; 1, 229; 1, 241; 1, 306 al.

† **anisōcŷcla**, ōrum, n., = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *screws or elastic springs*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

† **anīsum** (ane-), i, n., = ἄνισον, *anise*: Pimpinella anisum, Linn.: Et anesum adversum scorpiones ex vino habetur... ob has causas quidam anicetum id vocavere, i. e. ἀνικητόν, *all powerful*, Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185 sq. Jan.

Anius, ii, m., *a king and priest at De-*

los, who hospitably entertained Aeneas, Verg. A. 3, 80, ubi, v. Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassand. 570.

1. Anna, ae, f., ἄννα (cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. p. 228), the sister of Dido, Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. H. 7, 191; Sil. 8, 55 al.

2. Anna Perenna, ae, f., an old Italian goddess, the protector or bestower of the returning year (acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut annare perennaeque commodum liceat, and hence her name); cf. Inscr. Orell. II. 1847; II. p. 412; in later times she was identified with I. Anna; cf. Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 sq.

annalis, e, adj. [annus]. **I.** Continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Dig. 14, 2, 1; 38, 17, 6. — **II.** Relating to the year or the age: Lex Villia Annalis, the law passed B.C. 180 by L. Villius, which determined the age necessary for election to an office of state (for the quaestorship, 31; for the office of aedile, 37; for the praetorship, 40; and for the consulship, 43 years): legibus annalibus grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf.: eo anno (573 A. U. C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quomque magistratum peterent caperentque. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur, Liv. 40, 44; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65. — **B.** **annalis**, is (abl. reg. annali, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; but annalei, Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 17, p. 97: annale, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. 22, 52; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 224), subst. m. (sc. libri), most freq. in plur.: **annales**, ium (sc. libri), an historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals (diff. from historia, a philosophical narration, following the internal relation of events, Ver. Fl. ap. Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20).

1. Spec. from the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex maximus wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of Annales Maximi (not to be confounded with the Libri Pontificales sive Pontifici, which contained instructions and liturgies for the holy rites). See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. maximi, and cf. Creuz. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Leg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 sq. From these sources the Rom. hist. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., Annales. The most renowned among the annalists of the ancient period are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his hist. works Annales, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given acc. to the annual succession of events; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 255 sq.; 301 sq.; 313 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 333, 1.—Annalis in sing., Cic. Att. 12, 23; id. Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; Plin. 7, 28, 29; § 101.—Adj., with liber, Ver. Fl. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.—**2.** In gen., records, archives, history: carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est, Tac. G. 2: annalibus traditum (est) coram rege, Vulg. Esth. 2, 23: annales priorum temporum, ib. ib. 6, 1.—**C.** **annalia**, ium, n., a festival observed at the beginning of the year, Inscr. Grut. 116, 2.

annarius, a, um, adj. [id.], relating to the appointed year: annaria lex dicebatur ab antiquis, quā finitur anni magistratus capiendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-nāto (better **adn-**), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to or toward: ei insulae crocodilli non adnatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93; Jan here reads **adnant**; Sil. 10, 610.—With **ad**: ad manum hominis adnatāre, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 9, 10, 12, § 38.—**II.** To swim along by or by the side of: comes lateri adnatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvigio (better **adn-**), āre, v. n., to sail to or toward, to come to by ship. **a.** Absol.: tres (pyramides) sane conspicuae undique adnavigantibus, Plin. 36, 12, 16,

§ 76.—**b.** With **quo**: quo cum adnavigasset, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 11.

anne, v. I. an, I. F.

an-necto (better **adn-**), nexui, nexum, 3, v. a., to tie or bind to, to connect, annex. **I.** Lit.: (animum) corporibus nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: funiculus scapham adnexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus adnectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770: adnexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28: continentem adnexuit, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117, where Jan reads **adject**: epistulae adnexae pedibus columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110; Suet. Oth. 12: remedia corporibus aegrorum, to apply, Val. Max. 2, 5 fin.—**II.** Trop.: rebus praesentibus adnectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum adnexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. anellus.

*** annexio** (**adn-**), ōnis, f. [annecto], a tying or binding to, a connecting, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (**adn-**), a, um, Part. of annecto.

2. annexus (**adn-**), ūs, m. [annecto], a tying or binding to, a connection: Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annianus, a, um, adj. **I.** Of or pertaining to Annius or Annia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**II.** The name of a Roman poet under the emperors Antonine and Adrian, Gell. 7, 7; 20, 8; cf. Bähr, Röm. Gesch. 71 and 194; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 349, 3.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annicerii, ōrum, m., = Ἀννικεῖροι, a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder Anniceris, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

an-nicto (better **adn-**), āre, v. n., to wink with the eyes, to wink or blink to or at: alii adnutat, alii adnctat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.).

annicūlus, a, um, adj. [annus], a year old, of a year, or a yearling (not in Cic.; freq. in Vulg.): nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Schneid.: taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: vituli, Vulg. Micah, 6, 6: agnus, ib. Ex. 12, 5: ovis, ib. Lev. 14, 10: capra, ib. ib. 15, 27: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 65: virgo vix annicula, *Nep. Att. 19, 4: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2 al.

annifer, fera, ferum, adj. [annus-fero] (only in Plin. H. N.). **I.** Bearing fruit the whole year: Citreae et junipirus et ilex anniferae habentur, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** Producing annually a new stalk (in Theophrast. ἐπετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 121, where Jan reads **seminifer**.

an-nihilo (**adn-**), āre, v. a., to bring to nothing, to annihilate; introd. by Jerome: nullificasti seu adnihilasti vel adnullasti, Hier. Ep. 135 fin.

1. annisus (**adn-**), a, um, Part. of annitor.

2. annisus (**adn-**), ūs, m. [annitor], a striving, exertion: ut alieno adjuventur adnisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nitor (better **adn-**), nīsus or nīsus, 3, v. dep. **I.** Lit., to press upon or against, to lean upon; with **ad** or **dat.** (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): natura ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: hasta ingenti adnixa columnae, Verg. A. 12, 92: stant longis adnixa hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae adnixa, Tac. A. 3, 61.—**II.** Trop., to take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive; constr. with **ut** or **ne**, or a gerund with **ad** (mostly prose). (a) With **ut** or **ne**: quo mihi acrius adnitendum est, ut, etc., Sall. J. 85, 6; Liv. 6, 6: omni ope adnisi sunt, ut, etc., id. 8, 16; 22, 58; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: omni ope adniti, ne quis e plebe, etc., Plin. 25 fin.—(β) Ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio adnitebatur, Sall. J. 43, 4; Liv. 27, 14.—Other constructions: (γ) With **de**: nisi Bibulus adnitetur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25.—(δ) With **pro**: patres non temere pro ullo aequae adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.—(ε) With **acc.** of **prom.**, Plin. Ep. 6, 18.—(ζ) With **inf.**: adnitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8; 5, 8.—(η) Absol.: adnitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19, 1; so id. J. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

adnitendus, a, um, in pass. signif.: si in concordia adnitendā (i. e. procurandā), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annus, ii, m., name of a Roman gens, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, P. Annius Asellus al.—Hence, Annianus, v. Annianus, I.

anniversariē, adv., v. anniversarius.

anniversarius, a, um, adj. [annus-vertō], that returns, happens, is used, etc., every year, returning or renewed annually, annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: Ecce solemnitas Domini est in Silo anniversaria, Vulg. Jud. 21, 19: festi dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 fin.: (caeli) vicissitudines, the changes of the seasons of the year, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: arma, Liv. 4, 45; so, hostes, Flor. 1, 12: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4 al.—**Adn.** **anniversariē**, annually, Aug. Ep. 118 fin.

1. annixus (**adn-**), a, um, Part. of annitor.

2. annixus (**adn-**), ūs, v. 2. annisus. **1. an-no** (better **adn-**), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to, toward, or along; constr. with the **dat.**, **ad**, or **acc.** (a) With **dat.**: terrae, Verg. A. 6, 358: ei insulae crocodilli non adnant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 Jan.—(β) With **ad**: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7.—(γ) With **acc.**: pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44.—Absol.: plures adnabant thynni, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—**B.** Trop.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset adnare, come to, approach, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**II.** To swim with or along with: pedites adnantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

2. anno, āre, v. a. [annus], to pass or live through a year, Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. Anna.

3. Anno, v. Hanno.

an-nodo (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut off knots, to cut away suckers or shoots of the vine, in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4 Schneid.; for which, as also in id. 4, 24, 10 al., other edd. have **abnodo**.

annōminatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. I. an, I. E.

annōna, ae, f. [from annus, as pomona from pomum]. **I.** In gen., the yearly produce, the annual income of natural products, in the widest sense (cf.: cibaria annua, Cato, R. R. 60): vectigal novum ex salariā annōnā, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6; 3, 3, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Means of subsistence, and, for the most part, corn or grain: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: uberinus ager ad varietales annonae horreum populi Romani fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidii, Tac. H. 3, 48 fin.: provincia annonae fecunda, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: annonae curam agere, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8: praebent annonam regi, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 7; ib. 4 Reg. 25, 30; ib. Dan. 1, 5 al.—Sometimes contrasted with frumentum, as provisions in gen.: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, a supply, Liv. 35, 44.—**B.** **1.** Meton., the price of grain or other food: quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 fin.: annona est gravis, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: incendere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: annona vetus); annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, id. ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41: annona macelli, id. Tib. 34.—**2.** Trop., the prices, the market: Qui homines probi essent, esset in annona vilior, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, cheap indeed is the market of friendship, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus numquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100.—Hence sometimes, **C.** Dearness: cena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, at the present (i. e. high) market-price, at the present dear rate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annonae causam, Cic. Dom. 5.—**D.** In milit. lang., provisions, supplies: necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Armm. 17, 9.—Hence, meton., the leaves of bread themselves, rations (in this sense only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas ac-

cipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 5. — **E.** Personified, the goddess of the yearly produce: ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIVS VITALIO, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1810.

annōnarius, a, um, adj. [annona], of or pertaining to provisions: frumentum, ceteraque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Dig. 49, 14, 46.

* **annōnor**, āri, v. dep. [id.], to collect provisions, Capitol. Gord. 29.

annōsitas, ātis, f. [annosus], fullness of years, old age (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 261.

annōsus, a, um, adj. [annus], of many years, aged, old (a favorite word of the Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose writers): anus, Ov. F. 2, 671: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Verg. A. 6, 282: robur, id. ib. 4, 441: ornus, id. ib. 10, 766 al.: cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13: palatum, id. S. 2, 3, 274: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26 (not elsewhere): gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; 24, 1, 1, § 2. — **Comp.**, Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **Sup.**, Aug. Ep. 3, 1 fin. al.

annōtamentum (adn-), i, n. [annoto], a remark, annotation (perh. only in Gell.), Gell. 1, 7, 18; 1, 17, 2.

annōtatio (adn-), ōnis, f. [id.], a noting down in writing, a remark, annotation (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis expecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20; Gell. praef. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In the jurists, the registering of a person among the accused, Dig. 48, 17, 4. — **B.** A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand, Cod. Th. Fragm. 1, 2, 1.

annōtatiōcula (adn-), ae, f. dim. [annotatio], a brief annotation (only in Gell.), Gell. 19, 7, 12; 19, 17, 21 fin.

annōtator (adn-), ōris, m. [annoto]. **I.** An observer, remarker (post-Aug.): Non ante medium diem distentus solitaria cenā spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immines, Plin. Pan. 49. — **II.** In the jurists, the controller of the annual income, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

* **annōtātus** (adn-), ūs, m. [id.], a remark, mention: mortes dignae adnotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1.

annōtinus, a, um, adj. [from annus, as diutinus from diu], a year old, of last year (only in prose and rare): cum annōtinis (navibus), Caes. B. G. 5, 8 (the paraphrase: *ὅν τὰς τοῦ πρόσθεν ἔτους*); ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus cum annōtino, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

an-nōto (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to put a note to something, to write down something, to note down, remark, comment on (only in post-Aug. prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotamentum, etc.). **I. A.** In gen.: ut meminisset atque adnotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis adnotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5: liber legebatur, adnotabatur, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; so Suet. Gram. 24: quā in re et aliud adnotare succurrit, Plin. 7, 43, 49, § 157: quod annales adnotavere, id. 34, 6, 11, § 24: de quibus in orthographia pauca adnotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7 al. — Hence, **B.** = animadvertere, to observe, perceive: cum adnotasset insculptum monumento militum Gallum, etc., Suet. Ner. 41. — **C.** Adnotare librum, to give a book some title, to entitle, denominate: ausus est libros suos φιλαλθεῖς adnotare, Lact. 5, 3 fin. — **D.** Annotari, to be distinguished, noted for something: haec litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60. — **II.** Judic. t. t.

A. To enter or register an absent person among the accused: absens requirendus, adnotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Dig. 48, 17, 1. — **B.** To note or designate one, already condemned, for punishment: quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so id. ib. 3, 16; 7, 20; id. Pan. 56 Schwarz; Suet. Calig. 27.

annūalis, e, adj. [annus], a year old (post-class. and rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7: cum operario annuali, *Vulg. Eccli. 37, 14.

an-nūbilo (better **adn-**), āre, v. a., to involve in clouds, to overcast: velis adnubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146. — **Trop.**, to obscure: virtutem, Ann. 27, 6.

annūlaris, **annūlarius**, **annūlatus**, **annūlus**, v. annularis, etc.

an-nullo (better **adn-**), āvi, 1, v. a. [ad-nullus], to annihilate, annul (eccl. Lat.): adnubilant substantiam, Vulg. Eccli. 21, 5: adnubilatur superbia, ib. ib.; v. annihililo.

annūmeratio (adn-), ōnis, f. [annumero], a numbering, counting: dierum, Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-numero (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I. A.** Lit., to count to, to count out to, to put to a person's account: mihi talentum argenti adnumerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: et reddere pecuniam mulieri, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: senatus singulos denarios alicui, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84: non adnumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. Gen. 5: cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4. — **B.** To add to, to include with, reckon with. (a) With dat.: his libris adnumerandi sunt sex de re publica, Cic. Div. 2, 1: his duobus adnumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57; so Ov. P. 4, 16, 4; Tac. H. 4, 5; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 27. — (β) With in: in grege adnumeror, I am counted with, numbered with, the multitude, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32; Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20; Vulg. Heb. 7, 6. — Also (γ) With inter: servos inter urbanos, Dig. 32, 97. — (δ) With cum (eccl. Lat.): adnumeratus est cum undecim apostolis, Vulg. Act. 1, 26. — In Plin. also, to give the number of something: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos adnumerat, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 29. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To attribute, impute to (only post-class.): imperitia culpa est adnumeranda, Dig. 19, 2, 9. — * **B.** To reckon for, consider equal to: agni chordi duo pro uno ove adnumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annuntiatio (adn-), ōnis, f. [annuntio], an announcing, announcement, annunciation (eccl. and late Lat.), Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 5; 3, 11; Lact. 4, 21; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 18; Arn. 7, p. 248.

annuntiātor (adn-), ōris, m. [id.], an announcer (eccl. Lat.), *Vulg. Act. 17, 18; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 14.

an-nuntio (better **adn-**), āre, v. a., to announce, make known, relate, proclaim (post-Aug. and mostly eccl.; very freq. in Vulg.). **a.** With acc. and inf.: adnuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174. — **b.** With quod: adnuntiavit ei, quod occidisset Satil sacerdotes, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 21. — **c.** With ut and subj.: gentibus adnuntiabam, ut paenitentiam agerent, Vulg. Act. 26, 20; 17, 30. — **d.** With acc.: adnuntiabo veritatem tuam, I will declare, Vulg. Psa. 88, 2: adnuntia regnum Dei, preach, ib. Luc. 9, 60: qui Evangelium adnuntiant, ib. 1 Cor. 9, 14: adnuntiantes Dominum Jesum, ib. Act. 11, 21; so, sic adnuntiabat, App. M. 8 init. — **e.** With acc. and dat.: bona regi adnuntiant, Vulg. 2 Par. 18, 12; ib. Isa. 42, 9; ib. Joan. 4, 25. — **f.** With de: adnuntiantes ei de puteo, Vulg. Gen. 26, 32; ib. Job, 36, 33; ib. Joan. 16, 25; ib. Rom. 15, 21.

annuntius (adn-), i, m. [annuntio], that announces or makes known (late Lat.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 9.

an-nūo (better **adn-**), ūi (ūvi, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), ūtum, 3, v. n. [-nuo, whence nutum; Gr. νῆμα; cf. abnuo], to nod to; to nod. **I.** In gen.: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: adnuerunt sociis, Vulg. Luc. 5, 7: simul ac adnuisset, at the first nod, Cic. Quint. 5: adnuerunt ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: adnuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; to ask by a wink or nod: (opp. renuo); Tac. A. 15, 58. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To give assent or approval by nodding; to nod assent to, to approve, favor, allow; grant; promise to do (constr. with dat. of person, or with acc. of thing and dat. of person; opp. abnuo, to dissent, refuse): daturine estis an non? adnuunt, Plaut. Truc. prol. 4: adnuo Terram intuens modeste, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: id quoque toto capite adnuat, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Phil. 13, 3: non adversata petenti Adnuat, Verg. A. 4, 128: audacibus adnuē coeptis, be favorable to, smile on our undertakings, id. G. 1, 40; id. A. 9, 625; Plin. Ep. 1, 22 fin.: amicitias adnuere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 20: Adnuat precibus Lysiae, ib. ib. 11, 15: Omnia omnibus adnuat, Cat. 61, 159. — With acc. of thing: quod cum rex adnuisset, Vulg. 2 Macc.

4, 10. — With acc. and inf.: adnuvit sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.: ego autem venturum adnuo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 28, 17; Verg. A. 11, 20. — **B.** Adnuere alicui aliquid; poet., to promise or grant something to one: caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250: sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem, shall grant us a successful engagement, id. ib. 12, 187: ni divum pater adnuisset rebus Aeneae potiore ductos alite muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: adnuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, give your assent, etc., Liv. 7, 30. — **C.** To designate a person or thing, (a) By a nod: quos iste adnuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. — (β) By a wink: quae adnuat oculo, Vulg. Prov. 10, 10; so absol.: adnuunt oculis, they make signs with their eyes, ib. Psa. 34, 19; ib. Prov. 6, 13; ib. Eccli. 27, 25. — (γ) By the hand: adnuens eis manu, ut tacerent, Vulg. Act. 12, 17: adnuat manu ad plebem, ib. ib. 21, 40. — Hence, in gen., to indicate, declare: falsa adnuere, Tac. A. 14, 60.

annus, i, m. [acc. to some, as Corssen, Beitr. 16, for am-nus, from 2. an- am-; or acc. to others, directly from 2. anus, a ring, and kindred to the form appearing in ἐν-αυτός, δι-εως, τρι-εως]. **I.** Lit., a circuit, circular course, periodical return: tempus a brumā ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites ani, unde annus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; cf. for the same idea: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 883: anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; 6, 1: quae (stellae) volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos, Lucr. 5, 644; so Verg. A. 1, 234: multis solis redeuntibus annis, Lucr. 1, 311; so Verg. A. 8, 47; cf. also Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 402; and the Heb. חֹדֶשׁ = month, from חָזַק = to renew; hence, a year (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart., but from the time of Numa of twelve): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circumi tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, the seasons, id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, 13 et saep.: anni fugaces, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: anni mobiles, id. A. P. 157: annus piger, id. Ep. 1, 1, 21: anni breves, id. C. 4, 13, 23: per exactos annos, id. ib. 3, 22, 6: initio anni, Liv. 2, 62: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Calig. 42; id. Tib. 54: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: anno circumfacto, Liv. 6, 1: vertente anno, Vulg. 2 Reg. 11, 1: annus totus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: annus solidus, a full year, Liv. 1, 19. — **Poet.** pleno anno, at the close of, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 448. — **B.** Adverb. phrases. **1.** Anno. **a.** A year ago, last year, πέντε (for the most part ante-class.; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quattuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 121, 8; so, ab anno priore, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 10; and: ab anno praeterito, ib. ib. 9, 2. — **b.** A full or whole year, Liv. 3, 39 fin.: corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10 fin. (in Livy, instead of it, annum; v. 2. infra). — **c.** In each year, yearly: uno boum iugo consert anno quadragesima jugera, difficilis tricensa justum est, Plin. 18, 48, § 173. — al. (but in is freq. added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: semel in anno, Vulg. Heb. 9, 7 (cf.: semel per annum, ib. Ex. 30, 10) al. (but without in: ter et quater anno, Hor. C. 1, 31, 14: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184). — **2.** Annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. — **3.** Ad annum, for the coming year, a year hence: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunal plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. — **4.** In annum. **a.** For a year: prorogatum in annum im-

hence, a year (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart., but from the time of Numa of twelve): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circumi tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, the seasons, id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, 13 et saep.: anni fugaces, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: anni mobiles, id. A. P. 157: annus piger, id. Ep. 1, 1, 21: anni breves, id. C. 4, 13, 23: per exactos annos, id. ib. 3, 22, 6: initio anni, Liv. 2, 62: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Calig. 42; id. Tib. 54: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: anno circumfacto, Liv. 6, 1: vertente anno, Vulg. 2 Reg. 11, 1: annus totus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: annus solidus, a full year, Liv. 1, 19. — **Poet.** pleno anno, at the close of, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 448. — **B.** Adverb. phrases. **1.** Anno. **a.** A year ago, last year, πέντε (for the most part ante-class.; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quattuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 121, 8; so, ab anno priore, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 10; and: ab anno praeterito, ib. ib. 9, 2. — **b.** A full or whole year, Liv. 3, 39 fin.: corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10 fin. (in Livy, instead of it, annum; v. 2. infra). — **c.** In each year, yearly: uno boum iugo consert anno quadragesima jugera, difficilis tricensa justum est, Plin. 18, 48, § 173. — al. (but in is freq. added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: semel in anno, Vulg. Heb. 9, 7 (cf.: semel per annum, ib. Ex. 30, 10) al. (but without in: ter et quater anno, Hor. C. 1, 31, 14: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184). — **2.** Annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. — **3.** Ad annum, for the coming year, a year hence: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunal plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. — **4.** In annum. **a.** For a year: prorogatum in annum im-

perium est, Liv. 37, 2, 11: si quid Est (gnaws) animum, differt curandi tempus in annum? Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.—**b.** In the next year, the next year: quod stercoreatione faciunt in annum segetes meliores, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12.—**5.** Per annos, year by year, yearly: arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; so, per omnes annos, Vulg. Lev. 16, 34; ib. Luc. 2, 41.—**6.** Omnibus annis, all the years, always, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., a part of a year, a season of the year: nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the year is most beautiful, Verg. E. 3, 57; so, pomifer annus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisaeumque domus non aestuat annum, i.e. the summer (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** The produce of the year (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. annona, I.), Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevire, id. 3, 452; 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac. G. 14, ubi v. Rup.; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 29.—**C.** Time of life (poet.): Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, while your years are free from wrinkles, Prop. 5, 5, 59: vitae longus et annus erit, the years of life, id. 3, 7, 38.—**D.** In polit. life, the age to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office (cf. annalis, II.): quod hoc honore me adflectis primā petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.—**E.** In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place; acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15, 000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Tac. Or. 16; and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102.

an-nūto (better **adn-**), āre, v. freq., to nod often to, to nod to (ante- and post-class.): alii adnutat, alii adnecat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.); Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

***an-nūtrio** (better **adn-**), īre, v. a., to nourish or train up at or near to: arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annuus, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** That lasts a year or continues through a year, of a year's duration: penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 fin.: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46 al.: spatium, Hor. C. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: annui victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151 et saep.—**II.** That returns, recurs, or happens every year, yearly, annual. **A.** *Adj.*: annuo in cursu, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarius), id. Verr. 2, 3, 43: plenitudo annuae messis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 24: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae Sacra refer Cereri, Verg. G. 1, 338: annuos reditus non dabunt, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 13: annua vice, annually, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: annuis vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, § 44 al.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **annuum**, i, and more freq. in the plur.: **annua**, ōrum, n., an annuity, annual stipend, pension: publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; id. Gram. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Dig. 33, 1, 14; 33, 1, 10.

† **anōdŷnōs** (-us), a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνὸδυνος*, stilling pain: medicamentum, an anodyne, Cels. 5, 25; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: **anōdŷnon**, i, n., Marc. Emp. 25.

† **anōmālīa**, ae, f., = *ἀνωμαλία*, in gram., irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 sq. Müll.

† **anōmālōs** (-us), a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνώματος*, in gram., deviating from the general rule, irregular, anomalous, Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71 al.

anōnis, v. ononis.

anōnōmastōs, on, *adj.* [*ἀνώνματος*, unnamed], designation of one of the aeons: aeon, Valent. ap. Tert. adv. Valent. 35.

† **anōnŷmōs**, i, f., = *ἀνώνυμος* (with-

out name), the designation of a plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14, § 31.

anquīna, ae, f., the rope by which the sail-yard is bound to the mast, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 7; so also Lucil. ap. Non. p. 536, 8.

an-quīro, quisivī, sītum, 3, v. a. [2. an- and quāro], to seek on all sides, to look about for, to search after. **I.** Lit. and in gen.: anquirere est circum quaerere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so id. ib. 27, 102; id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**B.** Trop., to inquire about, to examine into: aut anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. in judic. lang. t. t. **A.** To institute a careful inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**B.** To enter a complaint, to accuse one, with the word designating the punishment in the abl. or gen.: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: pecuniā anquirere, id. 26, 3: cum capitis anquisissent, id. 2, 52; 26, 3.—Hence, **anquisitē**, *adv.*, carefully (only in Gell.): satis anquisitē satissue sollicitē, Gell. 1, 3, 9, where Hertz now reads *inquisitē*.—Comp.: Theophrastus anquisitius super hac ipsā re et exactius pressiusque quam Cicero disserit, Gell. 1, 3, 21, where Hertz now reads *inquisitius*.

anquisitio, ōnis, f. [anquiro, II.], a judicial indictment: anquisitionis M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 and 92 Müll.

ansa, ae, f. [cf. *χανόνα*, and prehendo, prehensum, and *λαβή* from *λαβεῖν*], that by which something is taken hold of, a handle, haft; of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 113; Verg. E. 3, 45; 6, 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; id. H. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106 al.—Of other things, e.g. of an iron handle of a door: ansa ostii, Petr. 96.—Of the loop on the edge of a sandal, through which the shoetie was drawn, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12; so Tib. 1, 8, 14.—Of the handle of the rudder, the tiller, Vitruv. 10, 8.—Of the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves, Vitruv. 10, 8.—In architecture, the cramp-iron or brace which holds several stones together, Vitruv. 2, 8; Prop. 5, 1, 142.—**II.** Trop., as also the Gr. *λαβή*, handle, occasion, opportunity (rare, and in the class. per. only in Cic.): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caecin. 6 fin.: ansas sermonis dare, id. Sest. 10: sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum dare, id. Amm. 16, 59: alicui lucrandi ansam offerre, Amm. 28, 1.

Ansancus, v. Amsancus.

ansatus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa], furnished with or having a handle: capulae a capiēdo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, darts having a thong, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 155 Vahl).—Also, *absol.*: ansatae (sc. hastae), Enn. ap. Non. p. 556, 25 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl): homo ansatus, a man with handles, i. e. with his arms a-kimbo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

1. anser, ōris, usu. m. [Sanscr. hasas; Gr. *χίψ*; Germ. Gans; Engl. gander; Erse, goss = goose] (f., Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3; Col. 8, 14, 4; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. p. 7; Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 sq.), a goose; sacred to Juno, and which preserved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 81 al.—Anser Amyclaeus, the swan, into which Jupiter changed himself at Amyclae, Verg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, ōris, m., a petulant and obscene poet (Ov. Tr. 2, 435), a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falerium (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportive allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf. ore canorus Anseris indocto carmine cessit olor, Prop. 3, 32, 84, and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159–167.

* **anserculus**, i, m. *dim.* [anser], a little goose, a gosling, Col. 8, 14, 7.

anserinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to geese: genus, Col. 8, 6, 10; Plin.

10, 22, 29, § 56: pedes, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257: adeps, goose-grease, id. 30, 8, 22, § 133 al.: lana, down, Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, ōrum, m., a Cheruscan tribe on the western shore of the Weser, Tac. A. 13, 55; 13, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 156 sq.

ansula, ae, f. *dim.* [ansa], a little handle: cymbii, App. M. 11, p. 258, 37.—A small ring or hook, App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.—A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties, Val. Max. 8, 12 fin.

† **antāchātēs**, ae, m., = *ἀνταχάτης*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139, where Jan reads *aethachates*; others still, *autachates*.

antae, ārum, f. [perh. ante, q. v.], pillars or pilasters on each side of (i. e. opposite sides of) doors or at the corners of buildings, Vitruv. 3, 1, 4, 4.—Hence, aedes in antis, a temple with pilasters at the corners, Vitruv. 4, 7.

Antaeopōlites (nomus), ae, m., a district of Upper Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

Antaeus, i, m., = *Ἀνταῖος*, a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 sq.

† **antāgōnistā**, ae, m., = *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an adversary, opponent, antagonist, Hier. Vit. Hil. fin.

antāmoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verse (opp. amoebaeus, q. v.), composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable, as, e. g. mānifestārēt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandros (-us), i, f., = *Ἀντάνδρος*, a maritime town in Mysia, now Antandro (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Aëolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Antandros, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **antāpōcha**, ae, f., = *ἀνταπόχη*, the writing by which a debtor showed that he had paid a debt, Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18 (opp. apocha).

† **antāpōdōsis**, is, f., = *ἀνταπόδοσις*; in rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared, Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

Antārādos (-us), i, f., a harbor and town in the northern part of Phoenicia and over against the island of Aradus, whence its name, Tab. Peut. Itin. Ant.; cf. Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **antarcticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll., written as a Greek word).

† **antārium bellum**: quod ante urbem geritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [ante].

antārius, a, um, *adj.* [*ἀνταίριος*, to raise against], that serves for raising up: funes, the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast, and the like, Vitruv. 10, 3.

antē (old form **anti**, whence antidea, antideo, antidhac; v. antea, anteo, and antehac) [Gr. *ἀντί*, over against, facing, *ἀντα*, *ἀντιπ*; Sanscr. anti = over against; Germ. ant- in Ant-wort = Goth. anda-vaurdi, an answer, anda-nahti, the night before], *prep.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor. p. 1953, as *prep.* with the grave accent; as *adv.* with the acute on the last syl.). **I.** *Prep.* with acc., before (syn.: prae, pro). **A.** In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions infra). **1.** In space: quem ante aedis video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium Me audivit stare, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so Vulg. Lev. 1, 5: Ornatas paulo ante fores, Juv. 6, 227; so Vulg. Num. 3, 26: ante meum limen, Juv. 11, 190: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480; so Verg. A. 1, 344; 3, 545; Juv. 10, 268: ante altaria, id. 8, 155; so Vulg. Deut. 26, 4; ib. Matt. 5, 24.—Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: quis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 95; id. G. 4, 477: ipsius unam (navem) ante oculos pontus in puppim ferit, id. A. 1, 114; 2, 531; 2, 773: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsum, Juv. 6, 56; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2: si luditur alia pernox Ante Numantinos, Juv. 8, 11.—Trop.: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57:

causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 9: donec stet ante iudicium, Vulg. Josh. 20, 6; ib. Marc. 13, 9.—And in eccl. Lat., after the Heb. and Hel. Gr., *before, in the sight of, in the judgment of*: ante Dominum vilior fiam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 21 sq.: non te iustitias ante Deum, ib. Eccli. 7, 5: iusti ambo ante Deum, ib. Luc. 1, 6; and fully: fecit Asa rectum ante conspectum Domini, ib. 3 Reg. 15, 11; ib. Apoc. 12, 10.—Hence, homines ante pedes (in later Lat.), *servants*; cf. the annotators upon Juv. 7, 143.—With verbs of motion: ante me ito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurare, id. B. C. 1, 55: praecurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2, 34; so Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40 al.; Vulg. Lev. 27, 11; ib. 1 Reg. 12, 2.—2. Trop. of preference in judgment, or regulations in respect to rank, *before* (this is properly the signification of *prae*, q. v.; hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself*, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15.—So ante aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one*: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3, ubi v. Corte and Kritz: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to*, Liv. 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, *necessity knows no law*, Curt. 7, 10.—Hence very freq. (but mostly poet. and post-class.), **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, etc., *before others, before all, etc.*, to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov. M. 10, 120: scito illum ante omnis minum mortalem preti, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: Junoni ante omnis candentis vaccae media inter cornua (pateram) fundit, Verg. A. 4, 59: Ipse est ante omnes, Vulg. Col. 1, 17: O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Verg. A. 3, 321: ante omnes furor est insignis equarum, id. G. 3, 266: scelere ante alios immanior omnis, id. A. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnis Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 55; so Nep. Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. II. p. 82; II. p. 101; II. p. 305.—**b.** Ante omnia. (*a*) *Before all things, first of all*: alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2: Ante omnia instituit, ut etc., Suet. Ner. 32; id. Calig. 21: Ante omnia autem, fratres, etc., Vulg. Jac. 5, 12; ib. 1 Petr. 4, 8.—(*b*) Comparatively, *above all, especially, chiefly*: publica maestitia eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; 7, 4: quae natura multis et ante omnia uris, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125: dulces ante omnia Musae, *the Muses pleasing above all things*, Verg. G. 2, 478; id. E. 2, 72: deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum, Juv. 10, 191.—(*γ*) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments, *first of all, in the first place* (similar to *ac primum* quidem, *καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ὅν*; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4; so id. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 4, 2, 52; 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23.—**B.** Of time. **1.** *Before*: ANTE MERIDIEM CAUSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. 177 sq.: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55; so Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259; id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Galb. 22; Vulg. Luc. 24, 22: ante diem caupo sciet, Juv. 9, 108: ante brumam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339: ante haec omnia, Vulg. Luc. 21, 12.—The designation of time is often expressed paraphrastically. **a.** By a person who lived at the time: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, *before me, before my time*, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Verg. G. 1, 125: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26 al.—**b.** By other objects pertaining to a particular time: ante hoc

factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 64: ante has meas litteras, i. e. *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61; and Juv. 6, 428: Hoc discut omnes ante alpha et beta, *before their A B C*, id. 14, 209: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Verg. A. 11, 424: Tecum prius ergo voluta Haec ante tubas, Juv. 1, 169.—Also by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictae regis, Verg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—And by the designation of office in app. to the person: mortuus est ante istum praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: docuerant fabulas ante hos consules, id. Brut. 18, 73: cum ante illum imperatorem clipeis uterentur, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3: quos ante se imperatorem nemo ausus sit aspicere, id. Epam. 8, 3.—*A part. perf. or fut. pass.* is freq. added to such substantives for the sake of explanation: ante hanc urbem conditam, *before the founding of this city*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (opp. post urbem conditam): non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: ante te cognitum multis orantibus opem tuli, Sall. J. 110, 2: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53 al.—**2.** Hence particular phrases. **a.** Ante tempus, (*a*) *Before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(*b*) *Before the appointed, proper, or lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3: honores et ante tempus ei quosdam novi generis cepit, Suet. Aug. 26: venisti ante tempus torquere nos? Vulg. Matt. 8, 29 (cf. annus, II. D.).—**b.** Ante diem, poet., (*a*) *Before the time*: Caesaris virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: ante diem vultu gressuque superbo Vicerat aequales, Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(*b*) *Before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 148: hic dolor ante diem Pandiona misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675; id. A. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, etc., Verg. A. 4, 697 (cf. Soph. Antig. 461: εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου πρῶθεν θανόντων).—**c.** Ante hunc diem, with a negative: istunc hominem nunquam audivi ante hunc diem, *never before this day, never until now*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 60; 4, 2, 7: neque umquam ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23: Novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q. Tuberio detulit, Cic. Lig. 1, 1 (cf. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).—**3.** Ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) with an ordinal number gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day; e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Kalendas Apriles, *the fifth day before the calends of April*. Orig. the ante belonged to Kalendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Kalendas (i. e. die quinto ante Kalendas), or ante diem quintum Kalendas; the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante diem, being considered as one word, the *prepp.* in and ex could be prefixed; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 12; Duker ad Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. II. p. 291; Madv. Gr. Suppl. I.; Drak. ad Liv. 45, 2, 12: me ante diem XIII. Kalendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the calends of January, i. e. the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres, *the 21st of Oct.*: ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ante diem VIII. Kalendas Decembres, *the 24th of Nov.*, id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), i. e. *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: ante diem III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, i. e. *on the 3d of Jan.*, Gell. 15, 28 al.: in ante diem quartum Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., *to the 28th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ex ante diem VII. Id. Febr., Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuntii venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3d of June*, Cic. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est ante diem V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2, 12.—**4.** Sometimes to designate the whole

time until the passing moment: ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Lacedaemonii, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: qui honos hunc uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.—**5.** Ante annos, *before the destined time*: Ante suos annos occidit, Ov. Am. 2, 46: Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem, *beyond his years*, Verg. A. 9, 311 (cf. suos annos praeterire, Sil. 4, 428; and: annos transcendere factis, id. 2, 348).—**6.** Ante hoc, for antea, antehac, belongs to the later Latin: ante hoc incognita, Luc. 6, 116: ante hoc domus pars videntur, Tac. G. 13.

II. Adv., of space and time (the latter most freq.). **A.** Of space, *before, in front, forwards*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; 22, 5: coronatus stabit et ante calix, Tib. 2, 5, 98: plena oculis et ante et retro, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 6.—Of motion (cf. supra, I. A. 1.): si aut manibus ingreditur quis aut non ante, sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Verg. G. 3, 552.—**B.** 1. Of time, *before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante as *prep.* is used in reference to the present). **a.** With verbs: nonne oportuit Praescisse me ante, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: id te oro, ut ante eamus, id. ib. 3, 24; very freq. in Cic.: quod utinam illi ante accidisset, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: quae ante acta sunt, id. Verr. 1, 109: sicut ante fecimus, Vulg. Jos. 8, 5; ib. Jud. 16, 20: fructus omnis ante actae vitae, Cic. Marcell. 3; so Ov. M. 12, 115, and Tac. A. 6, 16: apud vos ante feci mentionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4: faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis ante factum, id. Verr. 1, 55; Verg. E. 9, 63; Juv. 3, 243; 15, 320: illud de quo ante dixi, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 116: quos ante dixi, id. Off. 2, 14, 50: ut ante dixi, id. Imp. Pomp. 16; id. Mil. 45: quem ad modum ante dixi, id. Sex. Rosc. 91: additis, quae ante deliquerant, Tac. A. 6, 9: filium ante sublatum brevi amisit, id. Agr. 6; id. G. 10; id. A. 11, 7; id. H. 2, 43.—And often accomp. by *jam*: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 49; id. Marcell. 12; id. Verr. 2, 23.—Rarely accomp. by *saepe*: ut saepe ante fecerant, Cic. Balb. 40; id. Rab. Post. 13.—**b.** Rarely with *adji.*: non filius ante pudicus, Juv. 3, 111: quos acciverat, incertum, experiens an et ante gnavos, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**c.** Often with *subst.* in the *abl.* or *acc.* for a more accurate designation of time (cf. also *abhi* with the *abl.* and *acc.*; in these cases ante was considered by the ancient critics as a *prep.*, which could also govern the *abl.*; cf. Charis. p. 209 P.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 30. The position of ante is sometimes before and sometimes after the *subst.*, and sometimes between the numeral and the *subst.*: illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (i. e. before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis diebus ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Lael. 12, 42: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 51: quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, a year before, Col. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis considerunt, a year before the fall of Troy, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib. 81 al.—**d.** With the *adv.* *multo, paulo, aliquanto, tanto, quanto, and rarely permultum*: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: haud multo ante adventum, Tac. Agr. 18.—And in the order ante multo: ante multo a te didicerimus, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Venisti paulo ante in senatum, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. Marcell. 7; id. Mil. 7; Tac. G. 41; id. H. 3, 63; Suet. Caes. 21; Vulg. Sap. 15, 8; ib. 2 Macc. 3, 30; 6, 29 et saep.—And in the order ante paulo: quae ante paulo perbrevis attigi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: profectus est aliquanto ante furorem Catilinae, id. Sull. 20, 56 bis; id. Verr. 1, 149.—And in the order ante aliquanto: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, Cic. Fam.

10, 4; id. Vatin. 25; id. Verr. 2, 46: tanto ante praedixerat, id. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; 5, 78, 89; id. Cat. 3, 17; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: quanto ante providit, Cic. Sect. 8: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—2. Followed by *quam* (written also as one word, *antequam*); the form *prius quam* was more freq. in archaic Latin, *sooner than*; *before*. **a.** With *ind. pres.*: ante quam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi, Cic. Quinct. 48: ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam, id. Cat. 4, 20; id. Mil. 7; id. Deiot. 7; id. Clu. 6.—**b.** With *ind. perf.*: meminini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, id. Fam. 10, 3: neque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10: ante quam ille est factus inimicus, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.—**c.** Rarely with *fut. perf.*: ante provinciam sibi decretam audiet quam potuerit tempus ei rei datum suspicari, Cic. Phil. 11, 24: neque defatigabor ante quam... percerper, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**d.** With *subj. pres.*: ante quam veniat in Pontum, litteras ad Cn. Pompeium mittet, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: hac lege ante omnia veniunt, quam gleba una ematur, id. ib. 2, 71; id. Sest. 15; id. Phil. 1, 1; Verg. E. 1, 60 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 9; id. Matt. 6, 8.—**e.** With *subj. imperf.*: Romae ad urbem, ante quam proficisceretur, quaerere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 167: qui (sol) ante quam se abderet, fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 27; 8, 1; id. Verr. 4, 147; Vulg. Gen. 2, 5; 13, 10; id. Matt. 1, 18; id. Joan. 8, 58.—**f.** With *subj. perf.*: ante vero quam sit ea res adlata, laetitia frui satis est, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: domesticum fruam opprimis ante quam prospicere potueris, id. Verr. 1, 39; id. Sull. 44; id. Planc. 40: nec ante vincere desierint quam Rubro mari inclusis quod vincerent defuerit, Liv. 42, 52: nec ante (barbam capillumque) dempserit quam vindicasset, Suet. Caes. 67.—**g.** With *subj. pluperf.*: se ante quam eam uxorem duxisset domum, sperasse etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 71: qui ante quam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedonia perrexi, Cic. Planc. 98: ut consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum capere licuisset, id. Imp. Pomp. 62; id. Quinct. 9; id. Verr. 2, 55; 2, 171.—**h.** With *inf.*: dici vix potest quam multa sint quae respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem devenire, Cic. Quinct. 54.—**i.** With *part.*: armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt, Liv. 21, 15, 4 (on the use of these different constructions, v. Roby, §§ 1671, 1462, 1672 etc.; Draeger, Hist. Synt. II. pp. 599 sqq.; and esp. Fischer, Gr. § 621).—In the poets sometimes with *quam* before *ante*: Respice item quam nil ad nos anteacta vetustas Temporis aeterni fuerit, quam nascimur ante, Lucr. 3, 972: Non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim, Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sometimes *pleon. ante—prius—quam*: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvio, Verg. A. 4, 24; so, *prius—quam—ante*: Aut prius infecto deponit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam trierit ante rotat Prop. 3, 20, 25.—**3.** For the designation of order, foll. by *tum*, *deinde*, etc., *first, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. *primum*): ut ante caput, *deinde* reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: *tum*, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi... *deinde*... *tum*, etc., id. 6, 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 dub.—**4.** Very rarely used as *adj.* (in imitation of the Greek): neque enim ignari sumus ante maiorum, *earlier, previous* illis, Verg. A. 1, 198 (cf. τῶν πρότερον κακῶν, Soph. O. T. 1423): ille elegit, qui recipit ante meliorem, Quint. Decl. 1, 14; cf. Liv. 24, 82, 5 (on this use of the *adv.*, v. Kritze ad Sall. J. 76, 5).

III. In composition. **A.** Of space, *before, in front of, forwards*: antepono, antefigo, antefero, antemitto.—**B.** Fig. of preference, *before, above*: antepono.—**C.** Of degree, *before, above, more*: antepotens, antepollens.—**D.** In designations of time

only with *adj.* and *adv.*: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio.

With *verbs*, *ante* is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, etc., although editions differ in this respect. **V.** more upon this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 361–390, and pp. 394–402.

antēa, temp. adv. (old form **antideā* or *anteideā*, MS., Liv. 22, 10, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 680) [ante-eā like antehac, postea, posthac, propterea, quapropter, etc., in which Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 769, regards the *pron.* as an old *acc.* with the *a* final long; Key, Gr. § 802, regards these suffixes as corrupted from the *acc.* of pronouns in -am; cf. *quam*], of some (past or pres.) time, *before, formerly, earlier, aforesaid, in time past*, etc. (relative); while antehac demonstr. is used only in ref. to present time. The use of *antea* for *prius* is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13). **I. Absol.**: nam antea Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere? Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: antea, cum equester ordo iudicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, cum, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 24: cum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12, 30; 13, 17 al.: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41 al.: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: quales antea fuerant, Vulg. Ex. 34, 4; id. Jer. 36, 32; id. Luc. 23, 12 et saep.—**II.** Freq. opp. to *postea*, *post*, *posthac*, *tum*, *tunc*, etc.: et clari fuerant, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. ib. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine ea, id. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19; so, antea... *tunc*, id. 29, 9.—**III.** Rarely for *ante* followed by *deinde*, *mox*, etc.: clipeis antea Romani uti sunt, *deinde* scuta pro clipeis fecere, *formerly, at an earlier period*... then, *in process of time*, etc., Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trimontium dicta, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.—**IV.** Rarely also for *ante*, followed by *quam*: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2 B. and K.: Achaei non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romā revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25, 3 Weissenb.

anteactus, a, um, and anteago; better written separately, **ante actus** and **ante ago;** v. ante and ago.

antēambulo (in poetry four syll.). *ōnis, m.* [ambulo, are], *a forerunner, a servant that went before distinguished personages to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2.

antēquam or **antea quam**, v. ante, IV.

antēbasis, v. antebasis.

Antē-canis, is, m., transl. of Προκῶν, *a constellation, the Lesser Dog-star*, so called as rising before the Dog-star: Antecanis Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 222; cf. Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.

***antēcantamentum, i, n.** [cantamen], *a prelude, overture*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antēcantativus, a, um, adj. [canto], *of or pertaining to a prelude*, Marc. Vict. p. 2500 P.

antēcāpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a., to obtain before, to receive before. **I.** In gen.: quam appellat πρόκλην Epicurus, antecapam animo rei quidam informationem, an inborn, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43 B. and K. (cf. anticipatio, I.).—**II.** Esp. **A.** To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 3 Dietsch: pontem anteceperat, Tac. H. 4, 66 Halm.—**B.** To anticipate: noctem antecapere, Sall. C. 55, 1: ea omnia luxu antecapere, id. ib. 13, 4.

antēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., to go

before, precede (in space), *to take the lead, get the start*; with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **a.** With *dat.*: ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titin. ap. Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23.—**b.** With *acc.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Gurt. 4, 7, 15: antecedit me, Vulg. Gen. 32, 16; id. 1 Reg. 9, 27; id. Matt. 2, 9, and so Vulg. always.—**c.** *Absol.*: magnis itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 2, 6; Vell. 1, 4, 1: antecedente fama, Liv. 5, 37, 6: antecedens sceleratus, *Hor. C. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To precede, in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**B.** To have the precedence of any one, to excel, surpass; with *dat.* and *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 136). **a.** With *dat.*: virtute regi antecederis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; so id. Brut. 21, 82.—**b.** With *acc.* of person or thing and *abl.* or *abl.* with *in*: scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: maltha duritiam lapidis antecedit, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 18.—**c.** *Absol.*, to distinguish one's self, to become eminent: ut quisque honore et aetate antecederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—Hence, **1. antecēdens, entis, P. a.** **a.** In gen.: hora, Cic. ad Octav. 3: annus, Plin. 13, 16, § 59; so Suet. Tib. 5.—**b.** T. t. of philosophy, the antecedent (opp. consequens): causa, Cic. Fat. 11, 33; 15, 34.—In plur. as *subst.*: antecēdentia, ōrum, n.: locus ex antecēdentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Part. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 10, 45; 6, 3, 66.—**2. antecēsus, a, um, P. a.**, *that goes before*; only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solve, accipere, etc.; t. t., to give, pay, receive, etc., *beforehand, in advance* (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118: accipere, id. ib. 7: reponere, id. Ben. 4, 32: praedam dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24 al.

antēcello, ēre (perf. and sup. not used), v. n. [-cello]; lit., *to project*; hence, trop., *to be prominent, to distinguish one's self*; and with *dat.* or *acc.*, to distinguish one's self above any one, to surpass, excel, be superior to; and with *abl.* of respect (a favorite word with Cic.; elsewhere rare): qui, quā re homines bestiis praesent, eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: facile omnibus terris, id. Imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 2, 4, 53; id. Mur. 13; id. Arch. 3; Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.: Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 10 al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3; so id. A. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiaque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—**Pass.*: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 48.

antēcēnium, i, n. [cena], *a meal taken before the principal meal, a lunch, luncheon*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2; hence, trop., App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antēceptus, Part. of antecapio.

antēcessio, ōnis, f. [antecedo]. **I.** *A going before, preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10.—**II.** *That which goes before, the antecedent cause*, as opp. to the final cause (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, and understands their course forwards and backwards, i. e. can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antēcessor, ōris, m. [id.], *he that goes before*; hence, **I.** In milit. lang., antecessores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard (cf. antecursor): speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, *Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** In the Jurists, **A.** Teachers or professors of law, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** A predecessor in office (opp. successor): ad antecessores meos Apostolos, Vulg. Gal. 1, 17; Dig. 5, 1, 56; 27, 9, 9.—**III.** Tert. thus designates the Holy

Ghost, Tert. Virg. Vel. 1 *fin.*; and also the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antecessus, a, um, *P. a.*, from antecedeo.

antē-curro, ēre, *v. n.*, to run before: stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antēcursor, ōris, *m.* [antecurro], he that runs before; hence, **I.** In milit. lang.: antecursores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36; so Vulg. Sap. 12, 8. — **II.** In Tert. John the Baptist is so named, as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antēdico and **antēdictus**, better written separately, **ante dico**, etc., *v.* ante and dico.

antē-ēo, īvi or īi, īre, *v. n.* (old form **antideo** = anteo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidi = anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145 Ritschl. In verse the *e* in ante blends with the foll. *e* or *i*, per synaloephen, into one syll.; hence, anteire trisyll., Lucr. 4 [141]; cf. Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; id. Ep. 1, 2, 70 al.; later we find the sync. forms: *pres. subj.* anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726; *fut. antibo*, Tac. A. 5, 6; *pluperf. subj.* antissent, id. ib. 3, 69; *inf.* antisse, id. ib. 4, 40). **I.** In space, to go before, precede, to take the lead; with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **a.** With *dat.*: interdum montes Montibus anteire (videtur), Lucr. 4 [141]; praetoribus ante-eunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34. — **b.** With *acc.*: te anteit necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17. — **c.** *Ab-sol.*: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; id. Aug. 64. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To go before: anteibit faciem tuam justitia, *Vulg. Isa. 58, 8. — **B.** To excel, surpass any one: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18: Qui omnis homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientiā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: aliqui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: aliquem virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aetatem meam honoribus vestris antestis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Verg. A. 12, 84 al. — **Pass.**: se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101. — More rare, **C.** To anticipate, prevent any thing: damnationem anteit, Tac. A. 6, 29; id. ib. 15, 38. — **D.** To oppose, resist: auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3. — **E.** Poet., to know beforehand, to foreknow: quid vellet crastinus Auster, Antebat, Sil. 14, 455.

antēfactus, a, um; better written separately, **ante factus**, *v.* ante and factus.

antē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** To bear or carry before: ut legum latorum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. — More freq., **II.** Trop., to place before, to prefer, give the preference to, aliquem alicui: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7; so id. Sull. 32; id. Att. 6, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6 al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore anteculus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1, 1. — **III.** To anticipate: quod dies est allaturus, id. consilio anteferre debemus, i. e. to consider beforehand, to reflect upon (in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antēfixus, a, um, *Part.*, qs. from antefigo, fixed or fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. — Hence, **antefixa**, ōrum, *n.*; subst., the little ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses or temples; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: antefixa aetilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247; and id. Archaeol. § 284.

antē-gēnītālīs, e, *adj.*, before birth: experimentum antegenitale, of that which was before our birth, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antēgestus, a, um, better written separately, **ante gestus**, *v.* ante and gero.

antē-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [-gradiōr], to go before, to precede (perh. only in Cic.): stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quicquid est quod deceat, id. tum adparet, cum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Fat. 10; id. Div. 1, 14.

antē-hābēō, ēre, *v. a.*, to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antē-hāc (old form **antēdhāc**, like antidea for antea, and antideo for anteo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; id. Aul. 2, 8, 26; id. Cas. prol. 88; id. Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10; id. Ps. 1, 1, 14; 2, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 5, 7. — Antehac, dissyll., Hor. C. 1, 37, 5) [*v.* antea], before this (present) time, formerly, aforesaid, in time past, previously (demonstr.; on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, rel.; cf. antea): quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. C. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25. — Sometimes for antea (rel.), before any specified time, earlier, before that time: Nam hic quidem omnem imaginem meam, quae antehac fuerat, possidet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 302: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

antēidēa = antidea, *v.* antea.

antēlātus, a, um, *Part.* of antefero.

† **Antēlii** (Antēlii), ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, images of gods that stood before the house door, Tert. Idol. 15.

antēlogium, ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from ante-λόγος], a prologue or preamble: Huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antēloquium, ii, *n.* [loquor] (post-class. and rare). **I.** The right of speaking before another, Macr. S. 7, 4; 1, 24. — **II.** A proem, preface, Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antēlūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], before light, before day (class.; only in prose): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: gutta roris antelucani, Vulg. Sap. 11, 23: industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cenae, which continue the whole night until daybreak, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, i. e. ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so, aurae, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 2. — Hence, subst.: **antēlūcānum**, i, *n.*, the dawn (eccl. Lat.): doctrinam quasi antelucanum illumino omnibus, I make to shine as the dawn, *Vulg. Eccli. 24, 44.

antēlūciō, adv. [id.], before daybreak (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.; recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30.

antēlūculo, adv. [id.], before day-break, App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

antēlūdium, ii, *n.* [ludo], a prelude, App. M. 11, p. 260, 31 Elm.

antē-mēridiālīs, e, *adj.* (a rare form for the foll.), before mid-day or noon: horae, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, *adj.*, before mid-day or noon: sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 3, 30: litterae, received before mid-day, id. Att. 13, 23.

antē-mitto, ēre, *v. a.*, to send before, send forwards, send on (rare; for praemit-tere): equitatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, ubi v. Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antemnae, ārum (sing. Antenna, Cato, Orig. ap. Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), *f.*, a very ancient town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river (ante am-nem; cf. Interamna) Anio, where it empties into the Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Mann. Ital. 1, 662. — Hence, **Antemnās**, ātis, *adj.*, belonging to Antemna; **Antemnātes**, ium, *m.*, its inhabitants, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

antē-moeniō, īre, *v. a.* [munio], to furnish with a front or protecting wall, to provide with a rampart: antemoeni ali-quā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 dub. (Ritschl, anteveni; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

antē-mūrālē, is, *n.*, a protecting wall, an outwork, breastwork (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Hom. 2: murus et antemurale, Vulg. Isa. 26, 1: luxitque antemurale, ib. Thren. 2, 8.

antē-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], that is before the wall: vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (also **antemna**), ae, *f.* [akin

to ἀνταείνω, acc. to Doed.], a sail-yard: funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10 Weis-senb.: antemnae gemunt, *Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antemna procel-las, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549. — As pars pro toto = velum: pinus... antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antenor, ōris, *m.*, = Ἀντινόρ. **I.** A noble Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and found-ed Patavium (Padua), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 247; Ov. M. 13, 201; id. F. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Antenōres**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Antenor; or, **Patavian**, Paduan, Mart. 1, 77; 4, 25. — **B. Antenōrides**, ae, *m.*, a male descendant of Antenor, Verg. A. 6, 484; also, an inhabitant of Padua, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 252.

antē-nūptiālīs, e, *adj.*, before marriage (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1 al.

anteoccūpātio and **anteoccūpo**, better separately, **ante occupatio**, etc.

antē-paenultimūs (less correctly written **-pen-**), a, um, *adj.*, in gram., pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate, Diom. p. 425 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 al.

antē-pagmētum or **antip-**, i, *n.* [pango]; in archit., every thing that is used for garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows, etc., Cato, R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

antēpāro and **antēpartus**, more correctly, **antē pārō**, etc.

antē-passiō, ōnis, *f.*; a transl. of the Gr. προπάθεια, a presentation of pain, suffering, etc., Hier. Ep. 97 ad Salv. 9.

antē-pendūlus, a, um, *adj.*, hanging before (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; 5, p. 168, 23 Elm.

antēpēreo, more correctly written **antē pēreo**.

antē-pēs, pēdis, *m.* **I.** The forefoot Cic. Arat. 454. — **II.** = antebulo, a fore-runner, etc., Agroet. Orthogr. p. 2274 P. (in Juv. 7, 143, the correct read. is ante pedes, Jahn).

antē-pilānus, i, *m.* **I.** In milit. lang. **A.** The soldiers who fought before the pilani, i. e. the hastati and the principes, Liv. 8, 8. — **B.** In Ammianus, = antesignanus, one who fought before the standards, 16, 12, 20. — **II.** Trop., a competitor, a rival, Amm. 28, 1.

antē-pollēo, ēre, *v. n.*, to be more powerful, to excel, surpass (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, *v. a.*, to set or place before. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, id. ib. 12, 56. — **B.** Esp., to set (food) before one (com., pono, as Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 1, 141 al.): prandium pransiis, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 73; id. Rud. 2, 6, 25. — **II.** Trop., to prefer, give the preference to: longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponomam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.*: suo generi meum, id. Sull. 8, 25: amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, id. Am. 5, 17; Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

With tmesis: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

antē-pōtēns, entis, *adj.*, superior in power or fortune: voluptatibus gaudisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antēquam and **antē quam**, *v.* ante, II. B. 2.

† **antēridēs**, um, *f.*, = ἀντιρίδες; in archit., counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress, Vitr. 10, 1.

† **antēridiōn**, i, *dim. n.*, = ἀντιρίδιον, a little prop or support, Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.* (dub.).

antērior, ōris, *adj.* comp. [ante] (only in late Lat.), that is before, foremost: pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3. — Of time, previous, former, anterior: litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

to ἀνταείνω, acc. to Doed.], a sail-yard: funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10 Weis-senb.: antemnae gemunt, *Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antemna procel-las, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549. — As pars pro toto = velum: pinus... antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

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† **antēridēs**, um, *f.*, = ἀντιρίδες; in archit., counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress, Vitr. 10, 1.

† **antēridiōn**, i, *dim. n.*, = ἀντιρίδιον, a little prop or support, Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.* (dub.).

antērior, ōris, *adj.* comp. [ante] (only in late Lat.), that is before, foremost: pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3. — Of time, previous, former, anterior: litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

59: reges, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52 al.—
*Adv.: **anterius**, before, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

† **Anteros**, ὀτίς, m., = Ἀντέρος (an opponent of Eros). **I.** An avenger of slighted love, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**II.** A kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**III.** A slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3; 11, 1, 1.

antes, ium, m. [etym. unc.; perh. from ante, as before, over against, one another], rows, e. g. of vines, Verg. G. 2, 417; cf. Paul. ex. Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also of plants, Col. 10, 376.—Of ranks of soldiers, Cato ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

* **antē-schōlānus**, i, m. [schola], a kind of teacher, Petr. 81.

antescōlārius, ii, m., same as foregoing: ANTE SCOLARIS VIRGINVM (Vestali-um), Inscr. Orell. 1175.

antē-signānus, i, m. [signum], that is before the standard; hence, **I.** L. it.: antesignani (sc. milites), a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, and served for their defence, Caes. B. C. 1, 43; 1, 57; Liv. 22, 5; 9, 39; Varr. ap. Non. p. 553, 10.—**II.** Transf., a leader, commander: in acie Pharsalicā, Cic. Phil. 2, 29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

ante-sto or **anti-sto**, stēti, i, v. n., to stand before, only in a trop. signif., to excel, be superior to; with dat. or acc.; also absol., to distinguish one's self, to be distinguished: brassica, quae omnibus holeribus antistat, Cato, R. R. 158: Crotoniatae omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antestiterunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 12 B. and K.; quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 Halm: virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell. 12, 9: Scandianavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6, 7: Herculis antistare si facta putabis, *Lucr. 5, 22 Lachm.

antestor, ātus, i, v. dep. [acc. to Corsen, Ausspr. II. p. 564, from an-, the Gr. ἀνά, as in anhelō, q. v. fin., and testor; acc. to others, from ante and testor], a word peculiar to judicial proceedings, to call up as a witness before the opening of the cause, to call as a witness (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.); so in 1 Fragm. in XII. Tab.: SI IN IVS VOCAT. N. IT. ANTESTATOR. Igitur. EM. CAPITO: Ph. Licet te antestari? Th. Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; 5, 4, 60: magnā Inclamat voce, et Licet antestari? Ego vero Oppono auriculam, *Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure Imā memoriae locus, quem tangentes antestatur, Plin. 11, 45, 103.—In Cic. once, in gen. sense, not pertaining to judic. proceedings: te, magne, antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit, Mil. 26 fin.—In a pass. signif., Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.—Hence, **antestātus**, a, um, P. a.; subst., a witness, Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

† **antēurbāna**, ōrum, n.: anteurbana: praedia urbi propinqua, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

antē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., to come before, get the start of, anticipate. **I.** Lit., with dat. or acc. (cf. Rudd. II. p. 137): tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud. 23, 152): exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; so id. ib. 56, 2: consilia et insidias (hostium), to thwart, id. ib. 88, 2.—**Pass.**: omni tempore anteventum est, Cato ap. Non. p. 87, 17.—**II.** Trop., to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—Also, absol., to become greater, more distinguished: beneficia, ubi multum antevenerē, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antē-ventūlus, a, um, adj. [venio], coming before, hanging before, = antependulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M. 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.

* **antēversio**, ōnis, f. [anteverto], an anticipating, preventing: anteversio et praegrassus, Amm. 21, 5 fin.

antē-vertō (archaic **-vor-**), ti, sum, 3, v. a. (as dep. antevortar, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1), to place one's self before, to go or come before, to precede. **I.** Lit.: maiores antevortunt gaudiis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevortens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: itaque antevortit, id. Mil. 17.—

II. Trop. **A.** To anticipate: miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, *Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: mihi Fannius antevortit, Cic. Am. 4, 16: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.** To prefer, to place before: rebus aliis antevortat, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. ad h. l. supposes, the abl., but analog. to rebus aliis in the preced. example, in the dat., e. g.: prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum existimavit ut, etc., Fr.).

antē-vio, āre, v. n. [via], to go before, Ven. Fort. 4, 26.

antē-volo, āre, v. n., to fly before; with acc. (only post-Aug.; in Verg. A. 9, 47, and 12, 455 Rib., it is written apart, ante volo): curram, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil. 12, 600: Zephyros, Claud. Phoen. 21.

Antē-vorta, ae, f. [verto], the name of a goddess who reminds men of things past (opp. Postvorta), Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1, 633, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336, called Porrima).

† **anthālium**, ii, n., = ἀνθάλιον, a kind of bulbous esculent root: Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

† **1. anthedon**, ōnis, f., = ἀνθηδών, a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar: Mespilus tanacetifolia, Linn.; Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

2. Anthedon, ōnis, f., = Ἀνθηδών. **I.** A town and harbor in Boeotia, opposite the island Euboea (hence called Euboica), the birthplace of Glaucus, and noted for its great traffic in sponges, now Paleo-kastro, Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. 220.—Hence, **Anthedonius**, a, um, adj., Anthedonic, Stat. Th. 9, 291; 9, 328.—**II.** A maritime town in Palestine, afterwards called Agrippias, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—**III.** A port on the Saronic Gulf, belonging to Argolis, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

† **anthēmis**, idis, f., = ἀνθεμῖς, the herb chamomile: Anthemis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **anthēmum**, i, n., = ἀνθεμον, an herb good for calculi, Plin. 26, 8, 55, § 9.

Anthēmūs, untis, f., = Ἀνθεμοῦς. **I.** A region in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

—**II.** A town in Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118; called also **Anthēmūsias**, ōdis (sc. urbs), Tac. A. 6, 41.—**III.** A river of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 15.—Hence, **Anthēmūsus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Anthēmūs, Eutr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.

Anthēmūsia, ae, f., a town in Macedonia, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; also called **Anthemus**, q. v.

Anthēmūsa, ae, f., an old name of the island of Samos, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

† **anthēra**, ae, f., = ἀνθήρα (blossoming), a medicine composed of flowers, Cels. 6, 11 med.; Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69.

† **anthērīcos**, i, m., = ἀνθήρικος, the stalk of the asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; 22, 22, 32, § 67.

† **anthias**, ae, m., = ἀνθίας, a sea-fish unknown to us, which was difficult to catch, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180; Ov. Hal. 45.

† **anthinus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνθίνος, gathered from flowers: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34.

† **anthōlōgica**, ōrum, n., = ἀνθολογικά, anthology, a work consisting of choice thoughts, proverbs, poems, etc., Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13.

† **anthrācis**, v. anthracitis.

† **anthrācinus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνθράκινος, coal-black, Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 5.

† **anthrācites**, ae, m., = ἀνθράκις, a kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 148.

† **anthrācitis**, idis, f., = ἀνθράκτις, a kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 99; in Sol. 37 fin. called **anthrācias**, ae, m., = ἀνθράκias.

† **1. anthrax**, ācis, m., = ἀνθράξ (coal).

I. Natural cinnabar (the color of which is like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**II.** In medic., a virulent ulcer (in pure Lat., carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de Sabina.

2. Anthrax, ācis, m., = Ἀνθραξ, name of a slave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.

† **anthriscus**, i, f., or -um, i, n., =

ἀνθρίσκον, the southern chervil: Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **anthrōpōgrāphōs**, i, m., = ἀνθρωπογράφος, portrait-painter, an epithet of the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

† **anthrōpōlātra**, ae, m., = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, a man-worshipper, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 6.

† **anthrōpōmorphitae**, ārum, m., = ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, heretics that attributed to God a human form, Aug. Haeres. ad Quod vult Deum.—Hence, **anthrōpōmorphiticus**, a, um, adj., professing the error of such heretics: haeresis, Isid. Orig. 8, 5.

† **anthrōpōphāgus**, i, m., = ἀνθρωποφάγος, a man-eater, a cannibal, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; 6, 17, 20, § 53; 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **anthus**, i, m., = ἄνθος (cf. τὸ ἄνθος = blossom, brilliancy), a small bird, prob. the yellow wagtail: Motacilla flava, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; 10, 74, 95, § 1206.

† **anthyllion**, ii, n., = ἀνθύλλιον, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, the Cretan pitchplant: Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51, § 84 (called in Plin. 21, 99, 103, § 175, also anthyllum).

† **anthyllis**, idis, f., = ἀνθύλλis, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, the musk-ivy: Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

† **anthypōphōra**, ae, f., = ἀνθυποφορά, a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates the arguments of his antagonist, and refutes them, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9, 2, 106, and id. 9, 3, 87, written as Greek, Halm).

antiae, ārum, f. (cf. Charis. p. 20 P.) [ante], the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock; of Apollo, App. Flor. 3, p. 342, 1; of lions, Tert. Pall. 4; of the hair of women, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 15 Müll.

Antianus, **Antias**, **Antiatinus**, v. Antium.

† **antibacchius**, i, adj., = ἀντιβακχεῖος. **I.** Pes, a poetical foot, the antibacchē or reversed Bacchius, — (e. g. ἄντιβᾶκχῆς), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. (acc. to other, — —).—**II.** Versus, a verse composed of this foot, Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbacchius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. Orig. 1, 16, p. 30 Lind.

† **antibāsīs** (antēb-), is, f., = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), the hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17; cf. id. 10, 15.

† **antibōreus**, a, um, adj., = ἀντιβόρεος, turned toward the north: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **anticatēgōria**, ae, f., = ἀντικατηγορία, a recrimination, counter-plea, Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26; 74 fin. (in Quint. 3, 10, 4, and 7, 2, 9, written as Greek, Halm).

Anticato, ōnis, m., the title of Caesar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato Uticensis, the title of which was **Cato**, Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 267 and 462; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 182, 7.

† **Antichristus**, i, m., = Ἀντιχρίστος, the Antichrist (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 18; 2, 22; 4, 3; ib. 2 Joan. 7; very freq. in the Church fathers.

† **antichthōnes**, um, m., = ἀντιχθόνες, = antipodes (ἀντιποδες), the antipodes, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Mel. 1, 1, 1, 9.

anticipatio, ōnis, f. [anticipo]. **I.** A preconception, the innate notion of a thing formed before receiving instruction concerning it, Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 43.—**II.** The first movements of the body before walking, Arn. 3, p. 107.—**III.** In rhet., a figure of speech, anticipation = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

anti-cipo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [ante-capio]. **I.** To take before one or before the time, to anticipate something. **a.** With acc.: vigiliis, Vulg. Psa. 76, 5: nos, ib. ib. 78, 8: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, etc., already known, innate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76 (cf. anticipatio; B. and K. here reject anticipatumque): qui anticipatus ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov. M. 3, 234: moriem, Suet. Tib. 61: saeculares anticipati (i. e. justo maturius editi), id. Claud. 21 al.—**b.** With inf. (eccl.

Lat.): antipicemus facere pacem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 4.—**c.** *Abdol.*, to anticipate: sol Anticipat caelum radiis accendere temptans, Lucr. 5, 658; Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13: ventu uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.—*** II.** To surpass, excel: alijus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69 (by conj. of Salmass.).

Anticlea or **-ia**, ae, f., = 'Αντκλεια, the mother of Ulysses, Hyg. Fab. 201; App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 529; in Cicero, erroneously put for the nurse of Ulysses, Euryclea, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.

anticus, a, um, adj. [ante], that is in front, foremost, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.: pars, * Cic. Tim. 10.

Anticyra, ae, f., = 'Αντικυρρα, Dicaearch. and Strabo; 'Αντικυρρα, Eustath.; and 'Αντικυρρα, which the Romans followed. **I.** A town in Phocis, on a peninsula (which Pliny and Gellius erroneously call an island), on a bay of the Corinthian Gulf, now Aspra Spitia, famous for hellebore; hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. P. 4, 3, 54; Liv. 26, 26; 28, 8; 30, 13; 32, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.—**II.** A town on the Sinus Maltiacus, also noted for hellebore, but less famous than the foregoing; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 2, 3, 166; Gell. 17, 15.—**III.** A town of Locris, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf, often confounded with the Anticyra in Phocis, Liv. 26, 26 (Hor. A. P. 300, speaks as if all three places produced hellebore: tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile; and the plur. Anticyrae, in Pers. 4, 16, may be used in the same way, or the form may be here a mere poetic exaggeration; v. Gildersleeve ad h. l.).

† **antidactylus**, a, um, adj., = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, a reversed dactyl, — (e. g. legērent), Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidea or **anteidea**, v. antea.

antideo, v. anteo init.

antidhac, v. antehac init.

† **antidotum**, i, n., and **-us** or **-os**, i, f. (cf. Scrib. Larg. Comp. 99, 106, and passages cited there), = ἀντιδοτον (-ος), a counterpoison. **I.** Lit.: antidota raro, sed interdum necessaria sunt, Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3: se antidotum daturum, Quint. 7, 2, 25; so Suet. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 34 al.: antidotus, Gell. 17, 16; Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Sometimes, in gen., an antidote, remedy, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio**, an ancient word for valde, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [perh. antegero]; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 25.

Antignōtus, i, m., = Ἀντιγνώτος, an artist that cast statues, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

Antigōnē, ēs, or **Antigōna**, ae, f., = Ἀντιγώνη. **I.** A daughter of the Theban king Œdipus, Hyg. Fab. 72: Antigones, Juv. 8, 228.—**II.** A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon: Antigonen, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 320.

Antigōnēa, ae, f., = Ἀντιγώνεια or Ἀντιγώνια, the name of several towns. **I.** In Epirus, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Hence, **Antigōnensis**: ager, Liv. 43, 23; and **Antigōnenses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 4, praef. 1, 1.—**II.** In Macedonia, Liv. 44, 10.—**III.** In Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—**IV.** In Troas, afterwards called Alexandria, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

Antigōnus, i, m., = Ἀντιγόνος. **I.** The name of several kings after Alexander the Great. **A.** Antigonus I., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Just. 13.—**B.** Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1 al.—**C.** Antigonus Doson, Liv. 40, 54; Just. 28, 3.—**II.** Of other persons. **A.** Antigonus of Cyme, a writer on Agriculture, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8, Col. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** A plastic artist, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**C.** A messenger of king Deiotarus, Cic. Deiot. 15, 41.—**D.** A Roman freedman, Cic. Fam. 13, 33.

Antilibanus, i, m., = Ἀντιλίβανος, a mountain range in Phœnicia, opposite to Libanus, now Jebel esh-Shurky, Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phoen. 270 sq.

Antilochus, i, m., = Ἀντιλόχος, a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy, Hor. C. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

Antimachus, i, m., = Ἀντίμαχος. **I.** A Greek poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaid, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Cat. 95, 10; Prop. 3, 32, 45.—**II.** A centaur slain by Ceneus in the contest with the Lapithæ, Ov. M. 12, 460.—**III.** A son of Ægyptus, murdered by his bride, Idæa, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** A statuary, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

† **antimetabolē**, ēs, f., = ἀντιμεταβολή, a rhet. fig., a reciprocal interchange, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, e. g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, written as Greek, Halm).

† **antinomia**, ae, f., = ἀντινομία, a contradiction between laws, Quint. 7, 7, 1; so id. 7, 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antiochea or **Antiochia** (like Alexandria, Alexandria, q. v.; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P. and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), ae, f., = Ἀντιόχεια, Antioch. **I.** The name of several cities. **A.** The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes, now Antakia, Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Syr. 363.—**B.** A town in Caria, on the Meander; also called Πυθόβολος, Liv. 38, 13; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**C.** In Mesopotamia, afterwards called Edessa, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—**D.** In Mygdonia (Mesopotamia), Ἀντιόχεια ἡ Μυγδοῦκη, now Nisibin, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**E.** In Macedonia; its inhabitants, Antiochienses, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**II.** The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, was situated, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

1. Antiochensis, e, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: plebs, Amm. 14, 7.—Hence, in plur.: **Antiochenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Antiochia, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 2, 82 al.

*** 2. Antiochensis**, e, adj. [Antiochus], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: ager, Ven. Fort. 8, 5 fin.

2. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antiochus], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 fin. (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antiocheus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀντιόχειος, of or pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus: ista Antiochea contemnit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antiochinus, a, um, adj. [Antiochus]. **I.** Of King Antiochus Magnus: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17; cf. Fasti Capitol. Baiter, p. xli.—**II.** Of or pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

Antiochius, v. Antiocheus.

Antiochus, i, m., = Ἀντίοχος. **I.** The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 sq. al.; Nep. Hann. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 75; id. Verr. 1, 21; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13 al.—**II.** The name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Brut. 91, 315.

Antiope, ae, f., = Ἀντιόπη. **I.** A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. She was bound to the neck of a bull by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. Fab. 7.—**II.** The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Pers. 1, 77.

Antipater, tri (later form, ANTIPATRS, Inscr. Orrell. 4727), m., = Ἀντίπατρος. **I.** One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander, Just. 11, 7; 11, 12; 13, 5 al.; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**II.** His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus, Just. 16, 1.—**III.** The name of several philosophers. **A.** Of a Cyrenaic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.—**B.** Of a Stoic, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Div. 1, 3; 1, 20.—**C.** Of a contemporary of Cicero, from Tyre, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86.—**D.** A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54; id. Brut. 26, 102; id. Leg. 1, 2 al.

† **1. antipathēs**, is, f., = ἀντιπαθής (serving as remedy for suffering), a black kind of coral used as a preventive of witchcraft, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

2. antipathēs, is, n., = ἀντιπαθές, a charm against pain, Lael. ap. App. Mag. 30.

† **antipathia**, ae, f., = ἀντιπάθεια, the natural aversion of two things to each other, antipathy (opp. concordia), Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 20, 4, 13, § 28; 24, 9, 41, § 67 al.

Antipatria, ae, f., = Ἀντιπατρία, a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria, Liv. 31, 27.

Antiphatēs, ae, m., = Ἀντιφάτης. **I.** A king of the Laestrygonæ, who sunk the fleet of the Greeks returning from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions, Ov. M. 14, 234 sq.; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**II.** A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 696.

† **antipherna**, ōrum, n., = ἀντιφερνα, the return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 20.

Antiphon, ōntis, m., = Ἀντιφών. **I.** A renowned sophist of Rhammus, a contemporary of Socrates, Cic. Brut. 12, 47; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**II.** The name of an interpreter of dreams, Cic. Div. 1, 20; 1, 51.

† **antiphrasis** (better written as Gr.), is, f., = ἀντιφρασις, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning; as, lucus, quod minime luceat, Dion. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 P. al.

† **antipodes**, um, m., = ἀντιπόδες, the antipodes, Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. Dei. 16, 9; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 532; hence ironic of banqueters who turn night to day, Sen. Ep. 122 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, written as Greek).

Antipolis, is, f., = Ἀντιπολις. **I.** A city in Gaul, now Antibes, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antipolitānus**, a, um, adj., of or from Antipolis: thynni, found in that region, Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89.—**II.** An old settlement in Latium, afterwards Janiculum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

† **antiptosis**, is, f., = ἀντιπτωσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one case for another, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56 al.

antiquarius, a, um, adj. [antiquus], pertaining to antiquity. **I.** Adj.: ars, the art of reading and copying ancient MSS., Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **antiquarius**, ii, m. **A.** One that is fond of or employs himself about antiquities, an antiquarian, antiquary (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, etc., Tac. Or. 21; * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also *** antiquaria**, ae, f., she that is fond of antiquity, a female antiquarian, Juv. 6, 454.—**B.** One that understands reading and copying ancient MSS., Cod. Th. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16 al.

*** antiquatio**, ōnis, f. [antiquo]; in judicial lang., an abrogating, annulling, repealing: poenarum, Cod. Th. 6, 55, 4.

antiquē, adv., v. antiquus.

antiquitas, ātis, f. [antiquus], the quality of being antiquus, age, antiquity (class., but only in prose). **I.** In gen.: antiquitas generis, Cic. Font. 14, 31; so Nep. Milt. 1, 1: non vestra (urbis) haec est, quae gloriabatur a diebus pristinis in antiquitate sua? Vulg. Isa. 23, 7.—**II.** Spec., ancient time, antiquity. **A.** Lit.: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65; habet ut in aetatis auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50, 169: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** The occurrences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256 al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18, 1 Bremai and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20 al.—In plur., a title of historical or archaeological works, antiquities; cf. Plin. praef. Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatis rerum humanarum scripsit, etc., id. 11, 1 et saep.—**2.** Men of former times, the ancients: errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand, Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 209; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85; 19, 4, 19, § 1 al.—**3.** The con-

dition or state of former times (eccl. Lat.): Et soror tua Sodoma et filiae ejus reverentur ad antiquitatem suam, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 55 *ter.*—**II.** Esp., with the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, II. C.), the good old times, the honesty of the good old times, integrity, uprightness, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1.

antiquitas, adv., v. antiquus *fin.*

antiquo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [antiquus; cf. veto, vetus]. **I.** In class. Lat. only a t. t. of civil life, to leave it in its ancient state, to restore a thing to its former condition (antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.).—Hence of a bill, to reject it, not to adopt it: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55 et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 6, 40: legem antiquastis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primum antiquo abrogat, Liv. 22, 30.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., to make old: Dicendo novum, veteravit prius; quod autem antiquatur prope interitum est, *Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.

antiquus, a, um, adj. [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] (of that which is before in time, while anticus denotes that which is before in space; cf. Vel. Long. p. 223 P.), that has been in space or time, before, old, ancient, former (opp. novus, that has not previously existed, new; while vetus, that has existed a long time, is opposite, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. ad Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154, and id. Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 82 sq.). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter Alcumena rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timet, Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit, thy former severity, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoriâ tuâ, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistulas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta litteris, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423 et saep.—Hence, subst.

A. antiqui, ōrum, m., the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (i. e. those whose age has been long past; while veteres denotes those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89 et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78 et saep.—And so in gen.: in antiquis est sapientia, Vulg. Job. 12, 12: sapientia omnium antiquorum, ib. Eccl. 39, 1: dictum est antiquis, ib. Matt. 5, 21 al.: facere in antiquum, to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing, Liv. 33, 40 dub.—Antiquus and vetus are often conjoined: veterem atque antiquam rem (old and antiquated) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; id. Poen. 5, 2, 18; id. Pers. 1, 2, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simulatas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21 al.—**B. antiquum**, i, n., antiquity, the things of olden times: Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat, Ov. M. 14, 396: novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Ps. 138, 5: antiqua ne intueamini, ib. Isa. 43, 18.—**II.** Transf.

A. Poet., = praeteritis, past, gone by, former: vulnus, Ov. P. 1, 5, 38: vigor, id. Tr. 5, 12, 32: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394.—So often in eccl. Lat.: dies antiqui, Vulg. Deut. 4, 32; id. Act. 15, 7: anni, ib. Mal. 3, 4: tempora, ib. Act. 15, 21.—**B.** In comp. and sup., that is before or first in rank or importance, more or most celebrated, famous, preferable, or better: (antiquior: melior, Non. p. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 3: quanto antiquior quam etc., Lucil. ib.; Varr. ib.: quod

honestius, id. mihi est antiquior, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3: neque habui quicquam antiquius quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, etc., Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31 al.—**C.** With the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence, of the old fashion, good, simple, honest, etc. (cf. antiquitas, II. A.), and our phrase the good old times: antiquis est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, people of the old stamp, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D.** With the access. idea of veneration, honor, old, venerable, illustrious: antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: terra antiqua potens armis, Verg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540: Longior antiquis visa Maeotis hiems, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 2: Sabinae, id. Med. 11: Amyclae, id. M. 8, 314.—So, in eccl. Lat., after the Heb., of God: Antiquus Dierum, the Ancient of Days, Vulg. Dan. 7, 9; 7, 13; 7, 22.—**E.** Sometimes = vetus, that has been in existence a long time, old: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. p. 506, 1: amnis, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum); so, amicus, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 14: discipulus, ib. Act. 21, 16: artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2, 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (i. e. which for a long time had lain in this place), ingens, etc., Verg. A. 12, 897: ne transfer terminos antiquos, Vulg. Prov. 22, 28 et saep.—Hence, subst.

antiquum, i, n., an old custom or habit. **a.** In mal. part.: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102.—**b.** In bon. part.: O optime hospes, pol Crito antiquum obtines! Ter. And. 4, 5, 22: Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, id. Hec. 5, 4, 20.—**F.** Aged: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea, ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἶκον κτήμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς): Cives antiqui, amici majorem meum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: Butes, Verg. A. 9, 647: antiqui Neleia Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63; Dig. 50, 3, 1.—Hence, adv.

antiquē and **antiquitū** (formed from antiquus, as humanus, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015). **I.** In former times, of old, anciently (only in prose; most freq. in the hist.; never in Cic.). Form **antiquitū**; Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transducos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7, 32: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94; Vulg. Jos. 11, 10; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8.—**Sup.**: Titanas in eâ antiquissime regnasse, Sol. 11.—**II.** From ancient times; form **antiquitū**; sometimes with inde or ab... ad, Plin. Pan. 31: cum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde antiquitus castellani, etc., id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: cum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30.—**III.** In the old way, style, or fashion; form **antiquē**; nimis antiquē dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.—**Comp.**: simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium uti, in the simpler and more ancient manner, Tac. G. 5.—**Esp.**, in the good old style, the way or fashion of former times: quanto antiquius, quam facere hoc, fecisse videatis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 426, 3.

† **antirrhinum** (-um), i, n., = ἀντίρρινον; also **anarrhion**, i, n., = ἀνάρρινον, a plant, wild lion's-mouth: Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129 Jan.; cf. App. Herb. 86.

† **antisagōgē**, es, f., = ἀντισαγωγή, a figure of speech by which one thing adduced

is opposed to another, a counter-assertion, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **antiscii**, ōrum, m., = ἀντισκιοι (counter-shadows), people on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

† **antisigma**, ātis, n., = ἀντίσημα. **I.** A character, σ, which the emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Latin for ps—the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, 5; Wordsworth's Early Lat. p. 9.—**II.** A critical mark, σ, placed before a verse which is to be transposed, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antisophista**, ae, m., = ἀντισοφιστής, a counter-sophist, i. e. a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question (only post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gram. 9.

† **antispastus**, i, m., = ἀντισπαστος (reversed), in metre (sc. pes), an antispast, a foot in verse, — — —, i. e. the choriambus reversed, e. g. Μὲδῆλινά, Diom. p. 478 P.; hence: antispasticum metrum, verse consisting of antispasts, id. p. 505 P.

† **antispōdos**, i, f., = ἀντισπόδος, ashes used instead of spodium, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 133.

Antissa, ae, f., = Ἀντίσσα, a town in the southern part of the island of Lesbos, now Kalas Limneonas, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 6, 31, 39, § 89.—Hence, **Antissaei**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Antissa, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistatus**, ūs, m. [v. antesto], superiority in rank: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistēs, itis, m. and f. (fem. also **antistita**, ae, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 P.) [antisto = antesto, q. v.; pr. adj., standing before], an overseer, president. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): vindemiatorem, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1.—In fem., a female overseer: latinarum, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **B.** Esp., an overseer of a temple, a high-priest: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.*: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3, 3; Liv. 9, 34; 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the O. T. simply a priest: et sanctificarentur antistites, *Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 34.—In the Christian writers, a bishop, Cod. Just. 1, 3; 1, 18 et saep.—**C.** In fem., a female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess.—Form **antistēs**: adsiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 1: templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.—Form **antistita**, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; Att. ap. Non. p. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebe, i. e. Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Verg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.—**II.** Trop., a master in any science or art, as in Engl. high-priest: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: cultor et antistes doctorum virorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110: philosophiae, Lact. 5, 2: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4: studiorum liberalium, Dig. 10, 46, 1.

Antisthēnes, is and ae, m., = Ἀντισθένης, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy: Antisthenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; so id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—In plur.: Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistita, ae, v. antistes.

* **antistitium**, ii, n. [antistes], the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, v. antesto.

† **antistrophē**, es, f., = ἀντιστροφή. **I.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, the antistrophe answering to the strophe, Victorin. p. 2051 P.—**II.** A rhetorical figure, when several parts of a period end with the same word = conversio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175; Jul. Rufin. 35, p. 211.

† **antithesis**, is, f., = ἀντίθεσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one letter for another (e. g. olī for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 P.

† **antitheton**, i, n., = ἀντίθετον, op-

position, antithesis, a rhetor. fig., Cic. Or. 50, 166; Pers. 1, 85 (e. g. frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81).

† **antitheus**, i, m., = ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity, one who pretends to be God, Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, the devil, Lact. 2, 9).

Antium, il, n., = Ἀντίου. **I.** An ancient town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune (Hor. C. 1, 35, 1), not far from the sea-coast, now Porto d'Anzio, the birthplace of Nero, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 27; Inscr. Orell. 1738; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 618; Müll. Roms Campaign. 2, 271 sq.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Antianus**, a, um, adj., **Antian**: Hercules Antianus, honored at Antium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 284, 1.—

B. Antias, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Antium, Antian, Liv. 8, 14; so id. 6, 9; 8, 12 al.—So, Valerius Antias, a historian before Livy, Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 260; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 142, 3.—Hence, **Antiatēs**, um, m., the inhabitants of Antium: naves Antiatum, Liv. 8, 14 fin.—

C. Antiatinus, a, um, adj., Antian: fortunae, Suet. Calig. 57.—**D. Antiensis**, e, adj., the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 2.

Antius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.

† **antizeugmēnon**, i, n., = ἀντιζεύγμενον, a grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **antlia**, ae, f., = ἀντλία, a machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump, Mart. 9, 14, 3; *Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, v. anclo.

Antōdicē, ēs, f., one of the Danaids, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Antōnia, v. Antonius.

Antōnīanus, v. Antonius.

* **Antōniaster**, tri, m. dim. [from Antonius, as surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.], a servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a petty Antony: hic noster Antōniaster, Cic. Varen. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antōnīnus, i, m. [Antonius], Antonine, the name of several Roman emperors; among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, Inscr. Orell. 834 sq.; 856 sq.—Hence, **Antōnīnīanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Antonine, Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24 al.

Antōniōpōlitae, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Antioch in Lydia, Plin. 5, 25, 30, § 111.

Antōnius, il, m., name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Antonius, Marc Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.

II. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero; cf. Cic. Brut. 37 sq.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. lxii. sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 355; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 139.—

III. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship.—**IV.** Fem. **Antōnia**, ae, a daughter of the triumvir Antonius, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 16.—Deriv. **A. Antōnius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Antonius: leges Antonias fregi, i. e. proposed by the triumvir Antonius, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 fin. B. and K.—Hence, **Antōnīi**, the adherents of the triumvir Antonius, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.—

B. Antōnīanus, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or pertaining to the triumvir Antonius: contra Antonianos, Cic. Fam. 10, 34; 12, 25 fin.; Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25; hence, also **Antōnīanae**, ārum, f. (sc. orationes), the orations of Cicero against Antonius (com. called Philippicae; v. Philippicus), Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—

2. Of or pertaining to the orator Antonius: dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

† **antōnomāsia**, ae, f., = ἀντονομασία, a rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed (e. g. instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthagini; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, etc.), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 8, 6, 43.

antōnomāsivus, a, um, adj. [antono-

masia], pertaining to or forming an antonomasia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 171; 2, 615.

† **antroare**: gratias referre, to requite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; cf. Kuhn in Zeitschr. für Vergl. Sprachf. 7, p. 64 sq.; Vanicek, Etym. p. 291.

Antrōn, ōnis, f., = Ἀντρον (Hom. Il. 2, 697), a town in Thessaly (Phthiotis), now Fano, Liv. 42, 42; 42, 67.

† **antrum**, i, n., = ἀντρον, a cave, cavern, grotto (almost entirely confined to the poets). **I.** Lit.: succedere antrum, Verg. E. 5, 19: subire antra, Ov. M. 1, 121: occulere se antrum, Val. Fl. 8, 315: ingens, Verg. A. 6, 42: gratum, Hor. C. 1, 5, 3: gelida antra, Verg. G. 4, 509: silvestria, Ov. M. 13, 47: Dionaeo sub antrum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39: vos Caesarem Pierio recreatis antrum, id. ib. 3, 4, 40: quibus antris audiat? id. ib. 3, 25, 4: harenosum Libyae Jovis antrum, Prop. 5, 1, 103: effossa antra, Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6; Sil. 6, 149 et saep.—In prose mostly in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 23, 20; ib. Jud. 6, 2; ib. 1 Reg. 13, 6; ib. Job. 37, 8; 38, 40: per antra et cavas rupes, Suet. Tib. 43.—

II. Fig., of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antrum, Verg. G. 4, 44.—Of a sedan: clausum antrum, Juv. 4, 21.—Later, of any cavity: narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, id. ib. 9, 13: pectoris, Prud. Psych. 6, 774.

Anūbis, is and idis (acc. Anubim, Prop. 4, 10, 41: Anubim, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 Jan), m., = Ἀνουβης (Egyptian), an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 408), tutelary deity of the chase: latrator Anubis, Verg. A. 8, 698; so Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

anulāris, e, adj. [anulus], relating to a signet-ring; hence, anulare (sc. genus coloris), a white color prepared from chalk, mixed with glass beads, such as were worn in rings, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48. Cf. anularius.

anulārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a signet-ring: creta = anulare (v. anulāris), Vitr. 7, 14: *Scalae anulāriae, a place in Rome, in the eighth district (the origin of the name is unknown), Suet. Aug. 72.—Hence, subst.: **anulārius**, il, m., a ring-maker, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.

anulātus, a, um, P. a. [id.], furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, fettered, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. id. ib. 9, p. 234, 15.

1. anulūs (not ann-), i, m. [2. anus, like circulus from circum, not a dim.], a ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, signet-ring. **I.** Lit.: ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76: de digito anulum Detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31 et saep.; Lucr. 1, 312; 6, 1008; 6, 1014: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Caes. 33; id. Tib. 73 et saep.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Plin. 33, 1, 5 sq. et saep.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (eques); hence, equestris, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit = eques factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76.—So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, id. ib. 39; so id. Galb. 10; 14; id. Vit. 12 al.; cf. Mayor ad Juv. 7, 89; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—

II. Of other articles in the form of rings. **A.** A ring for curtains: velares anuli, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.—

B. A link of a chain, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150; cf. Mart. 2, 29.—

Irons for the feet, fetters: anulūs cruribus aptus, Mart. 14, 169.—

C. A curled lock of hair, a ringlet: comarum anulūs, Mart. 2, 66.—

D. A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns: anuli columnarum, Vitr. 4, 3.—

E. Anuli virgē, rings made of willow rods, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124.

* **2. anulūs**, i, m. dim. [1. anus], the posterior, fundament, Cato, R. R. 159.

1. ānus, i, m. [for as-nus; cf. Sanscr. ās = to sit, seat one's self; ἄμα (Dor. ἄμα) καθ-μα, Varr.; others refer it to 2. anus, from its form], the posterior, fundament. **I.** Lit., *Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.—

II. Meton. disease of the anus, piles, hemorrhoids (eccl.

Lat.): quinque anos aureos facietis, i. e. representations of, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5 bis; 6, 11; 6, 17.

* **2. ānus**, i, m. [related to 2. an = ἀμφι; prim. signif. a rounding, a circular form; hence also 1. anulus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, p. 76 Müll.], an iron ring for the feet, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

3. ānus, ūs (also uis, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30, or Trag. v. 232 Vahl.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46; Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; v. domus, fructus, victus), f. [cf. old Germ. Anō, Ana, = great-grandfather, great-grandmother; Germ. Ahn, ancestor], an old woman (married or unmarried), a matron, old wife, old maid (sometimes in an honorable sense, but com. as a term of contempt). **I.** Lit.: tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quid nuntias super anu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: ejus anus causā, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46: prudens, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: pia, Ov. M. 8, 631: huic anui non satis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Vulg. Gen. 18, 13; ib. 1 Tim. 5, 2: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 et saep.—

Some-times for a female soothsayer, sibyl, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30; Ov. F. 4, 153.—

II. Transf. as adj., old, aged (cf. senex, old; old man, sometimes old woman): anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals, or inanimate things of the feminine gender: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Cat. 68, 46: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 3, 5, § 35: fici, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82 al.

anxiē, adv., v. anxius fin.

anxiētas, ātis, f. [anxius]. **I.** The quality or state of anxius, anxiety (as a permanent condition, while angor, anguish, is only momentary; cf. Hab. Syn. 108, and v. angor), Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anxietas, Juv. 13, 211.—But sometimes = angor, temporary anguish, fear, trouble, etc.: animi, Ov. P. 1, 4, 8; Curt. 4, 13: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—

II. Anxious care, carefulness in regard to a thing (only post-Aug.): quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. proem. 8 fin.: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12; cf. anxius, B.

anxiētudo, v. anxitudo.

anxifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [anxius-fero], causing or bringing anxiety (only in Cic.): curae, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: dolorum vertices, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxiō, āre, v. a. [anxius], to make uneasy or anxious (only in late Lat.): anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14: dum anxietur cor meum, Vulg. Psa. 60, 3: anxiatūs est super me spiritus, ib. ib. 142, 4.

* **anxiōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], full of anxiety; act., causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxiētudo, inis, f. (mostly ante-class.), and **anxiētudo**, inis, f. (post-class. for the class. anxietas) [id.], anxiety, trouble, anguish: animi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 72, 33; Att. ib. 28; 29.—Once also in Cic.: anxitudo prona ad luctum, Rep. 2, 41: macerabatur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3: anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxius, a, um, adj. [v. angō], distressed, solicitous, uneasy, troubled, anxious (as a permanent state of mind). **I.** Lit.: neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf.: anxietas and angor.—But frequently momentary: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: spiritus anxius, Vulg. Bar. 3, 1: senes morosi et anxii, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: Oratio pauperis, cum anxius fuerit, Vulg. Psa. 101, 1: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, *Hor. C. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 993; 6, 1158: anxium habere aliquem, to bring one into trouble, to make anxious or solicitous, Auct. B. Afr. 71; Tac. A. 2, 65.—

With gen. animi or mentis: animi anxius, Sall. J. 55, 4 Cort., where Dietsch reads animo, and Gerl. omits it altogether: anxius mentis, Albin. 1, 398 (for this gen. v. animus, II. B. 1).—The object on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put, (a) in abl.: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: omine adverso, Suet. Vit. 8: venturis, Luc. 7, 20.—(β) in gen. (diff. from

the preced. *gen. animi et mentis*: inopiae, Liv. 21, 48; furti (i. e. ne furtum fiat), Ov. M. 1, 623; vitae, id. H. 20, 198; securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20; § 74: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12; sui, id. H. 3, 38; in acc. vicem, Liv. 8, 35.—(γ) With *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 50; de successore, Suet. Calig. 19; de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2; with *pro*, Plin. Ep. 4, 21.—(δ) With *ad*: ad eventum alicuius rei, Luc. 8, 592.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.*: noli anxius esse in divitiis, Vulg. Eccli. 5, 10.—(ζ) With *ne* and *an*: anxius, ne bellum oriat, Sall. J. 6, 6; anxius, an obsequium senatus an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In an act. sense, that makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troublesome: curae, Liv. 1, 56 (cf. anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275); timor, Verg. A. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 33.—**B.** Compared with anxious care: elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas, II.—Hence, *adv.*: **anxiē**, anxiously, with anxiety (not in Cic.): aliquid ferre, Sall. J. 82, 3: auguria quaerere, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 273: certare, Suet. Ner. 23: aliquam prosequi, Justin. 1, 4: loqui, Gell. 20, 1: anxie doctus, Macr. S. 5, 18; 7, 7.—*Comp.*: anxius, Gargil. Mart. p. 395 Mai; and formed by magis: magis anxie, Sall. ad Caes. Ord. Re Publ. 2 fin.

Anxur (rarely written **Anxyr**, Prob. p. 1459 P.), *iris, n. (m., Mart. 5, 1; 10, 58 al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name)*. **I.** An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore, afterwards also called Tarracina, now Terracina, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 19: Tarracina oppidum lingua Volscorum Anxur dictum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626 sq. (this town had its name from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38).—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Anxurus**: Juppiter, who was worshipped at Anxur, Verg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. ad h. l.—**B.** **Anxuras**, *ātis, m., belonging to Anxur*, Liv. 27, 38.

anhydros, v. anhydros.

Anytus, *i, m., = ἄνυτος, one of the accusers of Socrates*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

Aoede (*trisyrl.*), *ēs, f., one of the first four Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Aōnes, *um, m. adj., = Ἀῶνες, Boeotian*: Aōnas in montes, Verg. E. 6, 65.—Hence *subst.*, the inhabitants of Boeotia, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65.

Aōnia, *ae, f., = Ἀῶνια*. **I.** A part of Boeotia, in which are the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65; 10, 12.—Also in gen. for Boeotia, Gell. 14, 6.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Aōnides**, *ae, m. patr., an Aonid, i. e. Boeotian*; of the Theban Etceoles, Stat. Th. 9, 95.—**B.** **Aōnis**, *idis, f. patr., a Boeotian woman*; hence, in the plur.: Aonides, the Muses, as dwellers by Helicon and Aganippe (cf. Aonia), Ov. M. 5, 333; 6, 2; Juv. 7, 59.—**C.** **Aōnius**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aonia, i. e. Boeotia* (purely poet.), Aonian, Boeotian, Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24 al.—Hence, Aōnius vir, Hercules, a native of Thebes, Ov. M. 9, 112: juvenis, Hippomenes, id. ib. 10, 589: deus, Bacchus, id. A. A. 2, 380: Aoniae, aquae, Aganippe, id. F. 3, 456.—Also, an epithet of the Muses (cf. Aōnis), and of objects that have reference to them, Ov. F. 4, 245; id. Tr. 4, 10, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 12; id. A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Achill. 5, 1, 113 al.

Aornos, *i, = Ἀορνός (without birds) or ἡ Ἀορνός λίμνη (v. Strab. 1, 26; 5, 244 sqq.)*. **I.** Masc., the Lake of Aornos in Campania, now Averno, Verg. A. 6, 242.—**II.** Fem. **A.** A very high, steep rock in India, Curt. 8, 11.—**B.** A place in Epirus, Plin. proem. 4.

Aōus, *i, m., a river of Illyria which falls into the Ionian Sea, now Vovussa or Lao*, Liv. 32, 5, 10; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **apage**, the Greek imp. ἀπάγε, used as *interj.*, away with thee! away! begone! away! etc.; or also, away with it! away! not surely! constr. with acc. (like o, ah, en, etc.) or *absol.*, also with *sis* (= si vis) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.). **a.** With acc.: apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Auct. ad Her. 4, 51,

64; Vatia. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**b.** *Absol.*: Apage, non placet me etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**c.** With *sis*: apage, sis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15, and Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: apage, sis, Amor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: apage me, sis, id. ib. 4, 1, 19. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 403 sq.

† **āpalā (hāp-)**, *adj. n. plur., = ἀπαλά, soft, tender, only with ova*, Apic. 7, 17; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 104.

Apāmea or **-ia**, *ae, f., = Ἀπάμεια*. **I.** One of the most distinguished towns in Caele-Syria, on the Orontes, in the Middle Ages, *Afamiāh* or *Famit*, now *Famieh*, Liv. 38, 13 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name), Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; cf. Mann. Syr. 360.—**II.** A town in Bithynia, earlier called Myrlea, now *Moudania*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 560.—**III.** A town in Phrygia the Great, now *Dineir*, Cic. Att. 5, 16; id. Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122.—Hence, **IV.** Deriv. **A.** **Apāmeensis** or **Apāmensis**, *ae, adj., pertaining to Apamea* (in Phrygia Major): forum Apamense, Cic. Att. 5, 21: civitas, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2.—**B.** **Apāmenus**, *a, um, adj., the same: regio*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—**C.** **Apāmeus**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Apamea* (in Bithynia); hence, **Apāmei**, *ōrum, m., its inhabitants*, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **aparctias**, *ae, m., = ἀπαρκτίας, the north wind* (in pure Latin, septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; cf. Gell. 2, 22.

† **aparine**, *ēs, f., = ἀπαρίνη, a plant, cleavers*: Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

† **apāthia**, *ae, f., = ἀπάθεια, freedom from passion or feeling, insensibility, the Stoic principle of morals, Stoicism*, Gell. 19, 12 fin.

† **apātōr**, *ōris, adj., = ἀπάτωρ, without father*, Tert. Praescr. c. 53 Melchis.

Apātūrius, *-ii, m., a scene-painter of Allabanda*, Vitr. 7, 5, 5.

Apātūrōs, *i, n., a place on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Apātūria**, *ōrum, n., a festival of Venus Apaturia*, Tert. Apol. 39.

† **ape**: prohibe, compesce, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; v. apio.

† **apeliōtes**, *ae, m., = ἀπeliώτης, Att., ἀπeliώτης, the east wind* (in pure Lat., subsolanus), Cat. 26, 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

Apella, *ae, m.* **I.** The name of a Roman freedman, Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Fam. 7, 25; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17.—**II.** The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace; hence, appellative for a credulous man, Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Apelles, *is (voc. Apella, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101, as if from the Doric Ἀπελλᾶς), m., = Ἀπελλᾶς, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 10; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. Off. 3, 2, 10; id. Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 4, 8, 11 al.—Hence, **Apelleus**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Apelles*: opus, Mart. 7, 83: tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22 al.

† **Apello**, v. Apollo.

* **Apenniniciōla**, *ae, comm. [Apenninus-colo], a dweller among the Apennines*, Verg. A. 11, 700.

Apenninigena, *ae, comm. [Apenninus-gigno], born upon the Apennines, originating there*, Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Apenninus (better **Appenninus**, Verg. A. 12, 703 Cod. Med.; also **APENINVS**, Inscr. Grut. 204, 18), *i, m., [from the Celtic penn, mountain-summit], the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy, the Apennines*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; conspicuous for height; hence, celsus Appenninus, Hor. Epod. 16, 29: Appenninus nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226.—Personified: gaudetque nivali Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras, Verg. A. 12, 703; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 sq.

I. **aper**, *pri, m. [cf. old Germ. Ebar;*

Germ. Eber; Angl.-Sax. bār = aper, verres; Engl. boar; cf. Lat. caper, with change of meaning, and the Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar.

I. **A.** Lit., Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 10, 715; Verg. E. 7, 29; 10, 56; id. A. 1, 324 al.: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: Arcadius, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Mart. 9, 104: aper de silva, Vulg. Psa. 79, 14.—Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—Masc. form used of the female in Varr. L. L. 8, 47, p. 183 Müll., though Pliny had formed *apra*, q. v.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—**2.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Verg. E. 2, 59.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A standard of the Roman legions, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** A kind of fish, Enn. ap. App. p. 486: is, qui aper vocatur in Acheloo amne, grunntum habet, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267 Jan.

2. **Aper**, *pri, m., a Roman cognomen*, Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Commod. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Āperantia, *ae, f., = Ἀπεραντία, a small province in Thessaly, south of the Dolopians*, Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece, 39.—Hence, **Āperantii**, *ōrum, m., its inhabitants*, Liv. 43, 22.

apēribilis, v. apertibilis.

apērio, *ērūi, ertum, 4, v. a. (fut. aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 506, 30) [ab-pario, to get from, take away from, i. e. to uncover, like the opp. operio, from ob-pario, to get for, to put upon, i. e. to cover; this is the old explanation, and is received by Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 653; II. p. 410, and by Vanicek, p. 503], to uncover, make or lay bare*. **I.** Lit.: patinas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertae surae, Turp. ap. Non. p. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. p. 236, 26: capite aperto esse, Varr. ib. p. 236, 25; p. 236, 28: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 236, 20: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 60: aperto pectore, Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: apertae pectora matres, id. ib. 13, 688: ramum, Verg. A. 6, 406 al.—*Trop.*, to make visible, to show, reveal, Liv. 22, 6: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa intexit): dies faciem victoriae, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, opens to view, Verg. A. 1, 107.—From the intermediate idea of making visible, **II.** Metaph.

A. **1.** To unclothe, open: aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperit, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13: fores, id. Eun. 2, 2, 52; Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: januas carceris, Vulg. Act. 5, 19: fenestram, ib. Gen. 8, 6: liquidas vias, to open the liquid way, Lucr. 1, 373; so Verg. A. 11, 884: sucum venis fundere apertis, to pour out moisture from its open veins, Lucr. 5, 812: saccum, Vulg. Gen. 42, 27: os, ib. ib. 22, 28: labia, ib. Job. 11, 5: oculos, ib. Act. 9, 8: accepti fasciculum, in quo erat epistula Pilae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 fin.; so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 3: aperire librum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 5; 20, 12: testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177 (cf.: testamentum resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9); Suet. Caes. 83; id. Aug. 17: sigillum aperire, to break, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 3 al.: ferro iter apeririundum est, Sall. C. 68, 7: locum . . . asylum, to make it an asylum, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 126: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40 et saep.: aperire parietem, to open a wall, in order to put a door or window in it, Dig. 8, 2, 40: alicui oculos aperire, to give sight to (after the Heb.), Vulg. Joan. 9, 10; 9, 14 al.; so, aures aperire, to restore hearing to, ib. Marc. 7, 35.—**2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 fin.: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 31, 85 et saep.: alicuius oculos aperire, to open one's eyes, make him discern (after the Heb.), Vulg. Gen. 3, 5; 3, 7; ib. Act. 26, 18; so, alicuius cor aperire, ib. ib. 16, 14: ven-

tus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (i.e. if you enter upon the way of complaint), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Quamvis fenestram ad nequitium patefeceris): quia aperuisset gentibus ostium fidei, Vulg. Act. 14, 27; ib. Col. 4, 3.—So of the new year, to open it, i.e. begin: annum, Verg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schaefer.—So also of a school, to establish, set up, begin, or open it: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; so Suet. Gram. 16; id. Rhet. 4.—Poet.: fuste aperire caput, i.e. to cleave, split the head, Juv. 9, 98.—B. Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a place, people, etc., i.e. to open an entrance to, render accessible (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the hist., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerit armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; 42, 4: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. G. 1: Britanniam tandem clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 465 Cort.: Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169.—C. Transf. to mental objects, to disclose something unknown, to unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate; or gen. to explain, recount, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda est saepe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involutae rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or. 33, 116: alicui scripturas aperire, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: tua probra aperibo omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne expectetis argumentum fabulae; hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quo aperiret sententiam suam, sed etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo praesente conjunctionem aperit, Sall. C. 40, 6: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 fin.; so id. ib. 45, 1; 47, 1; id. J. 33, 4: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, to disclose the future, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—So also, se aperire or aperiri, to reveal one's true disposition, character: tum coacti necessario se aperiant, show themselves in their true light, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, Nep. Paus. 3, 7; Quint. proem. § 3.—Sometimes constr. with acc. and inf., a rel.-clause, or de: cum jam directae in se praece hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8, 6; so id. Eum. 13, 3: de clementia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31.—In a gen. sense (freq. in epist.) in Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC. aperuisti, you promised, i.e. that it should be paid to him (= ostendisti te daturum, Manut.); cf. the more definite expression: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, id. ib. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **āpertus**, a, um, P. a.; pr., opened; hence, open, free. A. Lit. 1. Without covering, open, uncovered (opp. tectus): naves apertae, without deck, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Liv. 31, 22 fin.; cf. id. 32, 21, 14: centum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep.; v. navis.—Also, without covering or defence, unprotected, exposed: locus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—Poet., of the sky, clear, cloudless: caelo innectus aperto, Verg. A. 1, 155; aether, id. ib. 1, 587: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393.—2. Unclosed, open, not shut (opp. clausus): Janua cum per se transpectum praebet apertum, since this affords an open view through it, Lucr. 4, 272: oculi, id. 4, 339: oculorum lumine aperto, id. 4, 1139 et saep.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: caelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1 (diff. from 1.); so Ov. M. 6, 693: vidit caelos apertos, Vulg. Marc. 1, 10: apertus et propatulus locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21; Ov. M. 1, 285: fenestrae, Vulg. Dan. 6, 10: ostia, ib. 13, 39: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 627; so id. ib. 8, 165; 11, 555 et saep.—Poet., of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, an action in the open field, Ov.

M. 13, 208.—Very freq. **āpertum**, subst., that which is open, free; an open, clear space: in aperto, Lucr. 3, 604: per apertum fugientes, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so id. 22, 4: volan-tem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 122: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50, § 117: disjecit naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23.—B. Trop. 1. a. Opp. to that which is concealed, covered, dark, open, clear, plain, evident, manifest, unobstructed: nam nihil aegrius est quam res discernere apertas ab dubiis, nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those that are doubtful, Lucr. 4, 467; so id. 4, 596; 1, 915; 5, 1062: cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simulates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim, sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4 et saep.—So, in rhet., of clear, intelligible discourse: multo apertius ad intellegendum est, si, etc. . . . apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence, b. Esp. as subst.: in aperto esse, (a) To be clear, evident, well known, notorious, ἐν τῇ φανερόν εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5, 3.—(β) To be easily practicable, easy, facile (the figure taken from an open field or space): agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, there was a greater inclination and a more open way to, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56: vota virtusque in aperto omniaque prona victoribus, id. Agr. 33.—2. Of character, without dissimulation, open, frank, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26, 97.—Hence, ironically: ut semper fuit apertissimus, as he has always been very open, frank (for impudent, shameless), Cic. Mur. 35.—Hence, **āpertē**, adv., openly, clearly, plainly. 1. In gen.: tam aperte irridens, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: ab illo aperte tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; id. Or. 12, 38; id. Am. 18, 67: cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27: aperte quod venale habet ostendit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: aperte revelari, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 27: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac. A. 11, 28: aperte adulari, Cic. Am. 26, 99: aperte mentiri, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: aperte pugnare, id. ap. Aquil. Rom. 10: aperte immundus est, Vulg. Lev. 13, 26.—Comp.: cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 34; id. Att. 16, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 1, 11: ab his proconsuli venenum inter epulas datum est apertius quam ut fallerent, Tac. A. 13, 1.—Sup.: hinc empta apertissime praetura, Cic. Verr. 1, 100: equite Romano per te apertissime interfecto, id. Har. Resp. 30: largiri, id. ib. 56: praedari, id. Verr. 1, 130.—II. Esp. of what is set forth in words or writing, plainly, clearly, freely, without reserve: nempe ergo aperte vis quae restant me loqui? Ter. And. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 49: aperte indicat (lex) posse rationem habere non praesentis, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3: Non tu istuc mihi dictura aperte es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 3: narrare, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: scribere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 43.—Comp.: Plinius atque apertius dicam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: distinguere, Quint. 3, 6, 45.—Sup.: istius injurias quam apertissime vobis planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 64, 156: aliquid apertissime ostendere, Quint. 5, 12, 11.

† **Aperta**, a surname of Apollo: quia patente (i.e. aperta) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.

āpertibilis, e, adj. [apertio], opening, apertent, med. t., Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; 4, where *aperibilis* also is read.

āpertio, ōnis, f. [id.], an opening, unfolding (only ante- and post-class.). a. With gen.: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22: orbis, Vulg. Eccli. 20, 16; ib. Ephes. 6, 19.—b. Absol.: cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1,

63: apertio, the solemn opening of a temple, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 301.

* **āperto**, āre, v. freq. [id.], to lay bare: Quaesio, cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

* **āpertor**, ōris, m. [id.], he that opens, begins (cf. apertio, H. A.): baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

āpertum, i, n., v. apertio.

āpertūra, ae, f. [apertio] (only post Aug.). I. An opening (abstr.), Vitr. 4, 6 fin.; Dig. 28, 5, 3.—II. An opening (concr.), aperture, a hole, Vitr. 5, 5; so id. 10, 9; Vulg. Amos. 4, 3; 9, 11.

āpertus, a, um, P. a., from apertio.

āpex, icis, m. [etym. acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 270, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll., from apo, to join to, whence aptus; cf. Van. Etym. p. 33], the extreme end of a thing, the point, summit, top (syn.: cacumen, summa, fastigium, culmen, vertex); hence, I. Lit., the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, wound round with wool, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 683; 10, 270.—Hence, II. Transf. A. (As pars pro toto.) The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod: QVEI. APICEM. INSIGNE. DIALIS. FLAMINIS. GESISTER. Epitaph. Scip. Grotel. 2, 299: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 4.—Hence, of the priesthood itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. ap. Lact. 17, 6.—B. Any hat or helmet, a crown: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. C. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Verg. A. 10, 270; 2, 683.—Of birds, the crest, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—C. A projecting point or summit. 1. Lit., of trees: lauri, Verg. A. 7, 66.—Of a headland: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72: montis apex, Sil. 12, 709; so Vulg. Judith, 7, 3.—Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1.—Of the summit of a flame, Ov. M. 10, 279 et saep.—2. Trop., the highest ornament or honor, the crown of a thing: apex est senectutis auctoritas, Cic. Sen. 17, 60: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic possuisse gaudet, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—D. 1. In gram., the long mark over a vowel, Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P.—Hence, trop.: nulum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, Arn. 3 init.—2. The forms or outlines of the letters: litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10; 17, 9, 12.—Hence (per synecdochen), E. A letter or any other writing: apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, i.e. rescripts, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 fin.—F. Of the point or apex of a Hebrew letter, put fig. for the least particle, titlle (eccl. Lat.; Gr. ἡ κεφαία): iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; ib. Luc. 16, 17.

āpexābo, ōnis, m. [apex], a kind of sausage (perh. only in the two foll. examples), Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Arn. 7, p. 229.

† **āphāca**, ae, f., = ἀφάκη. I. A kind of pulse, field or chick-pea: Lathyrus aphaca, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38.—II. A wild plant, the common dandelion: Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Aphaca, ae, f., = Ἀφαία, an epithet of Britomartis (q. v.), Verg. Cir. 303, ubi v. Wagner.

† **āphaerēma**, ātis, n., = ἀφαίρεμα, a coarse kind of grits, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 2.

† **āphaerēsīs**, is, f., = ἀφαίρεσις, a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (e.g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, etc.), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 546; 1, 669 al.

Aphāreus (trisl.), ēi, m., = Ἀφαίρεος. I. A king of the Messenians; hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Aphāreia proles, Ov. M. 8, 304.—II. A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 341 sq.

āphē, v. haphe.

Aphēsās, antos, m., = Ἀφέσας, a mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea, now Fouka, Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17, called Apesantus, Jan).

Aphidnae, ārum, f., = Ἀφιδναί, a small place in Attica, Sen. Hippol. 24.—In sing.: Aphidna, Ov. F. 5, 708; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 335.

† **āphractus**, *i. f.*, or **āphractum**, *i. n.* = *ἀφρακτος* (uncovered, sc. *vails*, hence), a long vessel without a deck (in pure Latin, *navis aperta*; only in Cic.): Navigavius tardius propter āphractum Rhodiorum imbecillitatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: detraxit viginti ipsos dies āphractus Rhodiorum habebam, id. ib. 5, 11, 4; so id. ib. 5, 12, 1.

† **āphrōdes**, *adj. comm.* = *ἀφρώδης*, foamy, like foam: mecon, a wild poppy, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119; cf. App. Herb. 53 (in Plin. 20, 19, 79, § 207, called āphron).

† **āphrōdisia**, *orum, n.* = *Ἀφροδίσια*, a festival of Venus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; 1, 2, 44.

† **āphrōdisiācē**, *ēs, f.* = *ἀφροδισιακή*, a precious stone of a reddish-white color, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 148.

1. āphrōdisiās, *adis, f.* = *Ἀφροδισιάς*. **I.** A region in Asiatic Æolis, Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. — **II.** A town and promontory in Caria, on the Meander, now Geira, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104. — **III.** An island near Gades, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120. — **IV.** An island in the Persian Gulf, now Kaish, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

2. āphrōdisiās = acorus, *q. v.*; perh. sweet-flag, calamus, App. Herb. 6.

āphrōdisium, *ii, n.* = *Ἀφροδισιον*. **I.** A town on the coast of Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which was destroyed as early as the time of Pliny, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 271. — **II.** āphrōdisium promontorium, a promontory in Thessaly, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10. — **III.** āphrōdisium flumen, a river in Caria, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

āphron, *v. aphrodes*.

† **āphrōnitrum**, *i. n.* = *ἀφρόνιτρον*, the efflorescence of saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **aphthae**, *arum, f.* = *ἀφθαί*, an eruption in the mouth, the thrush, Marc. Emp. 11 (in Cels. 6, 11, written as Greek).

aphya, *ae, or -ēs, f.* = *ἀψή*, a small fish, usu. called apua, acc. to some the anchovy, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf. id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.

apia, *ae, f.* = *Ἀπία*, an old name of the Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9 (v. aqua init.).

āpiacus, *a, um, adj.* [apium], of or relating to parsley, similar to parsley: brascica, Cato ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 Jan; cf. Cato, R. R. 157, 2 (others read in the first passage *apianam*, in the latter *apia*).

āpiānus, *a, um, adj.* [apis], belonging to bees, of bees. **I.** *Adj.*, uva, loved by bees, the muscatel, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17; vinum, id. 12, 47, 6. — **II.** *Subst.*: **āpiāna**, *ae, f.* (sc. herba), chamomile, App. Herb. 23.

āpiarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], relating to bees; only *subst.*, **I.** **āpiarius**, *ii, m.*, a bee-keeper, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56. — **II.** **āpiarium**, *ii, n.*, a bee-house, beehive (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Geil. 2, 20, 8), Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 9, 6, 6; 9, 7, 1; 9, 12, 4 al.

apiastellum, *i, n.* **I.** The plant batrachion or herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8. — **II.** The plant bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

† **āpiastra**, *ae, f.* [apis], a bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater, commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 14.

apiastrum, *i, n.* [id.]. **I.** Wild-parsley: Selinum palustre, Linn.; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; cf. Col. 9, 8, 12. — **II.** Balm, a plant of which bees are fond: melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

āpiatus, *a, um* [apium]. **I.** Boiled with parsley: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2. — **II.** Like a parsley-leaf, crisped: mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **āpica**, *ae, f.* (sc. ovis) [perh. ἀπικῶς, unfit, unnatural], a sheep that has no wool on the belly, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **āpicatus**, *a, um, Part.*, as if from apico [apex], adorned with the priest's cap: Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. āpicus, *a, um, adj.* [apis], sought by bees, liked by bees; hence, sweet, dainty, =

apianus, *q. v.*: uvae, Cato, R. R. 24, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 58; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46; Macr. S. 2, 16. — Hence, **āpicum**, *i, n.*, sc. vinum, Cato, R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 25.

2. āpicus, *ii, m.* **I. A.** A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1. — Hence, **B.** The title of a Latin book on cookery, yet extant, in ten books, whose author is unknown, v. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 521; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 278, 4. — **II.** Deriv.: **āpicianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to āpicus: coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

āpicula, *ae, f. dim.* [apis], a little bee, * Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 Mai.

† **āpiculum**: filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. apex, I.

āpidānus, *i, m.* = *Ἀπιδανός*, a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus, now Fersaliti, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Apīna, *ae, f.*, a poor and small town in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 144. — Hence, in the plur.: **āpinæ**, *prov.* (as tricae, *q. v.*), trifles, worthless things: apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1, 7; 1, 113, 2 (some regard this form as from ἀπινή, obscure, of no account).

āpio, *v. apo*.

Apīolae, *v. Appiolae*.

1. āpis or **-es**, *is, f.* (nom. sing. apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Fragm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 9, 12, 1. — The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the *dim.* apicula is no objection, since fides also has fidicula. — The *gen. plur.* varies between -ium and -um. The form apium is found, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 33, 4; 27, 23, 3; 38, 46, 5; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 9, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; 11, 7, 7; 11, 11, 11, § 27; 11, 16, 16, § 46; 17, 27, 44, § 255 al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68: the form apum, Liv. 21, 46, 2; 24, 10, 11; Col. 8, 1, 4; 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; id. Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the seven examples in Cicero, Ac. 2, 17, 54; 2, 38, 120; Div. 1, 33, 73; Sen. 15, 54; Off. 1, 44, 157; Har. Resp. 12, 25 bis, the form apium is quite certain or has preponderating MS. authority) [kindred with old Germ. Bia, Imbi; Germ. Biene, Imme; Engl. bee], a bee: apis aculeus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sicut apes solent persequi, Vulg. Deut. 1, 44: examen apium, a swarm of, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 25: examen apum, Liv. 24, 10, 11, and Vulg. Jud. 14, 8: apes leves, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Verg. G. 4, 54: florilegae, Ov. M. 15, 366: melliferae, id. ib. 15, 387: parcae, frugal, Verg. G. 1, 4: apis sedula, the busy bee, Ov. M. 13, 298 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21): apum reges (their sovereign being regarded by the ancients as a male), Col. 9, 10, 1; so Verg. G. 4, 68 et saep.: Attica apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: fingunt favos, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: confingunt favos, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: condunt examina, Verg. G. 2, 452: exeunt ad opera, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: insidunt floribus, Verg. A. 6, 708: tulit collectos femine flores, Ov. M. 13, 928: mellificans, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: mella faciunt, id. ib.: strident, Verg. G. 4, 556. — Their habits are described in Varr. R. R. 3, 16 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 1 sqq.; Col. 9, 2 sqq.; Plin. 11, 5 sqq.; Pall. 1, 37 sqq. al.

2. āpis, *is* (abl. Apide, Paul. Nol. 85), *m.* = *Ἄπιδ*, the ox worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Apis, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184 sqq.; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

3. āpis vicus, a harbor in Lake Mæotis, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39.

āpiscor, *apiscus, 3, v. dep.* [apo] (class., but more rare than the compd. *adipiscor*; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.), orig. to reach after something, in order to take, seize, or get possession of it (syn.: peto, sequor, adquire, attingo); hence, in gen., **I.** To pursue (with effort, zeal, etc.): sine me hominem apisci, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 3. — And as the result of the pursuit, **II.** To take, seize upon: etenim nullo cessante tempore apisci Ex aliis aliis avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. 6, 1235. — **III.** To reach, attain to, get, gain, acquire (by

effort, trouble, etc.; cf. *adipiscor*), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 30; so id. ib. p. 74, 23: aliquid, Sissenn. ap. Non. p. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causā, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3: summa apiscendi libido, id. ib. 4, 1: qui id flaminum apisceretur, id. ib. 4, 16: apiscendae potentiae properi, id. ib. 4, 5: cujus (artis) apiscendae otium habuit, id. ib. 6, 26 al. — Once in Tacitus with *gen.* like the Gr. *τυγχαίνειν τινός*: dominationis, A. 6, 45. — Poet., to reach something in mind, i. e. to perceive, understand: Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci, Lucr. 1, 448.

āpiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20 al.; cf. *adipiscor*.

āpium, *ii, n.* [apis], parsley, esp. liked by bees; an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain-parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 123 sq. The leaves of one species (water-parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.), were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance, Verg. E. 6, 68 Voss., esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, that long remains green, Hor. C. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Juv. 8, 226; Hyg. Fab. 74.

† **aplānēs**, *adj.* = *ἀπλανής*, not moving about, standing firm, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9 and 11.

aplūda (appl-), *ae, f.* [prob. from a and pludo or plaudo, that which is beaten off]. **I.** Chaff, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 99: non hercle aplūda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.). — **II.** Bran: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 sq.; cf. Non. p. 69. — **III.** Acc. to some, a kind of drink: Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus, Paul. ex Fest. I. 1.

āplustre, *is, n.* (abl. aplustri, Prisc. p. 769 P.; nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 769 P.; dat. heteroccl. aplustri, Lucr. 4, 437), = *ἀπλαστον*, the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. I. 1. (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Germ. Arat. ap. Prisc. I. 1. (v. 345 Orell.); Luc. 3, 586; 3, 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; 10, 324 Drak.: bellorum exuviae, lorica et buccula victaeque tiremis aplustre humanis majora bonis creduntur, Juv. 10, 136, ubi v. Rupert and Mayor.

† **aplysiae**, *arum, f.* = *ἀπλυσία*, an inferior kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 150.

āpo (or **āpio**, Isid. Orig. 19, 30), *ēre, v. a.* [cf.: *ἀπο*, apiscor, apex]. **I. A.** To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to (syn.: ligo, adligo, jungo, conjungo, recto): comprehendere antiqui vinculo apere dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll.; cf. apex; used only in *part. perf. pass.* aptus (the P. a. v. infra): uteri terrae radicibus apti, fastened to the earth, Lucr. 5, 808 (Lachm., terram and apti=adepti): brachia validis ex apta lacertis, united with the strong shoulders, id. 4, 829: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: linguam vinculis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. — **B.** Trop.: ex aliqua re (like pendere ex aliqua re), depending upon, arising from (so only in Cic.): rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 13, 60; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex qua re (sc. virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: "ὅτι γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἀνήρηται πάντα, etc.); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13. — Once also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18. — Also without ex: vitā modicā et aptā virtute perfrui, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14,

40. — **II. A.** *Joined, bound, or tied together, connected*: aptum conexum et colligatum significat, Non. p. 234, 32 (so most freq. in Lucr.): conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniti apti, Lucr. 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: genus . . . validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews*, id. 5, 928: quae memorare queam inter se singuliter apta, id. 6, 1067 al.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: quā ex conjunctione caelum ita aptum est, ut, etc., id. Tim. 5: qui tam certos caeli motus, tamque omnia inter se conexa et apta viderit, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Gell. 6, 2. — **B.** Trop.: omnia inter se apta et conexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233. — Poet., with *abl.*, *endowed, furnished, or ornamented with something*: fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta caeli domus, *the abode of heaven studded with glittering stars*, Lucr. 6, 357 (cf. id. 5, 1205: stellis micantibus aethera fixum); imitated by Verg.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg. A. 11, 202, and: axis stellis ardentibus aptus, id. ib. 4, 482: veste signis ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: magis apta figura, id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fruticibus aptus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70. — Hence, **III. aptus**, a, um, P. a., pr., *fitted to something; hence, suited, suitable, proper, apposite, fit, appropriate, adapted, conformable to* (cf. accommodatus et appositus, 2.). **A.** In gen.: aptus is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll. (so most freq. after the Cic. per.); constr. with *ad* or *dat.*; of persons always with *dat.* (a) With *ad*: ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, id. ib. 2, 55, 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; so Vulg. 1 Par. 7, 40; ib. 2 Par. 26, 13: aptum ad proelium, ib. 1 Reg. 14, 52: fornice in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, Liv. 36, 23, 3 al. — (β) With *dat.*: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 961: aliis alias animantibus aptas Res, id. 6, 773: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 46: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adulescentibus, id. Brut. 95, 223; so id. ib. 62, 326; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; id. Or. 22, 1 al.: quod aetati tuae esset aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; so Nep. Att. 16, 1: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classis, id. 25, 37 al.: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596; 4, 160: armis apta magis tellus, Prop. 4, 22, 19: aptum equis Argos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: apta vinculo conjugal, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 12; ib. Luc. 9, 62: aptus amicis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 43 et saep. — Other constr.: (γ) With *in* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 96, n. 60): in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21: formas deus aptus in omnes, *apt for, easily changed into*, Ov. M. 14, 765: in ceteros apta usus, Vulg. Deut. 20, 20: vasa apta in interitum, ib. Rom. 9, 22. — (δ) With *qui* (cf. Zumpt, § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de illa actate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4: est mihi, quae lanus molliat, apta manus, Ov. H. 3, 70. — (ε) Poet., with *inf.*: (Circē) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10. — Esp. freq., (ζ) *Abso.*, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 235, 16: amor, Prop. 4, 22, 42: salus, Ov. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 132: lar aptus, *an extensive, satisfying possession*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43. — So in prose: aptus exercitus, *an army good in fight, ready for battle*, Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. 35, 19; so Vulg. Eccl. 20, 6 al. — **B.** Esp., in rhet., of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 240; so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhet. fulness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta

oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. id. ib. 50, 70; so id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *exact and brief in expression*, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56. — Hence, **apte**, adv., *close-ly, fitly, suitably, nicely, rightly*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Abso.*: atque ita apte cohaeret (mundi corpus), ut etc., Cic. Tim. 5: altera est nexa cum superiore et inde apteque pendens, id. ap. Non. p. 235, 18: capiti apte reponere, Liv. 1, 34, 8. — **B.** With *ad*: apte convenire ad pedem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. — **Sup.**, **C.** With *inter*: ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerent extrema (verba) cum primis etc., Cic. Or. 44, 149. — **II.** Trop., *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, rightly*. **A.** *Abso.*: facile judicabimus, quid eorum apte fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. ib. 1, 2: apte et quiete ferre, id. ib. 4, 17, 38: non equite apte locato, Liv. 4, 37, 8: Qui doceant, apte quid tibi possit emi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 88: nec aliter imperium apte regi potest, Curt. 8, 13: floribus compositis apte et utiliter, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46. — **Comp.**: qualia aptius suis referentur locis, Plin. 2, 62, § 153: Aptius haec puero, quam tibi, dona dabis, Mart. 13, 26. — **B.** With *dat.*: si quid exierit numeris aptius, Quint. 10, 12, 26. — **Sup.**: seruntur Parilibus tamen aptissime, Plin. 19, 3, 24, § 69. — **C.** With *ad*: (ut) ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore (loquamur), Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5. — **† apocālypsis**, is, f., = ἀποκάλυψις, a disclosing, revelation (eccl. Lat.): apocalypsim habet, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 26: apocalypsis Jesu Christi, ib. Apoc. 1, 1: Joannis, the Revelation, the Apocalypse, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. — **† apocarterēsis**, is, f., = ἀποκαρτέρησις, a voluntary starvation, Tert. Apol. 46 (in Quint. 8, 5, 23, written as Greek, Halm; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84). — **† apocātastasis**, is, f., = ἀποκατάστασις, a restoring to a former position; in astronomy, the return of the stars to their position of the preceding year, App. Asol. 84, 6 Elm. (in Col. 3, 6, 4, written as Greek). — **† apocātastāticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποκαταστατικός, returning: Mars, to the position of the previous year (cf. apocatastasis), Sid. Ep. 8, 11. — **† apōchā**, ae, f., = ἀποχή, the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt: apocha non alias contingit quam si pecunia soluta sit, there is no receipt till the money is paid, Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; 12, 6, 67, § 3. — **† Apocletī**, ōrum, m., = ἀποκλήτοι (select); among the Aetolians, the members of the smaller council, a select committee, Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28. — **† apōcōlōcyntōsis**, is, f., = ἀποκόλο-κύντωσις, the Metamorphosis into a Pumpkin, the title of an insipid lampoon written by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Caesar, who, acc. to this title, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 469 and 470; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 284, 7. — **† apōcōpē**, ēs, f., = ἀποκοπή, a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word (e. g. bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 P.; Charis. p. 248 P.; Victor. p. 2499 P.; cf. Wagn. ad Verg. Cat. 2. — **apocrisiarius** or **apocrisarius**, ii, m. [ἀποκρίνομαι, to answer; ἀπόκρισις, an answer] (late Lat.), a delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another, esp. of a high Church officer, called also responsalis, Julian. Epit. 6, 26; cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2; Hon. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185. — **† apōcrynphus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποκρυφός (eccl. t. = spurious or uncanonical): libri, in the Church fathers, the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible. — **† apōcynon**, i, n., = ἀπόκυνον (dog's-bane). **I.** A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog, Plin. 32, 5, 8, § 51. — **II.** A plant, dog's-bane: Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 98. — **apodes**, v. apus. — **† apōdicticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποδεικτικός, proving clearly, demonstrative: argumentum, Gell. 17, 8, 3.

† **apōdixis**, is, f., = ἀποδείξις, a conclusive proof, demonstration, = evidens probatio, Quint. 5, 10, 7; Petr. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5 (in Quint. 5, 10, 7 al., written as Greek). — **apōdōsis**, is, f., = ἀποδοσις, a subsequent proposition, or a clause which refers to one preceding (protasis), by which it is explained; cf. Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 44. — **† Apōdōtī**, ōrum, m., a people in Aetolia, Liv. 32, 34, 4. — **† apōdytērion**, ii, n., = ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house, *Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3278. — **† apōgēus**, a, um, adj., = ἀπόγειος, that comes from the land: venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114. — **† apōgrāphon**, i, n., = ἀπογράφον, a transcript, a copy: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125 (in Cic. Att. 12, 52, 3, written as Greek). — **† apōlactizo**, āre, v. a., = ἀπολακτίζω, to thrust from one with the foot; hence, to spurn, scorn: apolactizo inimicos omnis, *Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13. — **† apōlectus**, i, m., = ἀπόλεκτος (picked out). **I.** A kind of tunny-fish when not a year old, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150. — **II.** Apolecti, pieces for salting, cut from the tunny-fish of that age (pelamis), Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48. — **Apollinār**, āris, n. [instead of Apollinal from Apollo, like Frutinal, Supercal, Fagatal, etc.], a temple dedicated to Apollo, Liv. 3, 63, 7, where Weissenb. reads Apollinarem; v. Apollinaris. — *** apollināria**, ae, f., the plant commonly called strychnos, App. Herb. 74. — **Apollināris**, e, adj. [Apollonius], belonging or sacred to Apollo, of Apollo. **I.** Adj.: laurea, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: Apollinarem (aedem), Liv. 3, 63, 7 Weissenb. — Hence, Ludi Apollinares, the games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July, Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic. Att. 2, 19; id. Phil. 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 19 al. — **II.** Subst. **A. apollināris**, is, f. (sc. herba), the herb commonly called hyoscyamus, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 140. — **B.** A species of solanum, App. Herb. 22. — **Apollinēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], relating or belonging to Apollo (only poet.): urbs, i. e. Delos, where Apollo was born and specially honored, Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, i. e. Laetona, Stat. Th. 11, 12: vates, i. e. Orpheus, Ov. M. 11, 8: ars, both the art of soothsaying, id. Ib. 264, and that of healing, id. Tr. 3, 10: cantus, id. M. 11, 155 et saep. — **Apollo**, inis (earlier **Apello**, like hemo for homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; gen. APOLONES, Inscr. Orell. 1433, like salutes, v. salus; dat. APOLLONI, Corp. Inscr. III. 567, APOLONEI, ib. I. 167, APOLONE, Inscr. Ritschl, Epigr. Suppl. 3, p. 3; abl. APOLONE; the gen. Apollōnis etc., is often found in MSS., as in Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114, and even Apollōnis is found in Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 165), m., = Ἀπόλλων, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, and god of the sun. On account of his omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightning (βέλη), god of archery (hence represented with quiver and dart), and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art; and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses, etc.; cf. Hor. C. S. 61 sq. In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollo Agyieus, v. Agyieus and Müll. Denkm. 2). In the class period of the arts, represented with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, etc., with hair commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκροεκόμης), as a blooming youth (μειράκιον); cf. Müll. Archaeol. §§ 359 and 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him, Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 91; hence, arbor Phoebe, the laurel-tree, id. ib. 3, 139; cf. arbor. — After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence, Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phoebeus, Prop. 5, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo, 10, 451, and v. Actium and Acti-

us): Pythius Apollo, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: crinitus Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: dignos et Apolline crines, Ov. M. 3, 421: flavus Apollo, id. Am. 1, 15, 35: Apollinis nomen est Graecum, quem solem esse volunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: Apollinem Delium, id. Verr. 1, 18, 48; Verg. A. 4, 162: Apollinem morbos depellere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. E. 6, 73; Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104: formosus, id. ib. 4, 53: pulcher, id. A. 3, 119: vates Apollo, Val. Fl. 4, 445: oraculum Apollinis, Cic. Am. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Esp. A.** Apollinis urbs magna, a town in Upper Egypt, also called Apollonopolis, now the village *Edju*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 328.—**B.** Apollinis promontorium. **a.** In Zeugitana in Africa, a mile east of Utica, now Cape Gobeah or *Farina* (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Liv. 30, 24, 8; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 3, § 23; cf. Mann. Afr. II. 293.—**b.** In Maurelania, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**C.** Apollinis oppidum, a town in the eastern part of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189.—**D.** Apollinis Phaestii portus, a harbor in the territory of Locri Ozoia, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**E.** Apollinis Libystini fauim, a place in Sicily, now *Fano*, Macr. S. 1, 17.

Apollodorus, i, m., = Ἀπολλόδορος. **I.** A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, **Apollodorei**, his pupils, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18 al.—**II.** A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology still extant, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Macr. S. 1, 13.—**III.** An Academic philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.—**IV.** A tyrant of Casandrea, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.

Apollonia, ae, f., = Ἀπολλωνία. **I.** The name of several celebrated towns. **A.** In Aetolia, Liv. 28, 8, 9.—**B.** In Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—**C.** In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; 4, 11, 18, § 42; Mel. 2, 2.—**D.** In Macedonia, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**E.** In Illyria, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.—**F.** In Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5, § 31; Mel. 1, 8 al.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Apolloniates**, ae, a native of Apollonia (in Crete): Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—**Plur.** **Apolloniatae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Caria), Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; in Illyria, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; Liv. 33, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238.—**B.** **Apolloniates**, ium, plur. m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Illyria), Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Liv. 24, 40, 10; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**C.** **Apolloniensis**, e, adj., belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian: civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—**Plur.** **Apollonienses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Just. 9, 2.—**D.** **Apolloniaticus**, a, um, adj., the same: bitumen, dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia (in Epirus), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Apollonides, ium, m., the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia (between Pergamus and Sardes), Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Tac. A. 4, 47.

Apollonides, ae, m. **I.** A ruler of Chios in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 5.—**II.** A famous Greek graver, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**III.** A writer in the time of Tiberius, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Apollonius, ii, m., = Ἀπολλώνιος, a distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; Suet. Caes. 4.

Apollōgiō, ōnis, f. [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending -atio], a narration in the manner of *Æsop*, Quint. 5, 11, 20.

Apollōgicus, i, m., = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence; sa. liber), *Apology*, the title of a treatise by Tertullian in defence of Christianity.

Apollōgia, ae, f., = ἀπολογία, a defence, apology, Hier. ap. Ruf. 2, 4; 2, 6 al.—Also, the title of a work by *Apuleius* of *Madaura*; cf. Bähr, Gesch. Rom. Lit. p. 411; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 362.

Apollōgo, āvi, 1, v. a., = ἀπολέγω, to reject, spurn (only once in Seneca): ipse illum apollōgavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

Apollōgus, i, m., = ἀπόλογος. **I.** A narrative: apollōgum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 4, 1, 38 and 64.—More freq., **II.** A fable after the manner of *Æsop*, an *apologue*: narrationes apollōgorum, Cic.

de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 29.

Apōnus, i, m., = ἄπωνος (pain-curing).

I. A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of Padua, now *Bagni d'Albano*: Patavinorum aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: Aponi fons, Suet. Tib. 14: Aponi fontes, Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91.—Hence, **II. Apōnus**, a, um, adj., Aponian: tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3: Aponinus, dub. in Vop. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

Apōphasis, is, f., = ἀπόφασις (denial), rhet. fig., whereby one, as it were, answers himself, Jul. Rufr. 8.

Apōphlegmatismos, i, m., = ἀποφλεγματισμός, a remedy for expelling phlegm, an expectorant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; 2, 4.

Apōphōrēta, ōrum, n., = ἀποφώρητα (to be borne away), presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them, Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vesp. 19; cf. id. Aug. 75; or which candidates distributed, Symm. 2, 87 al.—Also, title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of *Martial*.

Apōphŷgis, is, f., = ἀποφυγή; in arch. chit., the curve of a column at top or bottom, the apophŷge, Vitruv. 4, 1; 4, 7.

Apōplecticus or **apōplectus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀποπληκτος, med. t., apoplectic, Firm. Math. 3, 14, n. 8; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5 al.

Apōplexia, ae, or -xis, is, f., = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, med. t., apoplexy; form apoplexia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—Form apoplexis, Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Math. 3, 7, n. 8.

Apōprōegmēnon, i, n., = ἀποπροηγμένον; in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. proegmēnon): puto concedi nobis oportere, ut Graeco verbo utamur, si quando minus occurret Latinum, ne hoc ephippiis et acratophoris potius quam proegmēnis et apoprogmēnis concedatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

Apōpsis, is, f., = ἀποψις (far-sight), an eminence that furnishes an extensive view, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3.

apor, a form of apud, q. v.

Apōria, ae, f., = ἀπορία, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment, with the idea of confusion, disorder: aporia hominis in cogitatu illius, Vulg. Eccli. 27, 5 (in Cic. Att. 7, 21, 3 al., written as Greek).

Apōriatiō, ōnis, f. [apōrior], vacillation of mind, uncertainty, doubt, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

Apōrior, āri, v. dep., = ἀπορέω, to be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 59, 16; ib. Eccli. 18, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

Apōscōpeuōn, ōntis, m., = ἀποσκοπεῖν (looking far off), a painting by *Antiphilus*, in which a satyr is represented, with his hand shading his eyes, looking at something far off, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Hard, Jan, where others read *aposcōpon*.

Apōsiōpēsis, is, f., = ἀποσιώπησις, a breaking off in the midst of a speech, a rhet. fig. (in pure Lat., reticentia, q. v.), Quint. 9, 2, 54 (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 9; id. A. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 51 al.).

Apōsphragisma, ātis, n., = ἀποσφράγισμα, the figure engraved upon a signet-ring, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 fin.

Apōsplēnos, i, f. [ἀπό-σπλην], rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

Apōstasia, ae, f., = ἀποστασία, a departure from one's religion, apostasy, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 128; Aug. c. Jul. 56.

Apōstata, ae, m., = ἀποστάτης, an apostate (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit. Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138; Cod. Th. 16, 7, 1.—**II.** In gen., a bad, wicked man: qui dicit regi, apostata, Vulg. Job. 34, 18: homo apostata, vir inutilis etc., ib. Prov. 6, 12.

Apōstasticus, a, um, adj., = ἀποστατικός, relating to apostasy, apostatizing, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—Adv., Cod. Just. 1, 1.

Apōstato, āre, v. n., = ἀποστατέω, to forsake one's religion, to apostatize (eccl. Lat.): apostatare a Deo, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 14: apostatare faciunt sapientes, ib. ib. 19, 2; Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

Apōstātrix, icis, f. [apostato], she that apostatizes (eccl. Lat.); adj.: gentes, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

Apōstēma, ātis, n., = ἀπόστημα (separation), the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, an abscess, imposthume, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 40; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

Apōstōlātus, ūs, m. [apostolus], the office of an apostle, apostleship (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 25; ib. Rom. 1, 5 al.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

Apōstolicus, a, um, adj., = ἀποστολικός, relating to an apostle, apostolic (eccl. Lat.): aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence, **Apōstolici**, ōrum, m., the pupils and friends of the Apostles, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32; the name of a Christian sect, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind. al.

Apōstōlus, i, m., = ἀπόστολος (sent). **I.** In the jurists, a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge, Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**II.** In the Vulg. and Church fathers, an Apostle, Vulg. Matt. 10, 2; ib. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Luc. 6, 13; ib. Joan. 13, 16; ib. Rom. 1, 1 et persae; Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Prud. Ham. v. 508.

Apōstrōphē, ēs, f., = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), a rhetorical figure, when the speaker turns from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing, an apostrophe, Quint. 9, 2, 38; 9, 3, 24; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 (e. g. Cic. Lig. 3 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9 al.).

Apōstrōphōs (-phus), i, f., = ἀπόστροφος; in gram., a mark of elision, apostrophe, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

Apōtēlesma, ātis, n., = ἀποτέλεσμα (effect), the influence of the stars upon human destiny, Firm. Math. 8, 5, 18.

Apōtheca, ae, f., = ἀποθήκη [corrupted in Ital. to bottega, in Fr. to boutique, and in Germ. to Bude = booth, shop], a place where things are put away, laid up, a repository, storehouse, magazine, warehouse, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 27; so id. Vat. 5; Dig. 33, 7, 12; esp. for wine, a store-room (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house), *Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 49; 14, 4, 6, § 57; Dig. 47, 2, 21; Arn. 7, p. 236; also for oil: apothecae olei, Vulg. 1 Par. 27, 28; for corn: apothecae frumenti, ib. 2 Par. 32, 28; ib. Joel. 1, 17; for armor, equipments: omnes apothecas suppellectilis suae, ib. Isa. 39, 2.

Apōthēcārius, ii, m. [apotheca], a warehouseman, a clerk, Dig. 12, 58, 12, § 3.

* **Apōtheco**, āre, v. a. [id.], to lay up in a storehouse, Ven. Ep. praef. Carm. 6, 1, 5.

Apōthēōsis, is, f., = ἀποθέωσις, a deification, Tert. Apol. 34: Apotheosis Christi, title of a poem of *Prudentius*; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 430, 4.

Apōthēsis, is, i. q. apophŷgis, q. v., Vitruv. 4, 1.

Apōxŷmēnōs, i, m., = ἀποξυσμένος (se detragens, rubbing himself off, i. e. in the bath), the name of a statue by *Lysippus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

Apōzēma, ātis, n., = ἀπόζεμα, a decoction, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de Apio.

Apōzŷmo, āre, v. a. [ἀπό-ζυμός], to make ferment (in pure Lat., fermento), Theod. Prisc. 119.

* **ap-pango** (adp-), ēre, v. a., to fasten to, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

appārāmentum (adp-), i, n. [apparo], a preparing, preparation; concr., that which is prepared, Inscr. Orell. 2332; cf. apparator.

appārātē (adp-), adv., v. apparo, P. a. fin.

appārātiō (adp-), ōnis, f. [apparo], a preparing, preparation (rare): adparatio popularium munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vitruv. 2, 10.—Trop.: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, preparation, Cic. Inv. 1, 18; so Auct. ad Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, P. a. A.

appārātor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.], one that prepares, Inscr. Orell. 2325; cf. apparamentum.

appārātrix (adp-), icis, f. [apparatō], she that prepares, Hier. Ep. 18.

1. apparātus (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, from apparō.

2. apparātus (adp-), ūs, m. [apparō].

I. A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready; abstr. (class.); but, except in Hor. C. 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet: *requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque adparatum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: *totius belli instrumentum et adparatus*, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: *sacrorum*, id. Rep. 2, 14: *operum ac munitionum*, Liv. 21, 7: *sacrificii*, Suet. Ner. 56.—More freq. **II. Meton., a preparation, provision;** concr., *equipment, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.)*. **A.** In gen.: in reliquo Darei adparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3; so, *argenteus*, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: *apparatus (military engines) et munitiones*, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; *Caes. B. C. 3, 41 al.*: *arma promta ex regio apparatu*, Liv. 5, 5: *apparatus oppugmandarum urbium*, id. 34, 33; so id. 25, 14; 26, 47.—Also of men: *auxiliorum apparatus*, Liv. 9, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., *magnificent preparation, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state*: *magnifici adparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: *omitto festum diem, argento, veste, omni apparatu ornatumque virendo*, id. Vat. 13; id. Or. 25, 83; id. Fam. 9, 19: *regio adparatu accepti*, etc., id. Rep. 6, 10; so Nep. Paus. 3, 2; so also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: *ludorum venationumque adparatus*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Caes. 10 (cf. apparō).

apparentia (adp-), ae, f. [apparere], *a becoming visible, appearing, appearance (only late Lat.)*: *Christi*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.—*Trop.*, *the external appearance*: *bona*, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

appāreo (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck, B. and K.; **app-**, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb., Halm, Rib.), ūi, itum, 2, *v. n.*, to come in sight, to appear, become visible, make one's appearance (class. in prose and poetry). **I. A.** Lit.: *ego adparebo domi*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: *ille bonus vir nusquam adparet*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; *Lucr. 3, 25*; so id. 3, 989: *rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago*, id. 4, 157: *unde tandem adpares*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 706 P.; id. Fl. 12 fin.: *equus mecum una demersus rursus adparuit*, id. Div. 2, 68; so id. Sull. 2, 5: *cum lux appareret (Dinter, adpeteret)*, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: *de sulcis acies apparuit hastae*, Ov. M. 3, 107: *apparere rari nantes*, Verg. A. 1, 118; Hor. C. S. 59 al.—With *dat.*: *anguis ille, qui Sullae adparuit immolanti*, Cic. Div. 2, 30 fin.; id. Clu. 53: *Quis numquam candente dies adparuit ortu*, Tib. 4, 1, 65.—Once in Varro with *ad*: *quod adparet ad agricolas*, R. R. 1, 40.—**B.** In gen., to be seen, to show one's self, be in public, appear: *pro pretio facio, ut opera adpareat Mea*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 60: *fac sis nunc promissa adpareant*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. Ad. 5, 9, 7: *illud apparere unum, that this only is apparent*, Lucr. 1, 877; Cato, R. R. 2, 2: *ubi merces apparet?* i. e. *illud quod pro tantā mercede didiceris*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: *quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet*, id. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.: *Galbae orationes evanuerunt, vix jam ut appareant*, id. Brut. 21, 82: *apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix*, Ov. M. 12, 444; 2, 734: *rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 22: *cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, are not noticed; considered*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224; so id. ib. 2, 1, 250 al.; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Am. 2, 2, 161 and 162.—Hence, *apparens (opp. latens), visible, evident*: *tympana non apparentia Obstreperare*, Ov. M. 4, 391: *apparentia vitia curanda sunt*, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so id. 9, 2, 46.—**II. Trop.**: *res apparet, and far more freq. impers. apparet with acc. and inf. or rel.-clause, the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δηλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται* (objective certainty, while videtur, docet, designates subjective belief, Web. Uebungssch. 258): *ratio adparet*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 17: *res adparet*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: *apparet id etiam caeco*, Liv. 32, 34: *cui non id apparere, id actum esse, etc.*, id. 22, 34; 2, 31 fin.: *ex quo adparet antiquior origo*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197 al.: *adparet servom hunc esse domini pauperis*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: *non dissimulat, apparet esse commotum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: *apparet atque exstat*,

utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: *quid rectum sit, adparet*, id. Fam. 5, 19; 4, 7: *sive confectum est, ut apparet, sive, etc.*, id. Fl. 16 fin.; Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: *quo adparet antiquiorem hanc fuisse scientiam*, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153 al.—Also with *dat. pers.*: *quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus*, Nep. Eum. 10, 3; and, by attraction, with *nom.* and *inf.*, as in Gr. *δηλόν ἐστι*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: *membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse adpareant*, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23, ubi v. Otto: *apparet ita degenerasse Nero*, Suet. Ner. 1; or without the *inf.*, with an *adj.* as predicate: *apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc. fore, immineere, etc.)*, Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Rhett. 1.—**III.** To appear as servant or aid (a factor, scribe, etc.), to attend, wait upon, serve; cf. apparitor (rare): *sacerdotes diis adparento*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: *cum septem annos Philippo apparuisset*, Nep. Eum. 13, 1: *cum appareret aedilibus*, Liv. 9, 46 Drak.: *lictiores apparent consulis*, id. 2, 55: *collegis accensis*, id. 3, 33: *tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo*, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10: *Jovis ad solum Apparent*, Verg. A. 12, 850 (= praestant ad obsequium, Serv.).

appāresco (adp-), ēre, v. *inch.* [appareo], to begin to appear, Ennod. Ep. 7, 9.

*** appārio (adp-),** ēre, v. *a.*, to gain besides, acquire: *unde Appareret spatium caeli domus, gain a great space*, Lucr. 2, 1110 Lachm.

appāritio (adp-), ōnis, f. [apparere, III.]. **I. A serving, service, attendance**: in longa adparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54; so Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** *Meton.*, household, domestics, servants: *ex necessariis adparitionibus*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Dig. 4, 2, 23; Amm. 15, 3.

appāritor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.], a servant, esp. a public servant (factor, scribe, military aid, priest, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; id. Phil. 2, 32 fin.; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 37; Liv. 1, 8; 1, 40; 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 14; id. Tib. 11; id. Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 53 sq.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3202; 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921 et saep.

*** appāritura (adp-),** ae, f. [id.], a serving, service; Suet. Gram. 9.

appāro (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck, Bait.; **app-**, Lachm., Kayser, Weissenb., Halm, Rib.), ūi, itum, 1, *v. a.*, to prepare or make ready for something (esp. with effort, care, expense), to put in order, provide, furnish, equip, etc. (freq. and class.). **I. Lit.**: *alicui prandium adparare*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 61: *cenam adparare*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: *convivium*, id. Ad. 5, 9, 8: *ornare et apparare convivium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; * Hor. Epod. 2, 48; Suet. Claud. 33; cf. id. Caes. 26: *nuptias*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 34; so id. Phorm. 4, 4, 20: *bellum apparare*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: *ludos magnificentissimos*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (cf. apparatus, II. B.); *iter ad caedem faciendam*, id. Mil. 10, 28: *aggerem*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: *bellum armaque vi summa*, Liv. 4, 1; 6, 21.—With *ad*: *ad hostes bellum apparatur*, Liv. 7, 7.—With *in*: *in Sestium adparabantur crimina*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6.—**II. Trop.**: *nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam adparo*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 139: *ut tibi auxilium adparetur*, id. Ep. 3, 2, 18.—*Constr.* with *inf.* as object: *delinire adparas*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: *meam excindere gentem apparat*, Stat. Th. 4, 670: *traicere ex Sicilia*, Suet. Aug. 47.—*Absol.* (cf. Ruhnck. Dict. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 19; Corte ad Sall. C. 6, 5; Bremi ad Nep. Thras. 2, 2): *dum adparatur*, Ter. Eun. 3, 6, 35: *cum in apparando esset occupatus*, Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—With *ut*: *ut eriperes, adparas*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 18.—*Se apparare with inf.* in Plaut.: *qui sese parere adparent legibus*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—Hence, **apparātus (adp-),** a, um, *P. a.*, pr. prepared; hence, **A.** Of persons, *prepared, ready*: *adparatus sum, ut videtis*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: *adparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Of things, *well supplied, furnished with every thing*: *domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparatur*, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.—Hence, *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (cf. apparatus, II. B.): *ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi*, Cic. Sest. 54: *apparatis accipere epulas*, Liv. 23, 4 Drak.: *apparatissimae epulae*, Sen. Ep. 83: *apparatissimum funus*, Suet. Ner. 9:

munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7.—*Trop.*, of discourse, *too studied, far-fetched, labored*: *ut non apparata oratio esse videatur*, Auct. ad Her. 1, 7; so, *verba apparata*, id. ib. (cf. apparatio).—*Adv.*: **apparātē (adp-),** *sumptuously*: *et edit et bibit opipare sane et adparate*, Cic. Att. 13, 52: *ludi Romani scaenici eo anno magnifice apparataeque facti (sunt)*, Liv. 31, 4.—*Comp.*: *Potes apparatius cenare apud multos; nusquam hilarius*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

*** ap-pectōro (adp-),** āre, v. *a.* [pectus], to press to the breast, Sol. 26 dub.

appellatio, ōnis, f. [appello]. **I. A going to one in order to accost or make a request of him (not found in earlier Lat.).**

A. *An address, an accosting*: *hanc nactus appellationis causam, this opportunity for an address or appeal*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.—Hence,

B. In judicial lang., *t. t.*, *an appeal*: *intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos*, Cic. Quint. 20 fin.; so id. Vat. 14 fin.: *appellationem et tribunorum auxilium*, Liv. 9, 26: *appellatio provocatioque*, id. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 33: *ut omnes appellationes a iudicibus ad Senatorem fierent*, id. Ner. 17; so, *ad populum*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 90 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A calling by name, a naming*: *neque nomen ullorum inter eos appellatio est*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—Hence, *meton. syn.* with *nomen, name, title, appellation* (mostly post-Aug.): *voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: *regum appellationes venales erant*, id. Dom. 50: *qui non aura, non procella, sed mares appellatione quoque ipsa venti sunt*, Plin. 2, 45, § 116; Tac. A. 3, 58; Suet. Ner. 55; id. Aug. 100; id. Dom. 13; id. Tib. 67; id. Vesp. 12: *nihil esse rem publicam, appellationem modo, a mere name*, id. Caes. 77.—**B.** In gram. **1. Pronunciation**: *suavitas vocis et lenis appellatio litterarum*, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Quint. 11, 3, 35 (cf. 2. appello, II. E.).—**2. A substantive**, Quint. 9, 3, 9; cf. id. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 306 P.

appellātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], in gram., *appellative, belonging to a species*: *nomen (opp. nomen proprium)*, Charis. p. 126 P.; Prisc. p. 579 P. al.

appellātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one that appeals, an appellant*, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 fin.; Paul. Sent. 5, 4 fin.; Cod. Th. 11, 31, 3.

appellātorius, a, um, adj. [appellator], *relating to an appellant*: *tempora, within which an appeal is allowed*, Dig. 49, 5, 5; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 2.

appellito, āre, v. freq. a. [2. appello], to name often, to be accustomed to call of name (only post-Aug.): *montem Caellum appellitatum a Caeele Vibenna*, * Tac. A. 4, 65; Gell. 18, 9 fin.; so App. Mag. p. 279; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.

1. ap-pello (adp-), Fleck., Halm (in Tac.); **app-**, Merk., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Halm (in Nep.), pūli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, to drive, move or bring a person or thing to or toward. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *constr.* with *ad*, or *in*, with the *dat.*, with *quo*, or *absol.* **a.** With *ad*: *ad ignotum arbitrum me adpellis*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104: *armentum ad aquam*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 11: *ad litora juvencos*, Ov. M. 11, 353: *visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, to drive toward me, i. e. the herd, the flock*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22: *turres ad opera appellebat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 26.—**b.** With *in*: *in flumen*, Dig. 43, 13, 1.—**c.** With *dat.*: *Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris*, Verg. A. 3, 715.—**d.** With *quo*: *quo numquam pennis appellunt Corpora sauciae Cornices*, * Lucr. 6, 752.—**e.** *Absol.*: *dant operam, ut quam primum appellant*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 28: *postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), drove a little toward me, brought near*, Ov. M. 11, 717 al.—**B.** Trop.: *animum ad aliquid, to turn, direct, apply*: *animum ad scribendum adpulit*, Ter. And. prol. 1; so id. ib. 2, 6, 15.—Also to bring into any condition: *argenti viginti minae me ad mortem adpulerunt, drove me to destruction*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11.—**II. A.** Esp. freq. as a nautical *t. t.*, to bring or conduct a ship somewhere, to land (in Cic. only in this signif.); *constr.*: *appellerē navem, nave, or absol.* in *act.* and *pass.*; also *navis appellit, or appellitur* (cf. applico, II.). **a.** With *navem*,

abitu appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 238, 24: cum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26 Wernsd.: cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3; so id. 28, 42: naves appulsae ad muros, id. 30, 10; 44, 44; 45, 5 al.—**b**. With nave: cum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 30, 10.—**c**. *Act. absol.*: huc appelle, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: cum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**d**. *Pass. absol.*: alios ad Siciliam appulos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107.—**e**. Seldom in a *neutr.* sense: navis appellit, comes to land, arrives at, Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit, id. ib. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—**f**. Poet.: appellere aliquem: me vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. id. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immanibus applicat oris).—**B**. Trop.: timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello (adp-, Ritschl, avi, atum, 1 (subj. perf. appellāssis = appellaveris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15), orig. v. n., as a secondary form of the preced. (cf.: jungere, jugare), to drive to or toward, to go to in order to accost, make a request, admonish, etc.; like adire, aggredi; hence like these constr. as v. a. with acc., to accost, address, to speak to, call upon (very freq. and class.). **I** In gen.: adgrediar hominem, appellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque appellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, adpellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 32: te volo appellare, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 22: Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 23: aliquem hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Viridumaro appellatus, accosted, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22, 5; milites alius alium laeti appellanti, id. ib. 53, 8; Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Tib. 29 al.: nec audet Appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 639 al.—Also to address by letter: crebris non litteris appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II** Esp. **A**. 1. Freq. with the access. idea of entreating, soliciting, to approach with a request, entreaty, etc., to apply to, to entreat, implore, beseech, invoke, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam implorem et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtestor? quem implorem? id. Fl. 2: quem praeter te appellet, habebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3: appellatis de re publica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—**2**. Aliquem de aliquā re, to address one in order to incite him to something (bad): aliquem de prodicione, Liv. 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Also without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**3**. In judic. language, t. t., to appeal to one, i. e. to call upon him for assistance (in the class. period always with *acc.*; also in Pandect. Lat. constr. with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribuni igitur appellabantur, id. ib. 20, 63; so, praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26: Volero appellat tribunos, id. 2, 55; Plin. 1, praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (after he had appealed to the college of the tribunes), obtinuit, etc., Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Dig. 4, 4, 39 et saep.—**B**. To address in order to demand something, esp. the payment of money, to demand: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Quint. 12; with *de* pecuniā: appellatus es de pecuniā, id. Phil. 2, 29; and without *de*: magnā pecuniā appellabaris a cre-

ditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alphius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.—**Trop.**: cupressus in Cretā gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—Later also appellare rem, to demand, claim something: mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.—**C**. To sue, inform against, complain of, accuse, to summon before a court: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so, aliquem stupri causā, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11 al.—**D**. To accost by any appellation (cf.: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence, to call by name, or to call, to term, entitle, to declare or announce as something (cf. *προκαλεσθαι*, and in Heb. קָרָא, to call, and also to name; *appellare* gives a new predicate to the subject, while *nominare* only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. 958; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me adpella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15: aliquem patrem, id. Hec. 4, 4, 30: pater a gnatis ne dulcibus umquam Appelletur, Lucr. 4, 1235; 1, 60; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellat et existimant, id. Am. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus, id. ib. 5, 19: cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quaque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22 al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellat, Liv. 40, 9: quem nautae appellat Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Aecetes, declares him victor, Verg. A. 5, 540 al.—Hence, to call by name: quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19; so, appellare auctores, to declare, name, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2.—**Trop.**: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, make known, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*—**E**. Appellare litteras, to pronounce, Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (v. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.
appendicium, ii, n., a post-class. form kindr. with appendix, q. v., an appendage, Hier. Ep. 10.

***appendicula, ae, f. dim. [appendix], a small appendage, Cic. Rab. Post. 4.**

appendix, icis, f. (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll., earlier ampēdix, m.; v. ampēdices) [appendo]. **I** That which hangs to anything, an appendage. **A** Lit., App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq., **B**. Trop., an addition, supplement, or accession to anything, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus. *Cic. Hort. Fragn. ap. Non. p. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**II**. A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush: Berberis vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

ap-pendo (adp-, Jan), endi, ensum, 3 (kindr. with appendeo, ere, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*), v. a. **I**. To hang something upon something, to suspend on (eccl. Lat.): (Deus) appendit terram super nihilum, hangeth the earth on nothing, Vulg. Job, 26, 7.—**II**. Commonly to weigh something to one, to weigh (cf. pendo). **A** Lit.: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: quodcumque trades, numera et appende, Vulg. Eccl. 42, 7: aurum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: appendit pecuniam, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9: talentum auri appendebat, Vulg. Exod. 37, 24: appensum est argentum, ib. 1 Esdr. 8, 33: qui census Caesaris sex milia numero murenarum mutua appendit, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 Jan; Dig. 23, 3, 34.—**B**. Trop., to weigh, to consider: non verba me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but to their weight or force, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5: appendit corda Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 21, 2.

appensor (adp-, örís, m. [appendo], he that weighs out, a weigher (only in Augustin.): verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joan. 20 *fin.*

appensus (adp-, a, um, Part. of appendo.

ap-pertinēo (adp-, ere, v. n., to belong to, appertain to; with dat. or ad, Innoc. p. 221 Goes.; p. 232 Goes.

appētens (adp-, entis, v. appeto, P. a.

appētenter (adp-, adv., v. appeto, P. a. *fin.*

appētentiā (adp-, ae, f. [appeto], a longing after something, appetite: adpetentia cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.—Without gen., desire, longing: libido effrenata (efficit) adpetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appētibilis (adp-, e, adj. [id.], worthy of desire, desirable (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

***appētisso (adp-, ere, v. intens. [id.], to strive for, to seek earnestly, Att. ap. Non. p. 237, 22 dub. (Ribbeck, Trag. Rel. p. 132, reads appētis).**

appētitiō (adp-, önis, f. [id.], *a grasping at something, a reaching after. **I. Lit.: adpetitio solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—**II**. Trop. **A**. In gen., a passionate longing or striving for something, strong desire or inclination (most freq. in Cic.): aliter adpetitio (eam enim esse volumus *δρῶν*), quā ad agendum impellimur et id adpetimus; quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7, 23; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatibus, Sen. Ep. 9.—**B**. Esp., a desire for food, an appetite (cf. abstinentia), Gell. 16, 3, 2.**

appētitor (adp-, öris, m. [id.], one that strives or longs for something (eccl. and late Lat.): alienorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 15: boni linteaminis, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appētitus (adp-, a, um, Part. of appeto.

2. appētītus (adp-, ūs, m. [appeto]. ***I**. An onset, attack, assault: reprimbat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq., **II**. Trop. **A**. A passionate, eager longing or desire for a thing (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic.): adpetitus voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: sub te erit appetitus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 4, 7; ib. Ezech. 21, 16.—Hence, without gen., **B**. The power or faculty of desire: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in adpetitu posita est, quae est *δρῶν* Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit, altera in ratione, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101; so id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; id. Div. 1, 32.—**C**. The passions, appetites: ut adpetitus rationi oboediunt, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

1. ap-pēto (adp-, Lachm., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm; app-, Ritschl, Kayser), Ivi or ii, itum, 3, v. a. and n. (class.; in poetry rare); act., to strive after a thing, to try to get, to grasp after (syn.: adfecto, nitor in aliquid). **I**. Lit. **A**. In gen.: solem manibus adpetere, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentiam, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; so, adpetere manum osculis, to seize upon the hand with kisses, i. e. in order to kiss it, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250; hence, appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgere, etc., Cic. Sen. 18, 63; hence (like accedere), to go or come somewhere, to approach, arrive at: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42.—Of things without life: mare terram adpetens, pressing or rushing on, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia adpetendo loca, by continually advancing farther, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems adpetebat, only snow and frost had approached, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B**. Esp., to attack, to fall or seize upon, assault, assail (syn.: peto, adgredior, adior, invado): lapidibus adpetere, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; id. Planc. 29 *fin.*: umerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv. 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves adpetit, Plin. 10, 3, § 9: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Dig. 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27 al.—**Trop.**: ignominia omnibus appetitis, Cic. Quint. 31: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: (uxor) falsa suspitione appetitur, Vulg. Num. 5, 14.—**C**. Trop.,

to strive after earnestly, to desire eagerly, to long for (syn.: peto, cupio, expeto; opp. declino, aspernor; v. infra): aliut in dies magis appetitur, *Lucr. 5, 1279: ut bona naturā adpetimus, sic a malis naturā declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deprecam, id. Phil. 3, 14: inimicitias potentium appetere, id. Mil. 36; so id. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2; id. Agr. 2, 23: alterum esse adpetendum, alterum aspernandum, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31 al.: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adulescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14, 5: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 60: divitias, Vulg. Sap. 8, 5; ib. 1 Tim. 6, 10: nihil ornamentorum, Suet. Vesp. 12 al.: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium nec adpetendum, Sen. Thyest. 472 et saep.—Also of food, to have an appetite for (cf. appetitio, II. B.): appetitur villis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, caseum, Suet. Aug. 76.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: ut adpetat animus agere semper aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Stat. Th. 1, 234; Pall. 10, 13, 2.—II. *Neutr.*, to draw on or nigh, to approach, be at hand (only of time and things having relation to it; syn.: venio, advenio, adpropinquo, adsum): cum appetit merides, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies adpetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox jam adpetebat, Liv. 8, 38; so id. 5, 44; 10, 42: tempus anni, id. 34, 13; so id. 22, 1; 29, 10 al.: lux, Tac. A. 4, 51 al.: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: consularia comitia adpetebant, Liv. 41, 28: adpetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 fin.—Hence, **appetens** (adp-), entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.); pr. striving passionately after something; hence, *A.* In gen., *desirous of, eager for*; constr. with *gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3: nihil est adpetentius similitum sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: studiosissimi adpetentissimi-que honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; so Sall. C. 5, 4; id. J. 7, 1; Plin. 31, 6, 36, § 69: turbidi et negotiorum adpetentes, Tac. A. 14, 57; id. H. 1, 49; 3, 39; 4, 6; 4, 83; Gell. 16, 3.—**B.** Esp., *eager for money* (cf. abundans), *avaricious*: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182.—**Adv.**: **appetenter** (adp-), *eagerly, in a grasping spirit or manner*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne adpetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 Elm.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

***2. appēto** (adp-), ōnis, *m.* [I. appetō], *he that strives eagerly for a thing*, Laber. ap. Non. p. 74, 8 (Com. Rel. p. 251 Rib.).

Appia, v. Appius.

1. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appia], *pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrygia Major): legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7; and *subst.*: **Appiāni**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Appia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

2. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appius], *of or pertaining to Appius*: libido, Liv. 3, 51: caedes, Tac. A. 11, 29: mala, *apples* (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49.

3. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Appian*, of a castle in Rhætia: viride, quod Appianum vocatur, i. e. a kind of poor green soil, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48.

Appiās, ādis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Appia (v. Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the temple of Venus: Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat, Ov. R. Am. 660; id. A. A. 1, 82.—Hence, *transf.*, to her statues, found at the neighboring temple of Venus: Appiadesque deae, Ov. A. A. 3, 452.—**II.** An epithet of Minerva, given by Cicero jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imitation of the appellative Pallas, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

***Appiētas**, ātis, *f.* [id.], the ancient nobility of the Appian family, a word formed jocosely by Cicero: Appiētas aut Lentulitas, the nobility of Appius or Lentulus, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

1. ap-pingo (adp-, Baier, K. and H.), ēre, v. a., to paint upon something (very rare): Delphinum silvis adpingit, fluctibus aprum, *Hor. A. P. 30: colore vetusculum, Front. Or. 1, p. 229; 2, p. 257; Laud. Neglig. 2, 371.—In Cic. in epistolary style, also of writing, to add by writing, to

write: adpinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.

2. ap-pingo, ēre, 3, v. a. [pango], to fasten or joint to: aliquid alicui rei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

Appiōlāe (better **Apī-**), ae, f., a city of Latium, probably near Bovillae, Liv. 1, 35, 7 Weissenb.

Appius, ii, m., and **Appia**, ae, f. (abbrev. App.), **I.** A Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia; hence,

II. Appius, a, um, *adj.*, **Appian**. **A.** Appia via, the Appian Way, a well-known high-road, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caelus (about 442 A.U.C.), which began in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; later it was continued to Brundisium, perh. by Trajan (the stones were large polygons of basaltic lava; parts here and there are yet in existence), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Mil. 6, 15; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 6; Front. Aquaed. 5; Inscr. Orell. 131; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 230.—Called also Appi via, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26; and simply Appia, id. Epod. 4, 14 al.; Cic. Att. 2, 12.—**B.** Appia aqua, the aqueduct which this same Appius constructed; Front. Aquaed. 5; cf. Liv. 9, 29.—**C.** Appii Forum, a small market-town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes, now Foro Appio, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Vulg. Act. 28, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 637 and 638.

ap-plaudo (post-class. **applōdo**), (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Müll.; **app-**, Merk.), si, sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To strike one thing upon another, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: adplauso tela sonat latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66; so Sil. 16, 357: ovum aplosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; so Lampr. Elog. 6: terrae (dat.), App. M. 6, p. 184, 34; 9, p. 236, 21.—**II.** Trop., to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: sacerdotes applaudebant manibus suis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 31: adplaudere atque adprobare fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33: nobis clare adplaudite, id. Men. 5, 9, 100: agite, adplaudamus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13: cui generi civium maxime adplaudatur? *Cic. Sest. 54, where B. and K. read *plaudatur*.

***applausor** (adp-), ōris, *m.* [applaudō], one that expresses approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder: Idem populus ille aliquando scaenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan. 46, where Keil now reads *plausor*.

applausus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of applaudo.

***applex** (adp-), icis, *adj.* [aplico], closely joined or attached to: adpliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21.

applicatio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (only in Cic.). **I.** A joining or attaching one's self to; hence, trop., an inclining to, inclination: applicatio animi, Cic. Lael. 8, 27.—**II.** Judic. t. t., a placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship: jus applicationis, the right of inheriting the effects of such a client, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177 (cf. applico, I. B. 2.).

applicatus (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 1.

applicitus (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 2.

ap-plico (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck, Baier, Weissenb., Halm, in Quint.; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, Halm, in Nep. Rib.), āvi and ui, ātum and itum, 1, v. a. (applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., and is the com. form in Vulg.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 fin.; applicavi is used by Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.; Varr. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Auct. B. Alex. 17 fin.; Cic. Clu. 16, 46; 24, 66; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; 2, 13, 55; id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Inv. 2, 13, 43; 2, 51, 153; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; id. Ac. 2, 20, 65; and id. Fam. 3, 11, 5; Val. Max. 4, 7, 4; Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 7; ib. Eccli. 33, 12; ib. Osee, 7, 6. It is found in the best MSS. and edd.; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 240, and Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 477 and 479. Still later than applicui, the *sup.* applicitum became prevalent, Inscr. Neap. I. 6916; Inscr. Orell. 4570; Col. 4, 22, 1; 4, 24, 18; Quint.

1, 2, 26; 2, 4, 30; 4, 2, 117; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 551, and v. *P. a.* infra; cf. plico and its compounds, complico, explico, implico, etc.; orig., to join, fasten, or attach to, to affix; hence, to bring, add, put, place to or near to, etc. (very freq., esp. in trop. signif. and in more elevated style; in Plaut. twice; in Ter. four times; in Cic. epist. only once, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; never in Tac.; syn.: admoveo, adjungo, addo, adhibeo, adicio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.; constr. usu. with *ad*; rarely with *dat.* **a.** With *ad*: se ad arbores, to lean against, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 (cf. trunco se applicuit, Just. 12, 9, 9): applicuit ambos ad eum, Vulg. Gen. 48, 13; ib. 1 Macc. 9, 3: umeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistram (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: se ad flammam, to approach, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25 al.—**b.** With *dat.*: ratem (sc. rati), Liv. 21, 28, 5: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus adplicantur, id. 23, 27: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sanctos applicabit sibi, Vulg. Num. 16, 5; ib. 2 Par. 2, 16.—Also with *local adv.*: boves illuc, Ov. F. 1, 543.—**B.** Trop.

1. To connect with, to add to a thing: ut ad honestatem adplicetur (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: annum, Mart. 6, 28, 9: adplicare verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17; 7, 3, 19.—**2.** Se or animum, to attach, apply, or devote one's self or one's mind to a person or thing: illae extemplo se (ad eos) adplicant, adglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67: hi se ad vos adplicant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13; id. And. 5, 4, 21: ad Sculos se adplicavit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so id. Lael. 9, 32; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3 al.: ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: Certa res est ad frugem adplicare animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34: animum aegrotum ad deteriorem partem adplicat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22: ad virtutem animum se adplicat, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; so id. C. S. 72 (cf. admoveo aures, s. v. admoveo, and adhibeo aures, Cic. Arch. 3): sese ad convivia, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: se ad studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: me ad eundem quem Romae audiveram Molonem applicavi, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55 al.—**3.** Crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 4.—**II.** Esp., naut. t. t., navem, or absol. applicari, and in the *act.* as v. n. (cf. I. appello, II.), to drive, direct, steer, or bring a ship anywhere, to land, to bring to land: navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves adplicuit, Liv. 33, 17; 37, 12, 5: adplicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 Held.: Cliae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: applicor ignotis (sc. terris), id. H. 7, 117 Ruhnke. and Loers.—With *in* and *acc.*: applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126 (cf. appellere in aliquem locum, Liv. 8, 3, and 28, 42): ad terram adplicant, Auct. B. Hisp. 37 fin.; so Just. 2, 4, 21; 2, 12, 2; Dig. 1, 16, 4.—With *acc.* of place whither: alia applicuimus Samum, Vulg. Act. 20, 15.—With *abl.*: quocumque litore adplicuisse naves, Liv. 44, 32, 4.—**Absol.**: et applicuerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 53.—**Poet.**: quo accedam? quo adplicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, drives or brings you, etc., Verg. A. 1, 616 (cf. nos Libycis tempestas adpulit oris, id. ib. 1, 377): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, i. e. her dragon-chariot, Ov. M. 7, 223.—Hence, **1. applicatus** (adp-), a, um, *P. a.* **a.** Placed upon, lying upon or close to, attached to: aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli adplicata, Liv. 33, 17, and Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11: nervi adplicati ossibus, id. 11, 37, 88, § 217.—**b.** Inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal adplicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.—**2. applicitus** (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, applied or joined to, attached to: adplicatum est cubiculo hypocauston, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2: vites arboribus ad

plicitae, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut adplicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applōdo (adp-), v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (K. and H.), āvi, 1, v. n., to lament, deplore a thing, to weep at or on account of (perh. only in the two foll. exs.). **a.** With dat.: querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12 K. and H.—**b.** Absol.: cum jam adploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 Haase.

applōsus (adp-), a, um, Part. of applodo, v. applaudo.

applūda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp-), āre, v. a., to apply lead to, to solder; only found in the part. perf.: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271; statua, Dig. 47, 12, 2; so ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; 6, 1, 23.

ap-pōno (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, K. and H., Weissenb.), pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a. (perf. apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono), to place, put, or lay at, near or by the side of a thing; to apply to, add, unite, etc. (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: addo, adicio, adjungo). **I. Lit. A.**

In gen.: adpone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: appositas instruxere epulis mensas, Ov. M. 8, 570; so id. ib. 8, 831: sitellam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: Sy. Onus urget. Mi. At tu adpone, put it down then, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: illam alteram apud me, quod bonist, adponito, id. Trin. 4, 3, 60: munera eorum illis apponentur, Vulg. Bar. 6, 26: At istos rastros interea tamen adpone, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. And. 4, 3, 10 al.: aer Omnibus est rebus circumdatus adpositusque, Lucr. 6, 1036; 3, 373: omnes columnarum machinā appositā dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 144: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so id. Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad os (eorum more, qui secreto aliquid narrant, Manut.), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: adpositā aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: adpositum in mensā lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49 et saep.: dominum Adpositum flavis in Simoenta vadis, Prop. 2, 9, 12.—So freq. of the putting on of garments, crowns, etc.: cur tamen appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. H. 9, 60 Loers; cf. the same, id. ib. 7, 100: meretrix Appositā populum submovet ante serā, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf.: ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candelam valvis, i. e. to set fire to, Juv. 9, 98 al.—**B. Esp. 1.** Freq. as t. t. of food, dishes, to serve up, set before one (cf. Gr. παρατίθημι; the simple verb pono is often so used, q. v.): adposita sit cena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositus eis mensam, Vulg. Act. 16, 34: adpositum est ampliter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: appositus patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: Cenabat apud eum: argentum ille ceterum purum apposuerat, etc., id. ib. 4, 22, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Att. 6, 1, 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: convivis panem et obsonia apponere, Suet. Calig. 37; id. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 34; id. Galb. 12; Vit. 13: Appositaeque est eis ciborum magna praeparatio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 23 al.: Albanum sive Falerium Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 2, 8, 69 al.—**2.** Aliquem alicui or alicui rei, to appoint or designate one to any service or duty, to place in any station, to join to as an aid: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: adpositus custodiae (dat.), id. ib. 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 74; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 41 fin.: calumniatores, id. ib. 2, 2, 10: praevicatorum venditor adponet, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion. 4, 5: moderator et magister consilii appositus, Liv. 2, 18, 6; so, rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35 al.—**3.** To put to something by way of increase, to add to, superadd (rare; cf. addo, adicio): nihil his novum adposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3, 18: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, adponet annos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9: si quis apposuerit ad haec, apponet Deus super illum etc., Vulg. Apoc. 22, 18; id. Gen. 49, 32.—**II. Trop. A.** Of the mind, to apply (eccl. Lat.): appone cor ad doctrinam, Vulg. Prov. 22, 17: apposui cor meum, ut etc., ib. Eccl. 8, 16.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew, of an act, to do

further, also to do something: non apponet, ut complacitor sit adhuc? Vulg. Ps. 76, 8; so ib. Act. 12, 3: apposuerunt adhuc peccare, ib. Ps. 77, 17; 88, 23.—**C.** With a dat. of end, to set down for something, count, reckon, or consider as, to hold as (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae adponi sibi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32 (addi in gratiam suam, Don.): aliquid lucro, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15.—Hence, **appositus (adp-)**, a, um, P. a., put or applied to, etc. **A.** Of relations of space, placed or situated at or near to, contiguous to, bordering upon; constr. with dat.: regio mari adposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum Lupiae flumini adpositum, Tac. A. 2, 7.—**Trop.**: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—**B.** Metaph. **1.** Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite, etc. (like aptus, q. v.; hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 3, 11, 9); constr. with ad (in this signif. very freq. in Varr. and Cic.; elsewhere very rare, perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem adpositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca adposita ad faenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum adpositus, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) adpositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime appositus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41 fin.; id. Att. 3, 14: multo appositior ad deferenda, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad iudicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14.—**2.** Inclined to; constr. with dat.: iudex iuri magis an aequo sit adpositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11 (cf.: adclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6).—**3.** Subst.: **appositum**, i, n., in rhet. and gram., an epithet, adjective: adposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 2, 14, 3; 9, 4, 24.—Hence, **appositē**, adv., suitably, fitly, etc.: ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 15, 3: praeclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11 (comp. and sup. not used).

*** apporrectus (adp-)**, a, um, P. a. [as if from ap-porrigo], stretched or extended near a thing: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

*** apportatio (adp-)**, ōnis, f. [appor- to], a conveying, carrying to a place: ad urbem, Vit. 2, 3.

ap-porto (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter; **app-**, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bring, carry, conduct, convey to; lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; in the latter only in its lit. signif.; and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre; syn.: importo, adfero, adveho, inveho); alia adportant filiae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 34: divitias domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 11: Quic nam adportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17; id. Phorm. prol. 24 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. And. 1, 1, 46; id. Ad. 5, 4, 2; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem aurbus adportare, Lucr. 5, 100: bonum adporto nuntium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 31: morbos, Lucr. 5, 221, and perh. not elsewhere: si nihil quicquam aliud viti adportes tecum, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25, and Non. p. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano adportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: multa undique adportans, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: Indicum adportatur ex Indiā, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut., adporto adventum, to bring an arrival, for adventio, to arrive, come to: Huc autem quom extemplo adventum adporto, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), ēre, v. a., to demand in addition to something (only in the two foll. exs.): haec talenta dotis adposcunt duo, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnck.: si plus apposcere visus (est), *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appōsitē (adp-), adv., v. appono, P. a. fin.

appōsitio (adp-), ōnis, f. [appono], a setting before. **I. Lit.**: epularum, *Vulg. Eccl. 30, 18: cucurbitae, the application of, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—**II. Trop.**: criminis, the imputation of crime, Lampr. Com. 5.

appositum (adp-), i, n., v. appono, P. a. B. 3.

1. appōsitus (adp-), a, um, v. appono, P. a.

2. appōsitus (adp-), ūs, m. [appono]; in medicine, t. t., an applying, application (only in post-Aug. prose and in abl. sing.): (Mystidanum) volvae prodest adpositu, fotu et inlitu, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164; 24, 5, 13, § 22; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Arn. 2, p. 91.

*** ap-postulo (adp-)** [ad intens.], āre, v. a., to entreat or solicit importunately: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp-), a, um, adj. (ad intens.), drunk, intoxicated (only in the foll. exs.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

apprecio, v. appretio.

ap-prēcor (adp-), āri, v. dep., to pray to, to adore, worship (very rare, perh. only in Hor. and App.): Rite deos prius adprecari, *Hor. C. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23: deam, id. ib. 11, p. 4, 1.

ap-prehendo (adp-), Fleck., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Kayser) (poet. sometimes apprehendo: apprehendas, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9; apprehensus, Tac. A. 4, 8; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; apprehendere, Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3, v. a., to lay hold upon, to seize, take hold of (class., esp. in prose; syn.: prehendo, comprehendere, cupio, arripio, corripio). **I. In gen.**

A. Lit.: Alterum alterā apprehendit eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64, where Fleck. reads *prehendit*: Pone (me) apprehendit pallio, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: apprehendens pallium suum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 30: atomi aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: apprehendit cornu altaris, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 28: vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: quantum apprehenderint tres digiti, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—So of seizing hold of the hand, or embracing the person: manum osculandi causā, Suet. Tib. 72 (prehendere manum is found in Cic. Quint. 31, and id. de Or. 1, 56, 240): manum apprehendere, Vulg. Gen. 19, 16; id. Isa. 41, 13; ib. Marc. 1, 31; ib. Act. 3, 7: quibus adprensis, Tac. A. 4, 8 al.: apprehensum deosculatur, Vulg. Prov. 7, 13.—Also in entreaty: conscientia exteritus apprehendit Caecilium, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**B. Trop. 1.** Of discourse: quid ego apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever I had brought forward, alleged, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, is laid hold of, employed, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**2.** To grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: passio apprehensa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70; Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**3.** For compactor, to embrace, include: casum testamenti, Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii (sc. in stipulatione), ib. 45, 1, 56.—**II. Esp., to seize, to take, or lay hold of, to apprehend:** a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: furem apprehendere, Dig. 13, 7, 11: fugitivum, ib. 11, 4, 1.—Hence, **A.** * In milit. lang., to take possession of: apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8 init. (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon prehendit); and in gen. to lay hold of, to get, secure, obtain (eccl. Lat.): apprehendere vitam aeternam, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12; 6, 19: iustitiam, righteousness, ib. Rom. 9, 30.—**B.** As med. t., of disease, to seize: Ubi libido venit nauseae eumque apprehendit, decumbat etc., Cato, R. R. 156, 4.—So in gen. of fear, pain, trouble (eccl. Lat.): tremor apprehendit eam, Vulg. Jer. 49, 24: dolor, ib. 2 Macc. 9, 5: angustia, ib. Jer. 50, 43: stupor, ib. Luc. 5, 26: tentatio, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

apprehensibilis (adp-), e, adj. [apprehendo], that can be understood, intelligible (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11.

apprehensio (adp-), ōnis, f. [id.] (late Lat.). **I. Lit.**, a seizing upon, laying hold of: arae, Macr. S. 3, 2.—**II. Trop.**, apprehension, understanding, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28; id. Tard. 5, 4 al.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

*** apprenso (adp-)**, āre, v. freq. [apprendo, i. e. apprehendo], to seize something with eagerness; of the air, to catch, snuff up: naribus auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 376: patulis captivis naribus auras).

ap-prētio (adp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.). **I.** To value or estimate at a price, to appraise, rate, Tert. Res Carn. 20 med. al.—**II.** To pur-

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chase: pretium adpretiati, of him on whom a price was set, who was bought, Vulg. Matt. 27, 9; in gen., to appropriate to one's self, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprimē (adp-), adv., v. apprimus.

ap-primo (better adp-), essi, essum, 3, v. a., to press to (post-Aug. and rare): ad ossa carnes adprimere, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54, § 128; 24, 9, 41, § 68 al.: adpressit dextram ejus jugulosque occurrit, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori adpressum, fitting close to, id. ib. 2, 21.

ap-primus (better adp-), a, um, adj. (ad intens.), the very first; only once in Liv. Andron.: Ibidemque vir summus adprimus Patroclus, Gell. 6, 7, 11. — Hence, **ap-primē (adp-)**, adv., first of all, before all, especially, exceedingly, very (most freq. in ante- and post-class. per.; in the class. per. only in Nep. Att. 13, 4; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be a primo; v. Madv. ad h. l.; syn.: in primis, praecipue, ante omnia); with *adp.* and *verbs*.

A. With *adp.*: adprime nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6; so Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: adprime probus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 30: adprime probo (genere), id. Trin. 2, 2, 92: utile, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5 (vehementissime, Don.): adprime doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: adprime boni, *Nep. Att. 13, 3. — Once with the *sup.*: adprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 7. — **B.** With *verbs* (post-class.): adprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. fin.; so id. Flor. 3 (in Verg. G. 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus. Mess. p. 214 Lind. is: flos apprima tenax; apprima being here used as *adv.*, like acerba, acuta al.; for which, however, the best MSS. and edit. have *ad prima*; v. Wagn. and Rib. ad h. l.).

approbatio (adp-), ōnis, f. [approbo]. **I.** An approving, allowing, assenting to, approbation, acquiescence (most freq. in Cic.): id volgi adsensu et populari approbatione iudicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49, 185: id Tusc. 2, 1, 3: hoc decorum movet adprobationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98; id. Ac. 2, 17: hominum, Liv. 23, 23. — In *plur.*: non adprobationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236. — Hence, *approbatio* testium, *approbation*, i. e. reception, Auct. ad Her. 2, 6. — **II.** Proof, confirmation (only in Cic.): haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 and 37: assumptionis, *proof of the minor proposition*, id. ib. 1, 34.

approbator (adp-), ōris, m. [id.], one who gives his assent or approval, an approver (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): quamvis non fueris suator et impulsor perfectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, *Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: verbi, *Gell. 5, 21, 6.

approbē (adp-), adv., v. approbus.

ap-probo (adp-), Fleck., Bait., Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To assent to as good, to regard as good, to approve, to favor (freq. and class.; syn.: probō, laudo): id si non fama approbat, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: (populus Romanus) meum jus jurandum una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: approbatā laudatque Cottae sententiā, id. Sest. 34, 74: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore donum adprobantes, Liv. 7, 37; 7, 41: consilium vehementer adprobare, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4 et saep. — So of the gods, to allow a thing to take place, to favor (cf. admitto, II. B.): quod actum est di adprobent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15; 1, 9, 19: musis omnibus adprobantibus, id. ib. 7, 23, 2; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 13. — **II.** To show as being good and true, to make evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish: hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 fin.: innocentiam adprobare, Tac. A. 1, 44: excusationem, id. Agr. 42. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83: quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret, Suet. Aug. 17: Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbavit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 6 al. — **III.** Aliquid alicui adprobare, to make good to one, to render acceptable, satisfactory: opus manu factum regi adprobavit, Vitr. 9, 3: prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, his first military duties he learned to the satisfaction of his commander, Tac. Agr. 5; Dig. 19, 2, 24; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

ap-probus (adp-), a, um, adj. [ad in-

tens.; cf. apprimus], very good or excellent; as an *adj.* once: adulescens adprobus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 9. — Once as *adv.*: **ap-probē**: ni me ille et ego illum novissem adprobe, very well, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-promissor (adp-), ōris, m. [ap-promitto], one who is security for another, security, bail (only in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 45, 1, 5; 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. p. 13.

*** ap-promitto (adp-)**, cre, v. a., to promise in addition to, i. e. also in one's own name: cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito appromitteret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

*** ap-prōno (adp-)**, āre, v. a., to bow down forwards; hence, se, to fall down (upon the knees), to kneel, App. M. 1, p. 111 Elm.

ap-propēro (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Baiter, Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Merkel, Kayser, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to hasten, accelerate (syn.: festino, accelero, maturo, volo, provolo, curro, accorro): opus adeo adproperatum est, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summā ope adproperata erat, id. 26, 15; 27, 25: intercisus venis mortem adproperavit, *Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf.: accelerare mortem, Lucr. 6, 773). — With *inf.* as object: portasque intrare patentes Appropere, Ov. M. 15, 584. — **II.** Neutr., to fly, hasten, hurry somewhere: adde gradum, adpropere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3: adproperat, *Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: eum, ut adproperet, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10 fin. — **Trop.**: ad cogitatum facinus adpropere, Cic. Mil. 15.

appropinquatio (adp-), ōnis, f. [appropinquo], an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare; perh. only twice in Cic.): appropinquatio mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 Baiter; so id. Sen. 19, 66: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-propinquo (adp-), Baiter, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to come near, draw nigh to, to approach.

I. Of place. **a.** With *ad*: ad summam aquam adpropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: ad portam, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; so id. ib. 2 al.: ad juga montium adpropinquare, Liv. 40, 58. — **b.** With *dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 fin.: munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: cum ejusmodi locis esset adpropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79 (in id. B. G. 4, 10, and Auct. B. Hisp. 5, the readings vary between the *dat.* and *acc.*): moenibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 fin. al. — **Trop.**: illi poena, nobis libertas adpropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 fin.: catulus ille, qui jam adpropinquat, ut videat, is near seeing, will soon see, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Erant centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, verum near obtaining the first rank, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. — **II.** Of time: jamque hiems adpropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 5, 39, 8 al.: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14 al.: tuus adventus adpropinquat, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: rei maturitas, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 8 al.

*** appropriatio (adp-)**, ōnis, f. [approprio], a making one's own, appropriation: ciborum (i. e. converting into blood, etc.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

*** ap-proprio (adp-)**, āre, v. n., to make one's own, to appropriate: cibum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 fin.

*** ap-proximo (adp-)**, āre, v. a., to be or draw near to, approach, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp-), Halm, āre, v. a., to fight against, attack, assault (only in Tac. in the three foll. exs.): castra adpugnare, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13: classem, id. ib. 2, 81.

Appulēus (also, **Apul-**), i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished were, **I.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people (about A. U. C. 653): post Gracchos eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 62, 224. — **II.** A native of Madaura, in Africa, who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century. His principal work yet extant is called *Metamorphoseon* sive de Asino Aureo libri XI; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 422 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 362. — Hence, **II. Appulēus**, a, um, adj., of Appuleius: lex, proposed by

the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb. 21; id. Leg. 2, 6; Flor. 3, 16.

Appulia (better, **Apul-**), v. Mart. La-gun. Luc. 2, 608; cf. also Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 10, ae, f. **I.** A province in Lower Italy, at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidius, which divides it into Daunia and Peucetia, now Puglia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; id. C. 3, 4, 10; id. Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Appulicus (Apul-)**, a, um, adj., Apulian: mare Apulicum, i. e. the Adriatic Sea, Hor. C. 3, 24, 4 (K. and H., publicum). — **B. Appulus (Apul-)**, a, um, the same: gens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Daunus, id. C. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9 al.

1. appulsus (adp-), a, um, Part. of 1. appello.

2. appulsus (adp-), ūs, m. [1. appello], a driving to some place. **I.** In the lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, a driving of a flock to drink, Dig. 43, 19, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A landing, bringing to land: ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30: opidum celerrimum adpulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1, 2, 6: utrinque prora paratam semper adpulsui frontem agit, id. G. 44. — **B.** An approaching, approach, in gen.: pars terrae adpulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. — **C.** An effect, influence caused by approach: frigoris et caloris adpulsu sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: deorum adpulsu homines somnari, id. Div. 1, 30 fin.

† āpra, ae, f. [aper], a wild sow, Plin. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.; v. aper.

āprarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to wild hogs (in jurid. Lat.): retia, Dig. 33, 7, 22; so Sent. 3, tit. 7.

āpricatio, ōnis, f. [āpricor], a basking in the sun, a sunning (very rare): Unam mehercule tecum apriationem in illo lucrativo tuo sole malim quam etc., Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: ubi potest illa aetas (senectus) calescere apriatione melius? id. Sen. 16, 57 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.); Col. 8, 8, 4.

āpricitas, ātis, f. [āpricus], the quality of apricus, sunniness, sunshine (only post-Aug.): regio apriaticis inclytæ, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, the clearness of the day, sunshine, Col. 7, 4, 5; 8, 15, 4.

āpricus, v. apriculus.

āprico, āre, v. a. [āpricus], to warm in the sun (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 38; so Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Cyther. 13, 311.

āpricor, āri, v. dep. [id.], to sun one's self, bask in the sun: in sole, Varr. ap. Non. p. 76, 15: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apri-canti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so Col. 8, 4, 6; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

āpriculus, i, m. dim. [aper], a small fish, similar in appearance to the wild hog, App. Mag. p. 296, 34 Elm. (Enn. ib. 299, 15, contracted, apriculus).

āpricus, a, um, adj. [qs. contr. from apericus, from aperio, Doed. Syn. III. p. 170; for the long i, cf. anticus, posticus; acc. to others, kindr. with old Germ. ābar; mid. Germ. aeber, = dry, warm], orig., lying open, uncovered, or, acc. to the second etymol., warm: Qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, under the open heaven, Prop. 5, 10, 18, where Müller reads e parvo. — Hence, with esp. ref. to the warmth of the sun, exposed to the sun or to the warmth of the sun, open to the sun, sunny. **I.** A. Of places (class. in prose and poetry): loci... opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. Or. 10 fin.: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 13 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.): colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. C. 1, 8, 3; id. A. P. 162: rura, id. C. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15 et saep. — **B.** Subst.: **āpricum**, i, n., a sunny spot, place. **1.** Lit.: buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71: aprica Alpi-um, id. 21, 7, 20, § 43. — And 2. ***Trop.**: in apricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24 (= in apertum, Cruq.). — **C.** Poet., of other objects exposed to the sun, delighting or growing in the sunshine: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, basking in the sun, Verg. A. 5, 128: flores, Hor. C. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Clear, pure (only in Col.): caeli status, Cel. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13. — **B.** Coming from the sunny quarter, i. e. from the south: flatus, the south wind, Col. 1, 5, 8 — **Comp.**, Col. 11, 3, 24. — **Adv.** not used.

Aprilis, is [qs. contr. from *aperilis*, from *aperio*; cf. Varr. L. 6, 33, p. 86 Müll.; Cincius ap. Macr. S. 1, 12; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 43] (orig. *adj.*; sc. *mensis*), *m.*, the month of April (as the month in which the earth opens and softens): Sex ubi lucas Aprilis habebit, Ov. F. 4, 901. — With *mensis* expressed: mense Aprilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 15. — *Adj.*, of or pertaining to April: Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 8; 1, 9, 8: Datis mane a. d. Id. April. Scriptis litteris, id. ad Brut. 2, 4, 1: Aprilis Idus, Ov. F. 4, 621.

aprinus, a, um, *adj.*, v. *aprinus*.

aprinus, a, um, *adj.* [aper], of or belonging to the wild boar: viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 222: vesica, id. 28, 15, 60, § 215: fel, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221. — As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice **aprinus**, a, um, if the reading is correct.

apronia, ae, f., the plant usually called *bryonia*, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Apronius, ii, m., a Roman nomen. I. Q. Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22. — II. L. Apronius, Tac. A. 1, 29. — Hence, **Apronianus**, a, um, *adj.*, originating from Q. Apronius, named after him: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

aproxis, is, f., a plant whose root, acc. to Pythagoras, takes fire at a distance, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158.

apruco, onis, f., the plant commonly called *saxifraga*, App. Herb. 97.

aprugineus, a, um, v. *aprugineus*.

aprugus (also **aprinus**), a, um, *adj.* [aper], of or belonging to the wild boar: aprugnum callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4 Ritschl; cf. id. Poen. 3, 2, 2: aprunus adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 167 Jan.: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. — Hence, **aprugna** (**apruna**), ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a wild boar, Capitol. Max. Jun. 2. — A secondary form, **aprugineus**, a, um, Sol. 32.

Aprusa, ae, f., a river in Umbria near Ariminum, Plin. 3, 15, 50, § 115.

apsinthium, v. *absinthium*.

apsis, v. *absis*.

Apsorōs (-us), i, f., an island in the Adriatic Sea, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

Apsus, i, m., "Αψος, a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian Sea, now Crevata, Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 3, 19; Liv. 31, 27.

apsyctos, i, f., = ἀψυκτος (uncooled), a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, § 4, § 148.

Apsyrtis, etc., v. 2. *Apsyrtus*.

aptatus, a, um, v. *apto*, P. a.

apte, adv., v. *apto*, P. a. fin.

apto, avi, ātum, i, v. freq. [apo], to fit, adapt, accommodate, apply, put on, adjust, etc. (cf. *accommodo*); *absol.*, with *dat.* or less freq. with *ad* (in Cic. only once, as P. a.).

I. Lit. a. *Absol.*: aptat cristas telaque, Verg. A. 11, 8: arma aptare, Liv. 5, 49, 3: remos, Curt. 9, 9, 12: tabulam, Col. 12, 56, 2: juba, Sil. 5, 166: armamenta, vela, Quint. 10, 7, 23. — b. With *dat.*: aliquid umeris, Verg. A. 9, 364: arma corpori, Liv. 44, 34, 8: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47: sagittas nervo, Verg. A. 10, 131: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: tela flagello, Verg. A. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: anulum sibi, Sen. Ben. 3, 25, 1: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. — II. Trop. a. With the access. idea of fitting: bella ci-tharae modis, Hor. C. 2, 12, 4; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. — And with *ad*: sed usum nec ad commodatorem ferendi nec ad ipsius munitionis firmamentum aptaverunt, Liv. 33, 5, 5: ad transeundum omnia aptaverant, Curt. 7, 8, 8: ad militares remus aptatur manus, i. e. is taken in hand by the soldiers, Sen. Agam. 425. — b. Without the access. idea of fitting, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order; *constr. absol.*, with *dat.* or *ad*. (a) *Absol.*: aptate convivium, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. — (β) With *dat.*: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf.: aptat se pugnae, Verg. A. 10, 588; and, animos aptent armis, id. ib. 10, 259. — (γ) With *ad*: Aptat et armiferas miles ad arma manus, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 14: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum

orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16. — Hence, c. With *abl.* of that with which something is fitted, furnished, provided: oppidi partes testudinibus et musculis, Auct. B. Alex. 1: biremes remigio, Verg. A. 8, 80: classem velis, id. ib. 3, 472; so, pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quique se aptaverat armis, had fitted himself with arms, i. e. for battle, Liv. 9, 31. — Hence, **aptatus**, a, um, P. a., pr., fitted for something; thus, *suavitate*, fit, appropriate, accommodated to (syn.: aptus, accommodatus): hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat, *Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6 al.: omnia rei aptata, id. Ep. 59.

† **aptōta** (nomina), ōrum, n., = ἀπτωτα (without case); in gram., substantives that are not declined, aptotes (e. g. *dicis*, *fas*, *frit*, *git*, etc.), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. *apto*, P. a.

apua, v. *aphya*.

apud, apud down to the time of Caes. Corp. Inscr. I. 30; I. 196; and after 45 B. C. both **apud**, Inscr. Orell. 206; 818, and **aput**, ib. 206; 15; 34; another form of *apud* was **apor**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.

apud, Ritschl, Rib. in Trag. et Com. Rel., Müll. in Lucil., and Dietsch in Sall.; **aput**, Lachm., Fleck. in Plaut.; both **apud** and **aput**, Müll. in Cat. and Rib. in Verg. [Corssen once regarded *apud* as connected with *apisci*, as *juxta* with *jungo*, Ausspr. I. p. 335, 1st ed., but afterwards, ib. 2d ed. I. p. 197, he adopted Pott's view, that it was comp. of Sanscr. *api*, = to, toward, near (Gr. *πρὶ*), and *ad*, old form ar, which view the form *apor* favors, and thus its strict meaning would be on to, unto; v. infra, IV.]; *prep.* gov. acc., with, at, by, near (regularly with words denoting rest, and primarily of persons, while *ad* properly designates only direction, motion, extension, etc., and is chiefly used of places; the diff. between *apud* and *penes* is given in Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: *apud* et *penes* in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem; v. *penes*, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, *penes* quos summum imperium erat, atque *apud* eos (v. infra, I. B. 2. a.) contendit, etc.; and for the difference between *ad* and *apud*, cf. Lucil. 9, 58 sq. Müll.: *apud* se longe alid est, neque idem valet ad se: Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus *apud* se; syn.: *ad*, *prope*, *coram*, *inter*, in with *abl.*; rare in early Lat.; very freq. in Plaut., less freq. in Ter., seven times in Verg., five times in Juv., three times in Catull., twice in Ov., and once in Hor. and Prop.; never in Tib. or Pers.; very freq. in Cic., the historians, and the Vulg.).

I. A. In designating nearness in respect of persons, with, near: *apud* ipsum adstas, Att. ap. Non. p. 522, 25: adsum *apud* te, genitor, id. ib. p. 522, 32: alteram (partem) *apud* me adponito, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 60: nunc hic *apud* te servio, id. Capt. 2, 2, 62: scriptorum non magnast copia *apud* me, Cat. 68, 33 Müll.: mane *apud* me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: Advocatam habemus *apud* Patrem, ib. 1 Joan. 2, 1: cum in lecto Crassus esset et *apud* eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; so id. Pis. 26, and id. Rep. 3, 28. — B. Esp. 1. a. With a *pron.* or *subst.*, *apud* me, te, se, aliquem, etc., with *me*, in my house, etc., in one's house, at the house of a person; Fr. *chez moi*, *chez vous*, *chez soi*, etc.: Quis heri *apud* te? Naev., Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.: dico eum esse *apud* me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 15; 4, 2, 73: hic *apud* me hortum confodere jussi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 66: si commodumst, *apud* me, sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: condixerant cenam *apud* me, Turp. Com. Rel. p. 108 Rib.: quid nunc virgo? Nempe *apud* test? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 159: Quid sibi volunt homines isti *apud* te? Vulg. Num. 22, 9; ib. Matt. 26, 18: cenabis bene *apud* me, Cat. 13, 1: *apud* me habitavit, Cic. Clu. 33; id. Verr. 4, 111; 5, 77: *apud* te cenavit, id. Div. in Caecil. 58; id. Verr. 4, 49; id. Cael. 26; id. Deiot. 32: in curia posita potius quam rure *apud* te, Titin., Com. Rel. p. 142 Rib.: mane *apud* me etiam hodie, Vulg. Jud. 19, 9: tenet intus *apud* se, Lucil. 9, 59 Müll.: Pompeius petit, ut secum et *apud* se essem cotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 6: *apud* se fecit manere, Vulg. Jud. 19, 7; ib. Luc.

11, 37: de gladiis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: Cum postridie *apud* eundem ventum expectans manerem, id. Phil. 1, 8: mansit *apud* eum quatuor mensibus, Vulg. Jud. 19, 2; ib. Act. 28, 14: *apud* quem deversatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: *apud* nympham Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 567: Νύμφης ἐν μεγάροις Καλυψούς); habitasti *apud* Heium Messanae, Cic. Verr. 4, 18; id. Cael. 51: Fuisti *apud* Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. de Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Att. 1, 8: *apud* Ostorium Scapulam epulatur, Tac. A. 14, 48: *apud* Cornelium Primum juxta Velabrum delituit, id. H. 3, 74; 1, 14: Factum est, ut moraretur *apud* Simonem quandam, Vulg. Act. 9, 43: invenient hominem *apud* sororem tuam occultantem se, Cic. Dom. 83: qui *apud* te esset educatus, id. Quinct. 69: *apud* quem erat educatus, id. Lael. 20, 75: cum alter ejus filius *apud* matrem educaretur, id. Clu. 27: disciplina C. Cassii, *apud* quem educatus erat, Tac. A. 15, 52: se *apud* Q. Mucium jus civile didicisse, id. Or. 30: *apud* eosdem magistratus institutus, Suet. Calig. 24: servorum manus tamquam *apud* senem destinantes, Tac. H. 1, 7: in convivio *apud* regem, id. A. 2, 57: Bene vale; *apud* Orcum te video, in the *abode* of Orcus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 16: sacrificasse *apud* deos, i. e. in templis deorum, Tac. A. 11, 27: frater *apud* Othonem militans, in the army of Otho, id. H. 2, 26; so, nec solum *apud* Caecinam (cognoscebat id. damnum composuisse), id. ib. 2, 27: quorum sint legati *apud* se, in his camp, Caes. B. G. 4, 8; cf.: Quos cum *apud* se in castris Arioivistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: dici hoc potest, *Apud* portitores eas (litteras) resignatas sibi, at the custom-house, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 64; 3, 3, 80: Quantillum argenti mihi *apud* trapezitam siet, at the banker's, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90: duo genera materiarum *apud* rhetoras tractantur, i. e. in scholis rhetorum, as he says just before, Tac. Or. 35. — *Apud* me etc. is sometimes added to *domi* or in *aedibus*, or interchanges with *domi*: Me. Ubi namst, quaeos? Ch. *Apud* me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: a me insidias *apud* me domi positas esse dixerunt, Cic. Sest. 41: domi esse *apud* sese archipiras dixit duos, id. Verr. 5, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 27, 15: quae (signa) cognovi *apud* istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: esse illa signa domi suae, non esse *apud* Verrem, id. ib. 4, 16: nihil *apud* hanc lautum, pistor domi nullus, id. Pis. 67; id. Clu. 165. — Hence, b. Trop.: *apud* se esse, to be at home, i. e. to be in one's senses, be one's self, be sane (only in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.; cf. Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, Ar. Vesp. 642; opp. *vecors*, *amens* esse, to be out of one's wits, beside one's self; so Gr. φρενῶν ἔξωτάσθαι, Eur. Or. 1021): Summe ego *apud* me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: Non sum *apud* me, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26, and Afran., Com. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: Prae iracundiā, Menedeme, non sum *apud* me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: Vix sum *apud* me: ita animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, id. And. 5, 4, 34: Num tibi videtur esse *apud* sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85 (quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus, Don.); proin tu fac, *apud* te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5 (= ut praeparatus sis, Don.); Petr. 129. — 2. In respect of persons, in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place, esp. of discussions or debates in which the persons have the right of decision (Web. Uebungsch. p. 33), before, in the presence of, = *coram*, ad. a. Of civil or military affairs, before: cum res agatur *apud* praetorem populi Romani et *apud* severissimos judices, Cic. Arch. 3: *apud* eosdem judices reus est factus, id. Clu. 22, 59: vis de his iudicari *apud* me? Vulg. Act. 25, 9: accusavit fratres suos *apud* patrem, ib. Gen. 37, 2; ib. 1 Macc. 7, 6; ib. Joan. 5, 45: hoc, quod nunc *apud* pontifices agis, Cic. Dom. 51; 117: istud ne *apud* eum quidem dictatorem quisquam egit isto modo, id. Lig. 12: qui hanc causam aliquotiens *apud* te egit, id. Quinct. 30; so id. Verr. 2, 100; 3, 114; id. Caecin. 69; id. Sest. 120: (populus Romanus) mihi potestatem *apud* se agendi dedit, id. Verr. 5, 173: Repulsior secundā collatione dixit Cato in ea, quae est contra Corneliū *apud* populum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 286 Müll.: tutoresne defendent *apud* istius modi praetorem? Cic. Verr. 1, 153; id. Clu. 126: *apud* te cum sim defensurus me, Vulg. Act.

26, 2: omnia apud praetores gererentur, Tac. Or. 38: causam nescio quam apud iudicem defendebat, Cic. Clu. 74; so Tac. A. 3, 12; id. Or. 19: apud te defendit alium in eâ voluntate non fuisse, in quâ te, Cic. Lig. 6: apud iudicem causam dicere, id. Quinct. 43; id. Verr. 1, 26; id. Sex. Rosc. 85: apud aliquem dicere, id. Lig. 6; id. Deiot. 4: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 20: habitâ apud senatum oratione, Tac. A. 12, 25; 6, 8: haec apud patres disseruit, id. ib. 2, 43; 4, 2; 4, 6: modeste apud vos socius populi Romani questus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela? id. Lig. 25: isne apud vos obtinebit causam, qui etc., id. Caecin. 38: petita multa est apud eum praetorem, id. Verr. 1, 155: causam contra aliquem apud centumvros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98; Tac. Or. 38: numerus oratorum quot annis apud magistratus publice subscribitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 120: apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur, Liv. 41, 9: apud proconsules aliquem manumittere, Marcian. ap. Dig. 1, 162.—**b.** In extra judicial cases, *before*: apud hunc confessus es et genus etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: nullam causam dico, quin mihi Et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquo siet, id. ib. 3, 4, 93: apud eum qui (servos) vera loquitur, id. Am. 2, 1, 43: apud novercam querere, id. Ps. 1, 3, 80: ego apud parentem loquor, Cic. Lig. 30: plura fateri apud amicos, Tac. A. 14, 62: aliquid apud aliquem laudare, Cic. Att. 2, 25; Tac. A. 13, 46; so Vulg. Gen. 12, 15: aliquid apud aliquos vituperare, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: apud quem tu etiam nos criminari soles, id. Vat. 29.—**c.** Of one's feelings, views, judgment, *with, in the view or sight of, before*. (a) *With verbs*: apud Tenedios sanctissimus deus habetur, Cic. Fl. 61; id. Verr. 1, 49: quod apud illos amplissimum sacerdotium putatur, id. ib. 2, 126; 1, 69: si tutoris auctoritas apud te ponderis nihil habebat, id. ib. 2, 55; id. Planc. 4: apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, id. Q. Rosc. 6: Quae omnia apud nos partim infamia... ponuntur, Nep. praef. 5: justificatur apud Deum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 11: haec apud illos barbato ridicula videbantur, Cic. Mur. 26; id. Dom. 101: unus dies apud Dominum (est) sicut mille anni, et mille anni sicut dies unus, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 8.—(b) *With adjs.*: fuisti apud pontifices superior, Cic. Dom. 4: qui honos est apud Syracusanos amplissimus, id. Verr. 4, 137; id. Font. 36: quam clara (expugnatio) apud omnes, id. Verr. 1, 50; 2, 50: Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur, Tac. H. 2, 76; id. Or. 7: hoc est apud Graecos prope gloriosius quam Romae triumphasse, Cic. Fl. 31; Tac. H. 5, 17: quod aequae apud bonos miserum est, id. ib. 1, 29: quae justa sunt apud nos, Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 33; ib. Rom. 2, 13: tunc eritis inculpabiles apud Dominum, ib. Num. 32, 22: si is pretio apud istum idoneus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 121.—(c) *With subst.*: est tanta apud eos ejus fani religio atque antiquitas, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 46: tanta nominis Romani dignitas est apud omnes nationes, ut etc., id. ib. 5, 150: quâ (hic) apud omnes Siculos dignitate atque existimatione sit, id. ib. 2, 111: Dymnus modicae apud regem auctoritatis et gratiae, Curt. 6, 72: abominatio est uterque apud Deum, Vulg. Prov. 17, 15.—**d.** Apud animum, apud animum meum, etc. sometimes stand for mihi, mecum, etc., or simply animo: Ea tute tibi subice et apud animum propone, *before your mind, before you*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ipsi primum statuerint apud animos, quid vellent, Liv. 6, 39, 11: Sic apud animum meum statuo, Sall. de Ord. Rep. 2: sic statuere apud animum meum possum, Liv. 34, 2, 4.—**e.** So with *pers. pron.* in Vulg. after the Greek: haec apud se (ἑαυτῶν) oravit, *within himself, to himself*, Luc. 18, 11: Sciens apud semet ipsum (ἑαυτῶν), *in himself*, Joan. 6, 62: statui hoc ipsum apud me (ἐμαυτῶν), *ne etc., with myself*, 2 Cor. 2, 1; so, hoc cogitet apud se (ἑαυτοῦ), ib. 10, 7.—**f.** And simply *before, in the presence of*: id apud vos proloquar, Plaut. Capt. prol. 6: nemo est meorum amicorum, apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta audeam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: se jactant apud eos, quos inviti vident, Cic. Fl. 61: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriar, ad quem etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de vobis glorior apud

Macedones, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: plus quam apud vos commemorari velitis, Cic. Caecin. 77: non apud indoctos loquor, id. Pis. 68: ostendit, quae quisque de eo apud se dixerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: quid apud magnum loquerentur Achillem, Ov. M. 12, 163: neque raro neque apud paucos talia jaciebat, Tac. A. 4, 7: loqui de se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 1, 3: mentiri apud aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: Non est nobis haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, Cic. Mur. 61: Caesar apud milites contionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gratias agere alicui apud aliquem, Cic. Sest. 4; so Tac. A. 15, 22: si quid (in me) auctoritatis est, apud eos utar, qui etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; so id. Lig. 16, and id. Red. in Sen. 24: Quae fundebat apud Samson lacrimas, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16.—**3.** Of a person *with whom, in whose case something is, exists, is done, with, in the case of, often—in with abl.*: quom apud te parum stet fides, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 62: Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Verg. A. 4, 539: At fides mihi apud hunc est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: *De*. Quid est? *Ch.* Itan parvam mihi fidem esse apud te? id. Phorm. 5, 3, 27: ut apud me praemium esse positum pietati scias, id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: alioqui mercedem non habebitis apud Patrem vestrum, Vulg. Matt. 6, 1: illa res quantum declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 46: (eum) Aednuorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: si M. Petrei non summa auctoritas apud milites exstiteret, Cic. Sest. 12: Pompei auctoritas apud omnes tanta est, quanta etc., id. Fl. 14; id. Phil. 13, 7: equid auctoritatis apud vos socii populi Romani habere debeant, id. Div. in Caecil. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 14; id. Mur. 38: (servi) apud eum sunt in honore et pretio, id. Sex. Rosc. 77; id. Verr. 5, 157; id. Cat. 3; 2: videmus quantâ sit in invidia quantoque in odio apud quosdam virtus et industria, id. Verr. 5, 181: quo majore apud vos odio esse debet quam etc., id. ib. 1, 42: domi splendor, apud exterâs nationes nomen et gratia, id. Clu. 154; id. Mur. 38: Dumnorigem, magnâ apud plebem gratiâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, ut etc., id. ib. 1, 20: certe apud te et hos, qui tibi adsunt, veritas valebit, Cic. Quinct. 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 17; id. Lig. 30; id. Marcell. 14; id. Mil. 34: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium aut timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, Nep. Con. 2, 1: video apud te causas valere plus quam preces, Cic. Lig. 31; so id. Lael. 4, 13, and Tac. H. 3, 36: quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11; so Caes. B. G. 1, 17, and Tac. H. 4, 73: qui tantum auctoritate apud suos cives potuit, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 113: speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 141: (eum) apud infinitas civitates largiter posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quae (pecunia) apud me contra fidem meam nihil potuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: quae (memoria) plus apud eum possit quam salus civitatis, id. Phil. 5, 61; id. Verr. 3, 131: qui apud eum plurimum poterat, id. ib. 3, 130: qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Sex. Rosc. 4; so Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—**4.** So very rarely with *adjs.*: faciles sunt preces apud eos, qui etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 63: nihil me turpius apud homines fuisset, id. Att. 2, 19: apud quos miserum auxilium tolerabile miserius malum fecit, Cels. 3, 23.—**5.** Of persons, of inhabitants of cities or countries, among whom one is, or something is, is done or happens, *among*—inter: consolor. *QUEL. FUIT. APUD. VOS.*, Epit. Scip. ap. Grot. Gr. II. p. 296: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 52: Ut vos hic, itidem ille apud vos meus servatur filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 11; 2, 2, 62: qui (colonus) perigrinatur apud vos, Vulg. Exod. 12, 49: qui regnabat apud vos, ib. 1 Macc. 12, 7; ib. Matt. 13, 56; ib. Luc. 9, 41: si iste apud eos quaestor non fuisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; 65: Apud eos fuisse regem Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2: qui (praetores) apud illos a populo creantur, Cic. Fl. 44: apud quos consul fuerat, id. Div. in Caecil. 66; id. Verr. 2, 5; 4, 108: apud inferos illi anti qui supplicia impis constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; so Vulg. Eccli. 14, 17: Sunt apud inferos tot milia

formosarum, Prop. 3, 2, 63: fateri quae quis apud superos distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Verg. A. 6, 568; Vel. 2, 48, 2: studiis militaribus apud juventutem obsoletis, Cic. Font. 42: qui apud socios nominis Latini censi essent, Liv. 41, 9: qui apud gentes solus praestat, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.: quae sacra apud omnes gentes nationesque fiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 109: id (simulacrum) apud Segestanos positum fuisse, id. ib. 4, 80: si apud Athenienses non deerant qui rem publicam defenderent, id. Sest. 141, and Nep. Milt. 6, 2: ille est magistratus apud Siculos, qui etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 131: si tu apud Persas deprehensus etc., id. ib. 5, 166: apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: apud omnes Graecos hic mos est, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 153, and id. Fragm. B. 7, 18 B. and K.: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50: aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum raro apud Chattos in consensum vertit, Tac. G. 31: Cui (mih) neque apud Danaos usquam locus (est), Verg. A. 2, 71: apud Naharnarvalos antiquae religionis lucus ostenditur, Tac. G. 43; 32; 38; 44; id. H. 4, 56; 4, 61; id. A. 2, 1; 2, 45: apud Graecos magis quam in ceteris nationibus excolta est medicina, Cels. praef. 3, 9.—**6.** So of an army, *in, with, where in with abl.* is commonly used: qui apud exercitum cum Lucio Lucullo est, *in the army under L. Lucullus*, Cic. Verr. 4, 49; so id. Arch. 11: apud exercitum mihi fueris tot annos, id. Mur. 45: quod Hannibalem etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, *in the army with a command*, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: simul manere apud exercitus Titum utile videbatur, Tac. H. 5, 10: quod XII. pondo argenti habuisset apud exercitum, *with his troops*, Plin. 33, 4, 50, § 143.—**7.** In designating the author of a work or of an assertion, apud aliquem, *in, by, in the writings of, any one* (the work itself being designated by *in with abl.*; as, de quâ in Catone majore satis multa diximus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Socratem illum, qui est in Phaedro Platonis, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quo in libro, id. ib. 1, 11, 47): ut scriptum apud eundem Caellum est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. Sen. 22, 79: quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, quod etc., id. Off. 1, 9, 28: apud Agathoclem scriptum est in historiâ est, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ut est apud poetam nescio quem, id. Phil. 2, 65: Quod enim est apud Ennium, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 26: de quâ (ambitione) praeclare apud eundem est Platonem, simile etc., id. ib. 1, 25, 87: Apud Varronem ita est, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: ut video scriptum apud Graecos, Cic. Scaur. 4: invenio apud quosdam auctores, Tac. H. 2, 37; so id. A. 1, 81; 3, 3: reperio apud scriptores, id. ib. 2, 88: apud Solonem, i. e. *in his laws*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon diserte loquitur, i. e. in tragoediis tuis, Tac. Or. 9.—**Also** of speakers: apud quosdam acerbius in conviciis narratur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**6. a.** Est aliquid apud aliquem = est alicui aliquid, apud aliquem being equivalent to *dat. of possessor*: quae (scientia auguralis) mihi videtur apud majores fuisse dupliciter, ut etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: juris civilis magnum usum apud multos fuisse, id. Brut. 41, 152: cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiae apud illos sunt, Sall. C. 20, 8: par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat, Liv. 22, 30, 8: apud quos nulla loricarum galearumve tegmina (erant), Tac. A. 12, 35: pecuniam ac dona majora apud Romanos (esse), id. H. 4, 76: minore esse apud victos animum, id. ib. 3, 1; 2, 75: quando quidem est apud te virtuti honos, Liv. 2, 1, 15: Phoebe sua semper apud me Munera sunt, *Phaebus has his gifts with me, i. e. I have his gifts for Phaebus*, Verg. E. 3, 62; so Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: apud te est fons vitae, Vulg. Psa. 35, 10: apud Dominum (est) misericordia, id. ib. 129, 7.—**b.** Est aliquid apud aliquem also simply denotes that *something is in one's hands, in his power, at his disposal*: erat ei apud me pauxillum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: negasse habere se (phaleras): apud alium quoque eas habuisse depositas, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: multa (signa) deposita apud amicos, id. ib. 4, 36: apud quem inventus est scyphus, Vulg. Gen. 44, 16; ib.

Exod. 22, 4; ib. Deut. 24, 12. — So also of persons: te pix atra agit apud carnificem, *in the hands of*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65: qui (obsides) apud eum sint, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 33. — **C.** Apud aliquem = alicui, *the dat. of indir. obj.*: remanet gloria apud me, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.: nihil apud Scitulum, nihil apud civem Romanum tota in Sicilia reliquisset, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: si (cura rei publicae) apud Othonem relinqueretur, Tac. H. 1, 13; 1, 20: qui iudicia manere apud ordinem Senatorium volunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura, Tac. H. 2, 70; id. A. 15, 7: fidens apud aliquem obligare, Dig. 16, 1, 27. — So rarely with *adji.*: Essetne apud te is servos acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56: non dicam amicum tuum, quod apud homines carissimum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 110: apud publicanos gratus fuisse, id. ib. 2, 169; 4, 38; id. Fl. 76; id. Lig. 31: Apud homines hoc impossibile est, apud Deum autem omnia possibilia sunt, Vulg. Matt. 19, 26; ib. Marc. 10, 27.

II. Transf. In designations of place, **A.** At, near, about, around, before (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. histt.) = ad, prope, circum, ante: tibi servi multi apud mensam adstant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: Quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? id. Am. 1, 1, 194: Quid illisce homines quaerunt apud aedis meas? id. Most. 4, 2, 26; id. Trin. 4, 2, 25: apud ignem adsidere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 522, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 86, 16: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, Cic. Arch. 21: ut apud Salamina classem suam constituerent, Nep. Them. 3, 4: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: agri in Hispania apud Karthaginem Novam, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: bellatum apud Actium, Tac. H. 1, 1, 72; 3, 76: Pugnabant alii tardis apud Ilium armis, Ov. R. Am. 163: morabatur in castris apud Gargalam, Vulg. Jos. 10, 6: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, Verg. A. 11, 288: apud vetustam turrem, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 189 Rib.: apud castellum consedissee, Tac. A. 4, 25: Vitellianos, sua quemque apud signa, component, id. H. 3, 35: apud vexillum tendentes, id. A. 1, 17: trepidatur apud naves, id. H. 2, 15: hostis est non apud Anienem, sed in urbe, Cic. Mur. 84; id. Fam. 2, 10, 5: quam delexerat apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Verg. A. 5, 261: apud abundantem amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, Verg. A. 12, 331: octo apud Rhenum legiones, Tac. A. 1, 3: apud ripam Rheni, id. ib. 2, 83: probavi te apud Aquam Contraditionis, Vulg. Psa. 80, 8: repertus apud fretum Siciliae, Tac. A. 6, 14: propitiata Juno apud proximum mare, id. ib. 15, 44: apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villa, id. ib. 6, 50: Ut apud nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem, for in nive etc., Cat. 63, 53 Müll.: apud altaria deum pepigere, before, Tac. A. 11, 9: decernunt supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, id. ib. 14, 12 (cf.: unum diem circa omnia pulvinaria supplicatio fuit, Liv. 41, 9): apud Caesaris effigiem procubuit, Tac. A. 12, 17; 13, 23: quantum apud lapidem substiterat, id. ib. 15, 60: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6; so, apud forum (cf.: ad forum under ad, I. A. 3., and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371, πρὸς μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; on the other hand, id. ib. 423, ἐν μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; id. ib. 524, ἡλαυνεῖ παρ' ὅχθῳ): Quidam apud forum mihi vendidit, Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 250 Rib.: Ch. Qui scis? By. Apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 2; 1, 5, 18: Capuae multa apud forum aedificia de caelo tacta, Liv. 41, 9 (Weissenb., in foro): quod (templum) apud forum holitorium C. Duilius struxerat, Tac. A. 2, 49. — **B.** At, in = in with abl. or gen. or abl. of place: CONSVLES SENATVM CONSERVAVNT N. OCTOR. APVD AEDEM DVBLONAT. S. C. de Bacch. I.; so, ejus statum majores apud aedem matris deum consecravit, Tac. A. 4, 64: apud villam est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 1; so Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: Eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ab danista fenore, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 67: deponere apud Solos in delubro pecuniam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ut rationes apud duas civitates possim relinquere, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: qui men-

se Aprilis apud Baias essent, id. Fragm. B. 13, 4, 1 B. and K.; 13, 4, 4 iid.: seditio militum coepta apud Suconem, Liv. 28, 29: donum apud Antium statuitur, Tac. A. 3, 71: bellis civilibus Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis apud Romam atque Italiam praeposuit, id. ib. 6, 11: Titus in consecrando apud Memphim bove Apide diadema gestavit, Suet. Tit. 5: quod Judaeam praeterveniens apud Hierosolimam non supplicasset, id. Aug. 93: apud Mediolanum, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: eum pugionem apud Capitolium consecravat, Tac. A. 15, 74: Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit apud Circum, id. ib. 15, 32: quae (effigies) apud theatrum Pompei locaretur, id. ib. 3, 72: qui (rei) apud aerarium pependissent, Suet. Dom. 9 Roth: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasillum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; 4, 14; so Suet. Aug. 92; Eutr. 7, 13: ut civitati Cibyrticae apud Asiam subveniretur, Tac. A. 4, 13; 4, 18; 16, 15: apud Pharsalam, Liv. Epit. 111: apud Palaestinam, Eutr. 7, 13: qui erant apud Helladam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 8, 9. — **III.** Of time. **A.** With words denoting time or occasion, *in, at* (rare): apud saeculum prius, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: aliquem apud iudicium persequi, at the trial, Cic. Verr. 4, 104. — **B.** With words designating persons, *with, among, in the time of*: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36: fecerunt hoc multi apud majores nostros, id. Verr. 2, 118; 5, 148: fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, id. Mur. 36; id. Off. 2, 24, 85; id. Lael. 2, 6: Apud antiquos fuit Petron quidam, Cels. praef. 3, 9: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam (fuisse), Tac. A. 2, 33. — **IV.** For ad with words implying motion (very rare): APVTV EVM PERVENIRE, Inscr. Grut. 786, 5: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 70: Bito aurificem, Lucil. 30, 66 Müll.: apud legiones venit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Pomp. Comm. Don. p. 395 Lind.: (naves) apud insulas longius sitas ejectae, Tac. A. 2, 24: qui apud Romanos de societate functus est legatione, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 11.

Apud has some peculiarities of position, chiefly in Tac. (cf. ad, I. fin. b.). **a.** It is sometimes placed after its *subst.*: quae sunt apud fabros, fectores, item alios apud, Varr. L. L. 6, 78, p. 104 Müll.: Is locus est Cumas apud, Lucr. 6, 747 Lachm.: montem apud Erycum, Tac. A. 4, 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31: Misenum apud et Ravennam, id. ib. 4, 5 (in Suet. Dom. 9 the edit. vary between aerarium apud and aerarium; the latter seems preferable, and is adopted by Oudend., Bremi, Baumg.-Crus., and Roth). — **b.** It is sometimes placed between the *subst.* and *adji.*: barbaras apud gentes, Tac. A. 2, 88; 3, 26; 15, 60: non modo Graecis in urbibus, sed Romana apud templa, id. ib. 14, 14. — **c.** Twice in Verg. it stands before the secondary adjunct of its *subst.*: apud durae moenia Trojae, A. 11, 288: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, id. 12, 331. Apud is never found in compound words. V. more on this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 405-416.

Apuleius, v. Appuleius.

Apulia, Apulicus, and Apulus, v. Apul.

† **1. āpūs**, pōdis, m., = ἄπους (footless), a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin: Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 144.

2. Apus, name of a town and river in Dacia, now Salavicea, Tab. Peut.

aput, v. apud init.

āpyretus, a, um, *adji.*, = ἀπύρετος, without fever, Theod. Prisc.

† **āpyrinus** and **āpyrenus**, a, um, *adji.*, = ἀπύρινος (without kernel), with soft kernels or seeds: fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. — *Subst.*: **āpyrenum**, i, n., a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; cf. id. 23, 6, 57; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **āpyros**, on, *adji.*, = ἄπυρος, ov (without fire): apyron sulphur, virgin-sulphur, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: aurum, obtained without smelting, pure, id. 21, 11, 38, § 66.

aqua, ae (acva, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5; gen. aquā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71; Lucr. 1, 284; 1,

285; 1, 307; 1, 454 et saep.; Verg. A. 7, 464; poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15; Cic. Arat. 179; Prud. Apoth. 702: the *dat.* aquai also was used acc. to Charis. p. 538; v. Neue, Forment. I. pp. 9, 11, 12; pp. 14 sq.; aquae, as trisyll. Lucr. 6, 552 Lachm.), f. [cf. Sanscr. ap = water; Wallach. apa. and Goth. ahva = river; old Germ. Aha; Celt. achi; and the Gr. proper names Μεσσαπίαι and ἡ Ἀπία, and the Lat. Apuli, Apiola; prob. ultimately con. with Sanscr. āpus = swift, ācer, and ἄκρος, from the notion of quickly, easily moving. Curtius.]. **I. A.** Water, in its most gen. signif. (as an element, rain-water, river-water, sea-water, etc.; in class. Lat. often *plur.* to denote several streams, springs, in one place or region, and com. *plur.* in Vulg. O. T. after the Hebrew): aer, aqua, terra, vapores, Quo pacto flant, Lucr. 1, 567: SI AQVA PLUVIA NOCET, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Dig. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, rain-water, Ov. M. 8, 335, and Sen. Q. N. 3, 1; so, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; Quint. 10, 1, 109 (and pluviae *absol.*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; Lucr. 6, 519; Verg. G. 1, 92; Ov. F. 2, 71; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 227); so, caelestes aquae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; 5, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; so, aquae de nubibus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 12: aquae nivis, snow-water, ib. Job. 9, 30: fluvialis, river-water, Col. 6, 22; so, aqua fluminis, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: aquai fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquae, Vulg. Gen. 24, 13: fontes aquarum, ib. Joel. 1, 20: flumen aquae, Verg. A. 11, 495: fluvius aquae, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 1: rivus aquae, Verg. E. 8, 87: rivi aquarum, Vulg. Isa. 32, 2: torrentes aquae, ib. Macc. 5, 40; and *plur.*, ib. Jer. 31, 9: dulcis, fresh-water, Fr. eau douce, Lucr. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 118; and *plur.*: aquae dulces, Verg. G. 4, 61; id. A. 1, 167: marina, sea-water (v. also salus, amarus), Cic. Att. 1, 16; so, aquae maris, Vulg. Gen. 1, 22; ib. Exod. 15, 19: dulcis et amara aqua, ib. Jac. 3, 11: perennis, never-failing, Liv. 1, 21; and *plur.*: quo in summo (loco) est aequata agri plantities et aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 107: aqua profuens, running-water, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; so, currentes aquae, Vulg. Isa. 30, 25; so, aqua viva, living-water, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Vulg. Gen. 26, 19; and *plur.*: aquae vivae, ib. Num. 19, 17; and in a spiritual sense: aqua viva, ib. Joan. 4, 10; so, vitae, ib. Apoc. 22, 17: aquae viventes, ib. Lev. 14, 5: stagna aquae, standing-water, Prov. 4, 17, 2; and *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 35; so, stative aquae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 2: aquae de puteis, well-water, Vulg. Num. 20, 17: aqua de cisterna, cistern-water, ib. 2 Reg. 23, 16; so, aqua cisternae, ib. Isa. 36, 16: aquae pessimae, ib. 4 Reg. 2, 19: aqua recens, Verg. A. 6, 636: turbida, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: crassa, ib. 2 Macc. 1, 20: munda, ib. Heb. 10, 22: purissima, ib. Ezech. 34, 18: aquae calidae, warm-water, ib. Gen. 36, 24; and *absol.*: calida, Cato. R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; and contr.: calda, Col. 6, 13; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83: aqua fervens, boiling-water: aliquem aqua ferventi perfundere, Cic. Verr. 1, 67: aqua frigida, cold-water, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; Vulg. Prov. 25, 23; ib. Matt. 10, 42; and *absol.*: frigida, Cels. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Quint. 5, 11, 31: aqua decocta, water boiled and then cooled with ice or snow, Mart. 14, 116; and *absol.*: decocta, Juv. 5, 50; Suet. Ner. 48 al. — **B.** Particular phrases. **1.** Praebere aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (with ref. to the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69). — **2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, to give new life or courage, to animate, refresh, revive (the fig. taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, adpersisti aquam! Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. — **3.** Aqua et ignis, to express the most common necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utitur quam amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22. — Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, to deny intercourse or familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish, Cic. Phil. 1, 9; so the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdicti solet damnatis quam accipitur nuptae, videlicet quia hae duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. (this custom is differently explained in

Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 18): aquam et terram potere, of an enemy (like *ῥῆν καὶ ὑδῶρ αἰρεῖν*), to demand submission, Liv. 36, 17: aquam ipsos (hostes) terramque poscentium, ut neque fontium haustum nec solitos cibos relinquerent deditis, Curt. 3, 10, 8.—Prov. 2. Ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aquai sumi quam haec est atque ista hospita, you can't find two peas more like, Plaut. Mil. 1, 6, 70 sq.—b. In aqua scribere = *καθ' ὑδάτος γράφειν*, to write in water, of something transient, useless: cupido quod dicit amanti, In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4 (cf. Keats' epitaph on himself: Here lies one whose name was writ in water; and the Germ., etwas hinter die Feueresse schreiben).—II. Water, in a more restricted sense. A. The sea: coque, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terrā, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586.—Trop.: Venimus in portum... Naviget hinc aliā jam mihi linter aquā, in other waters let my bark now sail (cf. Milton in the Lycidas: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new), Ov. F. 2, 864.—B. = lacus, a lake: Albanæ aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 fin.—C. A stream, a river: in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, i. e. Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27: sonitus multarum aquarum, of many streams, Vulg. Isa. 17, 12; ib. Apoc. 1, 15; 19, 6: lignum, quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, along the water-courses, ib. Psa. 1, 3.—D. Rain: cornix augur aquae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: deum genitor effusus aethera siccit aquis, Ov. F. 3, 286: multa terra madescit aqua, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains, a flood, inundation, Liv. 24, 9; 38, 28.—E. In the plur., medicinal springs, waters, baths. 1. In gen.: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27, 65; id. Fam. 16, 24, 2: aquae caldae, Varr. L. L. 9, 69, p. 219 Müll.: aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106; § 227: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: aquae Salutariae, Mart. 5, 1.—Hence, 2. As prop. noun, Waters. Some of the most important were: a. **Aquae Apollinares**, in Etruria, prob. the Phoebe vada of Mart. 6, 42, 7, now *Bagni di Stigliano*, Tab. Peut.—b. **Aquae Aureliae**, in the Black Forest in Germany, now *Baden-Baden*, Inscr.—c. **Aquae Baiæ**, in Campania, Prop. 1, 11, 30; earlier called **Aquae Cumanæ**, Liv. 41, 16.—d. **Aquae Calidae**, (a) In Britain, now *Bath*; also called **Aquae Solis**, Itin. Anton.—(β) In Zeugitana on the Gulf of Carthage, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9; Tab. Peut.—(γ) In Galia, now *Vichy* on the Allier, Tab. Theod.—e. **Aquae Cicerōniana**, at Cicero's villa at Puteoli, Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—f. **Aquae Mattiæ**, among the Mattiaci in Germany, now *Wiesbaden*, Amm. 29, 4; also called **Fontes Mattiaci** in Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20.—g. **Aquae Sextiae**, near Massilia, once a famous watering-place, now *Aix*, Liv. Epit. 61; Vell. 1, 15; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.—h. **Aquae Tauri** or **Tauri Thermae**, in Etruria, now *Bagni di Ferrata*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. V. Smith, Dict. Geog., s. v. Aquae.—F. The water in the water-clock. From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsidra), arose the tropical phrases, (a) *Aquam dare*, to give the advocate time for speaking, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—(β) *Aquam perdere*, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it, Quint. 11, 3, 52.—(γ) *Aqua haeret*, the water stops, i. e. I am at a loss, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causā mihi aqua haeret, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 7.—G. Aqua intercus, the water under the skin of a dropsical person; hence, as med. t., the dropsy, Plaut. Men. 6, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—Trop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 37, 3.—III. Aqua, the name of a constellation, Gr. *Υδωρ*: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquai, Cic. Arat. 179 (as translation of *τοὺς πέντας καλέουσιν ὕδωρ*); v. Orell. ad h. l.

aquaeductio (aquae ductio), ōnis, f., a conveyance of water, Vit. 7, 14; 8, 6; Dig. 39, 3, 13.

aquaeductus (aquae ductus), also **ductus aquae**, Vit. 8, 6: **āquārum ductus**, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; Vit. 8, 6, 3; and **ductus āquārum**, Suet. Claud. 20), ūs, m., a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, a conduit (cf. [Appian] aquam in urbem duxit, Liv. 9, 29): De aquae ductu probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6: usque ad Collem aquae ductus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 24: fecitque aquae ductum, ib. 3 Reg. 18, 32; ib. Isa. 7, 3 al.; also, the right of conducting water to some place, Cic. Caecin. 26; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1. On the aqueducts of Rome, v. Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. aquaeductus.

aquaclitium (āquilitium), ii, n. [aqua-elicio], a means (sacrifice, etc.) to produce rain: aquaelitium dicitur, cum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si creditur, manali lapide in urbem ducto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Tert. Apol. 40.

aquaemānalis, e, adj. [aqua-manus], pertaining to water for the hand, i. e. to water for washing; hence, **āquaemānalis**, is, m., sc. urceus (cf. āqualis), a basin for washing the hands, a wash-basin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 9.—For which in Paul. Sent. 3, 6, **āquimināle**, is, n.; v. aquiminarium.

āquāgium, ii, n. [aqua-ago], a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Dig. 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15.

āquāliculus, i, m. dim. [aqualis]; lit., a small vessel for water; hence, I. The stomach, maw, Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Vet. 1, 40.—II. The belly, paunch: pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

aqualis, e, adj. [aqua]. I. Of or pertaining to water: nubes aquales, Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 2.—Hence, II. Subst.: **āquālis**, is, comm. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ever: ab aquā aqualis dictus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: pertusi, Cat. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll.: dare aequalem cum aquā, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 33: bilibris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

āquāriolus, i, m. [aquarius], an attendant of lewd women, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; App. Mag. 323, 35; Tert. Apol. 43.

āquārius, a, um, adj. [aqua]. I. Of or relating to water: rota, for drawing water, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: vas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: provincia, i. e. Ostiensis, *Cic. Vat. 5 al.—Hence, II. Subst.: A. **āquārius**, ii, m. 1. A water-carrier: venit et conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332.—2. A conduit-master (in aqueducts, etc.), an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Cael. ap. Fam. 8, 6; so, **AQUARIUS AQUAE ANTONIS**, Inscr. Orell. 3203.—3. The Water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac, Gr. *Υδροχόος*: cervix Aquari, Cato, R. R. 56; 172; 176: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—B. **āquārium**, ii, n., a watering-place for cattle, Cato, R. R. 1, 3.

āquātē, adv., v. aquatus fin.

āquāticus, a, um, adj. [aqua]. I. Living, growing, or found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 36, 64, § 156.—II. Full of water, watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: Agrestia in aquatica convertentur, *Vulg. Sap. 19, 18.—III. Resembling water: color, of the color of water, Sol. 30 fin.

āquātilis, e, adj. [id.]. I. A. Living, growing, or found, in or near water, aquatic: vescitur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 B. and K.—B. Subst.: **āquātīlia**, ium, n., aquatic animals: aquatiliū in medicinā beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—II. Having a watery taste, *ὑδαρής*: sunt amari absinthii, aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 19, 12, 61, § 186.—III. **āquātīlia**, ium, n., a disease of cattle, watery vesicles: hydatides, Veg. Vet. 2, 49.

āquātio, ōnis, f. [aquor]. I. A getting or fetching of water: aquationis causā procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so, Auct. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 102.—II. Concr. A. Watering, water: mutare pa-

bula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5.—Of plants, a watering: salices aquationibus adjuvanda, Pall. 4, 17 fin.; 3, 19 fin.—B. Water, rains: ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76.—C. A place whence water is brought, a watering-place: hic aquatio, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

āquātor, ōris, m. [aquor], one that fetches water, a water-carrier, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

āquātus, a, um, P. a. [as if from aquo, āre], mixed with water; hence, watery, thin: lac vernum aquatus aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 fin.; Pall. 4, 1: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.—Adv.: **āquātē**, with water, by the use of water; comp.: temperare aliquid aquatus, Plin. Val. 1, 10.—Sup.: aquatissime vinum temperare, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

Āquensis, e, adj. [Aquae], of or belonging to Aquae. I. To Aquae Taurinae: Aquensis cognomine Taurini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—II. To Aquae Aureliae: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 928; 949.—III. To Aquae in Aquitania, now *Bagnères*: VICANI, Inscr. Orell. 204.—IV. To Aquae Helveticae, now *Welltingen*, Inscr. Orell. 457.

Aquicaldenses, ium, m., a people in Spain, whose chief city was *Aquae Calidae*, now *Caldes*, Plin. 3, 4, § 23.

āquicelus, i, m., among the Taurini, pine-kernels boiled in honey, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.

***āquidūcus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-duco], med. t., for the Gr. *ὑδαρῶν*, drawing off water: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

āquifolius, a, um, adj. [2. acus-folium, like antiquus from anticus, aquipenser from acipenser], having pointed leaves; hence, aquifolia illex, or absol.: **āquifolia**, ae, f., or **āquifolium**, ii, n., the holly-tree, or the scarlet holm: illex aquifolium, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; 16, 43, 84, § 230.—And adj.: vectes aquifolii, made of holly-wood, Cato, R. R. 31.

***āquifūga**, ae, comm. [aqua-fugio], one fearful of water; med. t., one having hydrophobia, *ὑδροφόβος*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

***āquigēnus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-gigno], born in the water: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

1. **āquila**, ae, f. (gen. aquilā, Cic. Arat. 372) [perh. from aquilus, from its common color, Gr. *μελαίνετος*; cf. Engl. eagle; Fr. aigle; Germ. Adler], an eagle. I. Lit.: Falco melanaëtes, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26; 2, 70, 144; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Liv. 1, 34, 8; Verg. A. 11, 751; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. C. 4, 4, 32: aquilis velociores, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23: si exaltatus fueris ut aquila, ib. Abd. 4: dilata calvitium tuum ut aquila, ib. Mich. 1, 16.—Poet., the lightning-bearer of Jupiter: Jovis satellites, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: armigera Jovis, Plin. L. 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 398.—II. Transf. A. The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 82; Web. ad Luc. 7, 164; Smith, Dict. Antiq.): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23 et saep.—Poet.: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Adferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv. 14, 197.—Hence, meton., a legion: erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Luc. 5, 238.—*B. In arch.: aquilae, as in Gr. *ἀετοὶ* and *ἀετάρια*, the highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71.—*C. The Eagle, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 372.—D. A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle: Raja aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—E. Aquilae senectus, prov., acc. to Donatus, of an old man fond of drinking (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than it ate; but more prob., a vigorous old age), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10, ubi v. Don.

2. **Āquila**, ae, m., a Roman proper name. I. L. Pontius Aquia, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—II. Julius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—III. Vedius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—IV. Aquila

Romanus, author of a work *De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis*; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 384.—**V.** Julius Aquila, a Roman jurist, author of *Liber Responsorum*, of which there are extracts in Dig.; v. Bach, Hist. Jurisp. Rom. III. 3.—**VI.** Aquila, the name of a Christian Jew, Vulg. Act. 18, 2; ib. Rom. 16, 3.

Aquilaria, ae, f., a town of Zeugitana, now prob. *Alhowareh*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

āquilegus, a, um, adj. [aqua-lego]. **I.** Water-drawing: rota, Tert. Anim. 33.—**II.** Subst. = aquilex, a conduit-master, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

Aquileia, ae, f., = Ἀκυλῖα, a town in Upper Italy, still called *Aquileia*, not far from *Tergeste*, built by the Romans after the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes, Liv. 40, 34; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mart. 4, 25; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Mel. 2, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 74 sq.—Hence, **Aquileiensis**, adj.: ager, Liv. 39, 45; and **Aquileienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Aquileia*, id. 43, 17.

* **āquilentus**, a, um, adj. [aqua], full of water, humid, wet: luna, bringing rain, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 318.

āquilex, ēgis (icis post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 109), m. [aqua-lego], a conduit-master, water-inspector (= indagator aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20), Varr. ap. Non. p. 69, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30; Plin. Ep. 10, 46; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

Aquilianus (**Aquill-**), a, um, adj., *Aquilian*, proceeding from the jurist *Aquilius* (a friend of *Cicero*): quod si *Aquiliana* definitio vera est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

āquiliūm, v. aquaelicium.

āquilifer, ferī, m. [aquila-fero], an eagle-bearer, standard-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

āquilinus, a, um, adj. [aquila], of or pertaining to the eagle, *aquiline*: ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63; aspectus, i.e. sharp, App. M. 2, p. 115.

Aquilus (on coins and in inserr.

Aquill-; in MSS. **Aquil-**), a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** Subst.: **Aquilus**, m. **1.** A. M. Aquilius Gallus, consul A. U. C. 653, Cic. Ac. 3, 54, 125; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124.—**B.** C. Aquilius Gallus, a Roman jurist and orator, Cic. Brut. 42, 154; id. Off. 2, 14, 50.—**C.** Aquilius Niger, a Roman historian, Suet. Aug. 11.—**2.** **Aquillia**, f.—**II.** Adj.: *Aquilia* lex de damno injuriā dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquilius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.

āquilo, ōnis, m. [perh. from aqua, as bringing wet weather, or aquilus, dark, as bringing lowering and stormy weather]. **I.** A. Lit. the north wind; Gr. Βόρρᾶς; plur., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; 5, 285; 10, 77 al.; acc. to accurate nautical designation, north-one-third-east wind, between the septentrio and vulturus, opp. to *Auster* Africanus or Libonotus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46; § 119 sq.: horridus Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: cum ille vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum, Nep. Mil. 1, 5: Aquilo frigidus, Verg. G. 2, 404: densus, id. ib. 3, 196: stridens Aquilone procella, id. A. 1, 102: hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, id. ib. 3, 285: impotens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: clarus, Verg. G. 1, 460: Threicius, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: ad aquilonem et ad austrum, Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 24; ib. Luc. 13, 29: ad aquilonem et meridiem, ib. Gen. 13, 14 et persaepe (in the Vulg. only in sing.).—**Plur.**: Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 13: Nepotus classes aquilonibus arcet, id. A. P. 64 al. persaepe.—**B.** Meton. for the north: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—**II.** **Aquilo**, ōnis, m.; in mythology, the husband of *Orithyia* and father of *Calais* and *Zetes*, who dwelt in a cave of *Hæmus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 7, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 1; Val. Fl. 4, 432; Hyg. Fab. 14.

āquilonaris, e, adj. [aquilo]. **I.** Northernly, northernly: regio tum aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 (but v. aquilonius).—**II.** Piscis aquilonaris, a constellation, the Northern Fish, Vitruv. 9, 6; cf. Cic. Fragm. ix. 2, p. 580 Orell.

Aquilonia, ae, f., a town of the Hir-

pini, upon the river *Aufidus*, now *Lacedogna*, Liv. 10, 38; 39, 41 sq.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 797.—**Aquiloni**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

* **Aquilonigēna**, ae, comm. [aquilogigno], born in the north, of northern extraction; a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

āquilonius, a, um, adj. [aquilo]. **I.** Northern, northernly, of the north: quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 B. and K.: hiems, Plin. 17, 2, § 12: luna, toward the north, id. 2, 97, 99, § 215: loca, id. 27, 13, 119, § 144: Aquilonius piscis, a constellation (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24 and 63; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.—**II.** (Acc. to aquilo, II.) Of or pertaining to *Aquilo* (as a person): proles, i.e. *Calais* and *Zetes*, Prop. 1, 20, 25; Val. Fl. 4, 462: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

āquilus, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.], dark-colored, dun, swarthy (very rare): Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: Statūrā laud magnā, corpore aquilo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79; Arn. 3, p. 108.

āquimināle, v. aquaemanalis and aquimarinum.

āquimarinum, ii, n. [aqua-manus] (post-class. for **āquaemānālis**), a water-basin, wash-basin, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 21 (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has **āquimināle**, is, n.).

Aquinius (or **Aquinas**), i, m., an inferior poet, friend of *Cicero*: Mihi fuit cum Aquinio amicitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—As an appell.: *Caesio*, Aquinos, Cat. 14, 18.

Aquinum, i, n., a town in Latium, not far from *Casinum*, now *Aquino*, the birthplace of the poet *Juvenal*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; id. Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 674.—Hence, **Aquinas**, ātis, adj., belonging to *Aquinum*: colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: nescit Aquinatē potentia vellera fucum, i.e. the purple color manufactured at *Aquinum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—**Aquinates**, ium, m. **I.** The inhabitants of *Aquinum*, Cic. Clu. 68; Inscr. Orell. 133; 3851.—**II.** A community in the *Saltus Gallianus* in Gallia Cispadana, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

Aquitania, ae, f. **I.** A province in Southern Gaul, between the *Loire* and the *Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 3, 20; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 sq.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Aquitanus**, a, um, adj., *Aquitanian*: gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3.—**B.** **Aquitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Aquitania*, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 1.—**C.** **Aquitanicus**, a, um, adj., *Aquitanian*: sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—**D.** **Aquitannensis**, e, adj., *Aquitanian*, Inscr. Grut. 440, 3.

āquī-vergiūm, ii [vergo], a place in which water is collected, Agrim. Goes. pp. 225, 234.

āquor, ātus, i, v. dep. [aqua], to bring or fetch water for drinking. **I.** Lit. (a milit. t. t.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Auct. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**II.** Metaph., of bees, to get water, Verg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 13, 19, § 61; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.—Of the earth, to get water, be watered: quam diutissime aquari gaudet (solum), ut praepinguis et densa ubertas diluatur, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162 (where some, but unnecessarily, regard aquari as a real passive).

āquosus, a, um, adj. [id.], abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water (not used in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34; so Varr. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163: hiems, rainy winter, Verg. E. 10, 66: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Verg. A. 8, 429; so, Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. C. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, i.e. bright, clear, pellucid, Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, i.e. the dropsy (cf. aqua, II. G.), Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: Mater, i.e. *Thetis*, Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, a constellation, id. M. 10, 165.

āquōla (archaic, **āquōla**; **ācūla**), ae, f. dim. [id.], a little water, a small stream of water (perh. only in the foll. exs.): suf-

fundam aquolam, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 3 Fleck.; id. Cist. 3, 2, 38: quae (umbra) mihi videtur non tam ipsa aquola, quae describitur, quam *Platonis* oratione crevisse, i. e. *the Illissus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28, where *Ellendt* and *Sorof* write *acula*; v. aqua init.—**Trop.**: non seclusa aliqua aquola, sed universum flumen, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 39.

ār, an old form for ar; v. ad init.

āra, ae, f. (Osc. form *asa*; Umbr. *asa*: PELLEX. ASAM. IVNONIS. NE. TAGITO., Lex Numae ap. Geil. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2) [perh. Sanscr. ās, Gr. ἄραι, Dor. ἄραι = to sit, as the seat or resting-place of the victim or offering; v. Curt. p. 381 sq.], an altar. **I.** Lit.: *Jovis aram sanguine turpari*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): *Inde ignem in aram, ut Ephesia Dianae laeta laudes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omnis accedere ad aras... aras sanguine multo Spargere, Lucr. 5, 1199 sq.; so id. 1, 84: turicremas aras, id. 2, 353 (adopted by Verg. A. 4, 453); 2, 417: multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, id. 4, 1237 al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacra, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, id. Aug. 15; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 21, 4: construere, ib. 2 Par. 33, 3: facere, ib. ib. 33, 15: erigere, ib. Num. 23, 4: aedificare, ib. 3 Reg. 14, 23: ponere, ib. ib. 16, 32: destruere, ib. Exod. 34, 13; and ib. Jud. 6, 25: subvertere, ib. Deut. 7, 5: dissipare, ib. ib. 12, 3: suffodere, ib. Jud. 31, 32: demolire, ib. Ezech. 6, 4: depopulari, ib. Osee, 10, 2: interibunt arae vestrae, ib. Ezech. 6, 6 et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20.—Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (Penates), while the household gods (Lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence, arae et foci, meton. for home, or hearth and home, and pro aris et focis pugnare, to fight for altars and fires, for one's dearest possessions: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt, Cic. Deiot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Romani, Penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patriā, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 59, 5: sibi pro aris focisque et debum templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore, Liv. 5, 30 et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Priamum cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: eo ille confugit in araque consedit, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: Veneris sanctae considam vinculus ad aras: haec supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23.—Hence, trop., protection, refuge, shelter: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: hic portus, haec ara sociorum, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. P. 2, 8, 68.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar, in confirmation of it, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4 (cf. Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Verg. A. 12, 201; 4, 219: ara sepulcri; a funeral pile, regarded as an altar, Verg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**II.** Meton. **A.** The Altar, a constellation in the southern sky, Gr. Ὠρίων (Ara. 403 al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus auster, post ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so Cic. Arat. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 39, and id. ib. 3, 38: pressa, i. e. low in the south, Ov. M. 2, 139.

—**B.** Arae, The Altars. **a.** Rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily Sardinia and Africa, so called from their shape, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras, Verg. A. 1, 109.—**b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.—**III.** Transf., in gen., a monument of stone: ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: Lunensis ara, of *Lunenian* marble, Suet. Ner. 50 fin.—Also

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a tombstone: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de sua pecunia restituit), Inscr. Orell. 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

arabarches (this is the proper form, not **alabarches**; cf. Haeckermann in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1849, 15, suppl., pp. 450-566; very likely some said *alabarches* and *alabarchia*, because of the foll. r, to avoid two rs), ae, m., = ἀραρχης, an officer of customs in Egypt, Juv. 1, 130 Jahn, Hermann. — Sarcastically of Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: velim ex Theophrane expiscere, quoniam in me animo sit Arabarches, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 3.

arabarchia (not **alab-**; v. arabarches), ae, f., a kind of customs in Egypt, Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9.

Arabia (on account of the long A in Prop. 3, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arabia; cf. Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 9), ae, f., = Ἀραβία. **I.** In an extended sense, the country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea (from its principal city, Petra), Deserta, and Felix, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65; Mel. 1, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 25 al. — **II.** In a more restricted sense, a town in Arabia Felix, Mel. 3, 8, 7. — Hence, **Arabicus**, a, um, adj., Arabic, Arabian: odor (i. e. tūs), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; sinus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 3, 8, 1; resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122; adamas, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56; alites, id. 37, 10, 54, § 146; balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 102; lapicidinae, i. e. of alabaster, id. 36, 12, 17, § 78; spina, the acacia, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107; vectis, Curt. 7, 2, 17. — Absol.: **Arabica**, ae, f. (sc. gemma), a precious stone, similar to ivory, perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145; Isid. Orig. 16, 14. — **Arabice**, adv.: facite olant aedes Arabice, make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Arab (frankincense, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Arabice olet, id est ex odoribus Arabibus, Fest. p. 23): Arabice sacri vocantur, in Arabic, Sol. c. 33.

* **arabilis**, e, adj. [aro], that can be ploughed, arable: campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41.

Arābius (incorrectly **Arr-**, v. Arabia), a, um, adj., = Ἀράβιος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs, Arabian: adiecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88; odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus); bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15; limen, furnished with Arabian curtains, id. 1, 14, 19; genus capparitis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127 Jan.

Arābs, ābis, adj. (acc. Gr. Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478), = Ἀράβ, proceeding from Arabia, Arabian: pastor Arabs, Prop. 4, 12, 8; messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5. — Hence, subst., an Arab, Arabian: Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; Eoae domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115; Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 11; ib. Act. 2, 11. — Meton., for Arabia: palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Arābus, a, um, adj. [a parallel form with Arabs, as Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.], Arabian, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99; ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153. — **Arābi**, ōrum, m., the Arabs, Arabians, C. Cassius ap. Charis. p. 99; Verg. A. 7, 605.

2. Arābus, i, m., = Ἀράβης, Ptol.; Ἀράβιος, Arrian; Ἀρβίς, Strab., a river in Gedrosia, now Korkes, Curt. 9, 10, ubi v. Zumpt.

3. Arābus, i, m., the son of Apollo and Babylon, represented as the inventor of the medical art, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

* **arachidna**, ae, f., = ἀράχιδνα, a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch: Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Arachne, ēs, f., = Ἀράχνη (a spider). **I.** Myth., a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider, Ov. M. 6, 5 sq. (another form, **Arachneā**, ae, = Ἀράχνη, like Calliopea from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135). — **II.** Arachne, a kind of sundial, Vitr. 9, 9.

Arachosia, ae, f., = Ἀραχωσία. **I.** A province of the Persian kingdom, separated from India by the Indus, Plin. 6, 23, 25,

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§ 82. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Arāchōsū**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arachosia, Just. 13, 4. — **B. Arāchōtae**, ārum, m., the same, Pers. Perieg. 1003.

1. arācia, ae, f., a kind of white fig-tree, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70, where Jan reads *arabia*.

2. Arācia, ae, f., = Ἀρακία, an island in the Persian Gulf, now Kerek, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

Arācyntus, i, m., = Ἀράκυνθος. **I.** A mountain in Aetolia (acc. to some, in Acarnania), now Zygos, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **II.** A mountain between Boeotia and Attica, Prop. 4, 14, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (Attic), Verg. E. 2, 24.

Arādus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Arādus (now Ruad), a city on an island of the same name on the coast of Phoenicia (Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phoenic. p. 309): quod genus endo marist Aradi fons, Lucr. 6, 891. — Hence, **Arādii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arādus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

* **aracostylos**, on, adj., = ἀραιόστυλος, with columns standing far apart, areostyle, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

arānea, ae, f. [ἀράχνη]. **I.** A spider: araneorum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24; antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145; tela araneorum, Vulg. Job, 8, 14; so ib. Isa. 59, 5; ib. Osee, 8, 6: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121: invisa Minervae aranea, Verg. G. 4, 247: anni nostri sicut aranea meditantur, Vulg. Psa. 89, 10. — **II.** Meton. **A.** A spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) opoletae araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6: ut aranea bratteaque auri, Lucr. 4, 727: arcula plena araneorum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib.). Catulli Ple-nus sacculus est araneorum, Cat. 13, 8: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158. — **B.** Also, for threads similar to spiders' webs: salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 56.

* **araneans**, antis, Part. [as if from araneo, āre], containing spiders' webs: fauces, i. e. through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 162, 34.

* **araneola**, ae, f. dim. [aranea], a small spider, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 113.

* **araneolus**, i, m. dim. [araneus], i. q. araneola, Verg. Cūl. 2.

araneosus, a, um, adj. [araneum]. **I.** Lit., full of spiders' webs: situs, Cat. 25, 3. — **II.** Meton., similar to cobwebs: fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: caulis araneosus in mandendo, id. 21, 15, 51, § 87: lanugo, id. 24, 12, 66, § 108 al.

araneum, i, n., v. 2. araneus.

1. araneus, i, m. [ἀραχνός]. **I.** A spider, Lucr. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: araneorum natura, id. 11, 24, 28, § 79: aranei textura, Sen. Ep. 121, 22 al. — **II.** A sea-fish: Draco trachinus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. araneus, a, um, adj. [1. araneus]. **I.** A. Pertaining to the spider, spider's: genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156: texta, id. 29, 4, 27, § 86. — Hence, **B.** Subst. **Arāneum**, i, n., a spider's web, = ἀράχνη: tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. — **2.** A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 7. — **II.** Araneus mus, a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew-mouse, Col. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Arar (also **Araris**, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; Eutr. 1, 405; Inscr. Orell. 4018; acc. Ararim, Verg. E. 1, 63; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298: abl. Arari, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; 1, 16 MSS.; Arare, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 2, 59; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 63; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. pp. 214, 298; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 639, 184 sq., 228), is, m., a river in Celtic Gaul, now the Saone, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; Eutr. 2, 269; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Amm. 15, 11, called Saucona, whence comes the name Saône).

Araraueles, ium, m., a people in Cyrenaica in Africa, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33.

arāter, tri, m. (a rare form for aratrum), a plough, Hyg. Limit. p. 204 Goes.

Arāteus (Arāti-), a, um, adj., = Ἀρά-

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teus, of or belonging to the Greek poet Aratus, Aratean: lucernae, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12. — Hence, absol.: nostra quaedam Aratea, i. e. the Φανόμενα of Aratus, translated by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 B. and K.; of this translation we still possess large portions; v. Cic. Orell. IV. pp. 1014, 1033: carminibus Arateis, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104.

arātio, ōnis, f. [aro]. **I.** A ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, etc., Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ut quaeuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), ploughed land, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula): (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 68. — Esp., in Roman financial lang., the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce (cf. arator, I. B.), Cic. Phil. 2, 39 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.

* **aratiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [aratio], a small arable field, or a small estate, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Arātius, a, um, v. Arateus.

arātor, ōris, m. [aro]. **I.** A. Lit., one that ploughs, a ploughman; freq. poet. = agricola, a husbandman, farmer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: caput quassans grandis suspirat arator Crebrius, *Lucr. 2, 1164: luce sacra requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: Conciderie infelix validos miratur arator Inter opus tauris, Ov. M. 7, 538; 8, 218; 15, 553: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, *Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 et saep. — Adj.: taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5; v. Zumpt, § 102. — **B.** In the Rom. lang. of finance, aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce; cf. aratio, II. (usu. the Roman knights): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 13; 2, 2, 64; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 27; 2, 3, 60; id. Phil. 3, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3308; Suet. Aug. 42. — **II.** Meton., The Ploughman, a constellation, Nigid. and Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

* **arātro** and contr. **aratro**, āre, v. a. [aratrum], to plough after sowing: quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

arātrum, i, n. [ἀροτρον], a plough (the inventor of which was Byrges, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; or Triptolemus, acc. to Verg. G. 1, 19. The parts of it were temo, stiya, manucula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale. For a description of it, v. Verg. G. 1, 162 sqq.; Pauly's Real-Ency. I. pp. 665 sq.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Lucr. 1, 313; 5, 219: curvi moderator aratri, id. 5, 933, and id. 6, 1251; Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Agr. 2, 25; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Verg. G. 1, 19; 1, 170 et saep.: imprimere aratrum muris, to press the plough into the walls (of a town), i. e. to turn a town into arable land, to destroy completely, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755, ubi v. Serv.; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3683.

1. arātus, a, um, Part. of aro.

2. Arātus, i, m., = Ἀράτος. **I.** A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, who fl. B. C. 250; author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φανόμενα, which Cicero, and afterwards Caesar Germanicus, translated into Latin, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Rep. 1, 22, 56; id. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (Arātus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112). — **II.** Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, founder of the Achaean League, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Arāuris, is, m., a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now Herault, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32, where Jan reads Araris; Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Arausio, ōnis, f., a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Araxes, is, m., = Ἀράξης. **I.** A river in Armenia Major, now Aras, Verg. A. 8, 728; Prop. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Hippol. 47; Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25; Mel. 3, 5, 5. — Trop., a dweller on the Araxes: pharetratus Araxes, Stat. S. 5, 2, 32. — **II.** A river in Persia, now Bendemir, Curt. 4, 5, 21.

Arbaces, is, m., = Ἀρβάκης, the first king of Media, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 3, Arbactus.

Arbela, ōrum, n., = Ἀρβηλα. **I.** A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria, now Arbil. Between this town and Gaugamela, Alexander the Great defeated Darius, Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1; Amm. 23, 6. In Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149, it designates the region of Arbela. — **II.** A town in Sicily, Sil. 14, 272, where MSS. also give Arabela.

† **arbilla**, ae, f., = arvina, id est pinguedo corporis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Arbis, is, f., a town in Gedrosia, on the river Arbis, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

2. Arbis, is, m., a river rising in Carmania, running through Gedrosia, and emptying into the Persian Gulf, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109.

arbitrator, tri, m. [ar=ad (v. ad *init.*) and bito=eo], orig., one that goes to something in order to see or hear it; hence, a spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness (class. through all periods; used several times by Plaut., but only twice by Ter.; syn.: testis, spectator, consocius). **I.** In gen.: aequi et iusti hic eritis omnes arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per impluvium introspectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (i.e. speculari, v. arbitrator) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 55; id. Mil. 4, 4, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 50; 3, 3, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: aut desine aut cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: quis est decisionis arbiter? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitris, after the removal of, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros eicit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28: absque arbitris, Vulg. Gen. 39, 11: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 16 B; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbiter, i. e. consocius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. id. ib. 4, 63: consocius omnis abest). — **II.** Esp. **A.** In judic. lang., t. t., prop., he that is appointed to inquire into a cause (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenio) and settle it; hence, an umpire, arbitrator, a judge, in an actio bonae fidei (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, while the *iudex* decides acc. to laws), Sen. Ben. 3, 7 (cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 8; 3 B, § 42; 3 B, § 60 sq., and the jurists there cited). — So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: JUDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFUSVS. ESTO, ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reus, p. 227 Müll.: Praetor ARBITROS TRES DATO, ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376 Müll., and the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., i. e. Praetorem JUDICEM ARBITRYVNE POSTULO VTI DET, Val. Prob. p. 1539 P.: ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so id. ib. 4, 3, 104: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90 (arbitrator dabatur his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent, Don.); so, arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. — Of the Hebrew judges: subjacebit damno, quantum arbitri judicaverint, Vulg. Exod. 21, 22. — Hence, trop.: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, that sets boundaries to numerous tribes, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: arbitrum familiae heriscundae postulavit, Cic. Caecin. 7: arbitrum illum adegit (i. e. ad arbitrum illum egit; cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. — In the time of Cicero, when, acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given in definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between *iudex* and *arbiter* disappeared, Cic. Mur. 12 fin. — **B.** Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings, a judge, an arbitrator, umpire, in gen.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: Judicet Dominus, arbiter hujus diei, inter etc., Vulg. Jud. 11, 27. — So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, ὁ βραβεύτης, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, which adjudged the prize of victory, Mart. 7, 72, 10. — **C.** He that rules over, governs, or manages something, a lord, ruler, master (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rex, dominus):

arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου): quo (sc. Noto) non arbiter Hadriae Major, who rules over the sea, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystheus irae Junonis iniquae, i. e. the executor, fulfiller of her wrath, Ov. H. 9, 45 al. — In prose, Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14, where Halm reads *arbitrium*: rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: di potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (JOVI) REVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. 1269 et saep.

arbitrium, v. arbitrium.

* **arbitra**, ae, f. [arbitrator], a female witness: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbitralis**, e, adj. [id.], of an arbiter or umpire; judicatio, Maor. S. 7, 1.

arbitrarius, adv., v. arbitrarius.

arbitrarius, a, um, adj. [arbitrator]. **I.** Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by way of arbitration: formula, Gai Inst. 4, 163: actio, Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 67 and 68. — Hence, **II.** Transf.

A. In Plaut. (with ref. to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 57) = incertus, uncertain, not sure: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216. — Adv.: **arbitrario**: nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, there's no mistake about it, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (the only adv. of this word in use). — **B.** Depending on the will, arbitrary (cf. precarius): motus in arteria naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 fin.

arbitratio, ōnis, f. [arbitrator], the judgment, will, = arbitratu, Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. ap. Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbitrator, ōris, m. [id.], in late Lat. = arbiter, II. B., a master, ruler, lord: JVPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. — Hence a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. Reg. 10.

* **arbitratix**, icis, f. [arbitrator], a mistress, female ruler, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 fin.

1. arbitratu, a, um, Part. of arbitrator.

2. arbitratu, ūs, m. [arbitrator]. **I.** The judgment (as will, not as opinion; accordingly = voluntas, not = sententia), free will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice, decision (class.: cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: hic allegatus et hic arbitrator pro allegatione proque arbitratione dicuntur. Quā ratione servatā arbitratu et allegatu meo dicimus, which latter expression is most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2; so id. ib. 145, 3: arbitratu domini, id. ib. 144, 1: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: Vapulabis meo arbitratu et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 148; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 5, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 5, 46; id. Mil. 4, 6, 6; id. Ps. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratu sit: comburas, si velis, id. As. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: Er. Agedum, excutendum pallium. St. Tuo arbitratu, id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Am. 3, 2, 50; id. Most. 3, 2, 106; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87; id. Ps. 2, 2, 66; id. Truc. 5, 19: quas (sententias) exposui arbitratu meo, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ut id meo arbitratu facerem, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72, and id. ib. 4, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11, 42; Tac. Or. 42 fin.: suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15: ejus arbitratu fieri, id. Rud. 4, 3, 96: arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68: Tr. Quoius arbitratu nos vis facere? Gr. Viduli arbitratu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 sq.; 4, 3, 66: senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35. — **II.** Direction, guidance: considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Inscr. Grut. 185, 2.

arbitratu, in good MSS. and Inscr., sometimes **arbitrium**, ii, n. (from *arbitrator*, as *adulterium* from *adulter*). **I.** In gen., a coming near, a being present, presence; hence meton. for persons present (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602, and id. Herc. Oet. 485: divina rerum cura sine arbitrio est,

Auct. Aetnae, 195. — **II.** Esp. **A. 1.** The judgment, decision of an arbitrator (cf. *arbitrator*, II.: arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ex fide bonae, id. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, arbitrium rei uxoriae, id. ib. 3, 15; id. Top. 17, 66; cf. Dig. 24, 3, 66 fin.; 46, 3, 82 fin.; Cic. Rosc. Com. 9: arbitrium pro socio condemnari soleret, id. Quint. 4, 13 B. and K. (here some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read *arbitrio*, ad arbitrium, ad arbitrum, and the like; v. Orell. ad h. l.). — **2.** Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings, judgment, opinion, decision: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio Valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 fin.; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37. — Trop.: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, matters, in which nothing is decided according to mere opinion, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque uti auri, to determine by the ear, Gell. 13, 20, 3. — **B.** Mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free will: dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103 (Fleck., *arbitratum*): esse in pectore nostro quiddam, Cujus ad arbitrium quoque copia materia Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb, * Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra, mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8, 24; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; 2, 5, 63 fin.; so Vulg. Lev. 13, 3; 13, 44: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: Mentes ad suum arbitrium movere, id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; so id. Par. 5, 1 fin.: quam (pecuniam) sponte et arbitrio cordis sui inferunt, Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 4: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, Cic. Mur. 9; so Hor. C. 3, 6, 40; 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9, 20; id. Aug. 28; id. Tit. 8; id. Galb. 14: in arbitrium vestrum diem constituitis ei, Vulg. Judith, 8, 13: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: munificentiam eorum in se ipsorum arbitrii debere esse, Liv. 37, 52: in arbitrio viri erit, ut faciat sive non faciat, Vulg. Num. 30, 14: tamquam congruere operationem eam serpentium humani sit arbitrii, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 53; Suet. Tib. 18; id. Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (i. e. imperium, dominion, power) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4, 1: huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60. — **C.** Arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral (fixed by an arbiter), Cic. Dom. 37; id. Pis. 9 fin.; id. Red. in Sen. 7; cf. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbitro, are, v. arbitrator fin.

arbitror (act. arbitro, v. infra; arch.

inf. arbitrarier, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 21), atus,

1, v. dep. [arbitrator]. **I.** In gen., to be a hearer or beholder of something (v. arbitro, I.), to observe, perceive, hear, etc. (in this sense only ante- and post-class.): dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; 3, p. 138, 23; 7 init.: domus attiguae: fortunas arbitratu-

rus, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8. — Hence of the mind,

to examine, consider, weigh: diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. — **II.**

Esp. **A.** T. k. of judic. lang. (cf. arbitro, II.), to make a decision, give judgment or sen-

tence: si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbit-

ratu est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Dig. 4, 8, 44; 6, 1, 35. — Hence, fidem alicui arbit-

trari, to adjudge, i. e. to give credit to one, to

put faith in, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41. — Of wit-

nesses, as t. t., to testify, to declare or an-

nounce, give evidence: qui testimonium quod-

ceret, ut arbitriari se diceret, etiam quod

ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47; 146: qui pri-

151.

mum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, cum ea dicimus iurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: mortuum inde arbitrari, Liv. 3, 13, 3; 4, 40.—**B. 1.** In gen., to be of the opinion, to believe, consider as, = *νομίζω* (most freq. in prose; a favorite word with Cic.): Bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: gratum arbitrator esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: nefas esse arbitrari Gracchos laudare, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: Falsum arbitror radices arborum vetustate minui, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: Justum autem arbitror suscitare vos, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 13: scolasticissimum et arbitror, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: arbitraris me inimicum tuum, Vulg. Job. 13, 24; ib. Philipp. 3, 8: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: ut in ceteris artibus... similiter arbitror in hac ratione dicendi etc., id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; id. Quint. 34; id. Verr. 2, 169; id. Clu. 17; id. Cat. 1, 17; id. Arch. 30; id. Deiot. 24; id. Mil. 21: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63; so id. Sex. Rosc. 82; id. Imp. Pomp. 58; id. Clu. 170: ut ego arbitror, id. Sest. 16; id. Pis. 68: sicut arbitror, id. Clu. 50: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, etc., id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham esse arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it to be Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 69, 1: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, Nep. Alcib. 9, 1; so id. Timoth. 3, 3 al.—**2.** To think, suppose, as opp. to knowing: Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, Non ita arbitrere, id. And. 5, 4, 12: De Sanumne credis te esse? *Mi. Equidem arbitror*, id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: Quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 31: arbitrantur se posse fugere, Vulg. Esth. 16, 4; ib. Matt. 10, 34.

Arb. a. Act. form **arbitro**, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57: Prohibere credo arbitrabunt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**b.** Arbitror in pass. signif.: continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: cum ipse praedonum socius arbitretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 fin.; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1, 1: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, i. e. iudicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated*, Dig. 11, 7, 12; so ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, *ὑπολαμβάνονται*, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

Arbocāla, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 5, 6.

1. arbor (arbōs), Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786 Lachm.; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153 (but Merk. *arbor*, in both places); Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 2, 81; id. A. 3, 27; 6, 206 Rib. al.: *acc. arbosem*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; *ōris, f. (m., INTER DVOS ARBORES*, Inscr. Lyon, I. 27) [v. arduus]. **I. A tree.** **A.** In gen.: arbores serere, to plant, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 17, 59: poni, Verg. G. 2, 278: arbores se sustulit, id. ib. 2, 57: arbores putare, Cato, R. R. 32, 1: arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: arboribus frondes redeunt, Ov. F. 3, 237: arbores silvestris, Verg. E. 3, 70: ramosa, Lucr. 5 [1096]: umbrosa, Verg. G. 2, 66; so Ov. P. 4, 5, 41: ingens, Verg. G. 2, 81; alta, Ov. M. 15, 404: summa, Verg. G. 4, 567; so Ov. M. 12, 15: patula, id. ib. 1, 106: fertilis, Verg. G. 4, 142: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 178: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30, and Verg. A. 7, 108: arborum rami, Vulg. Sap. 17, 17: arbor nuda sine frondibus, Ov. M. 13, 690; Vulg. Marc. 11, 8: arborum cortices, Vulg. Job. 30, 4: arbores ab radioibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; Vulg. Matt. 3, 10: quarum (arborum) baca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: jacent sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54; Vulg. Lev. 26, 20: fructus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.—**B.** Spec. with gen. of species: alni, the alder-tree, Varr.

R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, the fig-tree, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Vulg. Matt. 21, 19: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59: arbor ficus (nom.), Vulg. Jud. 9, 10: abietis arbores, fir trees, Liv. 24, 3: arbor palmarum, the palm-tree, Suet. Aug. 94: cupressus, the cypress, id. Vesp. 5: arbor sycamoros, a sycamore, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; so, arbor morus, ib. 17, 6: arbores olivarum, olive trees, ib. Exod. 27, 20.—**Poet.:** Jovis, the oak-tree, Ov. M. 1, 106: Phoebi, the laurel-tree, id. F. 3, 139 (cf. id. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea laurus): Palladis, the olive-tree, id. A. A. 2, 518: arbor Herculeae, the poplar, Verg. G. 2, 66 (cf.: Arborum genera numinibus suis dicata perpetuo servantur, ut Jovi aesculus, Apollini laurus, Minervae olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi populus, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3; Phaedr. 3, 17) al.—**II. Meton. A. Things made of wood** (cf.: Mille sunt usus earum (arborum), sine quibus vita tegi non possit. Arbore sulcamus, maria terrasque admovemus; arbore exaedificamus tecta; arborea et simulacra numinum fuere etc., Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5). **1. A mast.** (a) With mali: adversusque infigitur arbore mali, Verg. A. 5, 504.—(b) Without mali, Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, t. 3.—**2. The lever or bar of a press, press-beam**, Cato, R. R. 13, 4; 18, 12; Plin. 13, 31, 74, § 317.—**3. An oar:** centenaque arbore fluctum Verberat adsurgens, Verg. A. 10, 207.—**4. A ship:** Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo, Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5. The shaft of a javelin, a javelin**, Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6. Euphemist.:** arbor infelix, a gallows, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rab. 4 fin.; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108 (Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. I. § 365, compares the words of the Fries. law: am argen vordern Baum henken; cf. in Engl. to hang on the accursed tree). **B. The fabulous polytupus**, which was fancied to have arms like the branches of a tree: In Gaditano Oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansa armis, ut fretum nunquam intrasse credatur, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

2. Arbor infelix, a town and castle in Rhaetia, now Arbon, Tab. Peut.

arbōrarius, a, um, adj. [arbor] (a technical form of arboreus), of or pertaining to trees, tree-: falx, i. e. for pruning trees, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: picus, a woodpecker, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 47: proventus, Sol. 11 and 23.—Hence, **arbōraria** (sc. herba), ae, f., the black-ivy, as growing on trees, App. Herb. 98.

arbōrator, ōris, m. [id.], a pruner of trees (syn. frondator), Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

***arbōresco**, ēre, v. incho. [id.], to become a tree, to grow to be a tree, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

***arbōrētum**, i, n. [id.], i. q. arbutum, but an inferior word, a place grown with trees: arboreta ignobilis verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbōrēns (arbōrius), Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a tree: frondes arboreae, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97: fetus, Verg. G. 1, 55; Col. poet. 10, 401: fruges, Cornif. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 55: coma, tresses, locks, i. e. leaves, = frondes, Prop. 3, 14, 28: comae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: frondes, id. ib. 3, 5, 7: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87: cornua cervorum, branching, Verg. A. 1, 190: telum coruscant, Ingens, arboreum, huge, like a tree, id. ib. 12, 888: Harundini Indicae (est) arborea amplitudo, attains the size of a tree, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 162.

arbōs, v. arbor inil.

1. arbuscula, ae, f. dim. [from arbor, as majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor]. **I. A small tree, shrub.** **A. Lit.**, Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**B. Transf.** of a tuft of feathers: arbuscula crinita, i. e. the crown on the head of the peacock, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** In mechanics, a movable machine for propelling military engines, Gr. ἀμασπόμενος, Vitruv. 10, 20.

2. Arbuscula, ae, f., the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

***arbutivus**, a, um, adj. [arbutum]

(only in Col.). **I. Planted with trees:** locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**II. Bound or fastened to a tree:** vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; id. Arb. 4, 1, 16, 4: positio, id. 4, 1, 6: arbusti Aminei urna, id. 12, 41, 2: genus musti, id. 12, 41, 1.

***arbuto**, are, v. a. [id.], to plant with trees: Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbutat agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbutum, i, n. [qs. for arbosetum from arbos, as virgultum for virguletum, salictum for salicetum, etc.; an inferior form is arboretum, q. v.], a place where trees are planted (esp. trees, about which the vine was trained), an orchard, plantation, vineyard planted with trees, *δενδρῶν* (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Jam vinctae vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt, Verg. G. 2, 416. **I. Lit.:** vinea est prima... septimo silva caedua, octavo arbutum, nono glandaria silva, Cato, R. R. 1, 7: In fundo suum quicquid conseri oportet arbutoque vitem copulari, id. ib. 7, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207; Paul. Feb. 10, 1; Hor. C. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29 al.—**II. Transf.** for the most part in the plur. collect. for arbores, in the poets, on account of its quantity, *arbōrēs*: locos, Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth, Lucr. 1, 187: florescent tempore certo arbusta, trees blossom at the appointed time, id. 5, 671; so id. 1, 351; 1, 806; 1, 808; 2, 188; 2, 1016; 5, 912; 5, 1378; 6, 141; Verg. E. 1, 40; 2, 13; 4, 2; 5, 64; id. G. 3, 328; id. Copa, 27; id. A. 10, 363; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710 al.—So also perh. in the sing. for a single tree: cum me arbutum videre Miconis incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10.—In the Vulg. only in plur., and there for rami, boughs, branches: arbusta ejus (vitis) cedros Dei, Ps. 79, 11: Multiplicata sunt arbusta ejus, Ezech. 31, 5; 31, 7; 31, 12.

arbutus, a, um, adj. [arbos, arbor]. **I. Set or planted with trees:** ager, *Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.—**II.** Arbusta vitis for arbutiva, fastened to or trained upon a tree, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207.—*Comp.: arbutiores res, trop., firmer, surer, more settled circumstances (the figure drawn from vines, which are supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

arbutēns, a, um, adj. [arbutus], of the arbutus or strawberry-tree: fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Verg. G. 1, 166: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584: virgae, Verg. A. 11, 65.

arbutum (arbitum), Lucr. 5, 941), i, n. [id.], the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree, the wild strawberry. **I. Lit.:** quae nunc hiberno tempore cernis Arbusta puniceo fieri matura colore, Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbusta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 963; so Verg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—**II. Meton. A.** = arbutus, the arbutus or strawberry-tree: jubeo frondentia capris Arbusta sufficere, i. e. frondes arbuti, that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots, Verg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. E. 3, 82; so id. G. 4, 181.—**B. A tree**, in gen., Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gram. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. A. and B. as heterogen. from arbutus; v. Phoc. Ars, p. 1706 P., p. 338 Lind.)

arbutus, i, f. [kindr. with arbor, since the arbutus was abundant in Italy], the wild strawberry-tree, the arbutus, arbutus: Arbutus unedo, Linn.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Verg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99; 23, 8, 79, § 151 al.; its fruit, like that of the oak, was anciently the food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats were fond of grazing: dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedis, etc., Verg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. C. 1, 17, 5; and idle men of reposing: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 4, 21.

arca, ae, f. [arceo: arca et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 262; v. arceo], a place for keeping any thing, a chest, box. **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: arca vestiaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque

conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Calig. 59 al.—Very freq., **B.** Esp., **1.** *A box for money, a safe, a coffer, and particularly of the rich, and loculi was their purse, porte-monnaie, while sacculus was the pouch of the poor, Juv. 1, 89 sq.; 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25; 14, 259 Rupertii, and Cat. 13, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, meton., like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae confido, rely upon my purse, Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Par. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 fin.—Hence, ex arca absolvere aliquem, to pay in cash upon the spot (opp. de mensae scripturā absolvere), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 Don.; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 29 Don., and arcarius.—And of public money, state treasure, revenues (late Lat.): frumentaria, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42 al.—**2.** *A coffin* (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.), Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera Conservi villi portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Luc. 8, 736; Dig. 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3560; 4429.—**II.** Transf. Of any thing in the form of a box or chest. **A.** Noah's ark (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 6, 14 sqq.; ib. Matt. 24, 38; ib. Heb. 11, 7 al.—**B.** In Jewish antiq., the Ark of the Covenant (eccl. Lat.): arca foederis, Vulg. Deut. 10, 8: arca foederis Domini, ib. Num. 10, 33: arca testimonii, ib. Exod. 25, 34: arca testamenti, ib. Heb. 9, 4: arca testamenti Dei, ib. Jer. 3, 16: arca Domini, ib. Jos. 4, 4: arca Dei, ib. 1 Reg. 11, 17; and absol.: arca, ib. Exod. 30, 6; ib. Deut. 10, 5.—**C.** *A small, close prison, a cell:* (Servi) in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum his colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 fin.; cf. Fest. p. 264 Müll.—**D.** In mechanics, the water-box of a hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 13.—**E.** *A water-cistern, a reservoir;* Vitruv. 6, 3.—**F.** *A quadrangular landmark;* cf. Scriptt. Agrim. pp. 119, 222, 223, 271. Goes.*

Arcades, v. Arcades, II.

1. Arcadia, ae, f., = Ἀρκάδία, a mountainous province in the centre of the Peloponnesus, the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Verg. E. 4, 58; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192 al.—Hence, derivv. **A. Arcadicus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδικος, Arcadian: asiaticus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadicus juvenis for a simpleton (since the Arcadians, as mostly mountaineers, were considered as a simple, uncultivated people), Juv. 7, 160.—**B. Arcadius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδιος, Arcadian: Arcadius suos, the Arcadian boar, *Lucr. 5, 25: dea, i. e. Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, i. e. the nymph Arethusa, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, i. e. Pan, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 3, 24, 23: sidus, i. e. the Great Bear, Sen. Oedip. 476: virga, the wand of Mercury (who was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70: galerus, the helmet of Mercury, id. ib. 7, 39.

2. Arcadia, ae, f., a town in Crete, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53.

† **Arcae**, arum, f., a Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria, now Arce, Inscr. Orell. 149; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.

arcano, adv., v. arcanus fin.

Arcanum, v. 2. Arcanus, B.

1. arcānus, a, um, adj. [v. arceo], orig., shut up, closed; hence, trop., **1.** That keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit, ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178.—Hence, poet., of the night: omina arcana nocte petita, in silent night, or night that keeps secrets, Ov. H. 9, 40; Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**II.** Hidden, concealed, secret, private (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; so Hor. C. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43 al.: littera celatos arcana favebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Verg. A. 4, 422 al.—Esp., in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANAE VERBIS PRAESIDIA, Inscr. Orell. 2494: audiuit arcana verba, quae non licet homini loqui,

Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 4; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana cum sunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volgavit arcae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 27.—Hence, subst.: **arcānum**, i, n., a secret. **A.** In gen.: nox arcanis fidesima, Ov. M. 7, 192: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: si quid umquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22, 9: arcana regum, Curt. 4, 6, 5: revelare arcana, Vulg. Prov. 11, 13: denudare arcana amici, ib. Eccl. 27, 17.—**B.** Spec., a sacred secret, a mystery: faturum arcanum, Ov. M. 2, 639; so Verg. A. 7, 123: Pythagorae arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; cf.: Jo-vis arcana, the secret decrees of, id. C. 1, 28, 9: deorum arcanum proferre, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: arcana quaedam, secret rites (of the diviners), Vulg. Exod. 7, 11: violabunt arcanum meum, my secret place, sanctuary, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 22 et saep.—Adv.: **arcāno** (cf. Charis. pp. 173 and 179 P.), in secret, privately: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Charis. l. c.): arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—*Comp.: arcanius judicare aliquid de aliqua re, Col. 3, 2 fin.—Sup., not used.

2. Arcānus, a, um, adj. [Arcae], of or pertaining to Arcae; hence, subst. **A.**

Arcani, grum, m., the inhabitants of Arcae, Inscr. Orell. 4007.—**B. Arcānum**, i, n., a villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arcae, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1 al.

arcārius, a, um, adj. [arca, I. B.], of or pertaining to a money-box or ready money: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131 Goes.—Hence, **arcarius**, i, m., a treasurer (late Lat.): arcarii gazae tuae, Vulg. Esth. 3, 9: arcarius civitatis, ib. Rom. 16, 23; Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, a controller of public revenues, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcas, ādis, m., = Ἀρκάς. **I.** Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians, after his death placed as a constellation (Arctophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 2, 497; Hyg. Fab. 176, and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).—**II.** An Arcadian; plur. **Arcādes**, um, m. (acc. Gr. Arcādās, Verg. A. 10, 397), = Ἀρκάδες, the Arcadians. **A.** As the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Ov. F. 2, 289 al.—**B.** As skilled in pastoral music: Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit, Montibus haec vestris: soli cantare periti, Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 31: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares et respondere parati, id. ib. 7, 4 (cf. id. ib. 4, 58 sq.; Theoc. 22, 157; Polyb. 4, 20).—Hence, Arcas, C. Kar' ἑξοχῆν. **1.**

Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene (cf. I. Arcadia, B.), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**2.** Parthenopaeus, the son of Atalanta from Arcadia, Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**3.** Tyrannus, i. e. Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**4.** Bipennifer, i. e. Ancaeus, Ov. M. 8, 391.—**III.** Adj., = Arcadius, Arcadian, Verg. A. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

* **arcatura**, ae, f. [arca], = arca, II. F., a square landmark of surveyors, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebio, i, n., a plant, usu. called onochilos or anchusa, a kind of ox-tongue; cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 11.

arcella, ae, f. dim. [arca; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.]; among surveyors, a square landmark (cf. arca, II. F., and arcatura), Front. Colon. pp. 119, 260, 308 Goes.

* **arcellae vites**, ae, f., a species of the vine, now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3.

† **arcellula**, ae, f., aoub. dim. [arcella, from arca], a very little box, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcēo, cui, ctum [arctum, acc. to Prisc. p. 1265 P.] [cf. ἀρκέω—to keep off, to suffice; ἀρκιος=sufficient, safe; arx=a stronghold; arca=a strong-box, chest; ἀλακείν—to keep off; ἀλκή=defence, strength, Curt.]. **I.** To shut up, to enclose. **A.** Lit.: arcere est continere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: orbis caelestis arcens

et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, averlimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: hos quidem ut famulos vinculis prope ac custodiā arcemus, shut in, confine, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 426).—**B.** Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 3.—Also, to keep in order: arcendae familiae gratia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 175 Müll.—**II.** To keep or hold off, to prevent from approaching, to keep at a distance: arcere prohibere est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; constr. absol. aliquem, with ab, the simple abl., poet. also with dat. (a) Absol. aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; so, aquam pluviam, aquas pluvias arcere, Cic. Top. 10, 43, and Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arcet, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: Odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1.—With an abstr. object: transitum hostis, to arrest, hinder, Liv. 26, 41.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, with inf. as object, to hinder, prevent: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so id. P. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hippol. 805; Sil. 13, 341 al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And without object: arcuit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—(β) With ab+tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 fin.: homines ab injuria, etc., id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: homines ab improbitate, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 751: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Verg. G. 4, 168.—(γ) With the simple abl. (not with persons): primordia genitali concilio arceri tempore iniquo, Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arcuit Gallia, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 fin.: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 fin.; so id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Virginiam matronae sacris arceant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 3, 50 (cf. aqua, I. B. 3) al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patris penatibus, id. ib. 9, 446 al.: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. to protect, guard, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64 et saep.—(δ) With dat., to keep off something from: oestrum pecori, Verg. G. 3, 165 (cf.: Solstitium pecori defendite, id. E. 7, 47: mortem fratri depulit, Ov. H. 14, 130; and the Gr. ἀμύνει νηυσὶ θοῦραι πύρ, Hom. II. 9, 435; 9, 347; v. also Rudd. II. p. 150).

arcera, ae, f. [arca, Curt.], a covered carriage for sick persons: quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 140 Müll.; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. p. 55, 26. So in the laws of the XII Tables, Fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Varr. ap. Non. l. i. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word was found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter (lectica, sella) came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcēsilas, ae (Arcēsīlaus, i, Gell. 3, 5), m. (acc. Arcesilam, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76: Arcesilan, Mel. 1, 18, 1), = Ἀρκείλαος (-ας). **I.** Arcesilas (mostly in this form), a Greek philosopher of Pitane, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45; 2, 24, 76; id. Fin. 5, 31, 94; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 79 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).—**II.** Arcesilaus, a sculptor of the first century B. C., Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155.—**III.** Arcesilaus, an encaustic painter of Paros, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 122.—**IV.** Arcesilas, a painter, son of Tisicrates, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Arcēsius, ii, m., = Ἀρκείσιος, son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessio, ōnis, f. [arcesso], a calling, summons: dies propriae arcessionis, i. e. the day of death, Cypr. de Mortal. extr.

arcessitor, ōris, m. [id.], one that calls or fetches another (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, in judic. lang., an accuser, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessitus, a, um, Part. of arcesso.

2. arcessitus, ūs, m. [arcesso], a calling, summons (very rare; only in abl. sing.): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3:

cum ad eum ipsius rogatu accessitque venissem, *Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

arcesso (and **accesso**), *vi*, *itum*, 3, *v. a.* (*inf.* *arcessire* and *accessiri*, like *laccessiri* instead of *laccessi*, freq. and in the best class writers, though the MSS. and edit. vary very much; cf. Struve, p. 198.—The form *arcesso*, used freq. by Sall., has been unjustly repudiated; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 281 sq.; Kritz ad Sall. C. 40, 6, and the grammarians cited by both; Dietsch, Sall. II. p. 145; Rib. prol. in Verg. p. 388) [*causat.* from *accedo*; cf. *incesso* from *incedo*; *ar*=*ad*]. **I.** *trans.* to cause any one to come, to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch (while *accio* designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called, Doed. Syn. III. p. 283). **A.** In gen.: aliquid ab aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blerpharoneum accessit, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70: quæso, hominem ut jubeas accessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28; so, accessit, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 11: accessit, id. Rud. 4, 12: jussit me ad se accessi, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 Benti., where Fleck. reads *arcessi*: obstetricem accessi, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; so id. Ib. 5, 7, 6; and id. Eun. 3, 5, 44 al.: cum ab aratro accesserant, qui consules fient, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque accessita, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 fin.; so id. Ib. 5, 18: ejus librum accessivi, id. Att. 16, 11: ex continentibus alios (fabros) accersi jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Dinter: Gabinium accessit, Sall. C. 40, 6; so id. Ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62, 4; so id. Ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se accessi jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4: Pisonem accessi jubet, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.: placere patrem accessiri, Liv. 3, 45: aliquid ab Epidaurio Romam accessendum, id. 10, 47: ityn huc accessit, Ov. M. 6, 652; so id. Ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, accessi, order it, let it be brought, id. Ep. 1, 5, 6 al.—**Trop.**: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem accessit jumento suo, prov., this man brings misfortunes upon his own head, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato accessita, Liv. 21, 4; so, somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 fin. al.—**B.** Esp. in judic. lang., to summon, arraign one, before a court of justice; hence, in gen., to accuse, inform against; constr. aliquid alicujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio accesseret, Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab. Perd. 9: ne quem unquam innocentem judicio capitis accessas, to accuse of a capital crime, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: aliquid capitis, id. Deiot. 11: pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 32, 1: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. Ib. 4, 29: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also absol.: accessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37.—**Trop.**: inscitiae, Nigid. ap. Gell. 19, 14.—**II.** *Transf.* to mental objects, to bring, fetch, seek, or derive a subject, thought, quality, etc.: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendor aliquid accessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156: ex medio res accessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe accessere fabulas coepi, to fetch from far, Petr. 37.—Hence, *arcessitus* (in opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural), *far-fetched*, *forced*, *unnatural* (syn. *durus*): cavendum est, ne accessitum dictum putetur, that an expression may not appear forced, *far-fetched*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et accessiti Joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil accessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40 al.

arceuthinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ἀρκεῦθινος*, of the juniper-tree: ligna, Vulg. Par. 2, 2, 8.

Archaeopolis, *is*, *f.*, = *Ἀρχαιοπολις*, a town in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

archangelus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχάγγελος*, an archangel (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 15; ib. Judas, 9; Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

archē, *es*, *f.*, = *ἀρχή* (beginning). **I.** One of the *Æons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.—**II.** *Archē*, one of the four muses; a daughter of the younger Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.*, = *Ἀρχέλαος*. **I.** A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, 154

and teacher of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—**II.** A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 9.—**III.** A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work, Περὶ Λιβῶν, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 46; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 fin.—**IV.** A general of Mithridates, Gell. 15, 1, 4 sq.—**V.** His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

archeota, *ae*, *m.*, = *ἀρχεωτής*, a keeper of the archives, a recorder, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

archetypus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ἀρχέτυπος*, that was first made, original (very rare): archetypus servare Cleanthes, i. e. the original statues of Cleanthes, Juv. 2, 7. So Martial calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypae nugae, 7, 11, and in jest, friends that cost nothing, archetypici amici, 12, 69.—Hence, *subst.*: **archetypum**, *i*, *n.*, an original, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

archezostis, *is*, *f.*, the bryony, also called ampeleuce: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

Archias, *ae*, *m.*, = *Ἀρχίας*. **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him; v. Cic. Or. pro Archia.—**II.** A cabinet-maker; hence, **Archiacus**, *a*, *um*: lecti, a couch made by Archias, and from the context, a plain couch, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

archiatria, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἀρχιατρία*, the rank of chief physician, Cod. Th. 13, 3, 8.

archiatus (-ōs), *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιατρός*, in the time of the emperors, the chief physician, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor, Cod. Th. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3994; 4017; 4226 al.

archibuculus (-bucol-), *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχι-βουκόλος*, a chief priest of Bacchus, Inscr. Orell. 2335; 2351; 2352.

archidiaconus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιδιάκονος*, an archdeacon, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

archiepiscopus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, an archbishop, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

archiereus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιερεύς*, a chief priest, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 fin.; so Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2543; 2627.

archierosyna, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἀρχιερωσύνη*, the chief priest's office, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112.

archigallus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιγαλλός* (cf. Gallus), a chief priest of Cybele, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Tert. Apol. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2320 sq. al.

archigeron, *ontis*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιγερων*, chief of the old men, a title under the emperors, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 1.

archigubernus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιγυβερνός*, chief pilot or helmsman, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3634.

Archilochus, *i*, *m.*, = *Ἀρχιλόχος*, a Greek poet of Paros, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3, lived in the age of Romulus; but, acc. to Nep. ap. Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contemporary of Tullus Hostilius; he was the originator of iambic verse, and the author of very bitter satires, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 sq.; id. A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60.—Hence, **Archilochius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Archilochian: metrum, Diom. p. 509 sq. P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.; also an appell. for severe, bitter, acrimonious: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

archimagirus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιμάγειρος*, a chief cook, Juv. 9, 109.

archimandrita, *ae*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archimedes, *is* (gen. Archimedi), Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; 1, 14, 22; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 163 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 333; acc. Archimeden, Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 131; Liv. 25, 31, 9: Archimedi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 309 sq.), *m.*, = *Ἀρχιμήδης*, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, id. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archimedeus** or **-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Archimedian: ma-

nus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191: oculus, Marc. Vict. p. 2547 P.

archimimus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιμῖμος*, chief mimic actor or pantomime, *Suet. Vesp. 19; so Inscr. Orell. 2625.—Hence, *fem.* **ARCHIMIMA**, *ae*, chief mimic actress, Inscr. Orell. 4760.

archipirata, *ae*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιπειρατής*, a leader of pirates, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 2, 5, 29; Liv. 37, 11.

archipresbyter, *eri*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος*, the chief of the presbyteri, arch-priest, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archi-sacerdos, *ōtis*, *m.* [vox hybrida], chief priest, Ven. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archisynagōgus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχισυναγωγός*, the priest that was chief ruler of the synagogue, Vulg. Marc. 5, 22; ib. Luc. 13, 14; ib. Act. 18, 8 al.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 fin.; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13 al.

architecta, *ae*, *f.*, v. architectus, I. B. architecton, v. architectus, II.

architectonicē, *es*, *f.*, = *ἀρχιτεκτονική* (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

architectonicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*, relating to architecture: rationes, Vitruv. 9, 4.

architector, *atus*, *ari*, *v. dep.* [architectus]. **I.** *Lit.*, to build, construct, make (rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19, 32: Olympium, Vitruv. 7, praef. 17: cardines, id. 9, 4.—**II.** *Trop.*, to devise, invent, procure: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. id. Ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatae vitae).

Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro Salaminio, ἀρχιτεκτονειθεσία, Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

architectura, *ae*, *f.* [id.], the art of building, architecture, = *ἀρχιτεκτονία*. **I.** *Lit.*: *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitruv. 1, 1, 1, 3.—**II.** *Trop.*, of historical representation: Specus ipsa quā concenteratur architectura! Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.

architectus, *i*, *m.*, = *ἀρχιτέκτων* (the usual form, while **architecton**, *ōnis*, is rare). **I.** Form architectus. **A.** A master-builder, architect: fabri architectus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitruv. 1, 1; Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; Vulg. Eccli. 38, 28; ib. Isa. 3, 3; ib. 2 Macc. 2, 30: ut sapiens architectus, ib. 1 Cor. 3, 10 al.—**B.** *Trop.*, an inventor, deviser, contriver, author, maker: bene factis Jupiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 (= auctor atque opifex, Lambin.): inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. id. Ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): principes atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti paene verborum, id. Brut. 31, 118.—Hence, **architecta**, *ae*, *f.*, a female architect: natura architecta vis, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** Form architecton. **A.** A master-builder, architect, etc.: nam sibi laudavisse hasce ait architectonem, Nescio quem, esse aedificatas has sane bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 fin.—**B.** *Trop.*, a master in cunning, a crafty man: me quoque dolis jam superat architectonem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

Architis, *idis*, *f.*, the name of Venus among the Assyrians, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archi-triclinus, *i*, *m.* [vox hybrida; triclinium], = *tricliniarcha*, one that presides at the table, the master of a feast, Vulg. Joan. 2, 8; 2, 9 bis.

archium or **archivum**, *i*, *n.*, = *ἀρχεῖον*, the archives (post-class.), Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 fin.: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

archon, *ōtis*, *m.*, = *ἀρχων* (a ruler), the highest magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, an archon, *Cic. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archytas, *ae*, *m.* (nom. Archytā, Sid. Carm. 2, 176); = *Ἀρχύτας*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 5, 23, 64; id. Sen. 12, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Vitruv. 7, praef. 14 and 9; Hor. C. 1, 28, 2; Col. 1, 1, 7; Gell. 10, 12.

arcifinalis, *e*, or **arcifinius**, *a*

um, *adj.* [arceo-finis]; among surveyors, agri, lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners (whence the term), Sic. Fl. p. 3; Front. p. 38; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Defined otherwise by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcion**, *i. n.*, = ἀρκίον, a plant (in pure Lat., persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

* **Arci-potens**, *entis, adj.* [arcus], skilful with the bow, a skilful archer, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

† **arcirma** (this is the correct read., not **arcuma**), *ae, f.* [arcera], a kind of small carriage, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Arci-tēns (in MSS. also **arquītē-nens**, like **arqus** for **arcus**, quur for cur, etc.), *entis, adj.* [arcus-teneo], carrying a bow, bow-bearing, in imitation of the Gr. Τοξόφορος. **I.** A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana; of Apollo, Naev. Bell. Pun. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (p. 14 Vahl.); Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. C. S. 61: Phoebus fulgentes decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arctitenens, Verg. A. 3, 75 (Apollinem dicit, Serv.): Arctitenens dea, Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25: Arctitenentes Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20. — **II.** As a constellation, the Archer, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 405 B. and K.

arcte (correctly, **artē**), *adv.*, v. artus *fin.*

† **arcticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἀρκτος; hence), northern, arctic: circulus, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

† **arction**, *i. n.*, = ἀρκτιον, a plant, also called arcturus, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.

arcto, v. arto *init.*
† **Arctophylax**, *ācis, m.*, = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usu. called Bootes, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 394 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Luc. 8, 180.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

† **arctos** (*nom.* arctos, Verg. G. 1, 246; acc. arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192; Verg. G. 1, 138: arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (in verse); *nom. plur.* arctoe (as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi), Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105, and Arat. Phaen. 441 B. and K.; C. German. Arat. 25 and 63), *i. f.* (cf. Rudd. I. p. 27; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 650 sq.; 129; 131), = ἀρκτος. **I.** Lit., the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor; syn.: ursa, plaustrum, Septentrio), a double constellation (hence, geminae, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 3, 15, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 1 sq. Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, gelidae arcti, Ov. M. 4, 625; Verg. A. 6, 16; cf. Hor. C. 1, 26, 3; and since it never sets to our hemisphere, immunis aequoris, Ov. M. 13, 293: aequoris expers, id. ib. 13, 727: metuens aequore tingui, Verg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric ἀμφορος λοετρῶν ὕδασι, Il. 13, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48: "Ἀρκτοι κυανέου πεφυλαγμένα ὕδασι"). — **II.** Metaph. **A.** The north pole, Ov. M. 2, 132. — **B.** The night (cf. luna), Prop. 3, 15, 25. — **C.** The people dwelling in the north, Luc. 3, 74: post domitas Arctos, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 336. — **D.** The north wind, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.

† **arctōus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀρκτικός, prop., pertaining to arctos (q. v.); hence, poet., northern (syn.: arcticus, aquilonius, Borealis), Mart. 5, 68; 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oedip. 604; id. Herc. Oet. 1566.

† **arctūrus**, *i. m.*, = ἀρκτούρος. **I.** As a star. **A.** The brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting was supposed to portend tempestuous weather (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71): stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99; id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. Fab. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Verg. A. 1, 744; Vulg. Job. 9, 6; 37, 9; ib. Amos. 5, 8; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus. — **Transf.** **B.** The whole constellation (syn.: Bootes, Arctophylax), Verg. G. 1, 204 Voss. — **C.** The rising of Arcturus, Verg. G. 1, 68. — **II.** A plant, v. arction.

1. arctus, *a, um, for artus, q. v.*
2. arctus, *i. m., v. arctos.*
arcuarius, *a, um, adj.* [arcus], pertaining to the bow: fabricae, Verg. Mil. 2, 11. — Hence, subst.: **arcuarius**, *ii, m.*, a maker of bows, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

* **arcuātīlis**, *e, adj.* [arcuo], bow-formed: caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arcuātīm, *adv.* [id.], in the form of a bow (perh. only in the foll. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

* **arcuātio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.], an arch (only in Front.), Aquaed. 18; 121.

arcuātus, *a, um, I. Part.* of arcuo. — **II.** = arcuatus, *q. v.*

arcū-ballista (better than **balista**), *ae, f.* [arcus], a ballista furnished with a bow; only Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

* **arcuballistarius** (**balist-**), *ii, m.* [arcuballista], he that shoots with an arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

† **arcubīl**, *ōrum, m.*: qui excubant in arce [ar, = ad, and cubo], Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 162.

arcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [arca], a small chest or box, a casket, etc. **I.** For unguents, ornaments, etc. **A.** A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. — Hence, trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, Cic. Att. 2, 1. — **B.** A small money-box or casket: arcula plena araneorum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: Plenus sacculus est araneorum).

— **II.** The wind-box of an organ, Vitruv. 10, 13. — **III.** Arcula dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

* **arculārius**, *ii, m.* [arcula] one that makes little boxes or jewel-caskets, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

† **arculāta**, *ōrum, n.* [Arculus], sacrificial cakes made of flour, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arcūlum**, *i. n. dim.* [arcus], a roll or hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **Arcūlus**, *i. m.* [arca], the god of chests, coffers, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arcūma**, *ae, v.* arcirma.

arcūo, *āvī, ātum, 1, v. a.* [arcus], to make in the form of a bow, to bend or curve like a bow (not before the Aug. per.): curru arcuato vehi, i. e. covered, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, does not bend itself in the form of a bow, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137 (cf. arcuatim); Ov. M. 11, 590.

arcus, *ūs, m.* (the orthography, **arqus** (cf. arcuatus), is freq. in MSS., like quum for eum, quur for cur, etc.; cf. Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51, reads arcuis; Prisc. p. 712 P. arci; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, arqui; but the distinction which the latter gram. points out (arcus suspensus fornix appellatur; arqus non nisi qui in caelo apparet, quam Irim poëtae dixerunt) does not seem to be well founded. — **Abt. plur.** never found; acc. to the gram., Don. p. 1751, Diom. p. 285, Prisc. p. 779, Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P. al. it was arcubus; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13; cf. Rudd. I. p. 104, n. 48. — **Gen. sing.** arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm., and Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51 B. and K. — **Dat. arcu**, Sil. 4, 18. — **Nom. plur.** ARCVVS, Corp. Inscr. V. 85; Inscr. Henz. 5313: arci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 12. — **Acc. ARCOS**, Corp. Inscr. II. 3420. — **Fem.**, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 P.; and Serv. ad Verg. 6, 610, says that Catull. and others used it as *fem.*; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 679) [cf. Sanscr. arālas = bent, the bent arm; arānis = Gr. ἄλῆνη; Lat. ulna; Germ. Elbogen; Engl. elbow. Curt.], prop., something bent; hence, **I.** A bow (syn. cornu). **A.** For shooting: intendit cernitis Apollo Arcum auratum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 54 Müll.): arcus intensus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper, Verg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665; so Vulg. Psa. 10, 3; 36, 14: arcum tendere, ib. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 9, 24: adductus, Verg. A. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60: quom arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, arcum suscitare, Vulg. Hab. 3, 9 et saep. — **B.** The rainbow (fully: pluvius arcus, v. infra, II.), Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. (Ann. v. 393 Vahl.): Tum color in nigris existit

nubibus arqui, * Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm.: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodam modo coloratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88 Rib.; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838: pluvius describitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcum meum ponam in nubibus, Vulg. Gen. 9, 13 sqq. (in Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; 10, 1, iris, q. v.) al. — **C.** A bow or arch in building, a vault, arch, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; 3, 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, id. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; id. Dom. 13; cf. Plin. Pan. 59, 2 Schwarz. — **II. Transf.** **A.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, any thing arched or curved like a bow; of the breaking of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. — Of the windings of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42. — Of a curve in flight: dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis ingentemque fugā secuit sub nubibus arcum, Verg. A. 5, 658. — Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229 (cf. inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. A. 1, 161). — Of a harbor: Portus ab Euro fluctu curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533. — Of boughs of trees, Verg. G. 2, 26 et saep. — Of the back of a chair, Tac. A. 15, 57. — **B.** The mathematical arc, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9. — Hence, of the five parallel circles of the globe which bound the zones (or perhaps rather, the zones themselves): via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardea, *ae, f.* [kindred with the Gr. ἐρωδιός and ῥαδιός; cf. the Sanscr. rud = sonare], a heron (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Verg. G. 1, 364.

2. Ardea, *ae, f.* [v. arduus], = Ἀρδέα, the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; acc. to the myth, it was burned by Aeneas, and from its ashes the heron (ardea) was produced, Ov. M. 14, 573; Verg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Mann. Ital. I. 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 296–312. — Hence, **Deriv. v.** **A. Ardeas**, *ātis, adj.* (old *nom.* Ardeātis, like Arpinātis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), of or belonging to Ardea, Ardean: in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115. — Hence, in the plur.: **Ardeātes**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Ardea, Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7. — **B. Ardeātinus**, *a, um, adj.* (rare for Ardeas), Ardean: praedium, Nep. Att. 14, 3 (Halm, Arretinum); absol., in Ardeatino (sc. agro), Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardeātis, *is, adj.*, v. Ardea.

ardēlio, *ōnis, m.* [ardeo], prop. a zealous person; hence, in a bad sense, a busybody, a meddler, = πολυπράγμων, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 sq.; cf. the epigrams of Mart. 2, 7; 4, 79.

ardens, *entis, P. a.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.*, v. ardeo *fin.*

ardeo, *rsi, isum, 2, v. n.* (perf. subj. ARDV-ERINT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval., of the time of the emperor Alexander Severus, in Inscr. Orell. 961) [cf. Sanscr. ghar = to shine. Sonne foll. by Curt.], to take fire, to kindle; hence, **I.** Lit., to be on fire, to burn, blaze (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, flagro, incendor, uror): Nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, for the soil is on fire in different places, Lucr. 2, 592: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: Ultimus ardebit, quem etc., i. e. His home will burn last, whom etc., Juv. 3, 201: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: radii ardent, Lucr. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.): caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: vis ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145: Praeneste ardentis lapides caelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: rogam parari Vidit et arsurus supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; 2, 245; 14, 747: arsurae comae, Verg. A. 11, 77: videbat quod rubus arderet, Vulg. Exod. 3, 2; ib. Deut. 5, 23; ib. Joan. 15, 6. — **II. Trop.** **A.** Of the eyes, to flash, glow, sparkle, shine (syn.: fulgeo, inardesco, mico): ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; 2, 5, 62; cf. oculi ejus (erant) ut lampas ardens, Vulg. Dan. 10, 6. — **B.** Poet., transf. to color, to sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602. — **C.** In gen., of any passionate emo-

tion or excitement, to burn, glow, be inflamed, usu. with *abl.* (dolore, irā, studio, invidia, etc.), but often without an *abl.*; to be strongly affected, esp. with love; to be inflamed, burn, glow, to blaze, be on fire, be consumed, etc. (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, furo). (a) With *abl.*: quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat, Lucr. 6, 1180: In fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo Membra dabant, their limbs burning with the heat of fever, id. 6, 1172: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: curā, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et irā, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented with, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: furore, Liv. 2, 29 fin. et saep.: cum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 fin. al. — (β) Without an *abl.*: ipse ardere videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188 (incensus esse, B. and K.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, were fired, eager, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Ardet, Ov. M. 6, 609: ultro implacabilis ardet, Verg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 12, 71; so, in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43. — Poet. with *inf.* as object (cf. infra), to desire ardently to do a thing: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: Ardet abire fugā dulcisque relinquere terras, Verg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45. — Esp., to burn with love (syn. uror): ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illā, id. ib. 8, 50 (cf.: laborantes in uno Penelopē vitreamque Ciroen, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19): arsit Virgine rapta, Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with *acc.* of the object loved (as supra, in constr. with the *inf.*): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Corydon had a burning passion for, etc., Verg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. C. 4, 9, 13: delphini pueros miris et humanis modis arserunt, Gell. 6, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind. — **Pass. arsus, roasted*, Plin. Val. 2, 9. — **ardens**, entis, *P. a.*, prop. on fire, burning; hence, glowing, fiery, ardent, hot, etc., lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tuberō ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123: Austri ardentis, id. 12, 19, 42, § 93: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, hotter, Ov. M. 1, 46: ardens Africa, Lucr. 9, 729. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Of the eyes: oculi, glowing, Verg. G. 4, 451. — **2.** Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: apes ardentis auro, glowing, glittering as with gold, Verg. G. 4, 99; so id. A. 10, 262. — **3.** Of wounds, burning, smarting: ardentī morsu premere dolorem, with burning bite, Lucr. 3, 663. — **4.** Of wine, strong, fiery: ardentis Falerni Pocula, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; cf. Mart. 9, 7, 45. — **5.** Of passion or strong feeling, burning, glowing, eager, impatient, ardent: avaritia ardens, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: mortem ardentior studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentis in eum litteras ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 fin.: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; 1, 8, 2: ardentissimus amor, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: Nonne cor nostrum ardens erat in nobis, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: furor, ib. Isa. 30, 27: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), Ov. M. 14, 691. — Poet. with *gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662. — In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec umquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens, ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 fin.): nisi ipse (orator) inflammatus ad eam (mentem) et ardens accesserit, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99 al. — *Adv.* **ardenter**, only trop., in a burning, fiery, eager, passionate manner, ardently, eagerly, passionately: ardentē aliquid cupere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6. — *Comp.*: ardentius sitire, to have a more burning thirst, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; id. Pan. 85, 7: ardentius amare, Suet. Calig. 25. — *Sup.*: ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardēōla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea], a little heron, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164; 11, 37, 52, § 140.

ardescō, arsi, 3, *v. incho.* [ardeo], to take

fire, to kindle, to be inflamed (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; while exardescō is very freq.), lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Perculefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt caelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51. — **II.** Trop., to gleam, glitter. **A.** Of rays of light: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523. — **B.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54. — **C.** Most freq. of the passions, to be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence: ardescere dirā cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1090; so id. 5, 897: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Verg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram): in nuptias incestas, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Verg. A. 1, 713: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: quibus haec rabies auctoribus arsit, Luc. 5, 359. — So, *absol.*: fremitus ardescit equorum, Verg. A. 11, 607: ardescite pugnā, Tac. H. 5, 18: in labiis ejus ignis ardescit, *Vulg. Prov. 16, 27.

***ardifetus**, a, um, *adj.* [ardeo-fetus], pregnant with flame; poet. of a torch: lampas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 25; cf. id. ib. p. 312, 6.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo], a flame, fire, heat, burning heat, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: exortus est sol cum ardore, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11: ignium, Lucr. 5, 587: ignis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 12: flammā, Lucr. 5, 1093: flammā, id. 5, 1099 al.: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque caeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ardore deflagare, id. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ardore corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: Visitabo vos in egestate et ardore, with burning fever, Vulg. Lev. 26, 16 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of the flashing fire of the eyes, brightness, brilliancy: fervescit et ex oculis micat acribus ardor, and fire gleams forth from the keen eyes, Lucr. 3, 289: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 107. — Of the external appearance in gen.: in te ardor voltuum atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: oris, animation, Vell. 2, 35. — **B.** Of the passions or feelings, heat, ardor, glow, impatience, eagerness, ardent desire: Sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, some tormenting pain, Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatem ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ardoris ad gloriam, id. Cael. 31: quem ardorem studii censetis fuisse in Archimede, qui etc., id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: ardor animi non semper adest, isque cum consedit, id. Brut. 24, 93: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; Liv. 8, 16. — Transf. from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: Ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, glowing love, Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76. — With *obj. gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor Perdidit, Ov. M. 9, 101; 9, 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27 al. — And meton., the object of ardent affection, love, flame: tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardūenna, ae (Ardenna, Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4), *f.* [v. arduus; cf. Welsh ardh, to raise up], the forest-covered mountains in Gaul, now Ardennes, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203.

***arduitas**, ātis, *f.* [arduis], steepness: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ἀρδν, ἀρδν = to water, to cherish; ἀλδανω = to make grow; ἀλδης = growing; alo, altus, q. v.; I. ad-oleo, ad-olesco; related to arbor, arbutus = ἐρβος, Germ. roth, Engl. red, is related to ruber; Ardea was perh. so called from its lofty situation; cf. Arduenna], high, elevated, lofty, steep (syn.: altus, celsus, sublimis). **I.** Lit.: Pergama ardua, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Verg. A. 9, 53. — Also in prose in Gell.: supercilia, i. e. proudly elevated, Gell. 4, 1, 1: confragosa atque arduus clivis, steep, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: arduus ac difficilis ascensus, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44, 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150 al. — Hence, *subst.*: **arduum**, i, n., a

steep place, a steep: Ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera via, Lucr. 1, 659: in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. C. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2, 47: in arduis ponet nidum suum, Vulg. Job. 39, 27: ardua Alpium, Tac. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9: ingressi sunt ardua, Vulg. Jer. 4, 29.

— **II.** Trop. **A.** That is difficult to reach or attain, difficult, laborious, hard, arduous: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10, 33: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 37. — *Subst.*: nec fuit in arduo societas, Tac. A. 12, 15. — **B.** Troublesome, unpleasant: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3, 2, upon which Gellius remarks: Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci χαλεπὸν appellant: quod est cum difficile tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile, Gell. 4, 15: quam arduum onus, Tac. A. 1, 11. — **C.** Of fortune, difficult, adverse, inauspicious: aequum memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, in adversity, Hor. C. 2, 3, 1.

— *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P. — *Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.; cf.: assiduus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. 1. p. 180, n. 58. — *Adv.* not used.

are, v. arefacio.

area (in inscriptions freq. ARIA, Inscr. Orell. 4130, etc.), ae, *f.* [some comp. ἐραζε = on the ground; Germ. Erde; Engl. earth, hearth; others, as Varro and Festus, connected it with areo, as if pr. dry land, as terra may be connected with torreo; so Bopp and Curt.], a piece of level ground, a vacant place, esp. in the town (syn.: planities, aequor): in urbe loca pura area, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.: area proprie dicitur locus vacuus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: locus sine aedificio in urbe area: rure autem ager appellatur, Dig. 50, 16, 211. **I.** Lit., ground for a house, a building-spot: si Ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: arearum electio, Vitruv. 1, 7, 1: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream praecalam habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 fin.; Liv. 4, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dig. 7, 4, 10 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A vacant space around or in a house, a court (syn. spatium): resedimus in areā domūs, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 10; Dig. 43, 22, 1; 8, 2, 1 al. — **B.** An open space for games, an open play-ground (syn.: campus, curriculum), Hor. C. 1, 9, 18. — Hence, in gen., a field for effort, etc. (syn.: campus, locus, q. v.), Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26, and trop.: area scelerum, i. e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Att. 9, 18. — Also, a race-ground, Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop., the course of life: vitae tribus areis peractis (i. e. pueritia, juventute, senectute), Mart. 10, 24. — **C.** A threshing-floor (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house). **1.** Lit.: neque in segetibus neque in areis neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8; Hor. C. 1, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 1, 45; Tib. 1, 5, 22; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10; ib. Isa. 21, 10. Its construction may be learned from Cato, R. R. 91 and 129; Varr. R. R. 1, 51; Verg. G. 1, 178 sqq. Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 5, 2, 20; and Pall. 1, 36 al. — **2.** Trop., of the body of Christians, as subject to separation, judgment (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Aug. Ver. Rel. 5. — **D.** The halo around the sun or moon: tales splendoris Graeci areas (i. e. ἀλῶνας) vocaverunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. — **E.** A bed or border in a garden, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Pall. 1, 34. — **F.** A fowling-ground, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est; auceps sum ego, id. ib. 1, 3, 67. — **G.** A burying-ground, church-yard, Tert. ad Scap. 3. — **H.** A bald spot upon the head, baldness, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.

***areālis**, e, *adj.* [area], of or pertaining to a threshing-floor: cribrum, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

Arēatae, ārum, *m.*, a Sarmatian tribe, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

Arētaeus, a, um, *adj.* [from ἄρης, acc. to O. T. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Baby-

Ionian town; cf. Amm. 23, 21], *Babylonian*: campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142 (al. Areccei).

arē-fācio (contr. **arfācio**, Cato, R. R. 69; per anastrophe, **facio** arē, Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. II. p. 392), **fēci**, factum, 3, v. a. [areo], *to make dry, to dry up* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: sicco, exsiccō, coquo, uro), Cato, R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit arē, *Lucr. 6, 962; Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Vitruv. 2, 1; Vulg. Job, 15, 30; ib. Jac. 1, 11. — **Pass.**: areferi in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 32: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 43, § 125; so id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Cels. 5, 27, n. 7; *Suet. Vesp. 5: arefacta est terra, Vulg. Gen. 8, 14: ficulnea, ib. Matt. 21, 19. — **II. Trop.** (eccl. Lat.), *to wither up, break down*: gentem superbam arefecit Deus, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 18: arefacient animam suam, ib. ib. 14, 9.

Arēlas, ātis (**Arēlate**, ēs, Suet. Tib. 4; Aus. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.*, = **Ἀρέλαται** or **Ἀρέλατον**, a town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone, now *Arles*, Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96. — Hence, **Arēlatensis**, e, adj., *Arēlatian*: ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; plur., **Arēlatenses**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Arēlas*, Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Arēmōricae, v. *Armoricae*.

arēna, ae, f., v. *harena*.

arēnāceus, a, um, adj., v. *harenaceus*.

Arēnācum (**Arēnātium**, Tab. Peut.; **Hārēnātium**, Itin. Anton.), i, n., *a town in Gallia Belgica, now Arth or Arth, near Herwen*, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 631.

arēnārius, a, um, adj., v. *harenarius*.

arēnatio, ōnis, f., v. *harenatio*.

arēnātus, a, um, adj., v. *harenatus*.

arēni-fōdina, ae, f., v. *harenifodina*.

arēni-vāgus, a, um, adj., v. *harenivagus*.

arēnōsus, a, um, adj., v. *harenosus*.

arēns, entis, P. a., from *areo*.

arēnula, ae, f., v. *harenula*.

arēo, ēre, v. n. [akin to *ardere*], *to be dry* (not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: ubi (amurca) arebit, Cato, R. R. 76; 69: uti, quom exivissim ex aqua, arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; 2, 7, 18: (tellus) succis aret ademptis, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. — **II. Trop.** of things, *to be dried up or withered*: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: aret ager, Verg. E. 7, 57: pars super quam non pluit, aruit, Vulg. Amos, 4, 7: omnia ligna agri aruerunt, ib. Joel, 1, 12; ib. Marc. 11, 21; ib. Apoc. 14, 15. — Rarely of persons, *to languish from thirst*: in mediā Tantalus aret aqua, Ov. A. A. 2, 608; so, Sic aret mediis taciti vulgator in undis, id. Am. 3, 7, 51.

— Hence, **arēns**, entis, P. a. **I. Lit.**, *dry, arid, parched*: saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: arens alveus (fluminis), Vulg. Jos. 3, 17: arva, Verg. G. 1, 10: rosae, id. ib. 4, 268; id. A. 3, 350: harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31: cetera (loca) abrupta aut arentia, *Tac. A. 15, 42. — **II. Trop.**, *languishing or fainting from thirst, thirsty*: trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. — Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf.: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

arēola (**āri-**), ae, f. dim. [area]. **I.** (After area, I.) *A small, open place*: quae cenatio areolam aspiciat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: **ARIOLA**, Inscr. Grut. 584, 4. — **II.** (After area, II. E.) *A small garden-bed, garden, or cultivated place*, Col. 10, 362; 11, 2, 30: areolae aromatum, Vulg. Cant. 5, 13; 6, 1; ib. Ezech. 17, 7.

† **Areopāgites**, ae, m., = **Ἀρειοπαγίτης**, an *Areopagite*, a member of the court of the *Areopagus* at Athens (v. *Areopagus*), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 190 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 fin.; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Vulg. Act. 17, 34; Macr. S. 7, 1. — Hence, † **Areopāgiticus**, a, um, adj., = **Ἀρειοπαγίτικος**, of or pertaining to an *Areopagite*: gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Areopāgus** (**-ōs**), i, m., = **Ἀρειος πάγος**, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the Areopagus, the highest judicial assembly of*

the Athenians, held its sessions: Areopagidae ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; Sen. Tranq. 3 fin.; Vulg. Act. 17, 19 sqq. (in Cic. Att. 1, 14 used as a Greek word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called *Areum* iudicium; and in *Juv.* 9, 101, *Curia Martis*; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70).

†† **arepennis**, is, m. [Gallic; in mod. Fr. *arpent* = an acre]; syn. with *semijugerum*, a half acre of ground, Col. 5, 1, 6: *arapennis*, Isid. Orig. 16, 15, p. 485 Lind.

Arēs, is, m., = **Ἄρης**, the war-god *Mars* (in *Plaut.* jocosely made to correspond with *bellator*, warrior): si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinā *Arēs*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 54. (For the *A*, which is always short in Lat., cf. *Lucil.* ap. Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and *Mart.* 9, 12, with reference to *Hom.* II. 5, 31.)

aresco, ēre, v. n. *inch.* [areo], *to become dry*. **I. Lit.**: dum mea (vestimenta) are-scut, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 17: fluvius are-scat, *Vulg. Job*, 14, 11: are-scat aqua de mari, ib. Isa. 19, 5: are-scent undā, *Tac. A.* 13, 57: quasi faenum, ita are-scet, *Vulg. Isa.* 51, 12. — Of tears: cito are-scit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, *Cic. Part. Or.* 17; so id. *Inv.* 1, 56 fin. — **II. Trop.**, *to languish*. **A.** Of plants, *to dry up, wither*: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas are-scere et interfici, *to dry up*, *Cic. Oecon.* ap. Non. p. 450, 1; so *Plin.* 8, 38, 57, § 137: truncus (arboris), *Tac. A.* 13, 58: vitis, *Vulg. Ezech.* 17, 9; 17, 10: palmes, ib. *Joan.* 15, 6: manus (branch), *id.* (Job, 15, 32. — **B.** Of persons (eccl. Lat.), *to pine away in sickness*: (filius meus) strident dentibus et are-scit, *Vulg. Marc.* 9, 17. — So, *to sink, be overcome*, with fear: are-scentibus hominibus prae timore, *Luc.* 21, 26.

Arēstōrides, ae, m. patr., = **Ἀρεστορίδης**, son of *Arestor*, i. e. *Argus*, *Ov. M.* 1, 624.

† **arētālōgus**, i, m., = **ἀρεταλόγος**, a prattler about virtue, a babbler, boaster; in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic, *Suet. Aug.* 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, *Juv.* 15, 16; cf. *ethologus*.

Arētē, ēs, f., = **Ἀρήτη**, the wife of *Alcinous*, king of the *Phaeacians*, *Hyg. Fab.* 23.

Arēthon, ōntis, and **Arētho**, ōnis, m., = **Ἀρήθων**, a river in *Epirus*, *Liv.* 38, 3 and 4.

Arēthūsa, ae, f., = **Ἀρήθουσα**. **I.** A celebrated fountain near *Syracuse*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, 53; acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of *Diana*, in *Elis*, pursued by the river-god *Alpheus*, fled to *Sicily*, *Ov. M.* 5, 573 (cf. *Pausan.* 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the *Alpheus*, and appeared again in *Sicily*, *Verg. E.* 10, 4 sqq.; id. A. 3, 694; *Plin.* 2, 103, 106, § 225; 31, 5, 30, § 55; cf. *Mann. Ital.* II. 325, and *Alpheus*. — **2.** A fountain in *Euboea*, *Plin.* 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **3.** A fountain in *Boeotia*, *Plin.* 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **4.** A lake in *Armenia Major*, *Plin.* 2, 103, 106, § 226 (*Jan. Arissa*). — **5.** A town in *Macedonia*, *Plin.* 4, 10, 17, § 38. — **6.** A town in *Syria*, on the *Orontes*, now *Rustan* or *Restun*, *Itin. Anton.*

— **II. Deriv.** **A. Arēthūsaeus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the fountain *Arēthusa* (in *Sicily*), *Arēthusian*, *Claud. Rapt. Pros.* 2, 60. — **B. Arēthūsis**, idis, adj., *Arēthusian*, a poet. epithet for *Syracuse*, near which was the fountain *Arēthusa*, *Ov. F.* 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7: *Aganippis Hippocrene*). — **C. Arēthūsus**, a, um, adj. **1.** *Arēthusian*; hence poet. for *Syracusan*: proles, *Sil.* 14, 356. — **2.** Subst.: **Arēthūsii**, ōrum, m. a. The inhabitants of *Arēthusa*, in *Macedonia*, *Plin.* 4, 10, 17, § 35. — b. The inhabitants of *Arēthusa*, in *Syria*, *Plin.* 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Arētinus (**Arr-**), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the town *Arētinum*: testa, *Mart.* 1, 54: vasa, id. 14, 98; cf. *Müll. Etrusk.* 2, 244. — **II. Subst.**: **Arētini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Arētinum*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14, 9; *Plin.* 3, 6, 8, § 52.

Arētinum (**ARRETIVM**, *Inscr.* Orell. 3547 al.), ii, n., a large town in *Etruria*, now *Arezzo*, *Plin.* 35, 12, 46, § 160; cf. *Müll. Etrusk.* 1, 125; 1, 128; 1, 224; 1, 233 al.; *Mann. Ital.* I. 402.

Arēus, a, um, adj., = **Ἀρειος**, pertain-

ing to *Mars*: iudicium, the *Areopagus*, *Tac. A.* 2, 55; v. *Areopagus*.

† **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 11 Müll. [ar, = ad, and fero].

Arganthōnūs, ii, m., = **Ἀργανθώνιος**, a *Tartessian king who lived to a great age*, *Cic. Sen.* 19, 69; *Val. Max.* 8, 13, ext. 4 (cf. *Herod.* 1, 163); *Plin.* 7, 48, 49, § 154; *Censor.* 17. — Hence, **Arganthōniacus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to *Arganthōnūs*, *Sil.* 3, 396.

Arganthus, i, m., a mountain in *My-sia*, near *Bithynia*, *Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος*: *Arganthi Pegae* sub vertice montis, *Prop.* 1, 20, 33.

Argēi, ōrum, m. **I.** A part of the city of *Rome*: *Argeorum sacra* in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, *Varr. L. L.* 5, § 45 sq.: *Argea loca* *Romae* appellatur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam *Argivorum* illustres viri, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 19 Müll. (v. Müll. ad h. l.); multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quae *Argeos pontifices* vocant, (*Numa*) dedicavit, *Liv.* 1, 21; *Ov. F.* 3, 791. — **II.** Figures of men (twenty-three in number) made of rushes, which were annually, on the *Ides of May*, thrown into the *Tiber* from the *Pons Sublicius*. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, *Varr. L. L.* 7, § 44 Müll.; *Ov. F.* 5, 621 sq.: *Argeos* vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virgines *Vestales* annis singulis jaciebantur in *Tiberim*, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 15 Müll.; cf. *Fest.* s. v. *sexagenarios*, p. 334 ib.; *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 7, § 43 ib. (*Ann.* v. 124 ib.).

† **argēma**, ātis, n., = **ἀργημα** (*ἀργήεις*, white; cf. *albugo*), a small ulcer in the eye, *Plin.* 20, 5, 20, § 40; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **argēmon**, i, n., = **ἀργεμον**, an herb; in pure Lat., *iappa canaria*, *Plin.* 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **argēmōnē**, ēs, f., = **ἀργεμώνη**, an herb; in pure Lat., *inguinalis*, *Plin.* 26, 9, 59, § 92.

argēmōnīa, ae, f., a plant similar to the preceding, *Plin.* 25, 9, 56, § 102; *Cels.* 5, 27, 10.

† **argennon**, i, n. [*ἀργεννός*, white], brilliant, white silver, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 14 Müll.

Argentānum, i, n., a town of the *Bruttii*, *Liv.* 30, 19.

argentāria, ae, f., v. *argentarius*, II. B.

argentārium, ii, n., v. *argentarius*, II. C.

1. argentārius, a, um, adj. [argentum]. **I.** Of or pertaining to silver (cf. *argentum*, I. A.): metalla, silver-mines, *Plin.* 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, id. 34, 9, 20, § 95, and 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, for polishing silver, tripoli, rottenstone, id. 35, 17, 53, § 199: faber, a worker in silver, silver-smith, *Dig.* 34, 2, 39. — **II.** Of or pertaining to money (cf. *argentum*, I. B. 2.): amore pereō et inopiā argentāriā, am dying of love and want of money, *Plaut. Ps.* 1, 3, 65; so, opes, possessions in money, id. *Ep.* 5, 2, 7: auxilium, pecuniary assistance, id. *Ps.* 1, 1, 103: sunt meretricēs omnes elecebrae argentariae, enticers away of money, id. *Men.* 2, 3, 26: cura, care of money, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 3: taberna, a banker's stall, bank, *Liv.* 26, 11; so, mensa, a banking-table, *Dig.* 2, 13, 4 al. — Hence subst. in all genders, like *aerarius*, *harenarius*, etc. (only thus in Cic., never as an adj.).

A. argentārius, ii, m. **1.** A money-changer, banker (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them; cf. *Dig.* 2, 13, 10), *Plaut. As.* 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 1, 1, 113; id. *Aul.* 3, 5, 53; id. *Pers.* 3, 3, 29 al.; *Cic. Caecin.* 6: argentarii tabulae, id. ib. 6; *Suet. Aug.* 2, 13, § 4. — **2.** (Sc. faber.) A silver-smith, *Vulg. Jud.* 17, 4; ib. *Sap.* 15, 9; ib. *Isa.* 40, 19: *Demetrius*, argentarius faciens aedes argenteas *Dianae*, id. *Act.* 19, 24; *Inscr.* Orell. 913; 995; 4146. — **B. argentāria**, ae, f. (sc. taberna). **1.** A banking-house, a bank, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 1, 51; id. *Ep.* 2, 2, 15; *Liv.* 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) The vocation or employment of a bank

er or broker : M. Fulcinius, qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4: argentaria dissoluta, after the dissolution, closing up, of the bank, id. ib. 4: exerceo, Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib. 2, 13, 4.—3. (Sc. fodina; cf. aeraria, harenaria, ferraria, etc.) A silver-mine, Liv. 34, 21; Tac. A. 6, 19 (conj. of Weissenb.).—* **C. argentarium**, n., a place for keeping silver, a cupboard or safe for plate, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

2. Argentarius mons. **I.** A promontory on the coast of Etruria, now Monte Argentaro, Rutil. Itin. I. pp. 315–324.—**II.** The part of Mons Orospea, in which the Baetis took its rise, so called from its silver-mines, Avien. Or. Marit. 291.

argentatus, a, um, adj. [argentum] (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 823 P.).

I. Plated or ornamented with silver (cf. argentum, I. A.): sandalia, Albin. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 fin.: milites, whose shields were covered or plated with silver, Liv. 9, 40.—**II.** Furnished with money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, come always with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argenteolus (argentiolus), Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus], of silver: sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

1. argenteus, a, um, adj. [argentum].

I. Of or from silver, made of silver (cf. argentum, I. A.): polubrum, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: brattea, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105: phalerae, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 24, 53; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.: del. Vulg. Dan. 5, 4: leones, ib. 1 Par. 28, 17: simulacra, ib. Apoc. 9, 20: nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also absol. argenteus, Tac. G. 5; so Vulg. Gen. 20, 16; ib. Matt. 26, 15 al.—**II.** Metaph. **A.** Adorned with silver, = argenteus: scaena, Cic. Mur. 19 fin.: acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta; and v. argentatus, I.).—**B.** Of a white, silver color, silvery: niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213; so, fons, id. ib. 3, 407: undae, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: lilia, Prop. 5, 4, 25: anser, Verg. A. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 al.—**C.** Of the silver age: subit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114.—**III.** In comic style, of or from money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): salus, a silver salutation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 sq.: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

2. Argenteus, a, um, adj., a standing epithet of a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now Argens: flumen Argenteum, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: amnis Argenteus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; with a tête du pont and castle: Pons Argenteus, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, B.

Argentia, ae, f., a place in upper Italy, between Milan and Bergamo, Itin. Hieros.

* **Argentiexterebronides**, ae, m., a word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money [argentum-exterebro], a sponger, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 35).

argenti-fodina (also written separately, **argenti fodina**), ae, f. [argentum], a silver-mine, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62; Vitruv. 7, 7 al.: Odor ex argenti fodinis inimicus omnibus animalibus, sed maxime canibus, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22.

Argentinus, i, m. [id.], the god of silver money, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Aesculanus.

Argentoratus, i, f., the name of a city, now Strasburg in Alsace, Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. 270.—Hence, **Argentorātensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Argentoratus: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argentosus**, a, um, adj. [argentum], abounding in silver: aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, n. [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργῆς, white, like Tarentum, from τάρας,

Doed. Syn. III. p. 193; prop. white metal; cf. Sanscr. argunas = bright; ragatam = silver; hence], silver, whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.

I. A. Lit.: argenti metalla, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: argenti aerisque metalla, Vulg. Exod. 35, 24: argenti vena, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95: argenti fodina, v. argenti-fodina; argenti scoria, id. 3, 6, 5, § 105: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: argenti duae differentiae (sunt), id. 33, 10, 44, § 127: argenti candidum, rufum, nigrum, id. ib.: argentum infectum, unwrought silver, Liv. 26, 47; Dig. 34, 2, 19: argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: argentum purum, Foedus ap. Gell. 6, 5: argento circumcludere cornua, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, Juv. 14, 291: quod usquam est Auri atque argenti, id. 8, 123: argentum et aurum, Tac. G. 5; id. A. 2, 60, id. H. 4, 53; Vulg. Gen. 24, 35: aurum argentumque, Tac. H. 2, 82: aurum et argentum, Vulg. Gen. 13, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Wrought silver, things made of silver; silver-plate, silver-work: tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fulget auroque renetur, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argento domus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: argenti quod erat solis fulgebant in armis, Juv. 11, 109: argentumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and stamped silver, id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 26: argentum caelatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: apponitur cena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 23: argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141; 10, 19: vasa omnia ex argento, Vulg. Num. 7, 85; ib. Act. 17, 29: leve argentum, Juv. 14, 62: argentum paternum, id. 6, 355: argentum vetus, id. 1, 76: argentum mittere, id. 12, 43: Empturus pueros, argentum, murina, villas, id. 7, 133 et saep.—**2.** Silver as weighed out for money, or money coined from silver, silver money; and, as the most current coin, for money in gen.: appendit pecuniam, quadringentos sicanos argenti, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: Ratio quidem hercle adparet; argentum οἷχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq. (quoted by Cic. Pis. 25 fin.): expetere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 73: adnumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 15; so id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 20; 5, 9, 20 al.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86: quis audeat Argento praeferre caput, Juv. 12, 49: tenue argentum venaeque secundae, id. 9, 31: hic modium argenti, id. 3, 220: venter Argenti gravis capax, id. 11, 41: Argentum et aurum non est mihi, Vulg. Act. 3, 6; 20, 35 et saep.—**II.** Argentum vivum, quicksilver, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 100; Vitruv. 7, 8, 1 sq.; so, argentum liquidum, Isid. Orig. 16, 19, 2.

† **1. argestes**, is, m., = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitruv. 1, 6, the west-southwest wind; acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, the west-northwest wind.

2. Argestes, is, m., = Ἀργέστης, son of Astraeus and Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 136.

Argëus, a, um, v. Argos, II. B.

Argi, ōrum, v. Argos init.

Argia, ae, f., = Ἀργεία. **I.** Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, Stat. Th. 2, 266; 12, 113.—**II.** Wife of Inachus and mother of Io, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Argiletum, i, n. [Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolā, seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argillā, quod ibi id genus terrae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sane Argiletum quasi Argilletum multi volunt a pingui terrā, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 6, 31], a part of Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded, Cic. Att. 12, 32; Verg. A. 8, 345.—Also, acc. to the first explanation of the word, separated (per timesin): Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; 1, 118, 9.—Hence, **Argiletanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the place Argiletum: aedificium, standing upon the Argiletum, Cic. Att. 1, 14 fin.: tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla**, ae, f., = ἀργίλλος (ἀργής, white), white clay, potter's earth, argil; cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex ar-

gillā et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argillā fusili, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cuilibet, argillā quidvis imitabitur udā, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, * Verg. G. 2, 180.

* **argillāceus**, a, um, adj. [argilla], clayey, of clay, argillaceous: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43.

argillōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of clay, abounding in clay: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 31, and Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 46; ib. 2 Par. 4, 17: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsae or **Arginussae**, ārum, f., = Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργινούσσαι, three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos: classem ab Arginussis removere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 B. and K.: Arginussae ab Aege IIII. M. passuum distant, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140 Jan.—And in sing.: circa Arginussam, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

Argiphontes, is, m., = Ἀργιφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), the Argus-slayer, an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19.

Argithēa, ae, f., a town in Athamania, now Knisovo, Liv. 38, 1.

argitis, idis, f. [ἀργής = white], a kind of vine with white clusters of grapes, Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argivus, v. Argos, II. A.

Argo, ūs, f. (gen. Argūs, Prop. 3, 22, 19; acc. Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.; Argon, Prop. 1, 20, 17 Müll.; dat. and abl. prob. not used), = Ἀργώ, the name of the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (Trag. v. 284 Vahl.); Verg. E. 4, 34 al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg. Fab. 14), Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114, Col. 11, 2, 66: decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. 11, 2, 24.—Acc. to the first signif., **Argōus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀργῶς, pertaining to the Argo, and in gen. to the Argonauts, Prop. 4, 22, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argōlicus, a, um, adj., v. Argos, II. C. 2.

Argōlis, idis, f., v. Argos, II. C. 1.

Argōnautae, ārum, m., = Ἀργοναῦται (the sailors of the Argo), the Argonauts, Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. Fab. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: vehiculum Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: navis, id. de Or. 1, 38, 174: princeps, i. e. Jason, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 al.—Martial, in his Epigr. 3, 67, De pigris nautis, plays upon the word, deriving it from ἀργός, lazy, instead of Ἀργῶς, making Argonautae = pigri nautae.—Hence, **Argōnauticus**, a, um, adj., relating to the Argonauts, Argonautic.—**Argōnautica**, ōrum, n., the title of a poem by Valerius Flaccus, which has for its subject the Argonautic expedition; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 100; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 312.

Argōs, n. (only nom. and acc.), more freq. in the plur. **Argi**, ōrum, m. (Varr. L. 9, § 89 Müll.: Graecanice hoc Argos, cum Latine Argei; cf. Prob. p. 1447 P.; Phocae Ars, p. 1707 P.), = Ἀργος. **I. A.** Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, also called Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsium or Inachium, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 sq.: quaerit Argos Amymonen, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: securum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patriis ab Argis Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; 15, 164; Verg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2, 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25 et saep.—The acc. Argos, occurring in the histt., is best considered as plur., since the sing. seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (e. g. Plin. above cited); cf. Daehne and Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 1.—**B.** Poet., Argos is sometimes put for the whole of Greece, Luc. 10, 60.—Hence, **II.** Deriv., the adj., **A. 1. Argivus**, a, um (i. e. ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from Ἀχαιοί); of Argos, Argive, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13, 50: augur, i. e. Amphiaræus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 12

—An epithet of Juno (as in the Iliad Ἀργεία is an appel. of Here) as tutelary goddess of Argos, Verg. A. 3, 547.—**2.** Poet. for Greek or Grecian in gen.: castra, Verg. A. 11, 243: phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254: ensis, id. ib. 2, 393: Thalia, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 38: Graja Camena).—And so Argivi for the Greeks: classis Argivum, Verg. A. 1, 40; 5, 672; Hor. C. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 4.—**B.** Without digamma, **Argæus** (**Argi-**), a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian*: Argia sacerdos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (B. and K., *Argiva*): Tibur Argeo positum colono (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 670), Hor. C. 2, 6, 5 K. and H.; so, Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46 Merk.—**C. Argolis**, idis, f., = Ἀργολίς. **1.** *Argive*: Alcmena, Ov. M. 9, 276: puppis, id. R. Am. 735.—**2.** *Subst.* (ac. terra), the province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, Plin. 4 proem.; Mel. 2, 3.—Hence, **Argolicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀργολικός, *Argolic*: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17: mare, Verg. A. 5, 52: urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, the Nemean lion, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1932 al.—Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, the Grecian leaders in the Trojan war, Ov. M. 12, 627: classis, id. ib. 13, 659 al.—***D. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Argive*: Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. (prol. 98): Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non. p. 487, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Obserrv. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *abl.* from Argos, begotten of a father from Argos, to which Argis in the plur. does not correspond.)

Argōus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo fin.
argumentābilis, e, *adj.* [argumentum], that may be proved: propositio difficile argumentabilis, Boeth. Arist. Anal. 1, 27.

***argumentālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], containing proof: narratio, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.—**Adv.**: **argumentaliter**, by way of proof, Aggen. Urb. Com. ap. Front. p. 64 Goes.

argumentatō, ōnis, f. [argumentor] (a rhet. t. t., most freq. in Cic.). **I.** An adducing of proof, an argumentation: argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, id. Part. Or. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: expositio verbosior quibusdam argumentis, argumentis dico, non argumentatione, Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164 al.—**II.** The proof itself: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

argumentatōr, ōris, m. [id.], he that adduces proof, an arguer; only in Tert. Anim. 38; id. Res. Carn. 24.

***argumentatritx**, tris, f. [argumentator], she that adduces proof, a female arguer, Tert. Spect. 2.

argumentor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [argumentum]. **I.** To adduce proof of a thing, to prove: ego neque in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12: cum essem argumentatus, id. Brut. 80, 277; Liv. 39, 36 fin.—**II.** To adduce something as proof: atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum corrupisse, etc., Cic. Clu. 24: multa, Liv. 33, 28.—**III.** To make a conclusion, to conclude: de voluntate alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 35.

Pass.: omnia argumentata nomina παραθέτω, Aufusius ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

argumentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Rich in proof (v. argumentum, I. A.), Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 70.—**II.** Rich in matter or material (v. argumentum, II. A. a.): opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argumentum, i, n. [arguo]. **I. A.** The means by which an assertion or assumption may be made clear, proved, an argument, evidence, proof (and in particular, that which rests upon facts, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 7: quid est ar-

gumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id. Part. Or. 2: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, quā colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: de ea res signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; 1, 1, 267; id. Rud. 4, 3, 84; id. Truc. 2, 6, 26 al.: commemorando Argumenta fidem dictis conradere, Lucr. 1, 401; so id. 1, 417: argumenta multa et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44; 39, 51: litterae ad senatum missae argumentum fuisse, etc., id. 8, 30: In argumentum fidei retentum pallium ostendit marito, Vulg. Gen. 39, 16; ib. Act. 1, 3: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, Liv. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: Est fides argumentum/non apparentium, Vulg. Heb. 11, 22: addit pro argumento, Suet. Calig. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7 et saep.—**B.** A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence: animi laeti Argumenta, signs, indications, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficultur odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, according to the indications of smell, etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68: caelum quidem haud dubie caelati argumenti dicimus, id. 2, 4, 3, § 8: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. 137, 8: argumenta viri, i. e. indicia, Juv. 9, 85 al.—**II.** The matter which lies at the basis of any written or artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument, ὑπόθεσις: Argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scaenicarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo appareat omnem ad scribendum destinatum materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9 and 10. **A.** Of every kind of representation in writing. **1.** Lit.: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, etc., what is their drift? what do they mean? id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistulae, id. Att. 10, 13; 9, 10; 1, 19. **a.** But esp. freq., the subject-matter of a poem or fictitious writing, the subject, contents: post argumentum hujus eloquar traegodiae, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. id. ib. 96; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 81: argumentum narrare, Ter. And. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, i. e. a scenic representation of a subject in its connection, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Calig. 57.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (part for the whole), a poem in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 fin.: sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, I am myself the subject of my poem, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10.—**2.** Trop., intrinsic worth, reality, truth: haec tota fabella . . . quam est sine argumento, without value, reality, Cic. Cael. 27: non sine argumento maledicere, not without some reason, id. ib. 3 fin.—**B.** The subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Hyleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 684; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 sq.: vetus in telā deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Verg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.—In philos. lang., a conclusion, a syllogism: Nam concludi non potest nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis ut falsa ejusdem modi nulla possint esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44 al.

arguo, ūi, ūtum (ūtum, hence arguiturus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, v. a. [cf. ἀργής, white; ἀργός, bright; Sanscr. argunas, bright; ragatas, white; and rag, to shine (v. argumentum and argilla); after the same analogy we have clarus, bright; and claro; to make bright, to make evident; and the Engl. clear, *adj.*, and to clear—to make clear; v. Curt. p. 171]. **I. A.** In gen., to make clear, to show, prove, make known,

declare, assert, μυνέειν: arguo Eam me vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinus . . . speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. C. 1, 13, 7.—**Pass.**, in a mid. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, makes itself known, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vini vinhosus Homerus, betrays himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6.—**B.** Esp. **a.** With aliquem, to attempt to show something, in one's case, against him, to accuse, reprove, censure, charge with: Indicasse est detulisse; arguisse accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. p. 22: Argutum iri in discrimen vocari): tu delinquis, ego arguar pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: Εἰτ' ἐγὼ δίκην δῶ σὺν κακῶν ὁ μὴ σφαλεῖς) ap. Ruftin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: Pergin, scelestae, intendere hanc argue? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27; 2, 2, 32: hae tabellae te arguunt, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10: an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 487: quod adjecti, non ut argue-rem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem argue, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: (Deus) arguit te heri, Vulg. Gen. 31, 42; ib. Lev. 19, 17; ib. 2 Tim. 4, 2; ib. Apoc. 3, 19 al.—**b.** With the cause of complaint in the gen.; *abl.* with or without de; with in with *abl.*; with *acc.*; with a clause as object; or with ut (cf. Ramsh. p. 326; Zumpt, § 446). (*a.*) With gen.: malorum facinorator, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. infra, argutus, B. 2): aliquem probris, Stupri, decoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Cael. 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: furti me arguit, Vulg. Gen. 30, 33; ib. Eccl. 11, 8: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: occupandae rei publicae, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 67: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, id. Oth. 10: timoris, Verg. A. 11, 384: sceleris arguemur, Vulg. 4 Reg. 7, 9; ib. Act. 19, 40 al.—(*β.*) With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Nep. Paus. 3 fin.—(*γ.*) With de: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29 fin.: Quis arguet me de peccato? Vulg. Joan. 8, 46; 16, 8.—(*δ.*) With in with *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): non in sacrificiis tuis arguam te, Vulg. Psa. 49, 8.—(*e.*) With *acc.*: quid undas Arguit et liquidam molem camposque natantis? of what does he impeach the waves? etc., quid being here equivalent to cujus or de quo, Lucr. 6, 405 Munro.—(*f.*) With an *inf.* clause as object: quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 4, 36: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: qui sibimet vim ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7: me Arguit incepto rerum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297; 15, 504.—(*h.*) With ut, as in Gr. *ὥς* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, as being master and tyrant, Just. 22, 3.—**II.** Transf. to the thing. **1.** To accuse, censure, blame: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: peccata coram omnibus argue, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 20: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tit. 5 fin.: taciturnitatem pudoremque quorundam pro tristitia et malignitate arguens, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, he accused of giving a false statement of property, census, id. Calig. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, censured, taught that it was wrong, Ov. M. 15, 73: ut non arguantur opera ejus, Vulg. Joan. 3, 20.—**2.** Trop., to denounce as false: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, Suet. Vit. Ter. p. 292 Roth.—With reference to the person, to refute, confute: aliquem, Suet. Calig. 8.—Hence, **argutus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Of physical objects, clear. **1.** To the sight, bright, glancing, lively: manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, not too much in motion, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (cf. id. Or. 18, 59: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3,

119-123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, a head graceful in motion, Verg. G. 3, 80 (breve, Servius, but this idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, ears that move quickly (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: argutâ in soleâ, in the neat sandal, Cat. 68, 72.—**2. a.** To the hearing, clear, penetrating, piercing, both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds, clear-sounding, sharp, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing, etc. (mostly poet.): linguae, Naev. ap. Non. p. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, chirping, Verg. G. 1, 377: olores, tuneful, id. E. 9, 36: ilex, murmuring, rustling (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22 al.—Hence, a poet. epithet of the musician and poet, clear-sounding, melodious: Neaera, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, full of bustle or din, noisy, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, grating, Verg. G. 1, 143: pecten, rattling, id. ib. 1, 294; id. A. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. *κεκρίσθαι*, Aristoph. Ranae, v. 1316) al.—Hence, of rattling, prating, verbose discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14: [Neque mendaciloquom neque adeo argutum magis], id. Trin. 1, 2, 163 Ritschl.—**b.** Trop., of written communications, rattling, wordy, verbose: obviam mihi litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: vereor, ne tibi nimium arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—Transf. to omens, clear, distinct, conclusive, clearly indicative, etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 fin.: non tibi candidus argutum sternit omen Amor? Prop. 2, 3, 24.—**3.** To the smell; sharp, pungent: odor argutor, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13.—**4.** To the taste; sharp, keen, pungent: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; 4, 10, 26.—**B.** Of mental qualities. **1.** In a good sense, bright, acute, sagacious, witty: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutor? Cic. Brut. 17, 65: orator, id. ib. 70, 247: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29; so, dicta argutissima, id. de Or. 2, 61, 250: sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, dexterously-feigned pain, Prop. 1, 18, 26 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, sly, artful, cunning: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—As a pun: eoque argutus est? is he cunning? Ch. Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. has been accused of), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. supra, I. B. a.).—Hence, adv.: **argutē** (only in the signif. of B.). **a.** Subtly, acutely: respondere, Cic. Cael. 8: concitare, id. Brut. 14, 53: dicere, id. Or. 28, 98.—**Comp.**: dicere, Cic. Brut. 11, 42.—**Sup.**: de re argutissime disputare, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—**b.** Craftily: obrepere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argus, i, m., = *ἄργος*. **I.** The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter; slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 625 sq.; 15, 385; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eustath. ad Hom. II. 2, p. 138; Schol. ad Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne, Apollod. p. 249 sq.).—**II.** The builder of the ship *Argo*, Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314.—**III.** **Argus**, a, um, adj., = *Argivus*; v. *Argos*, II. D.

argutatio, ōnis, f. [argutor], a rustling, creaking: lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

argutator, ōris, m. [id.], a subtle disputant, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argutatrix, icis, f. [argutor], a prattling female, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *lingulaca*, p. 117 Müll.; v. Müll. a. h. l.

argutē, adv., v. *arguo*, P. a. fin.

argutiae, ārum (the sing. *argutia*, ae, is rare and only among later writers; cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocas Ars, p. 1708 P.), f. [argutus]. **I.** That which is clear to the senses, vigor of expression, liveliness, animation; of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, elegantiam capilli, etc., Plin.

35, 10, 36, § 37: argutiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19, § 65.—Of the quick motion of the fingers (cf. *argutus*): nulla mollitia cervicem, nullae argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of the chattering notes of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 85.—Of chattering discourse, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. to mental qualities. **A.** Brightness, acuteness, wit, genius: huius (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in traegodias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutius et acuminis Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** Shyness, subtlety, cunning, shrewdness in speech or action: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—In this signif. also in the sing.: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi, dicax argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. *argutiola*); Pall. Insit. proem. 1; so App. M. 1, 1.

argutiola, ae, f. dim. [argutiae, q. v. fin.], a piece of shyness or subtlety, a quirk, or quibble (only in Gell.), Gell. 9, 14 fin.; 2, 7, 9; 13, 1, 12.

arguto, āre, v. *argutor*, I. fin.

argutor, ātus, i, v. dep. (archaic inf. *argutari*, Titin.; v. infra) [argutus] (except in Prop. only ante-class.), to make a noise. **I.** With the voice, to prattle, prate: argutari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. p. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutari possis, Enn. ap. Non. l. c. (Trag. v. 345 Vahl.): totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Novat. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.): superare aliquem argutando, Plaut. Fragm. ib. p. 67, 1; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendacia argutari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 239, 15.—In the act. form: illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** With the feet; of the fuller, to stamp: Terra istaec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitu's argutari Pedibus, cretam dum compecis, vestimenta qui laves, *Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32 (Com. Rel. p. 137 Rib.).

argutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]. ***I.** A little noisy, talkative, or loquacious (v. *argutus*, A. 2. a.): famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20.—**II.** Somewhat subtle, acute, keen (v. *argutus*, B. 1.): libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argutus, a, um, P. a, v. arguo.

Argynnus, i, m., = *Ἀργυννος*, a boy from Boeotia, loved by Agamemnon; he was drowned in the river Cephisus, Prop. 4, 6, 22.

argyranthē, ēs, f., = *ἀργυράνθη*, a sarcastic word formed in imitation of *συνδύχνη* (inflammation of the throat), the silver quinsy, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

argyraspis, idis, adj., = *ἀργύρασις*, having a silver shield, armed with a silver shield, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. id. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argyrippa or **Argyripa**, ae, f., = *Ἀργυρίππα* (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 246, compounded of *Argos* Hippiion), a town in Apulia, afterwards called *Arpi*, now *Arpa*: Argyripa, Verg. I. c. Rib.; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 83; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 Jan.

Argyrippus, i, m., = *Ἀργυρίππος*, the name of a man, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 59.

argyritis, idis, f., = *ἀργύρις* (containing silver), a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

argyrocorinthius, a, um, adj., made of Corinthian brass (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. (A. D. 149) Orell. 1541.

argyrodamas,antis, m., = *ἀργυροδάμας*, a silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

argyros, i, f., a plant, otherwise called mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmatūs**, a, um, adj. [*ἀρhythμός*], of unequal measure, inharmonious, only in Mart. Cap. 9, pp. 327, 328.

1. Āria, ae, f., = *Ἀρεία* acc. to Arrian, or *Ἀρία* acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names), a Persian province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India, now the western part of Chorasān;

hence, with the appel. *Ariana*, q. v., Manil. 4, 802; Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Arii**, ōrum, m. **I.** The inhabitants of the above country, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.—**II.** A tribe of the Lygii, Tac. G. 43.

2. Āria, ae, f., = *Ἀρία*, an island in the Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 30.

Āriadna, ae (nom. *Ariadna*, Cat. 64, 54; Prop. 2, 3, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 35: *Ariadne*, Hyg. Fab. 255; 270: gen. *ARIADNES*, Corp. Inscr. 5, 3782: acc. *Ariadnen*, Hyg. Fab. 43; 224: abl. *Ariadne*, id. ib. 42), f., = *Ἀριάδνη*, daughter of Menos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. 10); id. F. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18.—Also in prose, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Āriadnaeus**, a, um, adj., = *Ἀριάδναϊος*, of or pertaining to *Ariadne*, *Ariadnaean*: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21.

Āriāna, ae, f., a general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom, now Afghanistan, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Āriānus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to *Ariana*: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Āriani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Ariana*, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 116.

āriānis, idis, f. (sc. herba), = *ἀριανίς*, a plant growing wild in *Ariana*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Āriānus, a, um, adj. **I.** From *Ariana*, q. v.—**II.** From 2. *Arius*, q. v.

Āricia, ae, f., an ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way, now *La Riccia*; acc. to Verg. A. 7, 762 (v. II. infra), named from the wife of its founder, Hippolytus. Near it was a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed; hence, immitis, Sil. 4, 369 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **B. Āricinus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Āricia*, *Ārician*: regio, Mart. 10, 68: vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—Subst.: **Āricini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Āricia*, Liv. 2, 14.—**II.** Personified, a nymph, the wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius, Verg. A. 7, 762.

Āridaeus, i, m., = *Ἀριδαίος*, a natural son of Philip of Macedon by the dancer *Philinna*, brother and successor of *Alexander the Great*, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15 al.; Curt. 10, 17.—Also called *Philippus*, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3.

āriditas, ātis, f. [aridus], dryness, drought. **I. A.** Lit.: ariditatem ampliare, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117: myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37, § 123: ariditas aquae, Vulg. Judith. 11, 10.—In the plur.: ariditatibus temperamenta ferre, Arn. 2, 69.—**B.** In Pall. meton. (abstr. pro concr.), any thing dry, withered, or parched: cum fumi ariditate miscenda est, i. e. fumo arido, Pall. 3, 4: ariditatem recidere, the dry, dead wood, id. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop., a being withered, dryness: stipula ariditate plena, Vulg. Nah. 1, 10: braccium ejus ariditate siccabitur, ib. Zach. 11, 17; and meton. (abstr. for concr.), of meagre, scanty food, Salv. 1, 1 sq.

***āridulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat dry: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

āridus (contr. *ardus*, like *arfacio* from *arefacio*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 20; Inscr. Grut. 207), a, um, adj. [areo], dry, withered, arid, parched. **I.** Lit.: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13: so Vulg. Eccli. 6, 3; ib. Isa. 56, 3: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 864: fcis victimatus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97, and Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46: ficus, Vulg. Marc. 11, 20: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 18: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; so, terra arida, Vulg. Sap. 19, 7: arida terra, ib. Heb. 11, 29; so absol.: arida (eccl. Lat.), ib. Gen. 1, 9; ib. Psa. 65, 6; ib. Matt. 23, 15: montes aridi sterilesque, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.—Also, subst.: **āridum**,

i, n., a dry place, dry land: ex arido tela conicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves in aridum subducere, id. ib. 4, 29.—Meton., of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 3, 917, and 6, 1175; so, os, Verg. G. 3, 458: ora, id. A. 5, 200: guttur, Ov. [ad Liv. 422].—Of a fever: febris, i. e. causing thirst, Verg. G. 3, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875); so, morbus, Veg. Vat. Art. 1, 4.—Of color: arbor folio convoluta; arido colore, like that of dried leaves, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129.—And of a cracking, snapping sound, as when dry wood is broken: sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis Montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, a dry crackling noise begins to be heard in the high mountain forest, Verg. G. 1, 357.—II. Trop. A. Of things which are dried, shrunk up, shrivelled, meagre, lean: crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior pueri passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1; so from disease, withered: manus, Vulg. Matt. 12, 10; ib. Marc. 3, 1; and absol. of persons: aridi, ib. Joan. 5, 3.—Hence, of food or manner of living, meagre, scanty: in victu arido in hac horrida inculcāque vitā, poor, scanty diet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quint. 30.—Transf. to men, indigent, poor: cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.—B. Of style, dry, jejune, unadorned, spiritless: genus sermonis exille, aridum, concisum ac minus, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19.—Meton., of the orator himself: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: magister, Quint. 2, 4, 8.—Of scholars: sicci omina atque aridi pueri, sapient and dry, Suet. Gram. 4; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 9.—C. In comic lang., avaricious, of a man from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. Argentiexterebronides): pumex non aequē est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15.—*D. In Plaut. as a mere natural epithet of metal: arido argentost opus, dry coin, Rud. 3, 4, 21.—Adv. not used.

***ariēna**, ae, f., the fruit of the Indian tree pala, the banana, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

ariēs, iētis, m. (for the kindr. forms **arvix** and **harvix**, in Varr. and Fest.; v. **arvix**; poet. aries sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence, a long, Carey, Lat. Pros. § 47: arietis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: arietis, trisyl., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; so, arietē, Verg. A. 2, 492) [some derive this from ἀρν, ἀρνῆν, qs. the male sheep; others compare δ ἐρίφος, a he-goat, buck, and δ ἑλάφος, a stag; and arna, q. v., a ram. I. Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24; 2, 2, 13; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 6; Vulg. Gen. 15, 9; ib. Lev. 4, 35 et persaepe.—Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautae) illam pellem inauratam arietis Colchis, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6 al.—II. Transf. A. The Ram, a sign of the zodiac, Cic. Arat. 230; 244; Hyg. Fab. 133; id. Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitruv. 9, 5; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221 al.—B. An engine for battering down walls, a battering-ram: v. Vitruv. 10, 19; Veg. 4, 14, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quamvis murum aries percussit, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so id. 31, 32; 31, 46; 32, 23; 38, 5; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 12, 15 al.—C. A beam for support, a prop or buttress: quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, as a shore or prop, *Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (δίκην κριού, Paraphr.); corresp. to capreolus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 q. v.—Trop.: ex quo aries ille subicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64.—D. An unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships, Plin. 9, 44, 67, § 145; 32, 11, 53 (where two kinds of them are mentioned); cf. id. 9, 5, 4: trux aries, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Aelian. H. A. 15, 2, and Oppian. Hal. 1, 372.

arietarius, a, um, adj. [aries], relating to the battering-ram: machina... testudo, Vitruv. 10, 19.

***arietatio**, ōnis, f. [arieto], a butting like a ram, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

arietinus, a, um, adj. [aries]. I. Of or from a ram, ram's: ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88; pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28.—II. Similar to a ram's head: cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; Petr. 35.—III. Arietinum oracu-

lum, an ambiguous oracle (the figure taken from the divergent horns of a ram), Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 196).

arieto, avi, ātum, 1 (arietiat, trisyl., Verg. A. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368; cf. aries), v. a. and n. [aries], to butt like a ram; hence, in gen., to strike violently (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in Seneca). I. A. Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? beats so violently at, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatus inter se dentes, id. Ira, 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198 al.—B. Trop., to disturb, harass, disquiet: anima insolita arietari, Sen. Tranq. 1, § 11 Haase.—II. Neutr.: in me arietare, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: arietat in portus, Verg. A. 11, 890: et labarīs oportet et arietes et cadas, to stumble, totter, Sen. Ep. 107.

***arificus**, a, um, adj. [areo-facio], making dry, drying, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, where some read *arifica*.

Arii, ōrum, v. 1. Aria.

†**arilator** or **arillator**, ōris, m., a haggler, chafferer, = cocio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Arimaspi, ōrum, m., = Ἀριμασποί, a Scythian people in the north of Europe, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10; Gell. 9, 4, 6; sing., Luc. 7, 756; cf. Mann. Nord. pp. 143, 275.

Ariminum, i, n., a town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name; the most northern place of Italy proper, connected with Rome by the Via Flaminia, now Rimini, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 455.—Hence, **Ariminensis**, e, adj., pertaining to Ariminum: folia, Hor. Epod. 5, 42: ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50; subst.: **Ariminenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Ariminum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; id. Caecin. 35, 112.

†**arinca**, ae, f. [Gallic], a kind of grain, otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 27, § 121.—Acc. to Harduin, rye (in Dauphiné, now riguet); acc. to others, the one-grained wheat: Triticum monococcum, Linn.

Āriobarzānes, is, m., = Ἀριοβαρζάνης, a king of Cappadocia, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 17; 15, 2.

ariōla, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hāriōla etc.

Arion, ōnis, m. (nom. Ario, Gell. 16, 19; acc. Gr. Ariona, Ov. F. 2, 83 al.), = Ἀρίων. I. A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 79 sqq.; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23.—Hence, **Arionius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀριώνιος, belonging to Arion: nomen, Ov. F. 2, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326; Prop. 3, 21, 18.—II. A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus; hence, vocalis, Prop. 3, 32, 37: fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastaeus, id. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 555, and Hom. Il. 23, 346.

Ariovistus, i, m., the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 al.

***1. aris**, idis, f., = ἄρις, Galen (ἀρον, ἄρισρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor.), a kind of arum, dragon-root or green dragon: Arum arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

***2. Aris**, is, m., a Sardinian, Cic. Scaur. 1, 6; 2, 7.

Arisba, ae, or -ē, es, f., = Ἀρίσβη. I. A town in Troas, Verg. A. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.—II. A town in the island of Lesbos, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

arista, ae, f. [perh. for acrista and akin to ācer, q. v., or perh. to aro, q. v.; cf. Germ. Aehre; Engl. ear (of corn); Germ. Ernte, harvest; Engl. earnest, fruit, pledge]. I. The awn or beard of grain: arista, quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e glumā; proinde ut grantheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48; *Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Ov. H. 5, 111; id. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—II. Meton. (pars pro toto). A. The ear itself: maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Verg. G. 1, 8; 1, 111; id. A. 7, 720.—Also, an ear of spikenard, Ov. M. 15, 398.—Hence, **2. Poet.**

summer: Post aliquot, mea regna vident, mirabor aristas, after some harvests, Verg. E. 1, 70: necdum decimas emensus aristas Aggrederis metuenda viris, having measured ten summers, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 371 (cf. at the next grass, for next summer, an expression still common in the north of England; so, seven years old at the next grass, Sylvester's Dubartas; just fifteen, coming summer's grass, Swift).—B. Poet. transf. 1. Of the hair of men, Pers. 3, 115.—2. Of the bones of fishes, Aus. Mos. 85; 119.—3. Of plants in gen., Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Aristaeus, i, m., = Ἀρίσταιος, a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoe, and father of Actaeon, Verg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. P. 4, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57 Zumpt.

Aristarchus, i, m., = Ἀρίσταρχος, a distinguished critic of Alexandria, who inadvertently with special severity upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. P. 3, 9, 24.—Appel. for any critic, Cic. Pis. 30: orationes meae, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14.—Hence, **Aristarchei**, ōrum, m., the disciples, followers of Aristarchus, i. e. severe critics, Varr. L. L. 3, § 63 Müll.

***aristatus**, a, um, adj. [arista], having ears of corn, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll. **ariste**, es, f., the name of a precious stone, = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

Aristides, is, m., = Ἀριστείδης. I. An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles, Cic. Sest. 67, 141; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Ov. P. 1, 3, 71; his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch.—II. A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98.—III. A distinguished sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.—IV. A mathematician of Samos, Varr. Fragm. p. 256 Bipp.—V. An obscure poet of Miletus, author of a poem Milesiaca, Ov. Tr. 2, 413; 2, 443 Jahn.

aristifer, fura, fūrum, adj. [arista-fero], bearing ears of corn: seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

†**aristiger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [arista-gero], ear-bearing, an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn, Inscr. Orell. 1490.

Aristippus, i, m., = Ἀριστίππος, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school: qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **Aristippeus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristippus, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Aristius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens, e. g. Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 10 Schmid; id. C. 1, 22; id. S. 1, 9, 61; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, n. 7; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 249, 1.

Aristō, ōnis, m., = Ἀρίστων, a philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Caesar, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; id. Leg. 1, 13.—Hence, **Aristonēus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristō, Aristonēan: vitia, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40.

†**aristolochia**, ae, f., = ἀριστολόχια, a plant useful in childbirth, birthwort, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; 2, 20, 47.

Aristonēus, a, um, v. Aristō.

Aristonīcus, i, m., = Ἀριστόνικος. I. A son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamum, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perperna, and slain in prison, Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9.—II. Tyrant of Methymna in Lesbos, Curt. 4, 5 sqq.

Aristophānes, is, m., = Ἀριστοφάνης. I. A. The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lindus, on the island of Rhodes, a contemporary of Socrates, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **B. Derivv.** 1. **Aristophānēus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., Aristophānēan: anapaestus Aristophānēus, Cic. Or. 56, 190: metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—2. **Aristophānicus**, a, um, adj.,

the same, Hier. ad Isa. 1. 15, c. 54, v. 11. — **II.** A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; id. Att. 16, 11.

† **aristophorum** est vas in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll. [ἀριστον = prandium, and φέρω = fero].

* **aristotus**, a, um, adj. [arista], abundant in beards or auns: cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Aristoteles, is (gen. Aristoteli, Cic. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli; acc. Aristotelen, Quint. 3, 6, 60; cf. Rudd. I. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 181, 311), m., = Ἀριστοτέλης. **I. A.** Aristotles, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22; 3, 28, 69; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Fin. 5, 12; id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141 al. — Hence, **B. Aristotelius** and **-eus**, a, um, adj., Aristotelian: vis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71; pigmenta, id. Att. 2, 1: ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Topica Aristotele, id. ib. 7, 19. — **II.** A guest of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

Aristoxenus, i, m., = Ἀριστόξενος, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 3, 33, 132 al.

† **arithmetica**, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, f., = ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, the science of numbers: arithmetica, Sen. Ep. 88; arithmetice, Vitr. 1, 1, and Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

† **arithmeticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀριθμητικός, of or pertaining to arithmetic, arithmetical: ratio, Vitr. 10, 16. — Subst.: **arithmetica**, ōrum, n., arithmetic: in arithmetice satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 fin.

† **arithmus**, i, m., = ἀριθμός (number), plur. Arithmi, a name of the fourth book of Moses (in pure Lat., Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

aridus, ōis, f. [aridus], dryness, aridity, drought (ante-class.): ariditas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 5, § 60 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 2 Vahl. p. 167); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40; also in Non. p. 71, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3.

1. Arius, i, m., = Ἀρείος or Ἀρίος, a river in Asia, now Heri, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93; in Amm. 23 fin. Arias.

2. Arius (Arr-), i, m., = Ἀρείος or Ἀρίος, a renowned heretic, also Arius, Prud. Psych. 794. — Hence, **Arianus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arius, Arian, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7. — **Ariani**, ōrum, m., the followers of Arius, the Arians, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7; Aug. Haeres. 49.

Ariusius, a, um, adj.: vina, wine of the region of Ariusia, in the island Chios (Ἀριουσία χώρα, Strabo), Verg. E. 5, 71: pocula, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, n. (gen. plur. armūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Att. ap. Non. p. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armūm iudicium as less correct than armorum) [cf. ἄρμα, ἄρμαξω = to fit; ἄρμον = joint; ἄρμος = armus = joint, shoulder; ἄρτω = arto, arto = to fit, to fit in closely; ἄρτος = fit, exact; artus = close, narrow; ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things; artifex, artificium; Goth. arms = O. H. Germ. aram = Engl. arm; Sanscr. ar = to hit upon, attain; aram = fit, fast; irmas = arm. Curt.]. **I. Lit. A. 1.** What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.: tot milia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10.

2. Specifically, a shield: at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, on a shield, Verg. A. 10, 841: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (v. ancile); id. 8, 30; 1, 37; cf. Verg. A. 1, 119 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Aeneas se collegit in arma, gathered himself under his shield, Verg. A. 12, 491. — Hence, in a more extended sense, **B. Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence** (but of the latter only those which are used

in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from tela, which are used in contest at a distance; hence, arma and tela are often contrasted; v. the foll., and cf. Bremi and Dähne ad Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. p. 469, 26: arma alia at tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: armis condicione positus aut defetigatione abjectis aut victoria detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2: illum dicis cum armis aureis, Quoius etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1283; so, Mutum et turpe pecus (i. e. primeval man), glandem et cubilia propter Unguibus et pugnīs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100 sqq.: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6 and 7: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; Vulg. Gen. 27, 3; ib. 3 Reg. 22, 30: accipere, ib. Judith, 14, 2: apprehendere, ib. Psa. 34, 2: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Verg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: accingi armis, Verg. A. 6, 184, and Vulg. Jud. 18, 11: armis instructus, ib. Deut. 1, 41; ib. 1 Par. 12, 13: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Verg. A. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: armis cum hoste certare, id. Off. 3, 22, 87; so, saevius armis, Verg. A. 12, 890: dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: ponere, abicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5; Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Verg. A. 1, 474: proicere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 43; 7, 44: deripere militibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104 et saep. — Hence, arma virosque, per arma, per viros, etc., Liv. 8, 25; 8, 30 al.; v. Burn. ad Verg. A. 1, 1, and cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et arma: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29 and 33: armis et castris, prov. (like remis velisque, viris equisque), with vigor, with might and main, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84. — **II. Trop.**

means of protection, defence, weapons: tenere semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 172: senectutis, id. Lael. 4, 9: tectus Vulcanis armis, id. est fortitudine, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: facundiae, id. 2, 16, 10: iustitiae, Vulg. Rom. 6, 13; ib. 2 Cor. 6, 7: arma lucis, ib. Rom. 13, 12: horiferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, i. e. lanas, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma (i. e. praecepta) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67: arma militiae nostrae non carnalia sunt, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4. **a. War** (once in opp. to pax, v. infra): silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; id. Att. 7, 3, 5: arma civilia, civil war, id. Fam. 2, 16, and Tac. A. 1, 9: civilia arma, id. Agr. 16; id. G. 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86, and Tac. Agr. 13): ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14; 9, 1; 3, 69 Drak.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.: a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep. Hann. 2, 1 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fera nuntiet arma, id. ib. 5, 4; 14, 479: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52. So the beginning of the Aeneid: Arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 fin.; cf.: cedant arma togae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. — Also for battle, contest: in arma feror, Verg. A. 2, 337; so id. ib. 2, 655. — **b.** (Abstr. for concr.) The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i. e. Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; 21, 26: Hispanias armis non ita reducere, Tac. H. 2, 32: expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum, neither party, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxiliaaria arma, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops = auxiliares (v. auxiliaries, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528. — **III. Transf.** poet. (like ὄπλον and ἔντεα in Gr.), implements, instruments, tools, utensils, in gen.

Of implements for grinding and baking: Cerealia arma, the arms of Ceres, Verg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔντεα δαιτός). — Of implements of agriculture, Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 160. — Of the equipments, tackle of a ship (mast, sails, rudder, etc.): colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; 6, 353. — Hence used by Ovid for wings: haec umeris arma parata suis, A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the foll. verse: his patria est aedunda carinis). — And so of other instruments, Mart. 14, 36.

† **armāmāxa**, ae, f., = ἀρμάμαξα, a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmēnta, ōrum, n. [arma, III.], implements or utensils for any purpose. **I.** In gen.: armāmēnta vinearum, props, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152: armāmēnta ad inclusos cantus, reeds, pipes, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170: Excussis inde tunicis iterum iisdem armāmēntis nudata conciditur medulla, i. e. with mortar and pestle = pilā lignēā, which he had used just before, id. 18, 11, 29, § 112. — **II.** Esp., the tackle of a ship (sails, ropes, cables, etc.): armāmēntum stridor, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 87: Ac Salvast navis: ne time. Cha. Quid alia armāmēnta? Ac Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; 1, 2, 80: omnia caute armāmēnta locans, *Cic. Arat. 197: hic tormenta, armāmēnta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est, Liv. 26, 43: armāmēnta navis projecerunt, *Vulg. Act. 27, 19: aptarique suis pinum jubet armāmēntis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17. — Sometimes the sails are excepted: cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armāmēntisque consisteret, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

armāmēntārium, ii, n. [armāmēnta], an arsenal, armory: ex aedibus sacris armāmēntariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: qui (Philo) Atheniensibus armāmēntarium fecit, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 28; ib. 2 Par. 11, 12; Liv. 28, 43; 29, 35; 31, 23; 42, 12; Inscr. Orell. 975 al. — Comically: quidquid habent telorum armāmēntaria caeli, the arsenals of heaven, Juv. 13, 83.

armāriolūm, i, n. dim. [armarium], a little chest or casket (ante- and post-class.): armariola Graeca, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35. — A small cabinet, a bookcase, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. ad Matth. 3, 21.

armārium, ii, n. [arma], a closet, chest, or safe, for food, clothing, money, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Ep. 2, 3, 3: cum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo secret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64; so id. Cael. 21, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12: repositus in arcis armariisque, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; Dig. 33, 10, 3: armarium muricibus praefixum, the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death, Gell. 6, 4 fin.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo], armor, equipment. **I. A.** Lit.: armatura varja pedatūs et equitatūs, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrā armaturā, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, of light armor, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: universi generis armatura, Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 5; ib. Ezech. 26, 9. — **B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), armed soldiers; and in class. lang. always with the adj. levis, = velites, light-armed soldiers (opp. gravis armatus). Veg. first used armatura absol. for young troops: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 fin.: equites, pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37, 139: adsequi cum levi armaturā, Liv. 27, 48; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum milia, Suet. Caes. 66; Liv. 21, 55; 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturae, id. 27, 13: levis armaturae juvenes, id. 44, 2 et saep. — **II. Trop. A.** Of discourse: haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio; nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. — **B.** A kind of exercise in arms, Amm. 14, 11; Veg. 1, 13; 2, 23. — **C.** In a religious sense (eccl. Lat.): induite armaturam Dei, the armor of God, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 11; 6, 13.

1. armātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from *armo*.
2. armātus, *l. s. m.* [armo], *armor* (only in the *abl.*). **I.** Lit.: haud. dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Fronto, Prim. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — **II.** Meton., *armed soldiers* (cf. *armatura*, I. B.): gravi armatu, with the heavy-armed, Liv. 37, 41: magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttis, et omni gravi armatu, id. 26, 5.

Armenia, *ae, f.*, = *Ἀρμενία*. **I.** A country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and Minor (western, now Anatolia), Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25: utraque, Luc. 2, 638: utraque, Flor. 3, 5, 21. — *Absol.* Armenia, for Armenia Minor, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Armeniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Ἀρμενιάκος*, *Armenian*: bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6, § 16: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164. — Hence, *Armeniacus*, an epithet of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9; Inscr. Grut. 253, 2. — *Armeniacum* malum, or *absol.* **Armeniacum**, the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. 5, 10, 404, called *Armenium*). — **Armenia**, *ae, f.*, the apricot-tree, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41. — **B. Armenius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian*: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8, 2: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8. — **2. Subst.** **a. Armenius**, *ii, m.*, an *Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59; Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 37. — **b. Armenium**, *ii, n.* (a) *Sc. pigmentum*, a fine blue color, obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine, Varr. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitruv. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30. — (β) *Sc. pomum*, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armata, *ae, v.* *armamentum*.

armentalis, *e, adj.* [armamentum], pertaining to a herd of cattle (except once in Verg., only post-class.): equa, *Verg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; 2, 2: viri, Prud. Cath. 7, 166 al.

armentarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to a herd of cattle: morbi, Sol. 11: equis, App. M. 7. — Hence, **II. Subst.** **armenarius**, *ii, m.* **A.** A herdsman, neat-herd, *Lucr. 6, 1252; Varr. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum Armentarius Afer agit, Verg. G. 3, 344: Armentarius ego sum, *Vulg. Amos, 7, 14. — **B.** A surname of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armenticus (better, **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or relating to a herd of cattle (perh. only in Varr.): pecus, Varr. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Schneid. in Veg. 1, 18 reads *armenticus*).

armenticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to a herd, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232 Hard.; besides, only Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. var. lect.; v. *armenticus fin.*

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(vos) tota armenta sequuntur, Verg. A. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, the monstrous beasts of Neptune, id. G. 4, 395. — **B.** A herd, drove, as a collective designation; with *gen.*: armenta boum, Verg. G. 2, 195; so Vulg. Deut. 8, 13; ib. Judith, 2, 8: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. ib. 7, 2, 2. — **C.** For a single cow, ox, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. Fab. 118.

armifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [arma-fero], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (perh. first used by Ov.; for the distinction between it and armiger, v. armiger, II.). **I.** Lit., as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: me armiferae servatum cura Minervae eripuit, id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, labors of war, warfare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Th. 6, 831. — **II.** Transf.: arum, the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprang up, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus in Prop. 4, 10, 10, and armiger sulcus in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. armiger, I. *fin.*).

armiger (ARMIGERVS in a late inscr., Orell. 3631), *gēra, gērum, adj.* [arma-gero], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (in this last sense rare, instead of armifer). **I.** Penigero non armigero in corpore, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoeubumque, armigerum deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87: Colchis armigerā proelia sevit humo, Prop. 4, 10, 10: sulcus, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324, i. q. armiferum arum (v. armifer *fin.*). — **II.** Subst., an armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer (this is the prevailing signif. of the word). **A. Masc.**: armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Cas. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, i. e. an adherent, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Verg. A. 9, 648: vocavit armigerum suum, Vulg. Jud. 9, 54; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 1; ib. 1 Par. 10, 4 et saep.: armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; Verg. A. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales): armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, i. e. the promontory of Misenus, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77. — **B. Fem.**: armigera, of the armor-bearer of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 166; 5, 619.

armilatus, a, um, *Part.* [armilla], ornamented with a bracelet: armillatum in publicum procedere, Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30; so, armillati colla Molossa canes, i. e. wearing on their necks the bracelets of their mistresses, Prop. 5, 8, 24.

armilla, *ae, f.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll., from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma]. **I.** A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armlet, for men and women: armillae, quae brachia vocantur, Cic. ap. Prisc. l. c.: Ubi illae armillae sunt, quas unā dedi? Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: armillas posui in manibus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 24, 47; ib. Ezech. 23, 42: monilia et armillae, ib. Isa. 3, 19. — **II.** An iron hoop, ring, ferrule, Cato, R. R. 21, 4; Vitruv. 10, 6.

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Armilustrium, *i, n.*, the Roman festival of the consecration of arms; v. *Armilustrium*.

Armilustrium, *i, n.*, a place in Rome (in the 13th district), where was celebrated the festival Armilustrium, consecration of arms, ὁπλοκαθαρμός (19th Oct.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411): Armilustrium ab ambitu lustris, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Liv. 27, 37: armilustrium ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.</

et undeviginti hominum milia armavit, Tac. A. 12, 56. —Hence, **armatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, armed, equipped, fitted with armor (opp. inermis, togatus, q. v.); also subst.: **armatus**, i, m., an armed man, a soldier, = miles. **A.** Adj. 1. Lit.: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: cum animatus iero satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; p. 495, 23: armati pergemus, Vulg. Num. 32, 32; ib. Judith, 9, 6: ab draconis stirpe armata exortus, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 629; so id. 2, 636, 2; 640, 5; 1297; cf. id. 5, 1292: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 4: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 3: classes armatae, Verg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128. —2. Meton.: armati anni, i. e. years spent in war, Sil. 11, 591. —Trop.: excitati, erecti, armati animis, armed, furnished, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26. —In the sup. only twice, and referring to the pos. armatus in connection with it (comp. and adv. never used), Cic. Caecin. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi parum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4. —**B.** Subst.: gravidus armatis equis (sc. Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Müll.): armatos educere, id. ap. Non. p. 355, 16: navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: decem milia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1; so Vulg. Exod. 38, 25: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; 42, 51; 9, 24; Suet. Caes. 30.

†† **armon** or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.

† **armoracia**, ae, f. (**armorācea**, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4: **armō-rācium**, ii, n., Col. 12, 9 fin.), = ἀρμω-*ρακία*, horse-radish: Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armōricae (later form **Arēmōrī-cae**, Aus. Ep. 9, 35; id. Prof. 10, 15), *arum*, f., = Ἀρμωρικαί [ar, Celt. and old Lat., = at, on, and mor, Celt., = mare], some of the northern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armōsata (**Arsamōsata**, Tac. A. 15, 10; Plin. 1, 1), ae, f., = Ἀρμωσάτα Polyb., Ἀρσαμωσάτα Ptol., a fortress in Armenia, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

† **armus**, i, m., = ἀρμός [ἀρ, v. arma init.], pr., a joining together; the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore quarter (opp. suffrago), and, with few exceptions, of the shoulder of an animal, while *umerus* designates that of men. **I.** Lit.: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri; ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243: digiti (Hippomenae in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: Ex umeris armi fuit, Ov. M. 10, 700. —So, elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: leonibus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 229: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23, § 62 et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 2, 8, 89: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106: arietis, Vulg. Num. 6, 19; ib. Exod. 29, 27. —Of men: latos huic hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 644; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. armita, p. 4 Müll. —And of the arms of men, Luc. 9, 831. —**II.** In a more extended sense, the whole side of an animal: spumantis equi fodere calcaribus armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Armuzia regio, a region in Carmania, Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107.

1. Arna, ae, f., a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perugia, now Civitella d'Arno, Sil. 8, 458; Inscr. Orell. 91; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 483. —Hence, **Arnates**, um, m., the inhabitants of Arna, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Inscr. Orell. 90 and 5005.

† **2. arna**, ae, f., a lamb, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (v. aries init.).

† **arnacis**, idis, f., = ἀρνakis, a garment for maidens, a coat of sheepskin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 543, 1.

Arnates, um, v. Arna.

1. Arne, es, f., = Ἄρνη. **I.** A town in Boeotia, Stat. Th. 7, 331. —**II.** A town in Thessaly, a colony of Boeotia, now Mataranga, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

2. Arne, es, f., = Ἄρνη, a woman who

betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw, Ov. M. 7, 465.

Arniensis, e, v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, = ἀρνιον, v. arnoglossa.

Arnobius, ii, m. **I.** An African Church father in the time of Diocletian, c. A. D. 295. His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 639, 2. —**II.** **Arnobius** (junior), ii, m., a theological author, c. A. D. 460, who wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 462, 1.

† **arnoglossa**, ae, f., = ἀρνόγλωσσον, a plant, sheep's-tongue or plantain: Plantago major, Linn.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion; Isid., Orig. 17, 9, 50, calls it arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, m., = Ἄρνος, a river of Etruria, now the Arno, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Tac. A. 1, 79 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 328. —Hence, **Arniensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to the Arnus: tribus, situated on the Arnus, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A. U. C. 396, most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburana usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

aro, avi, ātum, i, v. a. [cf. ἀρώ = to plough, to till; ἀροτρον = aratrum; ἀροτος, ἀρουρα = arvum; Welsh ar; ἀροτή = arator; armentum; Goth. arjan = to plough; O. H. Germ. aran = to ear], to plough, to till. **I. A.** Lit. **a.** Absol.: arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: si quidem L. Quinctio Cincinnato aranti nuntiatum est etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bene et tempestive arare, Cato, R. R. 61, 1; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87: die septimo cessabis arare et metere, Vulg. Exod. 34, 21; ib. Luc. 17, 7; ib. 1 Cor. 9, 10. —**b.** With acc.: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16; Ov. F. 1, 703; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: cum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: vallem arari, Vulg. Deut. 21, 4: campum arare, Ov. Tr. 3, 328: olivetum, Col. 5, 9: Capuam, Verg. G. 2, 244: Campaniam, Prop. 4, 4, 5 et saep. —**B.** Trop. **1.** Of a ship, to plough: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Verg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf.: sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 707). —**2.** Of age, to draw furrows over the body, i. e. to wrinkle: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. A. 2, 118. —**3.** In mal. part.: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48 al. —**4.** Pro v.: arare litus, for to bestow useless labor: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. H. 5, 116; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49. —**II.** In a more extended sense. **A.** To cultivate land, and absol. to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. in agriculturā, navigatione, etc., omnia ex virtute animi pendent, Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5. —**B.** To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received *exarare* into the text; so B. and K.).

† **ārōma**, ātis, n. (dat. and abl. plur. aromatibus, also aromatizans, App. Flor. 4, 19; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 291), = ἄρωμα, a spice; in sing., Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. steφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826; in plur., spices (so only in Vulg.), Col. 12, 20, 2; Vulg. Gen. 37, 25; ib. Exod. 25, 6; ib. Marc. 16, 1; ib. Joan. 19, 40 et saepe.

ārōmatārius, ii, m. [aroma], a dealer in spices, Inscr. Orell. 114 and 4064.

† **ārōmaticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρωματικός, composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant, Spart. Had. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **ārōmatites**, ae, m., = ἀρωματίτης. **I.** A precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145. —**II.** Aromatites vinum, aromatic wine, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; 14, 16, 19, § 107.

* **ārōmatizo**, āre, v. n., = ἀρωματίζω,

to smell of spices: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Eccli. 24, 20.

Arōneus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the high-priest Aaron, Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

†† **aros**, i, f., also **aron** or **arum**, i, n., = ἄρον, wake-robin: Arum dracunculoides Linn.: quod aron vocant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96; and id. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

Arpi, ōrum, m., a city in Apulia, earlier called Argyripa (q. v.), now Arpa, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 82 sq. —Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpinus**, a, um, adj., of or from Arpi: Dasius Altinus Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; **Arpini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, id. 24, 47. —**B. Arpanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arpi, Front. Col.; **Arpāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Arpinum, i, n., a town in Latium, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676. —Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpinas**, ātis (nom. Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), adj., of or pertaining to Arpinum: fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13. —Subst.: **Arpinates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Arpinum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Inscr. Orell. 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11); Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: Arpinas (per antonomasiam) for Cicero, Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1; and for Marius, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sid. Carm. 9, 259. —**B.**

Arpinus, a, um, adj., of Arpinum: chartae, i. e. Cicero's, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpinus, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or from Arpi, v. Arpi. —**2.** Of Arpinum, v. Arpinum, II. B.

arquatus, a, um, adj. [arqus = arcus = rainbow; v. arcus init.]: morbus, the jaundice (a disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow), Cels. 3, 24. —Hence, subst.: **arquatus**, i, m., one that has the jaundice, Non. p. 425, 3: Lurida praeterea fuit, quaecumque teneatur Arquati, Lucr. 4, 332 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18; and Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquitēnens, entis, adj., v. Arcitenens.

† **arquites** = sagittarii, bowmen, archers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. [arqus = arcus].

arqus, us, m., v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectarius (adr-), a, um, adj. [arrectus], in an erect position, erect, perpendicular; hence, arrectaria, the upright posts of a wall (opp. transversarii, cross-beams), only Vitruv. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (adr-), P. a., from arrigo.

† **arrenicum** (arrh-, arsen-), i, n., = ἄρρενικόν (ἀρρενικόν), arsenic, orpiment: vitia cum charta et arrenico sanant, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 214; 34, 18, 56, § 178 (Vitruv. 7, 7, 7 fin. uses for it auripigmentum).

ar-rēpo (better, **adr-**), repsi, reptum, 3, v. n., to creep or move slowly to or toward something, to steal softly to, lit. and trop.; constr. with ad; post-Aug. with dat. **I.** Lit.: mus aut lacerta ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98: rubetae adrepentes foribus, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62; Val. Max. 6, 8 fin. —**II.** Trop.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem Adrepe officiosus, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: qui animis muliercularum adreperit, Tac. A. 3, 50: occultis libellis saevitiae principis adreperit, id. ib. 1, 74.

arrepticus (adr-) or -tius (adr-), a, um, adj. [arreptus], seized in mind, inspired (in eccl. Lat.). **I.** In bon. part.: ut sis dux in domo Domini super omnem virum arreptitum et prophetantem, Vulg. Jer. 29, 26. —**II.** In mal. part., raving, delirious, Aug. Civ. Dei. 2, 4 al.

(**arrepto**, āre, a false read. in Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, instead of obreptantibus, v. Sillig ad h. l.)

arreptus (adr-), a, um, P. a., from arripio.

Arrētium, ii, v. Aretium.

† **arrha**, ae, f., and **arrhābo** (also without aspiration **arra** and **arrābo**), ōnis, m. (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21; in Cic. the word is never used), = ἀρραβών (from the Heb. עֶרְבָּוֹן from עָרַב, to give security), the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge, an earnest (*arrha* is a part of the purchase-money, while *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed, Isid. Orig. 5, 25). I. Lit.: arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; id. Rud. prol. 46; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22: Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantum arrabo, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20 (i. e. sexcentos obsoles, Gell.); dederis mihi arrabonem, Vulg. Gen. 38, 17: pro arrabone dari, ib. ib. 38, 18.—Jestingly shortened into rabo: rabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc noctem sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20 sq.—II. Trop.: arrabo amoris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11; Dig. 18, 1, 35; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28; and so ironically: mortis arra, money given to physicians, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

arrhābo, ōnis, v. arrha.

* **arrhalis** (arrāl-), e, adj. [arrha], of a pledge: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhenicum, i, v. arrhenicum.

† **arrhenogonon**, i, n., = ἀρρηγόνονον, a species of the plant satyrium, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **arrhetos**, i, m., = ἀρρητος (unutterable), one of the *Eons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Arria, ae, f., the wife of Pætus, distinguished for her magnanimity, Mart. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 16; Tac. A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdeo (adr-, Lachm., B. and K., Halm, K. and H.; **arr-**, Fleck., Merk., Weissenb.), risi, risum, 2, v. n., to laugh at or with, to smile at or upon, especially approvingly. I. Lit., constr. absol. or with dat., more rarely with acc.; also pass.—(a) Absol.: si non arderent, dentis ut restringerent, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: oportet lenam probam arridere Quisquis veniat, blandique alloqui, id. Truc. 2, 1, 14: cum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, adrisissetque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hic cum adrisisset ipse Crassus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; id. Rep. 6, 12 fin.; Tac. Or. 42 fin.: Cum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: Cum adrisissent, discessimus, Tac. Or. 42; so *Vulg. Dan. 14, 6.—(β) With dat.: Tum mi aedes quoque arridebant, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55: si dentibus adridet, Hor. A. P. 101: nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; id. Eun. 2, 2, 19: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20.—(γ) With acc.: video quid adriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Cn. Flavius id adrisit, laughed at this, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9 fin.: vos nunc alioquitur, vos nunc adridet ocellis, Val. Cato Dir. 108.—(δ) Pass.: si adriderent, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11 (B. and K., riderentur).—II. Trop. A. Subject, to be favorable, kindly disposed to one: cum tempestas ardidit, Lucr. 2, 32: et quandoque mihi Fortunae adriserit hora, Petr. 133, 3, 12.—B. Object (i. e. in reference to the effect produced), to be pleasing to, to please: inhiere illud tuum, quod valde mihi adriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: quibus haec adridere velim, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rīgo (adr-, Dietsch, Halm; **arr-**, Fleck., Rib., Weissenb.), rexi, rectum, 3, v. a. [rego], to set up, raise, erect (not used by Cic., but for it he employs *erigere*). I. Lit.: leo comas arrexit, Verg. A. 10, 726; so id. ib. 4, 280: auri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; so Ter. And. 4, 4, 30; Ov. M. 15, 516; Verg. A. 2, 303 (translatio a pecudibus, Don. ad Ter. 1, c.; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35): linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Verg. A. 10, 892; so id. ib. 5, 426; 2, 206 et saep.—II. Trop., to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione sua Marius adrexit, Sall. J. 84, 4: cum spes arrectae juvenum, when hope was aroused, Verg. G. 3, 106: arrectae stimulis haud molibus irae, id. A. 11, 452: Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli adre-

tae, are in commotion, are roused, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 220 Gerl.: adrecta omni civitate, excited with wonder, Tac. A. 3, 11.—Esp. freq. arrigere aliquem or animos, to incite, rouse the mind or courage to something, to direct to something (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos adrexit, Sall. C. 39, 3 Kritz: sic animis eorum adrectis, id. J. 68, 4; 86, 1 al.; Liv. 45, 30: arrexere animos Itali, Verg. A. 12, 251: his animum arrecti dictis, id. ib. 1, 579: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv. 8, 37 (cf. erigo).—Hence, **arrectus** (adr-), a, um, P. a., set upright; hence, steep, precipitous (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 fin.: saxa arrectiora, Sol. c. 14.

† **arrilator**, v. arilator.

ar-ripiō (adr-, B. and K.; **arr-**, Lachm., Ritschl, Fleck., Merk., Rib., K. and H., Weissenb., Halm), rīpui, reptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw a person or thing to one's self (esp. with haste). I. In gen. A. Lit.: ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: Vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf. the first of the words following, formed by Plaut. after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemel arripides Numquam postredonides, Pers. 4, 6, 23 Ritschl: gladium, id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; Vulg. Gen. 22, 10: pugionem, ib. Num. 25, 7: securim, ib. Jud. 9, 48: arma, Liv. 35, 36: cultum, id. 3, 48: telum, vestimenta, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: arcus Arripit, Ov. M. 5, 64: ense, id. ib. 13, 386: saxum, Curt. 6, 9: pileum vel galerum, Suet. Ner. 26: scutum e strage, Tac. A. 3, 23: sagittam et scutum, Vulg. Jer. 6, 23: clipeum, ib. Isa. 21, 6: aliquem barbā, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: manu, Liv. 6, 8: aliquam comā, Ov. M. 6, 552: caput capillo, Suet. Galb. 20: manum alicujus, Auct. B. G. 8, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—B. Trop., to take to one's self, procure, appropriate, seize: Arripere opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde adripi non potest, Cic. Or. 1, 59, 252: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus adripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes adripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: libenter adripere facultatem laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendendum, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: impedimentum pro occasione arripere, Liv. 3, 35 al.—II. Transf. A. In gen., to seize, lay hold of, take possession of, secure: Sublimem medium arripere, et capite primum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: simul arripit ipsum Pendentem, Verg. A. 9, 561: medium arripit Servium, Liv. 1, 48: quando arripuerit te spiritus Domini malus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 16; so ib. Luc. 8, 29: Existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpents, Quamcumque arripuit partim, Lucr. 6, 661: quemcumque patrem familias adripuisse ex aliquo circulo, you might have taken, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: nisi forte eum (dolem) dicis, qui simul atque adripuit, interfecit, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitulum, Vulg. Deut. 9, 21: leones, ib. Dan. 6, 24: navem, ib. Act. 27, 15: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20.—Trop., of the mind, to seize upon with eagerness or haste, to learn quickly or with avidity: pueri celeriter res innumerales adripiunt, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas litteras) quidem sic avidè adripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. ib. 8, 26; cf. id. Mur. 30: Quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, Nep. Cato, 3, 2: quaerit Socrates unde animum adripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 26: quod animus adripere aut exciperet extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. Div. 2, 11, 26.—B. As a judicial t. t., to bring or summon before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse (cf. rapio; esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te adripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: ad quaestionem ipse adreptus est, id. Clu. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeunt magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: quaestor ejus in praedictum aliquot criminibus arreptus est, Suet. Caes. 23: inter Sejani consocios arreptus, id. Vit. 2.—Hence, C. In Horace, to attack with ridicule or reproach, to ridicule, satirize: Primores po-

puli arripuit populumque tributum, Sat. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripie mecum, id. 2, 3, 224.

* **arrisio** (adr-), ōnis, f. [arrideo], a smiling upon with approbation: alicujus adrisio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10.

* **arrior** (adr-), ōris, m. [id.], one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner: stultorum divitum arrior, et (quod sequitur) arrior, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (adr-, Kayser, Jan), rōsi, rōsum, 3, v. a., to gnaw or nibble at, to gnaw (cf.: aduro, accendo, accido, adedo al.). I. Lit.: spartum, quod assellus adrodit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137: inures adrosis clipeis, etc., id. 8, 57, 82, § 221: semina adrosa, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sues spirantes a muribus adrosas, id. 11, 37, 85, § 213.—II. Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rem publicam conaretur adrodere, *Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrogans (adr-), antis, P. a., from arrogo.

arroganter (adr-), adv., v. arrogo, P. a. fin.

arrogantia (adr-), ae, f. [arrogans].

I. A. An assuming, presumption, arrogance, conceitedness (syn.: superbia, insolentia, fastus): cum omnis adrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11 fin.: P. Crassus sine adrogantia gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitia verecundus, id. Brut. 81, 282: illud γνῶθι, σεαυτὸν noli putare ad adrogantiam minuendum solum esse dictum, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7 et saep.: Pallas tristi adrogantia taedium sui moverat, Tac. A. 13, 2: adrogantia depravatus, Vulg. Deut. 18, 20: adrogantia tua decepit te, ib. Jer. 49, 16.—B. The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness (cf. arrogans): hujus adrogantiam pertinacia aequabat, Liv. 5, 8, 11: avaritia et adrogantia praecipua validiorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 61: tristitia et adrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat: nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem aut severitas amorem deminuit, id. Agr. 9: cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiā et adrogantiam effugerat, id. A. 2, 72; id. Agr. 42: adrogantia ejus, Vulg. Isa. 16, 6; ib. Jer. 48, 29.—*II. A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: cessurosque se potius adrogantiae Antipatri quam etc., Liv. 37, 56 fin.

arrogatio (adr-), ōnis, f. [arrogō], a talking to one's self; hence, as jurid. t. t., the full adoption, in the comitia curiata in the presence of the pontifices, later of the emperor himself, of a homo sui juris in the place of a child (cf. s. v. adoptio and the authors there cited): adrogatio dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit, Gell. 5, 19, 8: adrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiat? Dig. 1, 7, 2: Claudius Tiberius Nero in Augusti liberos e privigno redactus adrogatione, Aur. Vict. Caes. 2.

arrogator (adr-), ōris, m. [id.], he that adopts one in the place of a child (cf. arrogatio), Dig. 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 19; 1, 7, 22; 1, 7, 40.

ar-rōgo (adr-, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch, Halm, Weissenb.; **arr-**, Holder, Dinter; Keller uses both forms), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. I. Jurid. and polit. t. t. A. To ask or inquire of one, to question: Venus haec volo adroget te, *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 2.—B. Aliqui, t. t., to add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of: cui consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25, 11.—C. To take a homo sui juris in the place of a child, to adopt (v. arrogatio), Gell. 5, 19, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 1; 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 22 al.—Hence, II. Transf. A. To appropriate that which does not belong to one, to claim as one's own, to arrogate to one's self, to assume: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, iudices, neque adrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 32: sapientiam sibi adrogare, id. Brut. 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo,

quantum mihi fortasse arrego, id. Fam. 4, 1 fin.: Quod ex aliena virtute sibi adrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85, 25: Nihil adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae, Tac. H. 1, 30: Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35.—**B.** Poet.: alicui aliquid, to *adjudge something to another as his own, to confer upon or procure for* (opp. abrogare): Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus adroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: decus arrogavit, id. C. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *adjudge every thing to arms, think every thing must yield to*, id. A. P. 121.—Hence, **arrogans** (**adr-**), antis, P. a., acc. to II. A., *appropriating something not one's own; hence, assuming, arrogant* (syn.: superbus, insolens, ferrox). **A.** Lit.: si essent adrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Inducimur iste minax atque adrogans, id. Font. 12: id. Verr. 2, 1, 60: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia adrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: adrogantissima persuasio, id. Decl. 8, 9.—**B.** As a consequence of assumption, *haughty, proud, overbearing, insolent* (cf. arrogantia, I. B.): proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum adrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 4, 16: crudelitas adrogans, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: dictum, id. Sull. 8, 25: consilium, id. de Or. 2, 39, 165: moderatio, Tac. A. 1, 3: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, adrogans minoribus, inter pares diffidit, id. ib. 11, 21: omnem adrogantem humilia, Vulg. Job, 40, 6: abominatio Domino est omnis adrogans, ib. Prov. 16, 5: beatos dicimus adrogantes, ib. Mal. 3, 15.—**Adv.** **arroganter** (**adr-**), *with assumption, arrogantly, haughtily, proudly, insolently*: aliquid dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: id. Off. 1, 1, 2: Quint. 2, 86: scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid praedjudicare, id. ad Brut. 1, 4: petere, id. Lig. 10, 30: adsentire, id. Inv. 2, 3, 10: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adversarios sustinere, D. Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ingredi, *Vulg. Soph. 1, 9: consilere in dedit, Tac. Agr. 16.—**Comp.**: multo adrogantius factum, Suet. Caes. 79: insolentius et adrogantius uti gloria artis, Plin. 36, 10, 36: 71: adrogantius et elatius praefari, Gell. 9, 15.—**Sup.**, Oros. 7, 25: 7, 35.

ar-rōro (**adr-**), āre, v. n., to *moisten, bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

* **arrōsor** (**adr-**), ōris, m. [*arredo*], one who gnaws at or consumes a thing, a nibbler, consumer: stultorum divitum, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrōsus (**adr-**), a, um, Part. of ar-rodo.

ar-rōtans (**adr-**), antis, adj. [qs. Part. of ar-roto, āre; rota], in a winding, circular motion, turning, trop. wavering: arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

Arrōtrēbae, ārum, f., a promontory in Hispania, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111.

Arrūbium, il, n., a town on the Danubius in Scythia Minor, Tab. Peut. Itin.

arrūgia, ae, f. [akin to runco, runci-na, ῥυγία, ῥυγία, to dig; cf. Corssen, Ausspr. I p. 543; v. corrugus], a shaft and pit in a gold-mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 70.

Arruns, untis, m., v. Aruns.

Arruntius, ii, m., a Roman nomen.

I. L. Arruntius, consul A.U.C. 759, Tac. A. 1, 13; 3, 11; 6, 5: prob. the same as the historian L. Arruntius, who composed a work on the Punic Wars, Sen. Ep. 114, 17 sqq.—II. Arruntius, a celebrated artist under Claudius Caesar, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.—III. Arruntius Stella, a poet, Stat. S. 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21.—IV. Arruntius Caelius, a Latin grammarian, Diom. I. p. 307 P.; Prisc. III. p. 607 P.

arrūo, āre, v. adruo.

ars, artis, f. [v. arma], skill in joining something, combining, working it, etc., with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action, just as, on the other hand, in mental cultivation, skill is applied to morals, designating character, manner of thinking, so far as it is made known by external actions (syn.: doctrina, sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, virtus, industria, ratio, via, dolus). I. Skill in producing any material form, handicraft, trade, occupation,

employment (τέχνη): **A.** Lit.: Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendis atque agendis, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22; id. Off. 2, 3, 12 sq.—**B.** Transf. 1. With the idea extended, any physical or mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited; a profession, art (music, poetry, medicine, etc.); acc. to Roman notions, the arts were either liberales or ingenuae artes, arts of freemen, the liberal arts; or artes liberales or sordidae, the arts, employments, of slaves or the lower classes. a. In gen.: Eleus Hippas gloriatu est nihil esse ulli in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret: nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur, sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Jam de artificibus et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus. Primum improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operae, non artes emuntur: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis... Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur... Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocri utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, haec sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 sq.; cf. id. Fam. 4, 3: artes elegantes, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: laudatae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: bonae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 32: optima, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: magnae, id. Or. 1, 4: maximae, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: gravissimae, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: leviores artes, id. Brut. 1, 3: mediocres, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: omnis artifex omnis artis, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 22: artifices omnium artium, ib. 1 Par. 22, 15.—b. Esp., of a single art, and, (a) With an adj. designating it: ars gymnastica, gymnastics, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars duellica, the art of war, id. Ep. 3, 4, 14: ars imperatoria, generalship, Quint. 2, 17, 34: (artes) militares et imperatoriae, Liv. 25, 9, 12: artes civiles, politics, Tac. Agr. 29: artes urbanae, i. e. jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv. 9, 42: ars grammatica, grammar, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128: rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: musica, poetry, Ter. Hec. prol. 23: musica, music, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: medicae artes, the healing art, medicine, Ov. H. 5, 145; so, ars Apollinea, id. Tr. 3, 10: magica, Verg. A. 4, 493, and Vulg. Sap. 17, 7; so, maleficus artibus inserviebat, he used witchcraft, ib. 2 Par. 33, 6 al.—(β) With a gen. designating it: ars disserendi, dialectics, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: ars dicendi, the art of speaking, id. ib. 1, 23, 107, and Quint. 2, 17, 17; so, ars eloquentiae, id. 2, 11, 4: ars medendi, Ov. A. 2, 735: ars medentium, Stat. S. 5, 1, 158: medicorum ars, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 12: pigmentariorum ars, the art of unguents, ib. 2 Par. 16, 4: ars armorum, the art of war, Quint. 2, 17, 33: ars pugnae, Vulg. Judith, 5, 27; so in plur.: belli artes, Liv. 25, 40, 5: ars gubernandi, navigation, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: Quint. 2, 17, 33; so, ars gubernatoris, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42.—Sometimes the kind of art may be distinguished by the connection, so that ars is used absol. of a particular art: instruere Atriden num potes arte mea? i. e. arte sagittandi, Ov. H. 16, 364: tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, i. e. arte canendi, Prop. 3, 4, 8: fert ingens a puppe Notus: nunc arte (sc. navigandi) relicta Ingemit, Stat. Th. 3, 29; so Luc. 7, 126; Sil. 4, 715: imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (sc. rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: ejusdem erat artis, i. e. artis scaenofactoriae, Vulg. Act. 18, 3.—2. Science, knowledge: quis ignorat, ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quantā in obscuritate rerum et quam recondita in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiaque comprehensis, non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (sc. dialecti-

cam), ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficere possit, id. ib. 1, 41, 186: ars juris civilis, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: (Antiochus) negabat ullam esse artem, quae ipsa a se proficisceretur. Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur... Est enim perspicuum nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse aliud artem ipsam, aliud, quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; id. Cael. 30, 72; id. Or. 1, 4: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12, 4: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1, 2 al.—**C.** 1. The theory of any art or science: ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 1, 1; Asper, p. 1725 P.: non omnia, quaecumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad praecepta esse revocanda, not every thing is to be traced back to theory and rules, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocri; ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22.—In later Lat. ars is used, a. Absol. for grammatical analysis, grammar: curru non, ut quidam putant, pro curru posuit, nec est apocope: sed ratio artis antiquae, etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 156; 1, 95: et hoc est artis, ut (vulgus) masculino utamur, quia omnia Latina nomina in us exeuntia, si neutra fuerint, tertiae sunt declinationis, etc., id. ad eund. ib. 1, 149: secundum artem dicamus honor, arbor, lepor: plerumque poëtae r in s mutant, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 153 al.—Hence also, b. As a title of books in which such theories are discussed, for rhetorical and, at a later period, for grammatical treatises. (a) Rhetorical: quam multa non solum praecepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt! Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ipsae rhetorum artes, quae sunt totae forenses atque populares, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagorae) ars mihi mendosissime scripta videatur; nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus (from the ancient works on rhetoric) ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse, id. Inv. 1, 6 fin.: illi verbis et artibus aluerunt naturae principia, hi autem instituit et legibus, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: artem scindens Theodori, Juv. 7, 177.—(β) Grammar: in artibus legimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 96: ut in artibus lectum est, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 535.—So Ars, as the title of the later Lat. grammars: Donati Ars Grammatica, Cledonii Ars, Marci Victorini Ars, etc.; v. the grammarians in Gothofred. Putsch., Lindem., Keil.—2. The knowledge, art, skill, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object (Fr. adresse): majore quadam opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic. Ac. 2, 14 fin.: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 3, 32: qui canit arte, canat; qui bibit arte, bibat, id. A. 2, 506: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: plausus tunc arte carebat, was void of art, was natural, unaffected, Ov. A. A. 1, 113.—3. (Concr.) The object artistically formed, a work of art: clipeum effert iussit Didymonis artis, Verg. A. 5, 359: divite me scilicet artium, Quas aut Parrhasius protulit ad Scopas, Hor. C. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 6, 17.—4. Artes (personified), the Muses: artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 19.—II. Transf. from mind to morals, the moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, conduct, manner of acting, habit, practice, whether good or bad: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, your former manner of life, conduct, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 35; cf. Hor. C. 4, 15, 12; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6 Lind.: nempe tua arte viginti minae Pro psaltria periere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: quid est, Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? my assiduity, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Hac arte (i. e. constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules Enisus arces attingit igneas, Hor. C. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (i. e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administratae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13; id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; id. Verr. 2, 4, 37 Zumpt: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2, 4 Kritz; so id. ib. 5, 7: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58: mores quoque confer et artes, id. R. Am. 713: praeclari facinoris aut artis

bonae famam quaerere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10, 4: animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also, *absol.* in mal. part. as in Gr. *τέχνη* for *cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem*: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 142): capti eadem arte sunt, quā ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; 3, 35: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidias perjurique arte Sinonidis Credita res, etc., id. ib. 2, 195: fraudes innecere ponto Antiquā parat arte, Luc. 4, 449: tantum illi vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunae superfluit, Suet. Tit. 1: fugam arte simulantes, Vulg. Jud. 20, 32: regem summis artibus pellexit, *πᾶσι μηχανῶν*, Suet. Vit. 2.

Arsaces, is, m., = *Ἀρσάκης*, the first king of the Parthians, Just. 41, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Arsacidae**, ārum, m. (gen. plur. Arsacidūm, Luc. 10, 51), successors of Arsaces, Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 8, 306 al.—**B. Arsacius**, a, um, adj., Arsacian, poet. for Parthian, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamōsata, ae, v. Armosata.

arse verse, a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire: ARSE VERSE avertit ignem significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4; 20). A pure Tuscan inscr. found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VYRES. SETHLANL, etc., i. e. Ignem avertit, Vulcane, Inscr. Orelli. 1384.

arsella, ae, f., a plant, also called arge-
monia, q. v., App. Herb. 31.

Arsenaria, ae, f., a Roman colony in Mauretania Caesariensis, now Arzew, Plin. 5, 2, 1; 19; it is called Arsinna in Mel. 1, 6, 1.

arsenicum, i, v. arrenicum.

arsenogōnon, v. arrenogonon.

Arsia, ae, m., a small river of Istria, which became the boundary between Italy and Illyricum under Augustus; the present Arsa, Plin. 3, 26, 29; 150; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thrac. p. 325.

Arsia Silva, ae, f., a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquini and the Romans, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 553.

arsineum, i, n., a woman's head-dress, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Cato ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.

Arsinna, ae, v. Arsenaria.

Arsinoë, ēs, and **Arsinoā**, ae, f., = *Ἀρσινόη*. **I.** Arsinoe, mother of the third Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus, Just. 17, 1; 17, 2; 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsinoëum**, i, n., the monument erected to her by the latter, Plin. 36, 9, 14; 68.—**III.** A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42; 148.—**IV.** A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra, Auct. B. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**V.** One of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**VI.** The name of several towns. **A.** In Lower Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 11; 61.—**B.** In Cyrenaica, Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. 1, c.—**C.** In Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22; 92.—Hence, **Arsinoëticus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Arsinoë: aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47; 165.—**D.** A town on the north side of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35; 130.

arsis, is, f., = *ἄρσις*, in metre, the elevation of the voice; opp. thesis, depression (in pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P. and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, Part. of ardeo.

artāba, ae, f., an Egyptian dry measure—3½ Rom. modii, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 89.

Artabanus, i, m. **I.** A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 2, 58; 6, 31 sq.; 11, 8.—**II.** A general of Xerxes, Nep. Reg. 1, 5; Just. 3, 1.

Artaciē, ēs, f., = *Ἀρτάκη* (Hom. Od. 10, 108), a fountain in the country of the Laestrygonēs, Tib. 4, 1, 60.

artātus (not *arct-*), a, um, P. a., from arto.

Artaxāta, ōrum, n. (Artaxāta, ae,

f., Tac. A. 2, 56), = *Ἀρτάξατα*, the capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, now Ardachad, Juv. 2, 170.

Artaxerxes, is, m., = *Ἀρταξέρξης*, the name of several Persian kings, Nep. Reg. 1, 3; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3 al.

artē (not *arctē*), adv., v. 1. artus fin.

Artemis, idis, f., = *Ἄρτεμις*, the Greek name of Diana, Plin. 25, 7, 36; 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artemisia, ae, f., = *Ἄρτεμισία*. **I.** Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum, Gell. 10, 18.—**II.** **artēmisia**, ae, f., the plant mugwort, Plin. 25, 7, 36; 73; App. Herb. 10.

Artemisium, ii, n., = *Ἀρτεμισιον*. **I.** A promontory of the island Euboea, Nep. Them. 3, 2 and 4.—**II.** A town in Euboea, Plin. 4, 12, 21; 64.

Artemita, ae, or **Artēmitē**, ēs, f., = *Ἀρτέμιτα*. **I.** A city of Assyria or, perh. more strictly, of Babylonia, Plin. 6, 26, 30; 117.—**II.** Another name for Rhene, one of the Echinades, Plin. 4, 12, 22; 57.

artēmon (artēmo), Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, m., = *ἀρτέμων*. **I.** A sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail, Dig. 50, 16, 242; *Vulg. Act. 27, 40.—**II.** The guiding-pulley of a machine for raising weights, *Vitr. 10, 5.

arteria, ae, f. (arterium), i, n., v. infra), = *ἀρτηρία*. **I.** The windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66; 175; 20, 6, 22; 49; so id. 22, 25, 66; 136; Gell. 17, 11, 2 al.—From its internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. *τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία*): cum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.—And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12; arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib. 3, 12; Plin. 22, 23, 48; 100; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Once in the neut. plur.: arteria, ōrum, *Lucr. 4, 529.—**II.** An artery: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. id. ib. fin.; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus aut tardus, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 88; 219: arteria incisa non coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10.—Sometimes it interchanges with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 sq.

arteriācē, ēs, f., = *ἀρτηριακή*, a medicine for the windpipe, Plin. 23, 7, 71; 136; cf. Cels. 5, 25, 17; Scrib. Comp. 74 and 75.

arteriācus, a, um, adj., = *ἀρτηριακός*, of or pertaining to the windpipe: medicamenta, that produce coughing, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

arteriōtōmia, ae, f., = *ἀρτηριότομία*, an opening or incision in an artery, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 fin.

arthriticus, a, um, adj., = *ἀρθριτικός*, gouty, arthritic: cocus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

arthritidis, idis, f., = *ἀρθριτις*, a lameness in the joints, gout (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitr. 1, 6.

articulamentum, i, n. [articulo], the articulation of the limbs, a joint (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 214; 206; 263.

articulāris, e, adj. [artculus]. **I.** Pertaining to the joints (v. artculus, I.): morbus, gout, Plin. 20, 17, 73; 195; Suet. Galb. 21; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**II.** In gram., like the article (v. artculus, II. A. fin.): pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 P.; Serv. p. 1785 P.

articulārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the joints: morbus, gout, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 proem.; 22, 13, 15; 34.

articulātē, adv., v. articulo, P. a. fin.

articulātum, adv. [artculus]. **I.** Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal: aliquem concidere, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatum dividit, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck, Eur. Medea, p. 102: comminere articulatum diem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, properly divided (v. artculus, II. A.); hence, clearly, distinctly, point by point: verba discernere articulatum, Lucr.

4, 555: aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatum distincteque dicere, *Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

articulatio, ōnis, f. [articulo] (belonging to the lang. of the vineyard). **I.** The putting forth of new joints or knots, Plin. 16, 25, 41; 101; 17, 21, 35; 163.—**II.** A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, Plin. 17, 24, 37; 226.

articulātus, a, um, P. a., from articulo.

articūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [artculus], lit. to divide into single members or joints; used only trop. of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: haec voces mobilis articulata verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arn. 3, p. 111.—Hence, **articulātus**, a, um, P. a., prop., furnished with joints; hence distinct: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in gram.: articulata (vox) est, quae coartata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur, Prisc. p. 537 P.; so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—*Adv.: **articulātē**, distinctly, articulately: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

articulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of joints, or (of plants) full of knots (v. artculus, I.). **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93; 150.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (v. artculus, II. A.): vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, full of minute divisions and subdivisions, Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos diducta).

articulus, i, m. dim. [2. artus], a small member connecting various parts of the body, a joint, knot, knuckle. **I. A.** Lit.: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88; 217: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99; 244: summus caudae articulus, id. 8, 41, 63; 153 al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, i. e. had made more joints, had made the bones visible, Ov. M. 8, 807: articulum dolores habere, i. e. gouty pains, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.; cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi iusta cheragra contudit articulos, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: gladiatorem vehementis impetus excipit adversarii molli articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, molli articulo frattare aliquem, to touch one gently, softly, Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in iis (vitibus), quae relicta sunt, existit, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36; 88: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 18, 17, 45; 159.—Of mountains, a hill connecting several larger mountains: montium articuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77; 201.—**B.** With an extension of the idea, a limb, member, in gen. (cf. 2. artus), *Lucr. 3, 697.—Hence also for a finger, Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; id. P. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus Plin. 2, 63, 63; 158: ab eo missus est articulus manus, Vulg. Dan. 5, 24: aspicebat articulos manus, ib. ib. 5, 5: erexit me super articulos manuum mearum, on the fingers or palms of my hands, ib. ib. 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, a member, part, division: articulus dicitur, cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti, Auct. ad Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (*κόμματα καὶ κόλποι*) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. ad Her. 4, 11.—Hence, a short clause, Dig. 36, 1, 27; also, a single word, ib. 35, 1, 4: articulus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo Quisque omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29.—In gram. the pron. hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; the article, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** Of time.

1. A point of time, a moment: commodatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—With tempus: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, at the most critical moment, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis quos dixi temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99; 216: si de singulis articulis

temporum deliberabimus, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4; also without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the fit moment, at the nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 21.—With dies: in articulo diei illius ingressus est, *on that very day*, Vulg. Gen. 7, 13.—And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5; also in articulo, *instantly, immediately*, = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.—Hence with the idea extended, 2. *A space, division of time*: hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 222: octo articuli lunae, id. 18, 35, 79, § 350: articulus austrinus, i. e. *in which auster blows*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11.—C. Of other abstract things, *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos (i. e. per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis, quae vocantur eclipticae, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68; Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, i. e. ventum ad rei cardinem, *the turning-point*, Arn. 7, p. 243.

artifex, ficiis, m. [ars-facio]. **I. Subst.** **A. 1.** *One that is master in the liberal arts* (while opifex is a master in the artes sordidae; cf. ars, I. B. 1.), *an artist, artificer*: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: reponendarum (tegarum) nemo artifex (i. e. architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamentario multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut aiunt in Graecis artificibus eos auloedos esse, qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, sic, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169 al.: artifices scaenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; id. Quint. 25; Suet. Caes. 84: artifex liquorum, *a carpenter*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 11; so, artifex lignarius, ib. Isa. 44, 13: artifices lapidum, *masons*, ib. 2 Reg. 5, 11: artifex aerarius, *a worker in bronze*, ib. 3 Reg. 7, 14 (often thus used in Vulg. for opifex).—Also *absol.*: artifex, Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so id. 5, 1; 5, 7; 5, 2; 41, 20; so Vulg. Exod. 36, 4; ib. Isa. 40, 20; ib. Act. 19, 24 et saep.—So of a *charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης: ne hoc gloriae artificis daretur (auriga standing just before), Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—Of a *physician*, Liv. 5, 3.—Of an *orator or writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: cum contra talem artificem (sc. Hortensium oratorem) dicturus essem, id. Quint. 24 fin.: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.

—2. *Trop.*, *a master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.*: artifices ad corruptionem iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35, 116: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 47: serendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86 al.—**B.** *A maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, etc., Cic. Tim. 2: cuius (civitatis) artifex et conditor (est) Deus, Vulg. Heb. 11, 10: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: si inducta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id. Or. 48, 161: artificem (sc. malorum) mediis immittit Tereba flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: vadit ad artificem dirae Polymestora caedis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975.—Ironia: O artificem probum! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29.—Also for a *sky, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars, II. fin.): et mihi jam multi crudele caneabant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 125; 11, 407.

—**II. Adj.** **A. Act.** *skilled in a thing; skilful, practised, ingenious, dexterous*: Bomilear et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Calig. 32: artifex faber de silva, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11: tam artifices saltationis, Suet. Tit. 7.—Also of inanimate things: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: Tellus artifices ne terat Osca manus, Prop. 5, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21, § 55 al.—Poet. with inf.: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.—**B. Pass.** *skilfully prepared or made, artistic, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 3, 29, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 4, § 85: artifex dimicatio, id. 8, 40, 61, § 150: motus, Quint. 9, 4, 8: manus libratur artificii temperamento, Plin. 12, 25,

54, § 115: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40: plaga, Sol. 35 al.—Poet. of a horse, broken, trained, Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artificialis, e, adj. [artificium], of or belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art (perh. only in Quint.): probationes, Quint. 6, 1, 1; so id. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 19: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4.—Once subst.: **artificialia**, ium, n., *things conformable to the rules of art*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.—Adv.: **artificialiter**, according to art (opp. inartificialiter): se gerere, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artificiosus, adv., v. artificiosus fin.

artificiosus, a, um, adj. [artificium]. **I. A. Act.** *accomplished in art, skilful, artistic* (perh. found only in Cic. and Auct. ad Her.): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 fin.: quod si artificiosum est intellegere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem viam, id. ib. 2, 22, 58, § 57.—**B. Pass.** (cf. artifex, II. B.), *on which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, ingenious*: utraque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divini testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non vult, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici; aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—**II. According to the rules of art, artificial** (esp. freq. in opp. to naturalis, natural): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so several times Auct. ad Her. 3, 16 sq. al.—Adv.: **artificiosè**, *in skilful manner, skilfully* digerere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: ambulare, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: commutare aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 3, 10, 17.—**Comp.**: multo artificiosius efficere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57.—**Sup.**: artificiosissime facere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7.

artificium, ii, n. [artifex]. **I.** In gen., *the occupation of an artifex, a profession, trade, an employment, a handicraft, an art*: Jam de artificii et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, etc., id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (sc. scaenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: de hoc artificio est nobis acquisitio, *Vulg. Act. 19, 25: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49 al.—**II. Esp.** **A. Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing**: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. ib. 2, 4, 21: quae certis signis artificii notata sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4.—**B. Theory, system** (cf. ars, I. C. 1): non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cuiusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 83: scientia cuiusdam artificii non numquam dicitur prudentia, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12: artificium memoriae, mnemonics, id. ib. 4, 16.—**C. Skill serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity; and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars, II.): id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40 fin.: vicinitas non assueta mendacis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificii effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. fin.**

1. artio, ivi, itum, 4, v. a. [1. artus], *to fit close, to drive in tight* (only ante-class.): surculum, Cato, R. R. 40, 3; so id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Nov. ap. Non. p. 505, 30.

2. artio, ire, v. a. [ars], *to induce with art*; only in the two foll. exs.: artitus: bonis instructus artibus, *skilled in arts*,

Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (cf.: centum puer artium, Hor. C. 4, 1, 15).—Hence also endowed with cunning (cf. ars, II. fin.), artful: artiti viri, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lectt. *

*** artisellum**, ii, n. [1. artus-sella], *an arm-chair*, Petr. 75, 4.

*** artius**, a, um, adj., = ἄρτιος, *complete, perfect*: si est artius (ut ita dicam) holoceros, quid est etc., Suet. Claud. 4.

arto (not arcto), avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. artus], *to draw or press close together, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic.). **I.**

A. Lit.: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, *Lucr. 1, 576: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3; Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: angustias eas artantibus insulis parvis, quae etc., id. 3, 6, 13, § 83.—**B. Trop.**, *to contract, straiten, limit, curtail*: fortuna humana fingit artaque ut lubet, i. e. in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 56: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9, 1: se, *to limit one's self, to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2 al.—**II.** In gen., *to finish, conclude*, Petr. 85, 4.—Hence, **artātus**, a, um, P. a., *contracted into a small compass*; hence, *narrow, close*; and of time, *short*: pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

† **artōcōpus**, i, m., = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

† **artōcreas**, ātis, n., = ἀρτόκρεας, *a meat pie*, Pers. 6, 50; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4937.

artōlāganus, i, m., = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper)*, Athen. 3, 28; Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

† **artopta**, ae, m., = ἀρτόπιτης. *** I. A** baker, Juv. 5, 72 Ruperti.—**II.** *A vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

artopticius, a, um, adj. [artopta, II.], *baked in an artopta*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **Artōtrōgus**, i, m. [ἄρτος-τρώγω, bread-gnawer], *the name of a parasite in Plaut. Mil.*

† **Artōtūritae**, ārum, m. [ἄρτος-τυρός], *heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese*, Aug. de Haeres. 25.

artro, āre, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus init.

*** artuātum**, adv. [2. artus], *limb by limb*, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

artuātus, a, um, Part. [qs. Part. of artuo, āre], *torn in pieces*, Firm. Math. 6, 31.

1. artus (not arctus), a, um, adj. [v. arma], *prop. fitted*; hence, **I. Lit.** *close, strait, narrow, confined, short, brief*: exierunt regionibus artis, Lucr. 6, 120: claustra, id. 1, 70; so id. 3, 808: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et stricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65, 220: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores artius esse voluerunt, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: compages, Verg. A. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: artio stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis arta convivia, i. e. *with too many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id. ib. 1, 5, 29 et saep.—Hence, subst.: **artum**, i, n., *a narrow place or passage*: ventus cum confercit, franguntur in artio montes nimbosum, Lucr. 6, 158 Lachm.: multiplicatis in artio ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50; so id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, nor, *by imitating, leap into a close place*, Hor. A. P. 134.—**II. Trop.**, *strict, severe, scanty, brief, small*: sponte sua occidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr. 5, 1147: Additae leges artae et ideo superbae quasque etc., Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 12: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder or deeper sleep*, id. Rep. 6, 10: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26; cf.: in artio commeatus, id. ib. 3, 13: artissimae tenebrae, *very thick darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Lat., densus, v. Breml ad h. l., and cf. densus) al.—So, colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge*: quae (volumina) a me collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44.—Of hope, *small, scanty*: spes artior aquae manantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in artio, *diminish hope, expectation*,

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Ov. M. 9, 683: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quattuor petentibus erat, i. e. *was harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, etc., *straitened, distressing, wretched, needy, indigent* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class. angustus): rebus in artis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 25: artas res nuntiaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictis-que rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17. — **Adv.** *arte* (not *arcte*), *closely, close, fast, firmly*. **I.** Lit.: *arte* (manus) conliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 29: boves arte ad stipites religare, Col. 6, 2, 5: arte continere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: aciem arte statuere, Sall. J. 52, 6: arte accubare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 39. — **Comp.**: calorem artius continere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: artius astringi, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: signa artius conlocare, Sall. C. 59, 2: artius ire, Curt. 4, 13, 34: artius pressiusque conflictari, Gell. 10, 6. — **Sup.**: milites quam artissime ire jubet, Sall. J. 68, 4: artissime plantas serere, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16. — **II.** Trop.: arte contenteq.ue aliquem habere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63; id. Merc. prol. 64: arte et graviter dormire, *soundly*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: arte appellare aliquem, *briefly, by shortening his name*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10: artius adstringere rationem, Cic. Fat. 14, 32: abstinentiam artissime constringere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — **III.** Transf.: arte diligere aliquem, *strongly, deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; so also id. ib. 2, 13.

2. artus, ūs, m. [id.], mostly plur. (artua, n., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102; quoted in Non. p. 191, 12. — Hence, *acc. dat.* to Vel. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 P. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.; cf. arcus. — The singular is found only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.). **I. A.** Lit., a joint: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. — Sometimes connected with membra, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materia Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, in every joint and limb, Lucr. 2, 282; 3, 703 al.; Suet. Calig. 28; cf. Baumg.-Crus., Clavis ad Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5. — **B.** Trop., the muscular strength in the joints; hence, in gen., *strength, power*: *ἰσχυροῦς* illud teneto; nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. — More freq., **II.** The limbs in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucr. about sixty times): cum tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189: artubus omnibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: dum nati (sc. Absyrti) dissipatos artus captaret parens, vet. poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: copia concita per artus Omnis, Lucr. 2, 267: moribundi artus, id. 3, 129 al.: roguumque parari Vident et arsuos supremis ignibus artus, etc., Ov. M. 2, 620 al.: salsusque per artus Sudor lit, Verg. A. 2, 173; 1, 173 al.: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, and showing each limb, Tac. G. 17: artus in frusta coincident, Vulg. Lev. 1, 6; 8, 20; ib. Job. 16, 8. — Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13, where Jahn reads *arces*.

arūla, ae, f. dim. [ara]. **I.** A small altar: ante hosce deos erant arulae, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Vulg. Jer. 36, 22; 36, 23 bis; Jus Papir. in Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Inscr. Orell. 1630. — **II.** Perb. the base of an altar (eccl. Lat.): quos (anulos) pones subter arulam altaris, Vulg. Exod. 27, 5; 38, 4. — **III.** Among the Campanians, the turf laid altar-like round an elm-tree, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

arum, i, v. aros.
† aruncus, i, m., = ἄρυνκος (Dor. ἄρυν-γος), the beard of the goat, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.

* **arundifer**, **arundināceus**, **arundo** and its derivv., v. harundifer, etc.

arundulatio, v. harundinatio.

Aruns, untis, m., an Etruscan name of

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the younger son, while the elder was called Lar or Lars [in pure Etruscan, Arnth.; Gr. Ἄρνος or Ἀρρῶν]. **I.** A brother of Lucumo (Tarquinius Priscus), Liv. 1, 34. — **II.** A younger son of Tarquin the Proud, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6. — **III.** A son of Porcenna, Liv. 2, 14. — **IV.** An Etruscan seer, Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, pp. 405 and 409.

Arūpium, i, n., = Ἀρούπειον, Strabo, a town in Illyria, now Auersperg, Itin. Anton. — Hence, **Arūpinus**, a, um, of or pertaining to Arupium: Arupinis natus in arvis, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

† arūra, ae, f., = ἀρούρα, a field, corn-field, Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

aruspex and derivv., v. haruspex, etc.

arvālis, e, adj. [arvum], pertaining to a cultivated field; hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propiterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 560, 24 sq.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, pp. 91 and 105. Extant inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Inscr. Orell. I. 388 sq.; 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961 al.

ar-vēho, exi, ectum, 3, v. a. (an old form for adveho, v. ad init.), to bring, to procure (only twice in Cato): arvehant ligna, Cato, R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, m., = Ἀρβερνοί, Plut.; Ἀρβερνοί, Strabo, a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 130. — Hence, **Arvernus**, a, um, adj., Arvernian: Arvernium genus (vini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (harv-), v. arxiv.

arvina, ae, f. **I.** Grease, fat, suet, lard. **A.** In gen.: pinguis, *Verg. A. 7, 627 (secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus, Serv.). — **B.** Esp. **a.** Of the victim in a sacrifice (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Exod. 29, 22; ib. Lev. 3, 15; so the dim. arvinula, *ib. ib. 8, 16. — **b.** Of a person: de latere ejus arvina dependet, Vulg. Job. 15, 27. — **II.** Greasiness, fatness, in gen., Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14. — **III.** Arvina, a surname of the dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvinula, ae, v. arvina, I. B. a.

† arxiv or **harxiv**, igitis, f., = ἈΡΙΞ, with digamma ἈΡΙΞ, also as fem. **arviga** (harv-), ae, a ram for offering: Aries qui etiam dicebatur Ares, veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Lindem.: Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (in Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. ariuga).

arvum, i, n., v. arvus, II. B.

arvus, a, um, adv. [for arvum from aro].

I. That has been ploughed, but not yet sown, ploughed, arable: ager, arvus et arationes ab arando, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.: arvum, quod aratum nec dum satum est, id. R. R. 1, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.: aut arvus est ager aut constitus aut pascuus aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri arvi et arbusi et pascui lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3. — Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.** arva, ae, f. (sc. terra), an arable field, cornfield; only twice, ante-class., Naev. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Pac. ib. — **B.** arvum, i, n. (sc. solum), an arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe (cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8; class.): nec scibat ferro mollier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1162; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 35; Verg. G. 2, 263 et saep.: ex arvo aequo magno, Varr. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: arva non afferent cibum, Vulg. Hab. 3, 17: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90, 1: ne poteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat erum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 (i. e. frugibus: arvum autem ab arando dictum est, Crucq.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26;

ARX

Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7. — **2.** Meton. **a.** A region, country: Aspicis in praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 3. — **b.** Poet., in gen., fields, plains, regions: arva putria, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll.: genus humanum multo fit in arvis durius, Lucr. 5, 925; 2, 1154: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneia, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 52; 15, 276; 11, 62; 11, 196; Verg. A. 5, 703 et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 5, 7, 81: quā tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 54; so, arva deserti, Vulg. Jer. 23, 10: arva pacis, ib. ib. 25, 37. — Hence also, (a) For pascuum, pasture-ground: Arvae mugitu sancite bovaria longo: Nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, i. e. the Forum Boarium at Rome, Prop. 5, 9, 19. — (β) Arva Neptunia, for the sea, Verg. A. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes). — (γ) Land, a shore, coast: jamque arva tenebant (anguis), Verg. A. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, f. [arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 428; v. arceo], a stronghold, castle, citadel, fortress, ἀκρόπολις, in Rome, the Capitolium. **I. A.** Lit.: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Müll.): optumates, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt, cives, etc.; Att. ap. Non. p. 357, 14: Illa autem in arcem [hinc] abiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so id. Ps. 4, 6, 2: In arcem transcurso opus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17: Condere coeperunt urbis arcemque locare, Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator; candidus anser, id. 4, 683: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 fin.: cum Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius retinisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanam altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: arx Sion, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 7: arx Jerusalem, ib. 1 Macc. 13, 49: Romana, Liv. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18: Sabinus arcem Capitolii insedit mixto milite, Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44 et saep. As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18 and 24. — Hence, **B.** Trop., defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Lig. 7, 22: Stoicorum, id. Div. 1, 6, 10: arx finitumorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arcis libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31. — **C.** As the abode of tyrants, a poet. designation of tyranny (cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: non dum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Lucr. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4. — **D.** Prov.: arcem facere e cloacā, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. Planc. 40. — **II.** Since castles were generally on a height, meton., a height, summit, pinnacle, top, peak (usu. poet. and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: summā locum sibi legit in arce, upon the extreme height, Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 43. — **So, 2.** In partic. **a.** Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, Ov. M. 1, 467: arce loci summā, id. ib. 11, 393: Rhipaeae arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: flerunt Rhodopeiae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque uni sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tiryntius arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ad id. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. 116; cf. id. 123, 205, and 209. — **b.** Of houses built on an eminence, Petr. 121, 107, and 293. — **c.** Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summā vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: summam petit arduus arcem, id. ib. 2, 306: siderem mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21. — **d.** Of the heavens themselves: aethe-

rae arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. C. 3, 10: caeli quibus adnuis arceam, Verg. A. 1, 250; cf. id. ib. 1, 259. — **e.** Of temples erected on an eminence: dexterā sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. C. 1, 2, 3. — **f.** Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oedip. 185; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235. — **B.** Trop., height, head, summit, etc. (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771; Sid. Carm. 2, 173: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, head and front, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10.

† **arytaena** or **arutaeana**, also contr. **artaena**, ae, f., = ἀρυταῖνα, a vessel for taking up liquids: arytaenam sive artaenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.: artaenaeque et aquales, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 95 (1, 35 Müll.).

as, assis, m. (nom. assis, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. ad Pers. 2, 59; old form **assarius**, ii, m.; and in the gen. plur. assarium, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.; Charis. p. 58 P.) [cf. Dor. αἰς, Tarent. αἰς, Hinter]. **I.** In gen., unity, a unit; as a standard for different coins, weight, measure, etc. (in Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rode, perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number), acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations:

uncia = $\frac{1}{12}$ s. duodecima (sc. pars) . . .
 sextans = $\frac{2}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$ s. sexta
 quadrans = $\frac{3}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ s. quarta, also }
 teruncius or triuncius }
 triens = $\frac{4}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ s. tertia or ::
 quincunx = $\frac{5}{12}$ s. sextans cum qua- }
 drante }
 semissis s. semis = $\frac{6}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ s. dimidia ::
 septunx = $\frac{7}{12}$ s. quadrans cum tri- }
 ente }
 bessis s. bes = $\frac{8}{12}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$ for bes s. }
 binae partes assis }
 dodrans = $\frac{9}{12}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$ s. terti quadrantes ::
 dextans s. decunx = $\frac{10}{12}$ = $\frac{5}{6}$ s. qui- }
 ni sextantes }
 deunx = $\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciae

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts:

seuncia = $\frac{1}{2}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
 duella = $\frac{1}{3}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{36}$ assis.
 sicilicus (-um) = $\frac{1}{4}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
 sextula = $\frac{1}{6}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{72}$ assis.
 drachma = $\frac{1}{8}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{96}$ assis.
 hemiscla = $\frac{1}{12}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{144}$ assis.
 scripulum = $\frac{1}{24}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the as received the following designations:

dupondius = 2 asses.
 tripondius s. tressis = 3 asses.
 (quadressis) = 4 asses.
 quinquessis = 5 asses.
 sexis (only in the connection decussis-
 sexis in Vitr. I. c.) = 6 asses.
 septissis = 7 asses.
 octussis = 8 asses.
 nonussis (novissis?) = 9 asses.
 decussis = 10 asses.
 biccissis = 20 asses.
 tricissis = 30 asses, and so on to
 centussis = 100 asses. (Cf. Varr. L. L. 5,
 § 169 sq. Müll.)

II. Esp. **A. 1.** Asa copper coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound (asses librales or aes grave), of the value of about 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and was uncoined (aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus); cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42 sqq. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the as was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, i. e.

two ounces; hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d., or 2.8 cents), and the state gained five sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the as was again reduced one half, to one ounce; hence asses unciales, about equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 1.4 cents. Finally, the Lex Papiria (A. U. C. 563, B. C. 191) reduced the as to half an ounce; hence asses semunciales = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills, which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the as: uncia, sextans, quadrans, etc.; cf. Grof. Gr. II. p. 253 sq. — From the small value of the as after the last reduction, the following phrases arose: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94: Quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem Perdidit, to the last farthing, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores Omnes unius aestimemus assis, Cat. 5, 3: Non assis facis? id. 42, 13. — **Hence, 2.** The proverbs, **a.** Assem habes, assem valeas, your worth is estimated by your possessions, Petr. 77, 6: crumena plena assium, Geil. 20, 1. — **b.** Assem elephantum dare, to give something (as a petition, and the like) with trembling to a superior (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude; cf. Plin. 8, 5, § 14, Augustus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S. 2, 4; Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq. — **B.** In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus haeres ex asse, sole heir; haeres ex semisse, he who receives one half of the inheritance; haeres ex dodrante, he who receives three fourths; and so, haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.; ex semuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, etc., Dig. 28, 5, 50; 34, 9, 2; Suet. Caes. 83; Cic. Caecin. 6 et saep.: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76: bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, ib. 26, 21, 2, § 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, ib. 6, 1, 8 al.; hence, in assem, in asse, or ex asse, in all, entirely, completely, Dig. 36, 45: vendere fundum in assem, ib. 20, 6, 9; so Col. 3, 3, 8 and 9: in asse, id. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse sunt octo menses et dies decem, id. 2, 12, 7: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Dig. 2, 8, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 1; 6, 12; 8, 6 al. — **C.** As a measure of extent. **a.** An acre, acc. to the same divisions as above, from scripulum to the as, Col. 5, 1, 9 sq.: proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178. — **b.** A foot, Col. 5, 3. — **D.** Of weight, a pound, acc. to the same division; cf. Fann. Pond. 41: In hac solide sexta face assis eat, Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

3. Mathematicians (v. Vitr. I. c.) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology:

1 = sextans, as a dice-number. unio.
 2 = triens binio.
 3 = semissis ternio.
 4 = bessis (δύμοιρος) quaternio.
 5 = quintarius quinio.
 6 = perfectus numerus senio.
 7 = ἑφεκτος, sex adjecto asse = 6 + 1.
 8 = adtertiarius, sex adjecta tertia = 6 + 2 (ἐπιτρίτος).
 9 = sesquialter, sex adjecta dimidia = 6 + 3 (ἡμιόλιος).
 10 = bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (ἐπιδύμοιρος).
 11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (ἐκπένταμοιρος).
 12 = duplio (διπλασίον).

asa, v. arā init.

† **asarotum**, i, n., = ἀσάρωτον, a floor laid in mosaic, Stat. S. 1, 3, 36; cf.: asarotos oecos (= ἀσάρωτος οἶκος), Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; hence, asaroticus lapillus, a little mosaic stone, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† **asarum**, i, n., = ἄσαρον, hazelwort, wild-spikenard: Asarum Europaeum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47.

† **asbestinum**, i, n. (sc. linum), = ἀσβέστινον, a kind of incombustible cloth, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19 sqq. (written by Jan as Greek).

† **asbestos**, i, m. (sc. lapis), = ἀσβέστος (incombustible), a stone of an iron-gray color, found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos, perh. amiantus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

Asbolus, i, m. [ἀσβόλη, soot], a black, shaggy dog of Aetion, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascalabotes, ae, m., = ἀσκαλαβώτης, a kind of lizard, in pure Lat., stellio: La-certa gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90.

Ascalaphus, i, m., = Ἀσκάλαφος, a son of Acheron and Orpheus, who made known to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 462.

† **ascalia**, ae, f., = ἀσκαλία, the edible part of the artichoke, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.

Ascālo, ōnis, f., = Ἀσκάλων, an important trading town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the sea, now Ascalon, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; cf. Mann. Palaest. 202. — **Hence, adj.: Ascālōnius**, a, um, of Ascalon: caepa, a shallot, Col. 11, 3, 57; 12, 10, 1; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 sqq.

* **a-scalpo** (ads-), ēre, v. n., to scratch at, to scratch: aurem, App. M. 6, p. 176.

Ascānia, ae, f., = Ἀσκανία, a region in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

1. Ascānius, a, um, adj., = Ἀσκανίος, Ascanian: lacus, in Bithynia, near Nicæa, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: portus, in Troas, id. 5, 30, 32, § 121: insulae, in the Aegean Sea, over against Troas, id. 5, 31, 33, § 138.

2. Ascānius, ii, m., = Ἀσκανίος, son of Aeneas and Crēusa, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa, Verg. A. 1, 271; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. l. c., and id. Exc. ad Aen. 2, n. XVII. p. 438.

† **ascaules**, is, m., = ἀσκαύλης, a bag-piper, Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 by the pure Lat. word, utricularius).

ascendens (ads-), entis, P. a., v. ascendō fin.

ascendibilis (ads-), e, adj. [ascendo], that can be ascended or climbed: semita, Pomp. ap. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 10, 841.

a-scendo (ads-, Jan; ads- and as-, Müller; as-, other editors), scendi, scensum, 3, v. n. [scando], to ascend, mount up, climb; and in eccl. Lat. simply to go up, to rise, to spring up, grow up (syn.: scando, conscendo, orior, surgo, prodeō). **I.** Lit. (opp. descendō; and diff. from escendo, which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 27; Suet. Caes. 61; Ochs. Eccl. pp. 287 and 288; Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 60 and 61; it often interchanges with escendere in MSS.; cf. e. g. Halm ad Nep. Epam. 4, 5; id. Them. 8, 6, and v. examples below; class; in Cic. and in Vulg. very freq.), constr. most freq. with in, but also with ad with super, supra, contra, adversus, with acc., and absol. (in Cic. in the lit. signif., except once with the acc., always with in with acc.; but in the trop. signif. in all constr.). (a) With in with acc.: in navem ascendere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 20; 2, 6, 54 Fleck: ascendere in naviculam, Vulg. Matt. 8, 23: in triremem ascendit, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3 (in id. Epam. 4, 5, and Them. 8, 6 Halm now reads escendere): in arborem ascendere, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4: ut in Amanum (urbem) ascenderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: ascende in oppidum, Vulg. Jos. 8, 1: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: in equum, id. Sen. 10, 34: in caelum, id. Am. 23, 88; so id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 (B. and K., escendere); id. Dom. 28, 75; id. Mil. 35, 97 (cf. id. Leg. 2, 8: ascensus in caelum): inque plagas caeli, Ov. M. 11, 518: cavete, ne ascendatis in montem, Vulg. Exod. 19, 12; 24, 13; ib. Matt. 5, 1; ib. Marc. 3, 13: in tribunal ascendere, Cic. Vat. 14, 34 (B. and K., escendere); so Liv. 2, 28 Drak. (Weissenb., escendere); in contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 (B. and K., escendit); so Liv. 3, 49; 5, 50 (Weissenb., escendere, in both these pass.): in Capitolium ascendere, id. 10, 7: sin vestram ascendisset in urbem, Verg. A. 2, 192. — (β) With ad: ad Gitanas Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38: ad laevam paulatim, Sall. C. 55, 3. — (γ) With acc. or loc. adv.: navem ascendit, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 69; Phaedr. 4, 22, 9; Vulg. Marc. 4, 1; ib. Luc.

8, 37: ascendit classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montis cum ascendimus altos, Lucr. 6, 469: montem, Juv. 1, 82, and Vulg. Psa. 103, 8; cf.: summum jugum montis ascendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: fastigia montis anhel, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 383: altitudinem montium, Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: currus, Lucr. 5, 1301 (Lachm., *ascendere*); so Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 13: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27; so Verg. A. 9, 507, and Vulg. Jer. 5, 10: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet. Caes. 61, and Vulg. Psa. 75, 7: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet. Caes. 37: deus adscensus, Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3: illic solita est ascendere filia Nisi, Ov. M. 8, 17; 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220.—Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitruv. 3, 3: porticus adscendunt nonagenis gradibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88 (Jan. *descendunt*): ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*: ne ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris, Prop. 4, 3, 63.—(d) *Ab-sol.*, of persons: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: quā fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: Ascendit ergo Abram de Aegypto, Vulg. Gen. 13, 1; 19, 30: Ascende huc, ib. Apoc. 4, 1; 12, 12.—Of things: fons ascendebat de terra, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6: sicut ascendit mare fluctu, ib. Ezech. 26, 3: jam ascendit aurora, ib. Gen. 22, 26: ascendit ignis de petra, ib. Jud. 6, 21: ascendit fumus ejus, ib. Isa. 34, 10; ib. Apoc. 8, 4: vidit ascendentem favillam de terra, ib. Gen. 19, 28: ascendet sicut virgultum, ib. Isa. 53, 2; 5, 6: germen eorum, ut pulvis, ascendet, ib. ib. 5, 24.—Also, after the Greek, *to go aboard ship, to go out to sea* (eccl. Lat.): ascendentes navigavimus, *ἐπιβάντες*, Vulg. Act. 21, 2: Et ascenderunt, *ἀνιχθῆσαν*, ib. Luc. 8, 22.—II. Trop. *A.* Constr. in like manner, (a) *With in with acc.*: in summum locum civitatis ascendere, Cic. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation*, id. Or. 36, 125: ira ascendit in Israel, Vulg. Psa. 77, 21: Quid cogitationes ascendunt in corda vestra? ib. Luc. 24, 38; ib. Act. 7, 23.—(b) *With ad.*: sic a principiis ascendit motus et exit paulatim nostros ad sensus, Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem aliquid, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14.—(γ) *With super with acc.*: ira Dei ascendit super eos, Vulg. Psa. 77, 31: ascendunt sermones super cor tuum, ib. Ezech. 38, 10.—(δ) *With acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27: altiore gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum), Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 4.—Poet.: ascendere thalamum, i. e. matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—(e) *Ab-sol.*: ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; Plin. Pan. 58, 3: altius ascendere, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4: gradatim ascendit vox, *rises*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, i. e. alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30: donec ascenderit furor Domini, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 16: ascendit indignatio mea, ib. Ezech. 38, 18.—*B.* Esp., super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to rise above any person or thing, to surpass, to stand higher* (twice in Tacitus): (liberti) super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: mihi supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere videor, id. Or. 7.—Hence, *ascendens* (*ads-*), *entis*, P. a. **A.* Machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder*, Vitruv. 10, 19.—*B.* In the jurists, ascendentes are the kindred in an ascending line, ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc.; opp. descendentes, descendants, children, grandchildren, etc.), Dig. 23, 2, 68.

**ascensibilis* (*ads-*), *e*, *adj.* [ascendo], *that may be ascended or climbed*: iter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensio (*ads-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.], *an ascending, ascent* (more rare than ascensus). *I. A.* Lit.: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Plant. Rud. 3, 1, 7: graduum, Vitruv. 9, 1, p. 208 Rode: via ascensionis, Vulg. 1 Par. 26: dies ascensionis

suae de terrā Aegypti, ib. Osee, 2, 15.—*B.* Trop.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, etc., *a rising, soaring*, *Cic. Brut. 36, 137: ascensiones in corde suo disposuit, Vulg. Psa. 83, 6.—II. Meton., *means of ascent*: aedificat in caelo ascensionem, Vulg. Amos, 9, 6.

ascensor (*ads-*), *ōris*, *m.* [id.], *one that ascends* (eccl. Lat.). *I.* In gen.: montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1: caeli, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26.—II. Esp., *one that mounts* a horse, chariot, etc., *a rider, charioteer*: ut cadat ascensor ejus (equi) retro, Vulg. Gen. 49, 17: ascensor equi, ib. Amos, 2, 15: equum et ascensorem dejecit—ib. Exod. 15, 1; ib. Job, 39, 18.—So *absol.*: ascensores (sc. equorum), Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 23; so, asini ascensor, ib. Isa. 21, 7: cameli, ib. ib.: collidam in te currum et ascensorem ejus, ib. Jer. 21, 51: subvertam quadrigam et ascensorem ejus, ib. Agg. 2, 23.

1. *ascensus* (*ads-*), *a*, *um*, *Part.* of ascendo.

2. *ascensus* (*ads-*), *ūs*, *m.* [ascendo], *an ascending, ascent*. *I. A.* Lit.: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21: quod hosti aditum ascensumve difficilem praebere, Liv. 25, 36: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, Verg. A. 2, 303: ascensus muri, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 36: ascensus altaris, ib. Eccli. 50, 12: adscensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15, § 59: ascensus aurorae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 21; ib. Jon. 4, 7.—Also in *plur.*: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24.—*B.* Trop.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in caelum, id. ib. 2, 8.—II. Meton. (abstr. for concr.; cf.: aditus, accessus, etc.), *a place by which one ascends, an approach, ascent*: inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent*, Vitruv. 4, 7, p. 93 Rode; so id. 5, 6, p. 111 Rode.—In *plur.*: ut obtinerent ascensus montium, Vulg. Judith, 2, 6; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 4.—Trop.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic. Planc. 25 Wund.

†*ascēterīa*, *ōrum*, *n.*, = *ἀσκητήρια*, *a place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

†*ascētrīae*, *ārum*, *f.*, = *ἀσκήτριαί*, *women that have taken vows, female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, *ae*, *f.* [kindred with *ἀξίον*, *an axe*], *an axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe* (syn.: securis, bipennis, ferrum). *I.* Lit.: rogum ascia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: tellia ascias retundit, id. 16, 40, 76, § 207: in securi et ascia aliquid deicere, Vulg. Psa. 73, 6: lignum de saltu praecidit opus manus artificis in ascia, ib. Jer. 10, 3.—P. o. v.: asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr. 74, 16; cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.—II. Transf. *A.* *A mattock, a hoe*: asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3.—*B.* *A mason's trowel*, Vitruv. 7, 2; Pall. 1, 14; upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression *SVB ASCIA* OR AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM, i. e. consecrated while yet under the trowel (prob. this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Inscr. Orell. 249, 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. 4468.

Asciburgiū, *ii*, *n.*, *an ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Asburg* (but acc. to Mann Gall. 250, now *Essenberg*; opp. Duisburg), Tac. G. 3; id. H. 4, 33.

*1. *ascio*, *āre*, *v. a.* [ascia, II. B.], *to work or prepare with a trowel*: calcem, Vitruv. 7, 2.

2. *a-scio* (*ads-*, Rib., Halm), *ivi* (never ii), *4*, *v. a.*, *like adopto, arrego, etc.*, *transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life, to receive, admit* (like scio in this signif., very rare; perh. only in Verg. and Tac.; cf. asciscere) *si socios sum adscire paratus*, Verg. A. 12, 38: generum, id. ib. 11,

472: adsciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: sibi Tiberium adscivit, id. ib. 4, 57: adsciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: adsciri inter comites, id. ib. 4, 80: milites adscire, id. Agr. 19.

a-scisco (*ads-*, Lachm., Baiter, Dietsch, Weissenb., K. and H., Halm in Tac.; *asc-*, Merk., Kayser, Rib., Halm in Nep.), *ivi* (in ante-class. and class. Lat. never ii), *itum*, *3*, *v. a.* *I. A.* Lit., *to take or receive a thing with knowledge (and approbation), to approve, receive as true*: cum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivisset socii populi ac Latini, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib. 8, 20, § 21: quibus (scitis) adscitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne adsciveris neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid adsciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.—*B.* Of persons, *to receive or admit one in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.)*: dominos acris adsciscunt, Lucr. 5, 87; 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis adsciscendum fuisse, Cic. Arch. 2 *fin.*; cf. id. Balb. 13: [aliā (civitatem) ascitā], Nep. Att. 3, 1 Halm: Numam Pompiliū regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus adscivit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patrum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, etc., adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4: socius adscitus, Sall. C. 47, 1: aliquem ducem, Auct. B. Alex. 59, 2: qui non asciverit ultro Dardanum Aenean generumque acceperit urbi, Verg. A. 11, 471: gener inde provento annis adscitus, Liv. 21, 2; so Tac. H. 1, 59: ascivit te filium non vitricus, sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7, 4: tribuni centurionesque adsciscabantur, Tac. H. 2, 5 *fin.*: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fin.* al.—In the hist. also with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): adsciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 4: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum adscitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 11, 26: inter patricios, id. Agr. 9: Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, id. A. 1, 60: aliquem in penates suos, id. H. 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.—II. Transf., in gen., *to take or receive a person to one's self; of things, to appropriate to one's self, adopt* (diff. from adjungere and assumere, by the accessory idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. C. 24, 3). 1. Of persons: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: exsultibus omnium civitatum ascitis, receptis latronibus, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: eā tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur, Sall. C. 24, 3: Veientes re secundā elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae adsciverunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3; Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, *to join or unite one's self to one* (cf.: Ascicunt omnes operi, Verg. A. 2, 235): ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyn. 16.—2. Of things: Quae neque terra sibi adscivit nec maximus aether, *which neither the earth appropriates to itself nor etc.*, Lucr. 5, 473: Jovisque numen Mulciberi adscivit manus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: sibi oppidum asciscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera ... quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tantā religione tueretur, id. ib. 2, 5, 72; so id. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins., where Merk. reads *acciverit* (cf. Web. ad Luc. 8, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis, Verg. A. 11, 308: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nova (verba) adsciscere, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura adsciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23 (B. and K., *sciscat et probet*): adsciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id. ib. 3, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11: illa, quae prima sunt adscita natura, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17 (cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 13, p. 203): hanc consuetu-

dinem lubenter ascrivimus, id. Brut. 57, 209. — **3.** Sibi, like *arrogare*, to assume or arrogate something to one's self (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi ascriberent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. Cic. Dom. 36, 95. — **B.** To order, decree, or approve also or further, = etiam sciscere: alterum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatium ecclata inco-gnita, quae eorum senatus populusque ad-sciverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, ubi v. Moser. — **ascitus**, *P. a.* (opp. *nativus*, *innatus*, *insitus*), *derived, assumed, foreign*: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1 Halm: proles, Stat. S. 1, 1, 23: genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt. 10, 3, 6: nec petit ascitas dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

ascites, *ae, m.*, = ἀσκήτης (sc. ὑδρωψ), a kind of dropsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Plin. Val. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

1. ascitus (adsc-), *a, um, Part. of ascisco.*

*** 2. ascitus (adsc-)**, *is, m.* [ascisco], an acceptance, reception: vacuitatem doloris alii censent primum ascitum et primum declinatum dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18, where Madvig reads *ascitam*; so B. and K.

† ascus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, countries under the equator, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185.

Asclepiades, *ae, m.*, = Ἀσκληπιάδης. **I.** A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124; 26, 3, 8, § 15 sq.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. — **II.** A blind philosopher of Eretria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113. — **III.** A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him metrum Asclepiadeum (e. g. Hor. C. 1, 1: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Diom. p. 508 P).

Asclepiadeus, *a, um, adj.*, v. Asclepiades, III.

† asclepiās, *adis, f.*, = ἀσκληπιάς, the common swallowwort: Asclepias vincetoxicum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 35.

Asclepiodotus, *i, m.*, a biographer of Diocletian, Vop. Aur. 44.

† asclepiōn, *is, n.*, a medicinal herb named from Asclepius, Ἀσκληπιόος, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30.

Asclētario, *ōnis, m.*, a mathematician in the time of Domitian, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asculum, *i, n.*, v. Asculum.

Asconius, *ii, m.*: Q. Asconius Pedianus, a learned grammarian of Padua (c. A.D. 3-88), who devoted his studies especially to Cicero, Sallust, and Vergil, and whose valuable commentary upon five orations of Cicero is still extant; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Post. Lat. p. 274; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 290.

† ascōpera, *ae, f.*, = ἀσκοπίρα, a leather bag or sack, Suet. Ner. 45: Imposuit abrae suae ascoperam vini, *Vulg. Judith, 10, 5.

Ascra, *ae, f.*, = Ἀσκρα. **I.** A village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31. — Hence, **II. Ascræus**, *a, um, adj.*, = Ἀσκραῖος. **A.** Ascræan: nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4: poëta, i. e. Hesiod, id. 2, 34, 77: senex, the same, Verg. E. 6, 70. — Also subst.: **Ascræus**, *i, m.*, Hesiod, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 11. — **B.** Of or pertaining to Hesiod: carmen, i. e. rural, Verg. G. 2, 176; Col. 10, 436: boves, which Hesiod pastured, Ov. F. 6, 14. — **C.** Of Helicon, Heliconian: fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.

a-scribo (ads-), Baizer, Halm, Weissenb., K. and H.; **as-**, Kayser, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to annex by writing, to add to a writing (syn.: annuero, addo, inserto, attribuo, tribuo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. absol. or with dat., in with acc. or abl.

a. Absol.: non solum illud perscribit, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribunt cur etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: illud minime auguris, quod adscripsit, ob eam causam, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 29. — **b.** With dat.: Terentia salutem tibi plurimam adscribit, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.: coheredem sibi libertum ejus adscriptum, Suet. Vit. 14. — **c.** With in with acc. or abl.: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: si quid, etc.: nam nisi esset, hoc in

omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95 (B. and K., in eadem lege): antiquior dies in tuis adscripta litteris, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in altera epistula diem non adscribis, do not add the date, id. Att. 3, 23: nomen suum in albo profectuum citharoedorum jussit adscribi, Suet. Ner. 21; id. Tib. 51 al. — **E** s p. freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: Recita epistulam. TIMARCHIDES VERRIS ACCENSVS APRONIO. Jam hoc quidem non reprehendo, quod ascribit ACCENSVS, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66: non credo ascripturum esse magno, id. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori adscriperunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice extructo adscriperant, pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 fin.: ut qui statuarum titulis proneptem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper adscriberit, id. Galb. 2; id. Ner. 45; id. Aug. 70. — **Trop.** **1.** To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces diis inventoribus adscriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81; and per hypallagen, cf. Rudd. II. p. 393: cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Idyll. 6, 81: nomini meo adscribitur victoria, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 28. — **2.** To place to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint: eidem (servo) adscripsisse legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. 4, 10. — **Poet.**: culpam lues, olim cum adscriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8. — **3.** Adscribere sibi aliquid, to apply, refer something to one's self: qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, Adscribere hoc debent exemplum sibi, Phaedr. 4, 3, 6. — **II.**

A. Esp., t. t., to enroll, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, to be entered, received as a citizen, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id. ib.: urbanae militiae adscribebatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: adscribantur ex Judaeis in exercitu regis ad triginta milia virorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 36: adscripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.: colonos Venuisiam adscriperunt, Liv. 31, 49; so id. 32, 7; 33, 24; 34, 42; 35, 9 al.: coloniam deduxit adscriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9; so also of ambassadors, Phaedr. 4, 17, 16. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To reckon or number in a class, include among: adscripsit Liber Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui gregis hunc): aliquem ordinibus deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 35: nationes Germanis an Sarmatis adscribam, dubito, Tac. G. 46: aliquem antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17. — **2.** To add or join to: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. 6: unus A. Gabinus belli maritimi Cn. Pompei socius ascribitur, i. e. additur, id. Imp. Pomp. 19 fin. — Hence also of attributes of a deity: Jovi aquila adscribitur, is ascribed, Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18.

ascripticius (adscr-), *a, um, adj.* [ascribo, II.], enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascripticii cives, *Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39: ascripticii veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur. Hos et accensos dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent adscripti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.; cf. ascriptivus: servi, slaves bound to the soil, and transferred with it from one possessor to another, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

*** ascriptio (adscr-)**, *ōnis, f.* [ascribo, I.], an addition in writing: declarat ipsa ascriptio esse aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95.

ascriptivus (adscr-), *a, um, adj.* [ascribo, II.], enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Idem istuc aliis ascriptivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 7, § 56 Müll.

ascriptor (adscr-), *ōris, m.* [ascribo, I.], he who willingly subscribes (his name); hence, trop., he who subscribes to, agrees to,

approves any thing (perh. only in the foll. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19; id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9; 10, 26.

ascriptus (adscr-), *a, um, Part. of ascribo.*

Asculum (Asculum), *Sil. 8, 440, and Itin. Anton., i, n.*, = Ἀσκούλον, more freq. Ἀσκούλον. **I.** The capital of Picenum, now Ascoli, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Flor. 1, 18, 9; 1, 18, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 492. — Hence, **Asculanus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Asculum, Asculanian: triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135. — **Asculani**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Asculum, Cic. Font. 14. — **II.** A town in Apulia, Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker; hence, **Asculinus**, *a, um, adj.*, Asculinian: ager, Front. Colon. p. 110.

† ascyroides, *is, n.*, = ἀσκυροειδής, a plant similar to the ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20, § 37.

† ascyron, *i, n.*, = ἄσκυρον, a plant, also called androsaeon, St. John's-wort, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

asella, *ae, f. dim.* [asina], a small she-ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellio, *ōnis, m.*, one of the early Roman historians, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

*** asellulus**, *i, m. doub. dim.* [asellus], a small, young ass, Arn. 3, p. 109.

asellus, *i, m. dim.* [asinus], a little ass, an ass's colt. **I.** Lit.: dossuarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 fin.: asellus onustus auro, *Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Verg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179; so id. ib. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; Vulg. Num. 16, 15; ib. Joan. 12, 14 al. — **Prov.**: narrare fabellam surdo asello, to preach to deaf ears, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, ὄνως τις ἔλεγε μῦθον ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα κείναι; cf. Schmid ad Hor. l. c.). — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of a man addicted to sensuality, Juv. 9, 92; Petr. 24 fin.; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar. — **B.** Aselli, two stars in Cancer: Sunt in signo Cancris duae stellae parvae, Aselli appellati, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23. — **C.** A sea-fish much prized by the Romans, perh. cod or haddock, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77, p. 31 Müll.; cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61. — **Prov.**: post asellum diaria non sumo, after delicious fare I take no common food, Petr. 24. — **D.** Asellus, a Roman cognomen, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41 al.

† asēmus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἄσημος (without sign): tunica, that has not the purple stripe, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 fin.

1. Asia, *ae, f.* (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 5, 648), = Ἀσία.

I. A. Orig., a town in Lydia; afterwards the region around it; hence, **B. Adj.**: **Asiaticus**, *a, um, of Asia*: palus, the marshy region on the river Cayster, Verg. A. 7, 701; cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461: Asia, a nymph, Verg. G. 4, 343; cf. Hyg. Fab. proem. — **II. A.** In an extended signif., Asia Minor, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 557; Sen. Troad. 6; Vulg. Act. 19, 26; 21, 27 al. — Hence also for Pergamos, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4; and, as a Roman province, or Proconsular Asia, κατ' ἐξοχήν (ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία, Strabo, 17, p. 118), Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia; cf. Namque, ut opinor, Asia vestra constat ex Phrygiā, Cariā, Mysiā, Lydiā, Cic. Fl. 27; id. Imp. Pomp. 6; Vulg. Act. 2, 9; 6, 9; ib. 1 Cor. 16, 19 et saep. — Hence, **B. Asiaticus**, *a, um, adj.*, Asiatic (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Varr. ap. Non. p. 466, 3. — For Troas, Ov. M. 13, 484. — **III.** In a still wider sense, the whole of the quarter of the globe Asia (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 47 sqq. — A poet. form, **Asis**, *idis, Asia*, Ov. M. 5, 648; 9, 448.

† 2. asia, *ae, f.*; among the Taurini, rye, in pure Lat., secale, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

Asiāgenes, *is, m.*, = Ἀσιαγενής, a surname of Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44; Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531 Frotsch.).

Asiānē, *adv.*, v. Asianus.

Asiānus, *a, um, adj.*, = Ἀσιανός. **I.** Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province of

Asia: res, Liv. 31, 2. — Hence, subst.: **Asiāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the province of Asia, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; Vulg. Act. 20, 4. — **II**. In rhet.: **Asiāni**, orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic or redundant style (cf. Asiaticus, II.), Quint. 8 prooem. 17; 12, 10, 1; 12, 12, 16. — Hence, adv.: **Asiāne**, in the Asiatic style: loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

† **Asiarcha**, ae, m., = Ἀσιάρχης, a high-priest, and overseer of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2.

Asiaticianus, a, um, adj. [Asiaticus], of the Asiatic style: SCAENICI, INSCR. Orell. 2642.

Asiaticus, a, um, adj., = Ἀσιατικός, Asiatic. **I**. In gen.: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7: mos, id. Or. 8, 27: creta, id. Fl. 16, 37: Graeci, id. ib. 25, 60: exercitus, Liv. 39, 6: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102: Persica, a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach, id. 15, 12, 11, § 39; also absol.: Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: picturae genus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

II. Esp. as rhet. t., Asiatic, bombastic: genus dicendi, a bombastic style of discourse, peculiar to Asiatics, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: dictio, id. ib. 95, 325: oratores, id. ib. 13, 51; cf. id. Or. 8, 27, and Asianus, II. — Subst.: **Asiaticus**, i, m., the surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **Asilus**, i, m., a gad-fly, horse-fly, usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100); Gr. οἰστρον (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15), Verg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 300). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated; v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.)

Asina, ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 P., and Phoc. p. 1707 P.: asinus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233, acc. to which it should be considered as masc.; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 26; Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. I. p. 50, n. 31) [asinus]. **I**. A she-ass, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1 and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Pall. 1, 35, fin.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16; ib. Num. 22, 21 sqq.; ib. Matt. 21, 2; ib. Joan. 12, 15 et persaepe: molendinaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18. — **II**. Asina, a Roman cognomen, e. g. Cn. Scipio Asina, Macr. S. 1, 6.

Asinaeus, a, um, adj., v. Asine.

* **Asinalis**, e, adj. [asinus], asinine, doltish, stupid (v. asinus, II.): asinali verendia ductus (App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm).

Asinari, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining or belonging to an ass: mola, a millstone turned by an ass, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; so Vulg. Matt. 13, 6; ib. Marc. 9, 41. — **II**. Subst. **A. asinari**, ii, m., a keeper of asses, an ass-driver, Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 1. — **B**. **Asinaria**, ae, f., the title of a comedy of Plautus. — (That the Via Asinaria (Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retricius, p. 282 Müll.), a side branch of the Via Latina, and the Porta Asinaria, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, etc., to Rome, is justly questioned in Platner's Gesch. d. Stadt Rom, p. 663, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. I. pp. 3 and 4.)

Asine, es, f., = Ἀσίνη, a town in Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15. — Hence, **Asinaeus**, a, um, adj., of Asine: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; cf. Mann. Gr. 546.

Asinianus, a, um, adj., v. Asinius.

Asininus, a, um, adj. [asinus], of or produced by an ass: stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pullus, ass's foal, a young ass, id. ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72, where Jan reads asini: pruna asinina cognominata a vilitate, id. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

Asinius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated was Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history, now lost, of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Cic. Fam. 10, 31 sq. Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. C. 2, 1; Verg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 192; Weich. Poët. Lat. pp. 155, 293, 327, 395; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 218. — Hence, **Asinianus**, a, um, adj., pertain-

ing to the gens Asinia, or to an Asinius: crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

Asinus, i, m. [acc. to Benfey, I. p. 123, and Hehn foll. by Curtius, an oriental word, perh. the Heb. אֲסִינָא, asina; cf. Goth. asilus; Lith. asilas; Erse, assul; Celt. asen or assen; Engl. ass; and Gr. ὄνος, which latter two forms the Lat. seems to have in combination], an ass. **I**. Lit., Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1 al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 6, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 sqq. et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 6; ib. Isa. 1, 3; ib. Luc. 13, 15; 14, 5 et persaepe. — Pro v.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, i. e. he, that cannot find the offender, avenges himself on the unoffending, Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, id. 45, 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16: sepultura asini sepeliatur, of a contemptible and unworthy man, Vulg. Jer. 22, 19. — **II**. Trop., an ass, a dolt, simpleton, blockhead: neque ego homines magis asinos umquam vidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. — Hence, as a term of insult: Quid tu autem huic, asine, auscultas? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50: Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

Asinusca, ae, f. [asinus], a kind of grape of little value, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Asio, ōnis, m., a horned owl, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; 29, 6, 38, § 117 (in both these passages Jan reads asio).

Asis, Idis, v. I. Asia fin.

Asius, a, um, v. I. Asia, I. B. and II. B.

Asmiraea, ae, f., a district and city in Serica, Amm. 23, 6.

Asmura, ae, f., a town in Hyrcania, Amm. 23, 6.

Asnaus, i, m., a mountain in Macedonia, Liv. 32, 5.

Asoi, ōrum, plur. m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

† **Asomatus**, a, um, adj., = ἀσώματος, incorporeal: profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 init.

Asopiades, ae, m. patr., = Ἀσωπιάδης, grandson of Asopus, i. e. Aeacus, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Asopis, Idis, f. (gen. Gr. Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; acc. Gr. Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), = Ἀσωπιάς. **I**. Daughter of Asopus, i. e. Aegina, the mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616. — **II**. His daughter Evadne, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41. — **III**. A name of the island Euboea (after Euboea, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **IV**. Adj. for Beotian (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Asopus (-os), i, m. (nom. Gr. Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), = Ἀσωπός. **I**. A river in Beotia; personified, the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33. — **II**. A river in Thessaly, Liv. 36, 22. — **III**. In Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

† **Asotia**, ae, f., = ἀσωτία, dissoluteness, sensuality, Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **Asotus**, i, m., = ἀσώτος, a dissolute man, a debauchee (only in Cic.), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; 2, 8, 23; id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **Aspalathus**, i, m., = ἀσπάλθος, a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine (vinum aromatites), rosewood, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110; 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **Aspalax**, acis, m., = ἀσπάλαι, an herb now unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99, where Jan reads spalax.

Aspar, āris, m., a Numidian, Sall. J. 108, 1; 112, 1.

Asparagium, ii, n., a town in Illyria, on the river Genusus, now Iskarpar, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 fin.; 3, 41, § 76.

† **Asparagus** (asph-), App. Herb. 84), i, m., = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ-). **I**. Asparagus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 6, 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145 sqq.; 19, 4, 19, § 54; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. in Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 11, asparagos should be read instead of sparagos). — **II**. A sprout, a shoot, like asparagus, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 24; 21, 15, 54, § 91.

1. aspergo, ōre, v. 1. aspergo.

2. aspergo, inis, v. 2. aspergo.

Aspasia, ae, f., = Ἀσπασία. **I**. The accomplished friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 11, 27. — **II**. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just. 10, 2.

aspectabilis (adsp-), e, adj. [aspecto] (perh. only in the foll. exs.). **I**. That may be seen, visible, Cic. Tim. 4: animal, id. ib. 4. — **II**. Worthy of being seen: nihil esse aspectabilis, App. Mag. p. 282, 14.

* **aspectāmen** (adsp-), inis, n. [id.], a look, a sight, Claud. Mani. Stat. An. 2, 12.

* **aspectio** (adsp-), ōnis, f. [aspicio], a look, a view, Fest. s. v. spectio, p. 333 Müll.

aspecto (adsp-, Ritschl; asp-, Lachmann, Fleck., Rib., B. and K., Halm), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to look at attentively, with respect, desire, etc. **I**. Lit. (rare but class.): hicine est Telamon, quem aspectabant, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Quid me aspectas, stolidus? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 8: Estne ita ut tibi dixi? Adspicere et contempla, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16; id. As. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114: Quid me aspectas? Quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12: Quid me aspectas? *Cic. Planc. 42: Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, is gazed upon, *Lucr. 3, 76: Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, and looking back upon (with regret), etc., Verg. G. 3, 228; id. A. 6, 186; 10, 251. — **II**. Trop. **A**. To observe, regard, pay attention to a thing: iussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. — **B**. Of places as objects, to look towards, overlook, lie towards (cf. spectro): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Verg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Iberiam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (adsp-), a, um, Part. of aspicio.

2. aspectus (adsp-), ūs, m. (gen. aspecti, Att. ap. Non. p. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. I. p. 103, n. 46; dat. sing. aspectu, like jussu, manu, etc., Verg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 332) [aspicio]. **I**. **A**. Act., a seeing, looking at, a look, sight. **A**. Absol.: intellegens dicendi estimator uno aspectu et praeteritis de oratore saepe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: e quibus (litteris tuis) primo aspectu voluptatem cepi, quod erant a te ipso scriptae, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: hic primo aspectu inanimus quiddam se putat cernere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclearo ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52 fin.: voci tamen et aspectui peperit, Tac. A. 15, 61 et saep. — **B**. With gen. of obj. or adj. for gen.: carere aspectu civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hominum aspectum lucemque vitare, id. Sull. 26, 74: aspectum civium gravari, Tac. A. 3, 59: se aspectu alicujus subtrahere, Verg. A. 6, 465: ab aspectu alicujus auferri, Vulg. Tob. 12, 21: aspectum alicujus fugere, Sen. Hippol. 734: aspectum alicujus rei exuere, Tac. A. 16, 28: si te aspectus detinet urbis, Verg. A. 4, 347: in aspectu eorum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 38: violare sacra aspectu virili, i. e. virorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8: in aspectu tuo gaudebit, Vulg. Tob. 11, 8. — In plur.: sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectu sermone reliquit, i. e. mortalium, Verg. A. 9, 657. — **B**. Physically, the sight, glance: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27. — **C**. The sense of sight: Sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quicquid sub aspectum oculorum cadit, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12: caelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectu judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. — **II**. Pass. (i. e. transferred to the object seen). **A**. The visibility, appearance: aspectu siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: In sedecim partes caelum in eo aspectu divisere Tusci, id. 2, 54, 55, § 143, where Jan reads spectu. — **B**. The manner of appearance, appearance, look, aspect, presence, mien, countenance. **1**. In gen.: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, Lucr. 1, 65: erat rotis horribilis aspectus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 18: po-

morum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; id. Phil. 2, 29: erat aspectus ejus sicut fulgur, Vulg. Matt. 28, 3: aspectus faciei illius immutatus est super Sidrach etc., ib. Dan. 3, 19: fuit (Iphicrates) et animo magno et corpore imperatoriae forma, ut ipso aspectu cuivis iniceret admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 1: Canidia et Sagana horridae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: (rex) erat terribilis aspectu, Vulg. Esth. 15, 9: lignum (erat) aspectu delectabile, ib. Gen. 3, 6: Buccephalus aspectu torvo, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32 al. — Hence, **2.** Of shape, the form, appearance: herba aspectu roris marini, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 10, 39, 66, § 115: super similitudinem throni similitudo quasi aspectus hominis, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 26: quasi aspectus eorum, ib. Joel, 2, 4. — **3.** Of color, the color, appearance, look: carbunculi aspectus nigrorior, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: discolor, id. 31, 2, 20, § 30: Cum color albus in cute fuerit et capillorum mutaverit aspectum, Vulg. Lev. 13, 10; ib. Ezech. 1, 7; 1, 16.

as-pello, ūre (abspulsus, Fronto, Differ. Vocab. p. 473), v. a. [ab-pello; cf. ab init.], to drive away, remove (only ante-class.): eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; id. Am. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 20 Benti, Fleck. — Trop.: longe a leto aspellor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: metum alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

† **aspendios**, ii, m., = ἀσπένδιος, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

Aspendos, i, f., = Ἀσπένδος, a town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon, now Mınıgac, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53; Mel. 1, 14, 1. — Also, **Aspendum**, i, n., Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; cf. id. 31, 7, 39, § 73. — Hence, **Aspendius**, a, um, adj., of Aspendos: Aspendii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aspendos, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inwards, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence, Aspendius was used proverbially of a man that took more thought for his own than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20 Ascon.; cf.: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, id. Agr. 2, 26.

1. asper, ēra, ērum, adj. (aspra=aspera, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, but Vahl ad Enn. p. 166 reads *spissa* instead of *aspra*: aspris = asperis, Verg. A. 2, 379; aspro = asperio, Pall. Insit. 67) [etym. dub.]; Doed. foll. by Hinder connects it with ἀσπείρω, to struggle, to resist; Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 593, regards asper (i. e. ab spe) as the proper opposite of prosper (i. e. pro spe); thus asper originally meant *hopeless, desperate*; v. also id. ib. II. p. 870; cf. the use of res asperae as the opposite of res prosperae; as affecting the sense of touch, *rough, uneven* (opp. levis or lenis; syn.: scaber, acutus, insuavis, acerbus, amarus, mordax, durus). **I. 1.** Lit.: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1150; cf. Verg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 325: mixta aspera levibus, Lucr. 2, 471: in locis (spectator) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: Quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum; lenes, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi (sc. saxibus) soli, Liv. 25, 36: saxa, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Pac. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2522 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Lucr. 4, 147; Ov. M. 6, 76; cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42: loca, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, and Vulg. Act. 27, 29: viae asperae, ib. Bar. 4, 26: vallis aspera, ib. Deut. 21, 4 et saep.: unda, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: glacies, Verg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. ap. Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, i. e. frozen, ice-bound, Prob. ap. Rufin. I. 375; and of climate: aspera caelo Germania, *harsh, severe*, Tac. G. 2: arteria, the wind-pipe (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1. — Of raised work (i. e. bas-relief, etc., as being rough), as in Gr. τρύχης (cf. exaspero): aspera signis Pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263: Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis, id. ib. 5, 267: signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235

(cf.: stantem extra pocula caprum, Juv. 1, 76): Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 701: aspera pocula, Prop. 2, 6, 17: ebur, Sen. Hippol. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula bacis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. ad Sil. 11, 279: nummus, *not worn smooth, new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19: mare, *agitated by a storm, rough, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16. — Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 8, 32: sentes, Verg. A. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Luc. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit; v. aspero). — **2.** Meton., of food: *He. Asper meus victus sanest. Er. Sentisne essitas? He. My fare is very rough. Er. Do you feed on brambles?* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 37; also of a cough producing hoarseness: quas (fauces) aspera vexat Assidue tussis, Mart. 11, 86, 1. — **3.** Subst.: **asperum**, i, n., an uneven, rough place: latens in asperis radix, Hor. Epod. 5, 67: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: propter aspera et confragosa, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60: erunt aspera in vias planas, Vulg. Isa. 40, 4; ib. Luc. 3, 5. — Also in the sup. abs.: asperimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. — **II.** Transf. **1.** Of taste, rough, harsh, sour, bitter, brackish, acrid, pungent: asperum, Pater, hoc (vinum) est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: asperimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 27: acetum quam asperimum, id. 20, 9, 39, § 97. — **2.** Of sound, rough, harsh, grating, etc.: (pronuntiatio) genus) lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216. — Hence a poet. epithet of the letter *k* (also called littera canina), Ov. F. 5, 481. — In rhetoric, rough, rugged, irregular: quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant; virilem putant et fortem, quae aures inaequalitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. And in gram., spiritus asper, the *h* sound, the aspirate, Prisc. p. 572 P. — **3.** Of smell, sharp, pungent: herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64. — **III.** Trop. **A. a.** Of moral qualities, rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, rude (cf.: acerbus, acer, and Wagner ad Verg. A. 1, 14): quos naturā putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Verg. A. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperimos illos ad condicionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egenis, Verg. A. 8, 365: cladibus asper, exasperatus, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, unfriendly, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni, Asperior tribulis, fetā truculentior ursā, Ov. M. 13, 803: Quam aspera est nimium sapientia indoctis hominibus, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 21: asper contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 647: aspera Pholoe, coy, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6. — Of a harsh, austere, rigid view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (v. asperitas, II. A.). (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit, sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Karthago) studiis asperima belli, Verg. A. 1, 14, ubi v. Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 664; cf.: gens laboribus et bellis asperima, Just. 2, 3: virgo aspera, i. e. Diana, Sen. Med. 87. — **b.** Of animals, wild, savage, fierce: (anguis) asper siti atque exteritibus aestu, Verg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, i. e. minax, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: ille (lupus) asper Saevit, Verg. A. 9, 62: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: ille (leo) asper retro redit, Verg. A. 9, 794: tigris aspera, Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frenā pati, Sil. 3, 387. — **B.** Of things, rough, harsh, troublesome, adverse, calamitous, cruel, etc. (most freq. in the poets): in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas

res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10, 2: mala res, spes multo asperior, (our) circumstances are bad, (our) prospects still worse, id. ib. 20, 13: venatus, Verg. A. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Verg. A. 11, 635; 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 882: odia, id. ib. 2, 96. — Absol.: multa aspera, Prop. 1, 13, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21 al. — Of discourse, severe, abusive: asperioribus facietis perstringere aliquem, Cic. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. P. 2, 6, 8; Vulg. Psal. 90, 3: vox, Curt. 7, 1. — Adv. **a.** Old form **asperiter**, roughly, harshly: cubare, Naev. ap. Non. p. 513, 21; Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. — **b.** Class. form **asperē** (in fig. signif.), roughly, harshly, severely, vehemently, etc. **1.** Transf.: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; Quint. 6, 5, 5: dicere, id. 2, 8, 15: syllabae aspere coeunt, id. 1, 1, 37. — **2.** Trop.: aspere accipere aliquid, Tac. A. 4, 31: aspere et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6: aspere agere aliquid, Liv. 3, 50: aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33; Quint. 6, 3, 28: aspere et vehementer loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: ne quid aspere loquaris, *Vulg. Gen. 31, 24. — Comp.: asperius loqui aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: asperius scribere de aliquo, id. Att. 9, 15. — Sup.: asperime loqui in aliquem, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 5: asperime pati aliquid, Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 1: asperime saevire in aliquem, Vell. 2, 7.

2. Asper, eri, m. **I.** A cognomen of L. Trebonius: L. Trebonius... insectandis patribus, unde Aspero etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum gessit, Liv. 3, 65, 4. — **II.** Asper, Aspri (Prob. p. 201 Keil), m., a Latin grammarian, two of whose treatises have come down to us; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 474, 4.

asperātus, a, um, Part., v. aspero.

asperē, adv., v. asper fin.

1. a-spergo (adsp-, Ritschl, Jan; asp-, others; in MSS. sometimes **aspargo**, v. Cort. ad Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner ad Verg. G. 3, 419, and infra examples from Lucr. and Hor.; cf. 2. aspergo), ersi, ersum, 3, v. a. [spargo]. **I.** Aliquid (alicui rei), to scatter, strew something on something; or of liquids, to sprinkle, spatter over (syn.: adfundo, inicio; never in Ovid, but he often uses the simple spargo). **A.** Lit.: aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 719 Lachm.: Ah! adpersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, you have dashed water on me, have revived me, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15: Euax, adpersisti aquam, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 13: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), Cic. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabulā, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: corpus ejus adustum adspersum aliis carnibus, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: liquor adpersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18, § 34: Bubus glandem tum adspersi convenit, id. 18, 26, 63, § 232: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pectori virus aspergere, to infect, poison, Verg. G. 3, 419: aspergens cinerem capiti, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: huc tu jussos asperge saporis, Verg. G. 4, 62: Non nihil aspersis gaudet Amor lacrimis, Prop. 1, 12, 16: sanguinem aspergere, Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 24: nivem, ib. Eccli. 43, 19. — **B.** Trop.: cum clarissimo viro non nullam laudatione tuā labeleum aspergas, *stunt upon*, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: ne qua ex tuā summā indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Dig. 37, 14, 17 fin. (cf.: allinere notam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17). — So of an inheritance, to bestow, bequeath something to, to set apart for: Aebutio sextulum aspergit, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17. — Poet.: alas: lacteus extensus aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175. — In gen., to add to, to join, = adungere: si illius (sc. Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitatis severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 fin.: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26, 87; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10: hos aspersi, ut scires etc., id. Fam. 2, 16 fin. — **II.** Aliquem or aliquid aliquā re (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 362; Zumpt, Gr. § 418), to strew some person or thing with something, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew, lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: ah! guttula Pectus ardens mihi adpersisti (cf. supra, aquam), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis Aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine asperget, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 9,

33; ib. Apoc. 19, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40; and with *de*: asperget de sanguine ejus (turturis) parietem altaris, Vulg. Lev. 5, 9: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: Vinxit et aspersas altera vitta comas, the sprinkled hair, Prop. 5, 11, 34 (Müller, *acceptas*): imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12 K. and H.; Claud. B. Gild. 494: aqua, Vulg. Num. 8, 7; ib. 2 Macc. 1, 21: hyssopo, ib. Psa. 50, 9: cinere, ib. Jer. 25, 34: terrâ, ib. 2 Macc. 10, 25 al.—**B.** Trop.: (Mons Idae) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, dotted over with, Mel. 1, 18, 2: aures gemitu, to fill, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1: auditu nūcūlā quādam aspersus, i. e. imbutus, instructed, Gell. 13, 19, 5: aspersi corda a conscientia malā, Vulg. Heb. 10, 22.—**E** s. p., to spot, stain, sul-ly, defile, asperse: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30; so also *absol.*: leviter aspersus, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9: istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Cael. 10; so Liv. 23, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod, etc., Nep. Alcib. 3 fin.; so Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem linguā, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus unus amet quāvis aspergere cunctos, i. e. quibusvis diceris perstringere, laedere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87 K. and H.

2. aspergo (Merk., Müller, Strüb.; in MSS. sometimes *aspargo*, Lachm., Rib., e. g. Verg. A. 3, 634, acc. to Non. p. 405, 5, and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.; v. l. aspergo), inis, f. (in the ante-class. per. com. acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.) [1. aspergo]. **I.** A sprinkling, besprinkling (most freq. in the poets, never in Cic., who uses *aspersio*, q. v.): aspergo aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: aquae, Petr. 102, 15: (Peneus) Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; 3, 683 al.: Aspergine et gelu pruinisque (lapides) rumpunt, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: parietum, the moisture, sweat, upon walls, Cato, R. R. 128; so Vit. 5, 11, 1, and Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63.—Trop.: omni culpārum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), that which is sprinkled, drops: hic ubi sol radiis. . . Adversa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, opposite to the falling rain, Lucr. 6, 525 Lachm.: Objectae salsa spumant aspergine cautes, the spray, Verg. A. 3, 534: Flammiferi gemini fumant aspergine postes, Ov. M. 14, 796: maduere graves aspergine pennae, id. ib. 4, 729: arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram Vertuntur faciem, by means of the sprinkled blood, id. ib. 4, 125 al.

asperitas, itis, f. [asper], the quality of asper, unevenness, roughness (opp. 2. levitas). **I.** Lit.: saxorum asperitates, Luc. N. D. 2, 39, 98: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75, 2: angustiae locorumque asperitas, Liv. 32, 12 fin.; 43, 21; 44, 5 al.: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172: ventris, id. 11, 37, 79, § 201: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32: animi asperitas seu potius animae, hoarseness, id. 22, 24, 51, § 111: ob asperitatem hie-mis, roughness, severity, Tac. A. 4, 56: asperitas frigorū abest, id. Agr. 12: densaque cedit Frigoris asperitas, Ov. F. 4, 88 al.: asperitas luti, dryness, barrenness of the clay, Vit. 2, 3.—Of raised work (cf. 1. asper, l., and exaspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, with figures in bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139.—**B.** Transf.

1. Of taste, harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21, § 38: acetī, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: aquarum, the brackish taste of water, id. 12, 9, 20; § 37 al.—**2.** Of hearing, roughness, harshness of tone: vocis, Lucr. 4, 542: soni, Tac. G. 3.—**3.** Of sight, inequality, contrast: cum aspectus ejus scaenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, on account of the contrast of light and shade, Vit. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of moral qualities, roughness, harshness, severity, fierceness, asperity: si quis eā asperitas est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5, 1: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenuis Pectora mollescent, asperitasque fugit, id. P. 1, 6, 8: asperitas et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129.—Of a rigid, austere manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panaetius

nec acerbiter sententiarum nec disse-rendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. 1. asper, II. A.—And of rudeness in external appearance, opp. to a polished, cultivated bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.—**B.** Of things, adversity, reverse of fortune, trouble, severity, difficulty (cf. 1. asper, II. B., and acerbitas): in his vel asperita-tibus rerum vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29, 1: remediū, Tac. A. 1, 44.—Of style, roughness, harshness, *τραχύτης* (cf. 1. asper, II. B.): oratio in qua asperitas contentiosis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. id. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

asperiter, adv., v. asper fin.

asperitudo, v. aspritudo.

asprnabilis, e, adj. [asprnor], worthy of contempt, despicable (ante- and post-class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; 16, 11, 3; 20, 1, 10; Arn. 6, p. 203.—Comp.: asprnabilis, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.

asprnamentum, i, n. [id.], a despising; only Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. Pud. 8.

asprnanter, adv., v. asprnor fin.

asprnatio, ōnis, f. [asprnor], a despising, contemning, disdain (very rare): rationis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: naturalis, Sen. Ep. 121 fin.: illius, *Vulg. Eccli. 22, 1.

***asprnator**, ōris, m. [id.], a despriser, contemner: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

asprnor (wrongly *ads-*), ōtis, i, v. dep. a. [for ab-sprnor, as ap-pello for ab-pello, as-porto for ab-porto; cf. ab init.; Doed. Syn. II. p. 179, and Vanicek, p. 1182], lit., to cast off a person or thing (ab se sprnari; cf. sprno and sprnor); hence, to disdain, spurn, reject, despise (simply with the accessory idea of aversion = recuso, respuo, reicio, and opp. to appe-to, concupisco; on the other hand, contem-ner, not to fear, is opp. to metuere, timere; and despicere, not to value a thing, is opp. to revereri; cf. Doed. Syn. cited supra; class.; very freq. in Cic.; more rare in the poets): aliquid familiari, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 24 (asprnari = recusare, avertere, non agnoscere, Don.). **I.** Lit.: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, asprnatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus . . . qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo asprnatur, id. Pis. 20; so id. Fat. 20, 47: regem ut externum asprnari, Tac. A. 2, 1: matrem, id. ib. 4, 57: de pace legatos haud asprnatus, id. ib. 15, 27: hanc (proscripti-onem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et asprnamini, Cic. Rose. Am. 53: voluptu-etatem appetit, ut bonum: asprnatur dolo-rem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; so, ut quodam ab hospite conditum oleum pro viridi adpositum, asprnantibus ceteris, solum etiam largius appetisse scribat, Suet. Caes. 53: si voluptatem asprnari ratione et sapientiā non possemus, Cic. Sen. 12, 42: querimonias aliquid asprnari, contem-ner ac negligere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51: regis li-beralitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91 al.; Sall. C. 3, 4: diis asprnantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: dedicationem aliquid, id. 8, 2; 9, 41 et saep.: consilia, Tac. G. 8: sententiam, id. ib. 11: honorem, id. ib. 27: militiam, id. H. 2, 36: disciplinam, id. A. 1, 16: virtutem, id. ib. 13, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 fin.: im-perium, Curt. 10, 5, 13 et saep.: Interea cave sis nos asprnata sepultos, Prop. 3, 5, 25: asprnabantur ceteros, *Vulg. Luc. 18, 9: haud asprnanda precare, Verg. A. 11, 106; Phaedr. 5, 4, 4.—With *inf.* as object: illa refert vultu non asprnata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare asprnabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46.—In Cic. once, to turn away, avert (not from one's self, but from something pertain-ing to one's self): furorem aliquid atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Clu. 68 fin.—**II.** Trop.: qui colore ipso patri-am asprnaris, deny, Cic. Pis. 1.—**Pass.**: qui habet, ultro appetitur; qui est pauper, asprnatur, is held in contempt, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspr-nari, Auct. B. Afr. 93: asprnata potio, Arn. 5, p. 175.—Hence, **asprnanter**, adv. (qs. from the part. asprnans, which does not occur), with contempt, contemptuously: ali-quid accipere, Amm. 31, 4; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—Comp., Aug. Mus. 4, 9.—Sup. prob. not used.

asprō (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8; id. Carm. 2, 418), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [aspr], to make rough, uneven. **I.** A. Lit. (very freq. in the poets and Tac., but not found in Cic.): asser-culi asprantur, ne sint advolantibus lubri-ci, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter la-borem asprantur ac macescunt, become rough, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asprantur, Pall. 7, 7; 2: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae pas-sionis medicabiliter asprare, i. e. excre-menta solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2: Et gla-cialis hiemps aquilonibus asprat undas, throws into commotion, Verg. A. 3, 285; so Luc. 8, 195; Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervae pec-tus asprare hydrys, Prud. *περί σκῆψ.* 14, 275.—**B.** Transf., to furnish with a rough, wounding exterior (cf. 1. asper, I.): sagittas inopiā ferri ossibus asprant, to point, Tac. G. 46.—Hence, also, to whet, to sharpen: pugionem vetustate obtusum asprari saxo jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asprat, Luc. 6, 801 (cf. id. 7, 139: nisi cau-tibus asper Exarsit mucro, and exaspe-ro).—**II.** Trop., to make fierce, to rouse up, excite, exasperate: indomitos praepres discordia fratres asprat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asprare carmina in saeviti-am, Tac. A. 1, 72 fin.; 3, 12: ubi aspra-tum Vitellium satis patuit iis, qui etc., id. H. 3, 38: ne lenire neque asprare crimina videretur, to make more severe, to aggra-vate, heighten, id. A. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

asprsiō, ōnis, f. [asprgo], a sprinkling upon, a sprinkling. **I.** Lit.: aspr-sione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1: sanguinis asprsiō, Vulg. Heb. 12, 24; ib. 1 Pet. 1, 2: pulveris, ib. 3 Reg. 20, 28.—Of the laying on of colors: asprsiō fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23.—**II.** Trop.: ut sint in aquam asprsiōnis, for a water of scattering, sep-aration, Vulg. Num. 19, 9.

1. asprsus (adsp-), a, um, Part. of asprgo.

2. asprsus (adsp-, Jan), ūs, m. [aspr-go], a sprinkling upon (used only in the *abl.*, and perh. only in Plin.): calidae aquae adsprsu, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: insecta olei adsprsu necantur, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: acetī adsprsu, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82 al.

asprūgo, inis, f. [aspr], a plant with prickly leaves: Asperugo procumbens, Linn.: similis (lappaginis), sed asperi-oribus foliis asperugo, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.

asphaltion, ii, n., = ἀσφάλτιον, a kind of clover with long leaves, and of the odor of asphaltum; among the Gr. *μυρία-τες*, prob. the common bituminous clover: Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as Greek).

Asphaltites, ae, m., = Ἀσφαλτίτης; also Asphaltites lacus, = Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη, Lake Asphaltites (the Dead Sea), in Pales-tine, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; 5, 16, 15, § 72; cf. Mann. Palaest. p. 261.

asphōdēlus (-ilus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, m., = ἀσφῶδελος, the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root: Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108 sqq. (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84, in pure Lat., albutium).

a-spicio (adsp-, Jan; asp-, others except Halm, who uses both), spexi, spec-tum, 3, v. a. (aspexit = aspererit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25), to look to or upon a person or thing, to behold, look at, see. **I.** Lit., constr. in the ante-class. per. sometimes with *ad*; but afterwards with the *acc.*, with a finite clause, or *absol.*; in eccl. Lat., with *in* with *acc.*, and *super* with *acc.* (a) With *ad*: aspice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38: aspicient ad me, Vulg. Zach. 12, 10: aspi-cere ad terram, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad cae-lum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 28: Aspice nunc ad sini-steram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38 (Ritschl, *spice*): ad Scrofam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. the epi-taph of Pacuvius: Adulescens, tametsi pro-peras, te hoc saxum rogat, Ut sese] aspi-cias, etc., ap. Gell. 1, 24 fin.—(β) With *acc.*: Aspice hoc sublimem candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: templum Cereris, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. ap. Non. p. 470, 20: aspiciet (me) religatum asperis Vincum-que saxis, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: faciem aliquid, id. Ps. 1, 2, 9.—In Plaut. twice with *contra*: aspiciam aliquid

contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: *Th. Aspicendum contra me. Tr. Asperi. Th. Vides? Tr. Video, Most. 5, 1, 56; so, non audebat aspicere contra Deum, Vulg. Exod. 3, 6: formam alicujus aspicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25: tergum alicujus, Vulg. Exod. 33, 8: aspiciat ipsum: contemini os, etc., Cic. Sull. 27: me, Vulg. Job, 7, 8: sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter se aspiciabant, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13; so Vulg. Jer. 4, 23: aspiciat me iratus, Cic. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eripere, id. Lael. 23, 87: ut nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet, Liv. 9, 7, 11: aliquid rectis oculis, Suet. Aug. 16: Aspicit hanc torvis (oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iustus, id. ib. 13, 70: aliquid oculis aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: aspice vultus Ecce meos, Ov. M. 2, 92 al.: horrendae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us thus much only*, Verg. A. 2, 690 Wagner: Aspice Felicem sibi non tibi, Romule, Sullam, poet. ap. Suet. Tib. 59.—In *pass.* (rare): unde aliqua pars aspi potest, Cic. Mil. 3: pulvis procul et arma adspiciabantur, Tac. H. 2, 68; id. G. 13: super triginta milia armatorum adspiciabantur, id. Agr. 29; 40; id. A. 3, 45; 11, 14: Septentrionem ibi adnotatum primam tantum parte noctis adspici, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: quasi eum aspi nefas esset, Cic. Verr. 5, 67; 5, 187; id. Har. Resp. 8: adspici humana exta nefas habetur, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6.—(γ) *Abso.*: Vide amabo, si non, quom aspiat, os inpuens videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam asperi, ilico Cognovi, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 43.—(δ) *With in with acc.*: in terram aspicere, Vulg. Psal. 101, 20; ib. Isa. 5, 30: in caelum, ib. Matt. 14, 9.—(ε) *With super with acc.*: super castra aspicere, Vulg. Judith, 9, 7 al.—**B.** *Transf.* **1. a.** Of things in space, to *look toward, lie toward*: tabulatium aspiciat meridiem, Col. 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24: terra unidior quā Gallias, ventosior quā Noricum aspicit, id. G. 5.—**b.** Of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti nec servientium litora aspicientes, Tac. Agr. 30.—**2.** With the access. idea of purpose (cf.: adeo, aggredior, etc.), to *look upon something in order to consider or examine it*; and in gen. to *consider, survey, inspect* (freq. in Liv.): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: in Boeotia aspiciendae res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5; 26, 51; 32, 5 al.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In gen.: sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quadam involucria perspexi; sed ea cum contemplari cupere, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, *observed, noticed*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: in auctorem fidei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 2: in remunerationem, ib. ib. 11, 26.—So esp., to *examine, reflect upon, to consider, weigh, ponder* (most freq. in the *imperat.*: aspice, *see, ponder, consider, etc.*). **a.** With *acc.*: Postea [tu] aspicio meum, quando ego tuum inspectavero, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 50: neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo (eas) aspexerit, *tends to them*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice, ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, Ov. M. 5, 190.—**b.** With a *finite clause*. (a) In the *subj.*: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, etc., *has weighed, considered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: aspiciabant, quomodo turba jactaret aes etc., Vulg. Marc. 12, 41: aspiciabant, ubi (Jesus) poneretur, ib. ib. 15, 47: Quin tu illam aspice, ut placide adcubas, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 168: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 70: Aspice, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeclo! Verg. E. 4, 52: Aspice, Plautus Quo pacto partem tutetur amantis ephēbi, ut patris attenti... Quantis sit dosseunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 170 sq.: Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum, Verg. A. 10, 481: aspice, si quid loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4 sq.: Aspice, qui coeant populi, Verg. A. 8, 385: Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76: aspice, Quantum cum fastu, quanto molimine circumspec-*

temus etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 92.—(β) In the *indic.* (rare): Aspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 6: Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingredditur, id. A. 6, 855: quantas ostentant, aspice, vires, id. ib. 6, 771: Aspice, quem gloria extulerat, id. Cat. 12, 1: aspiciat, quae fecit nobiscum, Vulg. Tob. 13, 6.—Also, to *take into consideration, to have in view*: si genus aspiciatur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov. F. 6, 29.—**B. Esp.** **1.** To *look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praeerant, aspiciabant, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1.—**2.** Aliquem, to *look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance*: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf. supra, I., the passage from Suet. Aug. 16).—**3.** Lumen aspicere, to *see the light for to live*: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, Cic. Att. 3, 7; id. Brut. 3, 12; cf. the foll. number *fin.*—**4.** Ad inchoative (as in addubito, addormio, aduro, etc.), to *get a sight of, to see, perceive, descry*: perii, si me aspexerit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: forte unam asperio adulescentulam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 91; id. Ad. 3, 3, 19: respexit et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; so id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: tum vero Phaethon cunctis e partibus orbem Aspiciat accensum, Ov. M. 2, 228; 7, 651: aspiciat hanc visamque vocat, id. ib. 2, 443; 2, 714; 3, 69; 3, 356; 3, 486; 7, 384; 7, 791 et saep.: Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90.—Hence trop.: lumen aspicere, to *see the light for to be born*: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; cf. supra, II. B. 3.

aspilates, ae, m., = ἀσπλάτης, a precious stone of Arabia, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146, where Jan reads *aspisatis*.

aspiramen (adsp-), inis, n. [aspiro], a blowing, breathing; hence poet., a communicating: formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspiratio (adsp-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., a blowing or breathing to or upon: animantes aspiratione aëris sustentur, by the blowing or breathing of the air (not by respiration, as it is commonly rendered), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: superni numinis, favor, Amm. 15, 2.—Hence, **II. Esp.** **A.** Evaporation, exhalation: quae omnia fiunt et ex caeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 1, 57, 130.—**B.** In gram., the enunciation of a word with an *h* sound, a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48, 160: per aspirationem apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si *h* littera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; 1, 4, 9 Spald.; 1, 6, 21; 6, 3, 55 al.; cf. Apul. de Nota Aspirat. Osann.—Hence meton., the aspirate, i.e. the letter *H* itself, Prisc. p. 547; 1038 al.; Phoc. Aspir. p. 1721 sq. P.

a-spiro (adsp-), Baier, Rib., Merk., K. and H.; **asp-**, Kayser, Halm, Müller), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I. Neutr. A.** To breathe or blow upon; constr. with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura umida ex propinquis locis adspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus adspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones se contrahunt adspirantes, exhalatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: Lenius aspirans aurā, Cat. 68, 64: amarus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbrā, Verg. A. 1, 694: adspirant aurae in noctem, rise at or toward night, id. ib. 7, 8: si minima adspirat aura, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124: tibia adspirat choro, accompanies, Hor. A. P. 204 al.—**2.** Trop.: alicui, to be favorable to, to favor, assist (the figure taken from a fair breeze): aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat Amor, id. 2, 3, 71: adspirat primo fortuna labori, Verg. A. 2, 385: adspirare carenti, id. ib. 9, 525: di, coeptis adspirare meis, Ov. M. 1, 3.—Also *absol.*: magno se praedicta auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auct. ad Her. 4, 34 (cf. affio).—**B.** To aspire to a person or thing, to desire to reach or obtain, i.e. to approach, come near (esp. with the access. idea of striving to attain to); constr. with *ad*, in with *acc.*, the *dat.*, a local *adv.*, or *absol.*

(class; freq. in Cic.): qui prope ad ostium adspiraverint, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 4, 142: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. Div. in Caecil. 5 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 7, 10: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me adspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam adspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caecin. 14; Col. 8, 14, 9: nec equis adspirat Achilles, Verg. A. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis adspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584.—Trop.: sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, arrive at, attain to, Cic. Or. 41, 140: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equeleum coniciuntur, quo vita non adspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Gell. 14, 3, 10.—**C.** In gram., to give the *h* sound, to aspirate (cf. aspiratio, II. B.): consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20: Graeci aspirare solent, id. 1, 4, 14; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3.—**II. Act. A.** To breathe or blow upon, to infuse, instil; lit. and trop. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Juno ventos adspirat eunti, sends favoring winds, Verg. A. 5, 607: adspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Verg. A. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspires, Quint. 4, prooem. § 5.—*** B.** To breathe or blow upon; trop. of the sea, to wash: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, is washed, Sol. 22.

aspis, idis, f. (acc. Gr. aspida; Luc. 9, 701; plur. aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47) [ἀσπίς, com. shield, rarely an Asp; this order of frequency is reversed in Lat.]. **I.** The asp, viper: Coluber, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18, § 65: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9: si scieris aspidem occulte latere uspiam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 59; Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 12.—**II.** A shield, = ἀσπίς, Just. Nov. 85 *fin.*

aspidatis, is, f., v. aspilates.
aspilenum or **-on**, i, n., = ἀσπληνον, milkwort, spleenwort: Asplenum ceterach, Linn.: Asplenon sunt qui hemionion vocant, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; in Vitr. 1, 4, written as Greek, and in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 87, asplenos.

asportatio, ōnis, f. [asporto], a carrying away: signorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto [abs-porto; cf. ab init.], āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bear, carry, or take off or away (in the class. per. only in prose; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 2, 778).—**Com.**, **a.** Of things: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 20; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28: multa de suis rebus, id. Par. 1, 2: sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 4; 42, 3; Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 30.—Also, **b.** Of persons, to carry away (esp. by ship) to transport: aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19: virginem, id. Rud. prol. 67: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: asportate ossa mea vobiscum, Vulg. Gen. 50, 24; ib. Dan. 5, 2.

asprātīlis, e, adj. [asper], rough (late Lat. for asper): piscis, with rough scales, Plin. Val. 5; 8; 10 al.; Edict. Diocl. p. 15: terminus, of a rough, unpolished stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305 Goes: petra, id. ib. p. 228.

asprēdo, inis, f. [id.], roughness; only in Cels. 5, 28, 2 Daremb.

asprētum, i, n. [id.], an uneven, rough place: ad hoc saxa erant temere jacentia, ut fit in aspreis, Liv. 9, 24, 6; 27, 18; 35, 28; 36, 15; Grat. Cyn. 241.

asprītudo (asprītudo), App. M. 1, p. 103, 20), inis, f. [id.], roughness: modo circa totum corpus partemve asprītudo quaedam fit, Cels. 5, 28, 15: asprītudo oculorum, id. 6, 6, 26; 7, 7, 15 Daremb. al.

a-spūo (adsp-), ēre, v. a., to spit at or upon: a nutrice adspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

Assabinus, i, m., a deity of the Ethiopians; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89.

Assārācus, i, m., = Ἀσάρακος, King of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilos, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises, Ov. M. 11, 756.—Hence,

Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater, *Ganymede*, a constellation (*Aquarius*), id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, i. e. the Romans, Verg. A. 9, 643.

***1. assarius**, a, um, adj. [asso], roasted: daps pecuina, Cato, R. R. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. assarius, ii, m., v. as *init.*

assatura, ae, f. [asso], roasted meat (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5; *Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assēcla (ads-), B. and K., Jahn; **ass-**, Halm), ae, comm. acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (but examples are found only in masc.) [assequor], a follower, an attendant, servant, sycophant (with the accessory idea of contempt, different from *assessor*; cf. Ruhnck. ad Vell. 2, 83): *assentatores* eorum atque *adseculae*, Cic. Corn. Fragn. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: *legatorum adseculae*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: cum *adseculae* suo tetrarchian dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64 fin. Orell. (ed. min.); id. Att. 6, 3, 6: *assēcla* praetoris, Nep. Att. 6, 4: *adseculae*, Juv. 9, 48 dub. Jahn.

assēctatio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assessor]. **I.** An (*assiduus*, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque *adsecratio*, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9. — **II.** Observation, study: magna caeli *adsecratio*, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

assēctator (ads-), ōris, m. [id.], *he that is in attendance upon any one (as friend, servant, client, etc.), a follower, an attendant* (in a good sense, while *assēcla* is used in a contemptuous sense). **I.** Lit.: *vetus adsecutor ex numero amicorum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu *adsecutoribusque*, id. Balb. 27 fin.: *hujus autem rei (sc. adsecrationis) tres partes sunt: una salutarum, cum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia adsecutorum, who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9 al.: *cancer dapis adsecutor*, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142. — **II.** Trop., a disciple: *sapientiae*, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59: *eloquentiae*, id. 29, 1, 5, § 8: *dicendi*, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160: *auditor adsecutorque* Protogorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (ads-), Kayser, Halm, K. and H.), ātus, 1, v. dep. a. **I.** To attend one with zeal, eagerness, etc., to accompany, follow, wait upon, be in attendance upon (esp. of the friends of candidates for office): cum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba adsecratur, *Cic. de Or. 1, 66, 239: *studia adolescentulorum in suffragando, in adsecundo mirifice et magna et honesta sunt*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8 fin.: cum adsecratur: Num quid vis? occupo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: *omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem adsecratur*, Tac. H. 2, 93 fin.; id. A. 6, 19; id. Or. 2: cum celebratē adsecratur adolescentium scholae, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Caes. 19. — **II.** In jurid. Lat.: *feminam, to follow a woman* (considered as a wrong), Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

Pass. adsecrari se omnes cupiunt: adsecrari passivē, ἀπονοθεύσθαι, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

***assēctōr** (ads-), ōris, m. [assequor], an attendant: Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306.

† **assēdo**, ōnis, m., = assessor, Non. p. 63, 23.

assēfōlūm, ii, n., a plant; also called, after the Gr., *agrostis*, App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (ads-), ātus, 1, v. dep. [sella], to go to stool; to void (perh. only in Veg.): multum stercoris *assellatus*, Veg. 2, 22, 2, 54, 1, 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-senescō (ads-), ēre, v. incho. n., to become old to anything: Cereri, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

as-sensio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assentior], an assent, agreement, approbation, applause (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.; beyond this sphere *assensus* is more usu.): orationis genus exile nec satis populari *adsensio* accomodatam, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: *crebrae adsensiones, multae admirationes*, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurimum, Sen. Ep. 7: *simulata*, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6 al. — In philos. lang., an assent to the reality of sensible appearances: nunc de *adsensione* atque *adprobatione*, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 12,

37: non sunt neque *adsensiones* neque *actiones* in nostrā potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the context, and id. ib. 19).

assensor (ads-), ōris, m. [id.], *he that assents to or agrees with any one*: cotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse *adsensorem*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; Auct. ad Her. 3, 23: *vindictae*, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6: *irae*, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (ads-), a, um, Part. of assentior.

2. assensus (ads-), ūs, m. [assentior], an agreement, assent, approval, approbation.

I. In gen.: *adsensu omnium dicere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: *volgi adsensu et populari approbatione*, id. Brut. 49, 185: *omnium adsensu*, Liv. 5, 9; 8, 5; 8, 4 fin.; cf. id. 3, 72: *adsensu senatus*, Plin. Pan. 71: *adsensum consequi agendo*, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; id. Tib. 45 et saep. — In the plur.: *dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensibus implent*, Ov. M. 1, 245; 8, 604: *hinc ingentes exciri adsensus*, Tac. Or. 10 fin. — Also joyful, loud assent: *expositum cum ingenti adsensu*, Liv. 27, 51. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In philos. lang., like *assensio*, an assent to the reality of sensible appearances: *concedam illum ipsum sapientem . . . retenturum adsensum, nec unquam ulli viso adsensurum, nisi, etc.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57: *tollendus adsensus est*, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; 2, 18, 33 fin.; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31 al. — **B.** Poet., an echo: *Et vox adsensu nemorum ingemina remugit*, Verg. G. 3, 45: *Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco*, id. A. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 615.

assentatio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assentior]. **I.** A flattering assent, flattery, adulation: *istaec illum perdidit assentatio*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: *nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiā, assentationem*, Cic. Lael. 25, 94: *assentationes, blanditiae et peior odio amoris simulatio*, Plin. Pan. 85: *Graeci diuturnā servitute ad nimiam assentationem eruditi*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: *se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immergit*, id. Clu. 13: *inflatus assentationibus*, Liv. 24, 6 al. — **II.** Rarely in a good sense, *approbation, assent*, Vell. 2, 128: *ad neutram partem assentationem flectere*, Petr. 17.

assentatiuncula (ads-), ae, f. dim. [assentatio], petty, trivial flattery: *assentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae*, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: *non vereor, ne assentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar*, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentator (ads-), ōris, m. [assentior], one who assents flatteringly, a flatterer (most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: *semper augeat assentator id, quod is, cuius ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum*, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: *ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime ipse delectet*, id. ib. 26, 97; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caelin. 5, 14: *Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poeta Dives agris*, *Hor. A. P. 420. — **II.** Trop.: *non auctor, sed assentator mali, one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

***assentatōrie** (ads-), adv. [id.], in a flattering manner, flatteringly: *dubitare te, non assentatorie* (i. e. non tibi indulgens), sed fraterne veto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3.

***assentatrix** (ads-), icis, f. [assentator], a female flatterer: *assentatrix scelerata*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads-), v. assentior.

as-sentior (ads-, Fleck, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Merk.), sensus, 4, v. dep. [sentio] (the act. form **assentio**, ire, was out of use even in the time of Varro, Varr. L. L. Fragn. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 5, 55. The middle use of the word corresponds far better with its signif. than the active; for while *assentio* prop. signif. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem or aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether in favor of or against it; the middle, *assentior*; = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. The act. form, *assentio*, is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; id. Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. p. 469, 16 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 130; in Cic. only three times in

epist. style (which is worthy of notice; cf. *absque*, Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but after the time of the poets of the Aug. per. it is often found, particularly in the post-Aug. histt., together with the class. mid. form, used in like manner: *assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis*, Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592 al.: *cum de aliis rebus adsentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret*, Liv. 1, 54: *Adsensere atque etc.*, Tac. H. 5, 3; id. A. 3, 51; 3, 23; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5 al.), lit., to join one in opinion, to agree with; hence, to assent to, give assent, to approve, give approval; with dat. or absol.: *adsensus sum homini*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: *Assentio*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 36: *adsensu sunt omnes*, Vell. Gen. 34, 24: *cum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus adsensus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Balb. 27: *si ulli rei sapiens assentietur*, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: *cui (sententiae) sunt adsensi ad unum*, id. Fam. 10, 16: *quibus (verbis) adsensi sunt in conspectu meo*, Vulg. Jer. 34, 24; id. 2 Macc. 14, 26: *in quibus assentior sollicitam et periculosam iustitiam non esse sapientis*, Cic. Rep. Fragn. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.: *sapientem, si adsensurus esset, etiam opinaturum, etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: *verbo assentiri*, Sall. C. 52, 1: *omnes adsensi sunt partibus dividendis*, Liv. 25, 30; 41, 24 al.: *cui non assentior*, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: *ne assentiri necesse esset*, Suet. Caes. 80 et saep. — So of conduct, to yield: *quam ob rem adsentire nobis*, Vulg. Dan. 13, 20. — With neutr. acc. aliquid, cetera, etc.: *non habeo autem quid tibi assentiar*, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: *vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum*, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: *cetera assentior Crasso*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: *Mihi quoque assent testes, qui illud quod ego dicam assentiant*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192: *illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182.

Pass. is (sapientis) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa neque percepta neque adsensa, sed similia veri, *non assented to as perceived by sense* (cf. *assensio* and *assensus*), Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. — And *impers.*: *Bibulo adsensum est*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (ads-), v. assentior *init.*, ātus, 1, v. freq. [irreg. for assensor, from assentior], lit., to join one in judgment or opinion (opp. adversor); hence, always to assent, to agree with one in every thing, to flatter (in the class. per. only in prose); with dat.: *Etiam tu quoque assentaris huic*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. *assentatrix*: (*callidus adulator*) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: *tibi assentabor*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: *Negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi ego: met mibi, Omnia assentari*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: *ita fuit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime delectet*, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: *ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur*, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: *quia mihi ipse assentor fortasse*, id. Fam. 3, 11: *Baiae tibi assentantur, flatters you, i. e. endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its sanative powers*, id. ib. 9, 12: *assentante majore convivarium parte*, Just. 12, 6: *cui ergo consilio assentabimur?* Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 4.

***assēquēla** (ads-), ae, f. [assequor], a succeeding, succession, Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sēquor (ads-, Fleck, B. and K., Halm), sēcūtus (or sēquutus; v. sequor), 3, v. dep., to follow one in order to come up to him, to pursue. **I.** A. In gen. (only ante-class. in the two foll. exs.): *ne sequere, adsequere*, Plaut. Fragn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 73 Müll.: *Adsequere, retine*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 89. — Far more freq., **B.** Esp., to reach one by pursuing him: *sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quicquam sequi, quod adsequi non queas*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110. — Hence, to overtake, come up with a person or thing (with the idea of active exertion; while *consequi* designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 147 sq. According to gen. usage, *adsequor* is found only in prose; but *consequor* is freq. found in the poets): *si es Romae jam me adsequi non potes, sin es in viā, cum eris me adsecutus, coram agemus*, Cic. Att. 3, 5;

poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Pisonem nuntius adsequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75.—In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si viā rectā vestigia sequentes essent, haud dubie adsecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Brutius raptim, ne Gracchus adsequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: noudum adsecutā parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 33, 8; Tac. H. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To gain, obtain, procure: eosdem honorum gradus adsecuti, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37, 90: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2; so Sall. J. 4, 4: regnum, Curt. 4, 6 al.: nihil quicquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57: quā in re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: adsecutas virtute, ne, etc., Just. 2, 4.—**B.** To attain to one in any quality, i. e. to come up to, to equal, match; more freq. in regard to the quality itself, to attain to: Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si adsequi posset, aliquid tamen ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 fin.: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non adsequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 fin.; so id. ib. 1, 4 fin.: qui illorum prudentiam, non dicam adsequi, sed quanta fuerit perspicere possint, id. Har. Resp. 9, 18: ingenium aliquis aliquā ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 5: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius adsequatur et exaequet, Auct. ad Her. 4, 20.—**III.** Transf. to mental objects, to attain to by an effort of the understanding, to comprehend, understand: ut essent, qui cogitationem adsequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: quibus (ratione et intelligentiā) utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura adsequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjecturā adsequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A fin.: Quis tot ludibria fortunae... aut animo adsequi queat aut oratione complecti? Curt. 4, 16, 10; Sex. Caecil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: quid istuc sit, videor sermo adsequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3: visum est et mihi adsecuto omnia a principio diligenter ex ordine tibi scribere, Vulg. Luc. 1, 3: adsecutus es meam doctrinam, id. 2 Tim. 3, 10; id. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

Pass. acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without an example, in Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 fin., instead of the earlier reading, it is better to read, ut haec diligentia nihil eorum investigare, nihil adsequi potuerit; cf. Zumpt ad h. l., and Gronov. Obs. 1, 12, 107; so also B. and K.

asser, *ōris*, m. [from 2. assero, quod admoveantur haerentque parietibus, Petrot.; so agger from aggero]. **I.** A beam, pole, stake, post, Vitr. 7, 3: Co. Sunt asseres? St. Sunt pol. Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asseres pedum XII., cuspidibus praefixi in terrā defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; 30, 10; 38, 5; Tac. H. 4, 30; *Vulg. Eccli. 29, 29 al.—**II.** A pole on which a litter was borne, Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 3, 245; 7, 132.—**III.** A lath, Vitr. 4, 2.

asserculus, i, m. *dim.* (**asserculus**, i, n., Cato) [asser] a small beam or pole, Cato, R. R. 12; 152; Col. 12, 52, 4; 8, 3, 6.

1. as-sēro (ads-, K. and H., Müller), *sevi, situm*, 3, v. a., to sow, plant, or set near something (very rare; not in Cic.), Agrost. de Orthogr. p. 2274 P.: vites, Cato, R. R. 32 fin.: vites adsita ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 fin.: vites propter cupressos, id. ib. 1, 26: Lenta quā velut adsitas Vitis implicat arbores, *Cat. 61, 102: populus adsita certis Limitibus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170 (quippe quae vitibus mariaretur, Agrost. l. c.).

2. as-sēro (ads-, Ritschl, Fleckeisen, Merk., Halm, Weissenb., Strüß, sertum, 3, v. a., to join some person or thing to one's self; hence, **I.** As a jurid. t. (so this word is most freq. found; cf. assertor and assertio). **A.** Aliquem manu in libertatem or liberali causā (also merely manu, and finally *absol.* adserere), to declare one (a slave) to be free by laying hands upon him, to set free, to liberate: adserere manu in libertatem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: qui in libertatem adserabant, Suet. Vit. 10: se adserit in libertatem, Dig. 47, 10, 11 fin.: in iis qui adserantur in libertatem, quia quilibet lege agere possit, id. juris esse, Liv. 3, 45; so, in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitatis, Dig. 40, 14, 2: manu eas adserat Suas populares liberali causā, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manuque liberali causā ambas adseras, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: si quisquam

hanc liberali adseruisset manu, id. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam adsero causā manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: cum in causā liberali eum, qui adserabatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, *Cic. Fl. 17, 40: neminem venire, qui istas adsereret manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11: illam a lenone adserito manu, id. Pers. 1, 3, 83; and transf.: pisces manu adserere, id. Rud. 4, 3, 34: adserui jam me fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3 Merk.; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Gram. 21.—**B.** Aliquem in servitutem, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem adsereret, Liv. 3, 44; so Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; 35, 16 fin.—**II.** After the poets of the Aug. per., transf. from the judicial sphere to common life. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) To free from, to protect, defend, defend against (esp. freq. in Flor. and Suet.): habere ante oculos mortalitatem, a quā adserere to hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuriā oblivionis, id. ib. 3, 5, 9: liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post adsertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinius adserabant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1; so id. 2, 18, 16; 3, 3, 19; 3, 17, 4: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16 (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 7, and Suet. Caes. 33: defendere dignitatem, id. ib. 72: tueri dignitatem): senatus in adserenda libertate consensit, in the restoring of freedom, Suet. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 10: namque adserit urbes sola fames (liberas facit urbes contra dominos, Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas, i. e. guard against the hearing of bad verses, Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis adseret caput tectum (sc. a basiis), id. 11, 99.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Aliquid sibi, to appropriate something to one's self, to claim, declare it one's own possession: nec laudes adserere nostras, claim not for yourself, etc., Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utrique manu complexuque adserere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9; and (per hypallagen): me adserere caelo, appoint me to the skies, i. e. declare me to be of celestial origin, Ov. M. 1, 761.—In prose, Vell. 2, 60 Runh.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 4: Unus hominum ad hoc aevi Felicis sibi cognomen adseruit L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 137: sapientis sibi nomen adseruit, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguiculi secessu studiis adseris? are you devoting yourself? Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22: Gallaei Graecam sibi originem adserunt, Just. 44, 3.—**C.** In gen., to maintain, affirm, assert, declare; διαβεβαιόωμαι, Gloss.: non haec Colchidos adserit furorem, Diriprandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: Epicharmus testium malis hanc utilissime imponi adserit, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89, where Jan conjectures ait: mollissimum quemque beatum fore adserabant, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 8; so id. ib. 3, 5: non vacat adserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6; Pall. 1, 19, 3; so Veg. 1, 17, 4; 1, 17, 5; 5, 25, 1 al.

assertio (ads-, ōnis, f. [2. assero]. **I.** Lit. (acc. to 2. assero, I. A.), a formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave: assertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitutum trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 72 fin.: perfunctoriae assertiones, unauthorized declarations of freedom, Suet. Dom. 8: sitne liber qui est in assertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportatis et assertione secundā (i. e. iudicio secundo) in quo adsertor de libertate agit), id. 5, 2, 1; so also id. 11, 1, 78; cf. Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** In gen., an assertion (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 13: deorum assertio religiosa, an assertion of the existence of the gods, id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads-, ōris, m. [id.], one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave. **I.** A restorer of liberty. **A.** Lit.: adsertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. 2. assero, I. A.: populo detrectata dominationem atque adsertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium adsertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.—**B.** Trop., a defender, protector, deliverer, advocate: publicus adsertor dominis suppressa levabo Pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus adsertor, Luc. 4, 214 (qui in libertatem defendis senatum, Schol.); Mart.

1, 53, 5: adsertores Camilli, id. 1, 25; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: quaestionis, he who carries an inquiry entirely through, is master of the subject, Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** He who claims or declares one to be a slave (cf. 2. assero, I. B.): cum instaret adsertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46, and besides only id. 3, 47.

***assertorius (ads-, a**, um, *adj.* [assertor], pertaining to a restoration of freedom: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

***assertum (ads-, i**, n. [2. assero, II. C.], an assertion, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads-, a, um, *Part.* of 2. assero.

***as-servio (ads-, ire**, v. n., to serve, aid, assist: contentioni vocis adserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.

as-servo (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Weissenb., Müller), *avi, atum*, 1, v. a., to watch over, keep, preserve, observe, guard (carefully) a person or thing (very freq. of things kept in custody; in the class. per. mostly in prose): adservatote haec, sultis, navales pedes (i. e. mercenarii), Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius adservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57; § 198: thynni sale adservantur, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48; and, in sale adservari, id. 9, 25, 41, § 80: Hunc quoque adserva ipsum, ne quo abitat, watch, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: sinu ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Sed uti adserventur magnā diligentia, id. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime adservabimus, we shall very closely watch, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: arcem, Curt. 9, 7: ut vincuntur te adservet domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98: cura adservandum vincunt, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 32; 4, 4, 12: imperat dum res iudicetur, hominem ut adservent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; 2, 5, 30: ut domi meae te adservarem, rogāsti, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: Vitruvium in carcerem adservari iussit, Liv. 8, 20, 40, 23; 27, 19 fin.; 6, 30: sacra fidei custodia, id. 5, 40: puella Adservanda nigerrimis diligentiis uvis, Cat. 17, 16.

***assessio (ads-, ōnis**, f. [assideo], a sitting by or near one (to console him): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads-, ōris, m. [id.], he that sits by one, an assessor, aid: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95.—In judic. lang., the assistant of a judge, assessor (cf. Zimm. Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 21 sq.; Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 685), Dig. 1, 22; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

***assessorius (ads-, a**, um, *adj.* [assessor], pertaining to an assessor: Sabinus in assessorio (sc. libro de assessoris officio) ait, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessura (ads-, ae, f. [id.], the office of assessor, assessorship, Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. assessus (ads-, a, um, *Part.* of assideo.

***2. assessus (ads-, ūs**, m. [assideo], a sitting by one: Turpius Assessus non erit ulla meo, for sitting by me, Prop. 5, 11, 49.

***assestris (ads-, icis**, f. [assessor], she that sits by, a female assistant, Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 29.

asseveranter (ads- and asseve-

rātē (ads-, adv., v. assevero fin.

asseveratio (ads-, ōnis, f. [assevero], **I.** An earnest pursuit of any thing; hence, **A.** Of discourse, a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration: omni tibi adseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum adseveratione, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3; so Quint. 4, 2, 94; 11, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2; 4, 42; 4, 52.—**B.** In Tac., of actions, a persevering earnestness, vehemence, rigor: igitur multa adseveratione... coguntur patres, etc., Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatus tamen apud patres adseveratione eadem peracta, id. ib. 2, 31.—***II.** In the old gram. lang., a strengthening part of speech, a word of emphasis: adiciebant et adseverationem, at heu, Quint. 1, 4, 20: (adseverat heu, dum miserabili orationi ipsius, qui dicit dolorem, adiungit, Spald.).

as-severo (ads-, Ritschl, B. and K., Halm), *avi, atum*, 1, v. a. [severus]. **I.** A. Lit., to do any thing with earnestness,

to do or pursue earnestly (opp. *jocari*, Cic. Brut. 85, 293; rare in early Latin; syn.: *affirmo*, *confirmo*, *assero*, *dico*): quae est ista defensio? utrum adseveratur in hoc an tentatur? *is this matter conducted in earnest?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, of discourse, to assert strongly or firmly, to declare positively, to affirm (in the class. per. only in prose; with this word in this sense, cf. the Engl. to assure; the Germ. versichern; the Gr. ἰσχυρίζομαι, βεβαιῶ; and the Lat. *confirmo*, *adfirmo*): neminem eorum haec adseverare audias, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulchre adseverat sese ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: unum illud firmissime adseverabat in exsilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: periti rerum adseverant non ferre (Arabiam) tantum, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83 Jan (others *adstruunt*, v. *astruo fin.*): Halicarnasii mille et ducentos per annos nullo motu terrae nutavisse sedes suas adseveraverant, Tac. A. 4, 55; 6, 28; 12, 42; 14, 16; id. H. 2, 80: constantissime adseveravit fore, ut etc., Suet. Vesp. 5.—Also, de aliquā re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro adseveravi, umquam adfirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: quem ad modum adversarius de quāque re adseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: neminem ullā de re posse contendere neque adseverare, id. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—Of inanimate things, to make known, to show, prove, demonstrate: adseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, Tac. Agr. 11.—**B.** In Tac. of conduct (cf. *asseveratio*): viri gravitatem adseverantes, assuming an air of gravity, Tac. A. 13, 18.—**II.** In App., to make grave or serious: frontem, App. M. 3, p. 135, 10, and 8, p. 203, 24.—**Adv.**: adseveranter et adseveratē, with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically. **A.** Form *adseveranter*: loqui valde adseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**Comp.**: Haec Antiochus fere multo etiam adseverantius (dixit), Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61.—**B.** Form *adseveratē*: tragoedias scite atque adseverate actitavit, earnestly, Gell. 6, 5, 2.

as-sibilo (ads-), āre, v. n. and a., to hiss, murmur, whisper at or to a thing (only in the post-Aug. poets): alno adsibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 225: moto adsibilat āre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258.—**As verb act.**: serpens animam adsibilat aris, i. e. sibilando amittit, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

***as-siccesco (ads-)**, āre, v. incho., to become dry, to dry up, Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads-), āre, v. a., to dry, to dry up (only in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Col.): aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 fin.; 2, 9, 18; id. Arb. 28 fin.; 1, 6, 22: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2; 12, 16, 3; 12, 33, 1 al.: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26 (Haase, *siccare*).

assiculus, v. *axiculus*.

assidelae (ads-), ārum, f. [assideo], tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

as-sidēo (ads-), Fleck., Kayser, Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; both, K. and H.), sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. [sedeo], to sit by or near a person or thing (syn. *assido*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui apud carbonēs adsident, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti forte adsedimus ego et Marcus filius, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: non adsidens et attente audiens, id. Brut. 55, 200.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To sit, stand, or be at one's side, as attendant, aid, protector; absol. or with *dat.*: cum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque adsideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic adsident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 fin.: cum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens adsideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: qui (nobilius adulescentes) ibi adsidebant, Liv. 9, 46, 9: Ut assidens inplumbis pullis avis Serpentium adlapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: adsidens foribus, Vulg. Sap. 6, 15; id. 1 Macc. 11, 40; id. Act. 26, 30.—Hence, in judic. lang., t. t., to aid, assist one in the office of judge, to be an assessor (cf. *assessor*): rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; Dig. 1, 22, 2; 1, 22, 3; 1, 22, 6 al.—**2.** Of the sick, to attend upon, take care of: adsidet aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: Adsidet una soror, Prop. 5, 3, 41: si alius casus

lecto te adfixit, habes qui Adsideat, fomenta parat, medicum roget, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; Plin. Ep. 7, 19: adsidente amantissimā uxore, Tac. Agr. 45: adsidere valetudini, id. ib.—**3.** To be busily, assiduously engaged about a thing: litteris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, to attend to, to mind, id. Pan. 81 fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a place, to station one's self before; and more freq. in a hostile sense, to be encamped before, sit down before, besiege, blockade; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*; also *pass.*: adsidere sepultae urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: prope moenia Romana adsidere, Liv. 26, 22: moenibus adsidet hostis, Verg. Cir. 267; Liv. 23, 19; 21, 25; Curt. 4, 3; Tac. H. 2, 22 al.: cum muros adsidet hostis, Verg. A. 11, 304: adsidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: adsidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8: Amisumque adsideri audiebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P. (IV. 8 Gerl.): adsessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453.—**B.** Poet., to be near one in qualities, i. e. to be like, to resemble (in prose, instead of it, accedo; opp. *disideo*, q. v.): parcos Adsidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14 (sedet stulto proximus eique similimus est, Cruq.; cf. in Gr. ἑγγύς εἶναι τι.—*Acc.* to Schmid the figure is drawn from the sitting together of similar classes in the theatre).

as-sido (ads-), Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch; **ass-**, Roth), sēdi, no sup., 3, v. n., to sit down, seat one's self somewhere, sit (syn. *assideo*). **a.** Absol.: Adsido; accurrunt servi; soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: adsidamus, si videtur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: Assidentem (Caesarem) conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, Suet. Caes. 82.—**b.** With an adjunct of place: in sella apud magistrum adsideres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 28: hic, id. Stich. 1, 2, 35: hic in arā, id. Rud. 3, 3, 26: eo mulier adsidat, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: ut aves videre possint, ubi adsidant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3: super aspidem, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: aquila in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53 al.—**c.** With *acc.* (cf. *assideo*, II. A.): Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem adsedit, Sall. J. 11, 3: se utrumque adsidere iussit, Aur. Vict. Caes. 10.—Of an orator who sits down after he has finished his speech: Peroravit aliquando, adsedit; surrexi ego; he sat down, took his seat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: subito adsedit, cum sibi venenis ereptam memoriam diceret, id. Or. 37, 129: Set ubi adsedit, Catilina etc., Sall. C. 31, 7; 53, 1.

assiduus (ads-), adv., v. 2. assiduus fin. **assiduus (ads-)**, ātis, f. [2. assiduus], a constant presence with any one (in order to serve, aid, etc.); cf. *assideo*, I. B. 1.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: medici assiduitas, constant attendance, Cic. Att. 12, 33: cotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: eorum, qui abs te defensi sunt, id. ib. 1, 13: eandemque assiduitatem tibi se praebuisse posttride, the same unceasing attendance, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: summā assiduitate cotidiana aliquem tractare, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—So of the constant attendance, in the assemblies, of candidates for office (cf.: habitare in oculis, Cic. Planc. 27, 66): altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, § 43: assiduitatis et operum harum cotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 fin.: homo aut frugalitatis existimatione praeclara aut id quod levissimum est, assiduitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—First in Suet., without access. idea, for constant presence, Suet. Tib. 10.—**II.** Esp., with *gen. of thing*, with the idea of continuance in time, the continuance, duration, constancy of any thing; sometimes a frequent occurrence or repetition of it: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 fin.: assiduitate cotidiana et consuetudine oculorum advescunt animi, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistularum, unbroken correspondence, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: opprobrii, Vulg. Eccli. 41, 9: ejusdem litterae, Auct.

ad Her. 4, 12, 18.—Without *gen. of thing*: talis in rem publicam nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, assiduitas, unremitting application, Cic. Balb. 2, 6: assiduitas illius non est, Vulg. Eccli. 7, 14: viri mendacis, ib. ib. 20, 27; 38, 28.

1. assiduō (ads-), adv., v. 2. assiduus fin.

***2. assiduō (ads-)**, āre, v. a. [2. assiduus], to apply constantly: filio flagella, Vulg. Eccli. 30, 1.

1. assiduus (ads-), perh. only by confusion of 1. assiduus with 2. assiduus), i. m. [as-do; cf. infra, Gell. 16, 10, 15], a tribute-payer; a name given by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and more wealthy classes, in opp. to proletarii, citizens of the lowest classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny (proles). **I. A.** Lit.: cum locupletes assiduus (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—So in the Twelve Tables: assiduus vindex assiduus esto. Proletario jam civi, cui quis volet vindex esto, Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirks. Transl. 164 sq.: locuples enim est assiduus, ut ait L. Aelius, appellatus ab aere dando, Cic. Top. 2, 10; Varr. ap. Non. p. 67, 25: quibus erant pecuniae satis locupletes, assiduus; contrarios proletarios, id. ib.: assiduus ab aere dando, Quint. 5, 10, 55: assiduus in Duodecim Tabulis pro locuplete dictus, ab assibus, id est aere dando, Gell. 16, 10, 15: assiduus dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedissee videatur. Alii assiduus locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putarunt. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab asse dando vocatum existimarent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.: ditiores qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt, Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. vindex ap. Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: assiduus dicebatur apud antiquos, qui assibus ad aerarii expensam conferendis erat, Isid. Orig. 10, 17; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, pp. 496–502.—**B.** Meton., a rich person: noctisque diesque assiduus satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., a classical writer: assiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15 (cf. on the other hand: Proletario sermone nunc quidem utere, common talk, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157).

2. assiduus (ads-), Ritschl, Lachm., Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Jahn; **ass-**, Merk., Halm, K. and H.), a, um, adj. [from assideo, as continuus from continuo, etc.]: Itaque qui adest, assiduus (est), Varr. L. L. 7, § 99; but more correctly: assiduus dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedissee videatur, to have sat down to it, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; hence, **I.** Constantly present somewhere, attending to, busy or occupied with something (cf. *deses, idle, from desideo*): cum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Att. 4, 8, b, § 3: fuit assiduus mecum praetore me, id. Caes. 4, 10; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Vulg. Eccli. 9, 4; 37, 15: semper boni assiduique domini (i. e. qui frequenter adest in praediis) referta cella vinaria, olearia, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: suos liberos agricolas assiduus esse cupiunt, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; flagitator, id. Brut. 5, 18: his potius tradam assiduus uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: Elevat assiduus copia longa viros, Prop. 3, 31, 44: campus, Assiduus pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: canes assiduiiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: circa scholas assiduus, Suet. Tib. 11: (patrimonia) majora sunt incude assiduā semperque ardente camino, by the busy anvil, Juv. 14, 118: Retibus assiduus penitus scrutante macello Proxima, id. 5, 95: Quem cavat assiduus sudibus, id. 6, 248: in mandatis illius maxime assiduus esto, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 37; 12, 3.—So of the constant attendance of candidates for office, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37 (cf. these passages in their connection).—Hence sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui-cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165.—**II.** With the prominent idea of continuance in time, continual, unremitting, incessant, perpetual, constant (very freq. both in prose and poetry): foro operam assiduam dare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 22: ludis assiduas operas dare,

Lucr. 4, 974: pars terrae perusta solibus adsiduus, id. 5, 252: imbres, id. 5, 341; Cic. Att. 13, 16: motus, Lucr. 1, 995, and 4, 392; 2, 97: repulsus, id. 4, 106: casus, id. 5, 205: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37: febricula, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum adsidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: deprecatio iusti adsidua, Vulg. Jac. 5, 16: (portae) adsiduus custos, Liv. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatus tranquillitas, etc., Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: quantum (nominis) Octavius abstulit udo Caedibus adsiduus gladio, Juv. 8, 243: barbarorum incursum, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea adsiduissimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; 2, 19, 31; 3, 11, 56 al.; libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: Hic ver adsiduam atque alienis mensibus aestas, Verg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486 et saep.: Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, *Hor. Epod. 15, 13.—Sometimes said with a degree of impatience, *constant, everlasting, eternal*: lapsus Tectorum adsiduus, Juv. 3, 8: obivus adsiduo Syrophenix udus amomo, *with his everlasting perfume*, id. 8, 159 Jahn: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, id. 1, 13.—Hence *adv.*, *continually, constantly, without intermission*. **I.** Form **assiduō (ads-)**: operam dare alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: edere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 50: perpotare, id. Most. 4, 2, 60: esse cum aliquo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 68: quaerere aliquem, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: adesse, Dig. 40, 4, 44.—Far more freq., **II.** Form **assiduē (ads-)**: ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: in ore indisciplinato adsidue erit, Vulg. Eccl. 20, 26: Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 4: homines nobiles adsidue uni scribere, Ter. Ad. prol. 16: adsidue cantare, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: alia, quae suis locis dicentur adsidue, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3: Cum assidue minores parentibus liberi essent, Quint. 6, 3, 67: agere aliquid, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29: ut oculis adsidue videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: audire aliquid, id. Mil. 34, 98: frequenter et adsidue consequi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69: laudare aliquid, Vulg. Eccl. 51, 15: interrogari, id. ib. 23, 11: litteris uti, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: convitari, Suet. Aug. 74: frequentare aedem, id. ib. 91: gestare aliquem ornatum, id. Calig. 52: DEFLERE ALIQUEM, Inscr. Grut. 950, 8: adsidue recens, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Comp.* not found.—* **Sup.** **assiduissime (ads-)**: Adsiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: salientes (aquae) adsiduissime interdiu et noctu, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 2, p. 252; for the comparison of the *adv.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, etc.), v. Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.

assignatio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assigno], *a marking, showing, assignment, allotment*; most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno, I. A.); with and without agrorum: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; 4, 4, 9; id. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.*: novae assignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—Of other things (cf. assigno, I. B.): aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 1.

* **assignator (ads-)**, ōris, *m.* [id. I. B.], *an assigner, appointer*, Dig. 33, 4, 3.

as-significo (ads-), āre, *v. a.* **I.** To show, make evident: olim tonsores non fuisse assignificat antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. 2, 11, 10.—**II.** To denote, point out: locum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1.

assigno (ads-), B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Jahn, K. and H., āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., to mark out or appoint to one, to assign; hence also, to distribute, allot, give by assigning, as t. of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio; syn.: ascribo, attribuo): uti agrum eis militibus, legioni Martiae et legioni quartaee ita darent, assignarent, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; id. Agr. 3, 12: qui (triumviri) ad agrum venerant assignandum, Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Goes.—**B.** Transf., to assign something to some one, to confer upon: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 3: munus humanum assignatum a deo,

id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem assignari e re publica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est assignatus, id. ib.: aspera bella componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt, to assign dwelling-places to those roaming about (with ref. to I. A.), *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus caelum assignavit, appointed, allotted, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq.: assignavit eam vivam, παρέστησεν, he presented her, Vulg. Act. 9, 41 al.—**C.** Trop., to ascribe, attribute, impute to one as a crime, or to reckon as a service (in the last sense not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only in the first signification). **a.** In mal. part.: nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed temporis assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui etc., id. Brut. 19, 74: ne hoc improbitati et sceleris meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; id. Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: petit, ne unius amentiam civitati assignarent, Liv. 35, 31: permixtum vehiculis agmen ac pleraque fortuita fraudi suae assignantes, Tac. H. 2, 60; Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without dat.: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem criminari dare; me amissionem classis obicere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt.—**b.** In bon. part.: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypri devictae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.*: si haec infinitas naturae omnium artificum posuit assignari, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: inventionem ejus (molyos) Mercurio assignat, id. 25, 4, 8, § 26 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With the access. idea of object, design, to commit, consign, give over a thing to one to keep or take care of (rare, mostly post-Aug.): quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecipit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.*; Dig. 13, 1, 62; 4, 9, 1.—**Trop.**: bonos juvenes assignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.—**B.** To make a mark upon something, to seal it (post-Aug.): assigna, Marce, tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Dig. 45, 1, 126; 26, 8, 20: cum assignavero iis fructum hunc, shall have sealed and sent, Vulg. Rom. 15, 28.—**Trop.**: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et infigitur, is impressed upon, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-silio (ads-, Kayser; ads- and as-, Merk.), silui (cf. Frisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn ad Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 4, *v. n.* (2. salio), to leap or spring to or upon something.

I. Lit. (most freq. poet.): Cum saepe adsiluit defensae moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: adsiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo adsultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedat, ad adsiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2 et saep.—**Poet.** freq. of water, to leap or dash against or upon a thing (cf. 2. salio): tactumque vereri Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 107, and id. F. 5, 612: Adsiliunt fluctus, id. ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer adsiluit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56 al.—**II.** Trop.: nam neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, to jump to, *Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

* **assimilanter (ads-)**, *adv.*, *v.* assimulo *fin.*

assimilatio (ads-), *v.* assimulatio.

as-similis (ads-, Ritschl, Baiter, Rib.; ass-, Merk.), e, *adj.*, similar, like (cf. ad. D. 4.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.* with *quasi*, or *absol.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.). **a.** With *gen.*: quicquam assimilis hujus Quasi tu numquam facti feceris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 1: latuscula adsimili lateris flexura praedita nostri, Lucr. 4, 336 Lachm.: assimilis sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 27.—**b.** With *dat.*: silex cadenti imminet adsimilis, Verg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 85: raritas adsimilis spongiis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: aeri adsimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; id. Vesp. 7.—**c.** With *quasi*: Nam hoc ad-

simile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.—**d.** *Absol.*: Inde sequetur, Adsimili ratione alias ut postulet ordo, Lucr. 2, 493, and 4, 425.—* **Adv.**: **assimiliter (ads-)**, *in like manner*: assimiliter mi hodie optigit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

assimiliter (ads-), *adv.*, *v.* assimilis *fin.*

assimulanter (ads-), *adv.*, *v.* assimulo, *f. a. fin.*

assimulaticius (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assimulo], imitated, not real; hence nominal, titular: insignia, Cod. Th. 6, 22, § 8.

assimulatio (better **ads-**, not **assimilatio**; *v.* assimulo *fin.*), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an assimilating*. **I.** A being similar, similarity, likeness: prodigiosa adsimulatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** In rhet., a feigned adoption of the opinion of one's hearers: est (adsimulatio) cum id, quod scimus facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihil setius dicamus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37, 49.—**III.** A comparison of one thing with others: dolosa, Dig. 2, 18, 19, § 24; Cod. Th. 16, 2, § 18.

as-simulo (adsimulo), Ritschl, Lachmann, Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Halm in Tac.; **assimulo**, Merk.; **adsimilo**, Halm in Quint., Tisch., āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., to make one thing like another, to consider as similar, to compare (in the class. period rare): Linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulatur, that they are like complete animals, Lucr. 2, 914: nolite ergo adsimulari iis, be like them, Vulg. Matt. 6, 8; 7, 24: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque adsimulanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, adsimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: nec cohobere parietibus deos neque in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, Ov. M. 6, 6: formam totius Britanniae bipenni adsimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. A. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi adsimulat porcum, Claud. Etd. 2, 6: cui adsimilastis me, Vulg. Isa. 46, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 30: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus adsimulasse aptissime visus est, to have designated by very suitable comparisons, Suet. Tib. 57.

II. To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate; constr. usu. with *acc.*; ante-class. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *quasi*; *v.* assimilis (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose). (a) With *acc.*: has bene ut adsimules nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: clipeumque jusbasque Divini adsimulat capitis, Verg. A. 10, 639: Assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 656: odium cum conjugis falsum Phasias assimulat, id. ib. 7, 298: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106: me sic adsimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—(b) With simple *inf.*: furere adsimulavit, Pac. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—(c) With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me adsimuleni sanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: adsimulet se Tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: Nempe ut adsimulem me amore istius differri, id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 57; id. Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 2, 5, 19: venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 53 al.—(d) With *quasi*: adsimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Ep. 2, 11: Ad. Ita nos adsimulabimus. Co. Sed ita adsimulatote, quasi ego sim peregrinus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—**And absol.**: Obsecro, Quid si adsimulo, satim est? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 33.—**III.** The much-discussed question, whether adsimilo or adsimulo is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 sq., and Hand ad h. l.; Quint. 7, 10, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 2, 11 Frotcher; Suet. Tib. 57 Bremi; Tac. G. 9 Passow; id. Agr. 10 Walch; Bessel, Misc. Phil. Crit. 1, 5 al.); is perh. solved in the foll. remarks: Such is the affinity of the sound of *ā* and *i* in Lat., that when they stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l*, the *u* is accommodated to the *i*. Thus, from consūl arises consiliū; from exsūl, exsiliū; from famūl, familiā; so the terminations *ilis* and *ilus*, not *illis* and *ilus* (these few, mutilus, nubilus, pumi-

lus, rutilus, appear to be founded in the *u* of the first syllable; but for the heteroclitus gracila, sterila, etc., a *nom. sing.* gracilus, sterilus, etc., is no more needed than for Bacchanaliorum, a *nom.* Bacchanalium, and for cariores, Manil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 MSS., a form cariorus, a, um; and so it is also explained, that from the orig. facul and difficul arose faculter, facultas; difficulter, difficultas; not facilis, faculter, facultas; but facilis, faculter, facultas; difficilis, difficulter, difficultas. This principle, applied to the derivatives of simul, shows the correctness of the orthography simulo, simulatio, simulator, with similis, similitudo, similitas; adsimulo, adsimulatio, adsimulator, with adsimilis; dissimulo, dissimulatio, dissimulatio, with dissimilis and dissimilitudo, etc.; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: *Similo non dicimus, sed similis est.* Sane dixissent antea *simulat* per *u*, hoc est *ὁμοιάζει*. But since the copyists knew that the more rare signif. of *making like* was not generically connected in the words *simulare* and *adsimulare* with the more usual one of *imitating, dissembling*, they wrote, where the former was required, *similo*, *adsimilo*, and gave occasion thereby to the entirely unfounded supposition that the ancients wrote, for the signif. *making like*, *similo*, *adsimilo*; for that of *imitating, feigning*, *simulo*, *adsimulo* Fr. — Hence, **assimulatus (ads-)**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Made similar, similar, like: totis mortalibus adsimulata Ipsa quoque ex aliis debent constare elementis, Lucr. 2, 980: montibus adsimulata Nubila, id. 6, 189: litterae litterarum omnes adsimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: Italia folio querno adsimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: phloginos ochrae adsimulata, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179: favillae adsimulatae, Vulg. Job, 30, 19: adsimilatus Filio Dei, ib. Heb. 7, 3. — **B.** Imitated, i. e. feigned, pretended, dissembled: familiaritas adsimulata, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Cael. 6, 14: adsimulata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: alia vera, alia adsimulata, Liv. 26, 19: minus sanguinis ac virum declamationes habent quam orationes, quod in illis vera, in his adsimulata materia est, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 9, 2, 31 al. — **Comp., sup., and adv.** not in use. — **assimulanter (ads-)**, adv. (qs. from the P. a. *assimulans*, which is not found), in a similar manner: dicta haec, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25.

† **assipondium**, ii, n. [as-pondus], the weight of one as, a pound weight, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

† **assiratum**, i, n., a drink composed of wine and blood; as, acc. to Festus, the ancient Latins called blood *assir*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

1. **assis**, is, m., = as, v. as *init.*

2. **assis**, is, m. and f., = axis, v. 1. axis.

as-sisto (ads-, Fleck., Lachm., B. and K., Rib., Halm; ass-, Merk.), astiti, no *sup.*, 3, v. n. (cf. *ab-sisto*), to place one's self somewhere, to stand, post one's self. **I.** In gen.: Mane tu atque adsiste ilico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2: Adsisite omnes contra me, id. Ps. 1, 2, 23: ut adsisterent coram Domino, Vulg. Job, 1, 6; ib. 2 Par. 9, 7: adsiste alitrinsecus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 123: hic propter hunc adsiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: Qui nunc hic adsistunt, Vulg. Zach. 3, 7: Accede, nate, adsiste, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ut ipsi ad fores adsisterent, imperat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) adsisteret, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: Quem Turnus super adsisens, Verg. A. 10, 490: Donec Laertius heros Astitit, Ov. M. 13, 125. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As indicating a completed action, to stand somewhere, to stand at or by: ita jacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, may stand erect, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: Nec refert quibus adsistas regionibus ejus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto assistere, Ov. F. 5, 457: precanti, id. ib. 1, 631: adsisto divinis, *Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: neque enim scribenti, ediscenti et cogitanti praceptor adsistit, Quint. 1, 2, 12. — **With acc.**: equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. — **Trop.**: consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicae provinciae adsisterent, i. e. comparerent jura accepturi, Tac. A. 13, 4. — **B.** Aliqui. **A.** To stand by one (as counsel) before a tribunal, to defend, assist, aid (post-Aug. for the class. *adesse*, q. v.): adsistebam Varo, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3; 7, 10, 85; Dig. 6, 1,

54; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3. — **b.** To stand before one on trial, in judgment (eccl. Lat.): Caesari oportet te adsistere, Vulg. Act. 27, 23.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

1. **assitus (ads-)**, a, um, Part., v. 1. assero.

2. **as-situs (ads-)**, a, um, adj. [sino], situated near (post-class.): atria viridantibus adsita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335: neque longule dissita neque proxime adsita, App. Flor. 1.

Assius, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the city Assus (in Troas): lapis, a kind of limestone, which was used for coffins, and in which the body was soon consumed: In Asso Troadis sarcophagus lapis fissili venâ scinditur. Corpora defunctorum condita in eo absumi constat intra XL dies exceptis dentibus, Plin. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

asso, avi, i, v. a. [assus], to roast, broil (late Lat.): assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: assaverunt Phase super ignem, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 13: assavit carnes ejus, ib. Tob. 6, 6: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-socio (ads-), avi, atom, i, v. a., to join to or unite with a person or thing (post-Aug.): cornua summis Adsociant malis, Claud. B. Gild. 482: adsociati principali curae, Dig. 1, tit. 11. — **Poet.**: mente virens Phoeboque Melampus Associat passus, goes with, Stat. Th. 3, 454 Quack.

* **as-socius (ads-)**, a, um, adj., associating with, Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-soléo (ads-, Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; ass-, Roth), ère, v. n., to be accustomed or wont (to do, to happen, etc.; only in the 3d person sing. and plur. and impers.): ponite hic quae adsolent (sc. poni), Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 5: quae adsolent, quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *Ter. And. 3, 2, 1 (adsolent ergo consuetudinis est; oportet rationis, Don.): cum multa adsolent veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 fin.; 34, 44. — Hence the expression: ut adsolent, as is wont to happen, as is customary, as usual, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: prima classis vocatur, renuntiat, deinde, ita ut adsolent, suffragia, etc., id. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut adsolent, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14; 1, 28: ob quem imbre novendiale, ut adsolent, sacrum fuit, id. 23, 31 fin.: verbenas coronasque, ut illic adsolent, obtulisse, Suet. Vesp. 7: cum in hortis D. Bruti auguris commentandi causâ, ut adsolent, venissemus, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: legiones, non laetae, ut adsolent, neque insignibus fulgentes, Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7, 34.

as-sôlo (ads-), avi, i, v. a. [ad-solum], to level to the ground, to destroy, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 fin.

as-sôno (ads-, Jahn; ass-, Merk.), ère, v. n., to sound to, respond to (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507: reparabilis adsonat Echo, Pers. 1, 102. — **With acc.** of similar signif.: ut canores aviculae concentus suaves adsonarent, struck up, App. M. 11, p. 260.

assuctus, a, um, Part., v. assugo.

* **as-sūdasso (ads-)**, ère, v. intens. n. [from sudo, as capessio from capio, lacesso from lacio], to fall into a violent sweat, to sweat profusely: corculum adsudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9 dub. (perh. *assudescit*).

* **as-sūdesco (ads-)**, ère, v. incho. n. [sudio], to begin to sweat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.

assūe-facio (ads-, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Dinter), faci, factum, 3, v. a. [assuetus], to use or accustom to something, to habituate, inure; constr. in Cicero's time, with *abl.*; later, with *dat.* or *ad*, with *in* with *abl.*, and with *inf.* (cf. *assuesco*). **A.** With *abl.*: aliquem puro sermone adsuefacere, Cic. Brut. 59, 213; so id. de Or. 3, 10, 39: alicujus rei exercitatione adsuefactus, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: nullo officio aut disciplina adsuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: quodam genere pugnae adsuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44: eruditus et adsuefactus alienis experimentis, Tac. Or. 34. — **b.** With *dat.*: operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus adsuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; so Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 15: parvulus probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: non luxui aut voluptatibus, id. A. 12, 5: quorum moribus, id. ib. 12, 10: aliquem lanificio, Suet.

Aug. 64. — **c.** With *ad*: ad supplicia patrum plebem adsuefacere, Liv. 3, 52 fin. — **d.** With *in* with *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): homo adsuetus in verbis, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 20; ib. Jer. 2, 24. — **e.** With *inf.*: Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 fin.: equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: parva momenta levium certaminum adsuefaciebant militem paenitere, etc., Liv. 22, 12.

as-suesco (ads-, B. and K., Rib., Halm, Weissenb.; ads- and ass-, Merk.), èvi, ètum, 3 (adsuētus, four syll., Phaedr. 3, prol. 14), v. a., to use or accustom one to something, to habituate; or, more freq., v. n., to accustom one's self to, to be wont, to be accustomed to. **I.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *abl.* or *inf.*; after the Aug. per. also with *ad*, *in* with *acc.*, or *dat.* (a) With *abl.* (a constr. unjustly censured by Wunder, Rhein. Mus. 1829, II. p. 288 sq. The idea of the *ad*, which would require the *acc.* or *dat.* case, is not, as at a later period, prominent in the word, but that of *suesco*; accordingly, pr., to adopt some custom, to addict or apply one's self to a custom or habit, to become accustomed to something; so that the *abl.* of specification, as in amore affici, pedibus laborare, etc., only designates more specifically the object which is the subject of that custom; cf. Gron. and Drak. ad Liv. 31, 35, 3; Kritz. ad Sall. C. 2, 9; Rudd. II. p. 137 sq.; Ramsh. p. 427; v. also *assuefacio*: homines labore assidue et cotidiano adsuati, Cic. de Or. 13, 58; so, vicinitas non infusata malevolentia, non adsueta mendacis, id. Planc. 9, 22: gens adsueta multo Venatu nemorum, Verg. A. 7, 746: Odrisius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: genus pugnae, quo adsuerant, Liv. 31, 35 Gron.: adsuetae sanguine et praeda aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7; 4, 12, 17: adsuetus imperio et immoderata licentia militari, Just. 31, 1, 8: gentes alterius imperio ac nomine adsuetae, Curt. 6, 3, 8; Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — (β) With *inf.*: fremitum voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc adsucesce vocari, Verg. G. 1, 42: adsuati muros defendere, id. A. 9, 511: Candida de nigris et de candentibus atra Qui facere adsuerat, Ov. M. 11, 315; 10, 533; id. Tr. 2, 504; id. M. 8, 335: adsuatus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 11: auditor adsuavit jam exigere laetitiam, Tac. Or. 20; 34; id. H. 4, 34; Vell. 2, 33: (polypus) adsuatus exire e mari in lacus, Plin. 9, 30, 43, § 92: reliquas (legiones) in hiberna dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49. — (γ) With *ad* or *in* with *acc.*: uri adsuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707 P.: manus adsuetae ad sceptrum, Sen. Troad. 152: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura adsuatus, Liv. 24, 5; Flor. 4, 12, 43. — (δ) With *dat.*: mensae adsuetus erili, Verg. A. 7, 490: Adsuescent Latio Partha tropaea Jovi, Prop. 4, 3, 6: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore adsuescitur, to which one is accustomed, Liv. 2, 1: ex more, cui adsuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29: ut quieti et otio per voluptates adsuescerent, Tac. Agr. 21: adsuetus expeditionibus miles, id. ib. 16: adsuati juventae Neronis, id. H. 1, 7: quo celerius (libri senatorum) rei publicae assuescerent, Suet. Aug. 38: Jurationi non adsuescat os tuum, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 9. — **Acc.** to a rare constr., (e) With *acc.* rei in the Gr. manner, *εἰθισμαί* τι: ne pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella (for bellis), accustom not your minds to such great wars, Verg. A. 6, 833: Galli iuxta invia ac devia adsuati, Liv. 21, 33: frigora atque inedia caelo solove adsuerunt, Tac. G. 4 Baumst. — (f) With *gen.*: Romanis Gallici tumultibus adsuatis, Liv. 38, 17. — **II.** Esp.: alicui, in mal. part., Curt. 6, 5. — Hence, **assuētus (ads-)**, a, um, P. a., accustomed, customary, usual: Tempus et adsueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov. P. 1, 5, 36: otium des corpori, adsueta vicis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14: adsuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169: adsueta sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120. — Hence with a *comp.* and *abl.*: longius adsueto lumina nostra vident, Ov. H. 6, 72: adsueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306.

assuētudo (ads-; v. assuesco *init.*), inis, f. [assuetus], a being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): amor adsuētudinis, Varr. L. L. 9,

§ 20 Müll.: longaque alit assuetudine flammis, Ov. M. 10, 173: Nil assuetudine majus, id. A. A. 2, 345: aduetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26, 5; 27, 39; 44, 5: seu natura sive aduetudine suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarandi aduetudo, id. ib. 4, 16: aduetudo voluptatum, id. H. 2, 62: malorum, id. A. 6, 40: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. —II. Esp. in mal. part. (v. assuesco, II.), Tac. A. 13, 46.

assuētus (ads-), *P. a.*, from assuesco. ***as-sūgo (ads-)**, no *perf.*, *ctum*, *ēre*, *v. a.*, to suck: adscutis labris, Lucr. 4, 1194 Lachm.

assūla (in many MSS. **astūla**), *ae. f.* *dim.* [axis]. **I.** A splinter, shaving, chip: at etiam cesso foribus facere hinc assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Melandrya vocantur quercibus assulis similia, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48: assula tenuis brevisque, id. 16, 11, 22, § 54. —Of marble, a chip, shiver, Vitruv. 7, 6. —***II.** A shingle, σχιδὼν: Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11.

assulātum, *adv.* [assula], in shivers or splinters, piecemeal: Aperite hasce ambas foris Prius quam pultando assulatim foribus exitum dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52: hunc senem Osse tenus dolabo et concidam assulatim viscera, will cut to bits, id. Men. 5, 2, 105 Brix: sumere cibum, Auct. ap. Non. p. 72, 24.

***assulose**, *adv.* [qs. from an *adj.* assulosus, a, um; assula], in shivers or splinters: calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 105.

***assultim (ads-)**, *adv.* [assilio], by leaps or bounds: assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79 Sillig.

assulto (ads-), Halm, Jan), *avi*, *ātum*, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], to jump or leap to a place, to jump or leap; constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *acc.* (only post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: (canis elephant) assultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: feminae pellicibus accinctae assultabant, ut sacrificantes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31. —**II.** Esp., of warlike operations, to attack, assault: tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: telis assultantes, id. ib. 12, 35: assultare ex diverso Tiridates, id. ib. 13, 40: assultante per campos equite, id. H. 4, 22: latera assultare, id. A. 1, 51: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243; Sil. 7, 401. —**III.** Transf., of things: duo montes crepitu maximo assultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

assultus (ads-), *ūs, m.* [id.], a leaping to or toward, an attack, assault: locum variis assultibus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: assultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, *v.* adsum.

***assūmentum (ads-)**, *i, n.* [assuo], that which is to be sewed upon something, a patch: Nemo adsummentum panni rudis adsuit vestimento veteri, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads-), Lachm., Halm, B. and K., Weissenb., K. and H.; **ass-**, Merk.), *mpsi*, *mptum*, 3, *v. a.*, to take to or with one's self, to take up, receive, adopt, accept, take. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: Plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: cibis atque umor membris adsumitur intus, id. 4, 1091; so of nourishment, Cels. 1, 3; 5, 27, n. 17; Scrib. Comp. 200: numquam committit, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi adsumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereis adsumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29, 2: eos in societatem consilii avunculi adsumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 2: adulescentes consilii adsumpti, id. ib. 3, in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22; so, in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19; id. Pan. 8: in consortium, id. Ep. 7, 3: nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe, i. e. is adopted, id. ib. 7, 4; 8, 3: uxorem, id. ib. 83, 4: si rursus (uxor) adsumeretur, Tac. A. 12, 2: adsumptis duobus filiis ire perrexit, Vulg. Gen. 48, 1; ib. 2 Par. 23, 20: Tunc adsumpsit eum Diabolus, ib. Matt. 4, 5: adsumit Jesus Petrum, ib. Marc. 9, 1: quem (arietem) adsumens obtulit holocaustum pro filio, ib. Gen. 22, 13; ib. Lev. 14, 10 et saep.: in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8 et saepe: cautum dignos adsumere, to take or choose as friends only those worthy of you, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51: adsumpsit Jesus duodecim, i. e. as his disciples, Vulg. Luc. 18, 31. —So of the assumption of our Lord to heaven: Dominus Jesus adsumptus est in

caelum, Vulg. Marc. 16, 9; ib. Act. 1, 2. —**B.** Trop.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 51: ut acer equus pugnae adsumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex sua sumi vi atque natura aut adsumi foris, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: alii (loci) adsumunt extrinsecus, id. Top. 2, 8; id. Planc. 23, 56 Wund.: orator tractationem orationis sibi adsumet, id. de Or. 1, 12, 54. —Also, like arrogare, to usurp, to claim, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie adsumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 1: cogam Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 3, 558. —Of discourse, to take up, begin (eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew): At ille adsumpta parabola sua ait, Vulg. Num. 23, 18; 23, 7; ib. Job, 27, 1; 29, 1. —**II.** Esp., **A.** Sometimes, like accipio, without the idea of action, to receive, obtain: fetus Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: Qui sperant in Domino, adsumunt pennas sicut aquilae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 31: a ventis alimenta adsumere, Ov. M. 7, 79: illas assumere robora gentes, id. ib. 15, 421. —**B.** To take in addition to, to add to: si quis aliam quoque artem sibi adsumperit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217; 1, 37, 170: aliquidque jam etiam noctis adsumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 fin.: ne qui postea adsumerentur, Liv. 21, 19: Butram tibi Septiciumque et Sabinum adsumam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28. —**C.** In logic, t. t., to add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition: Ea (propositio vera ac perspicua) est hujus modi: Si quo die Romae ista caedes facta est, ego Athenis eo die fui, in caede interesse non potui. Hoc quia perspicue verum est, nihil attinet approbari; quā re adsumi statim oportet hoc modo: fui autem Athenis eo die, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 63; id. Div. 2, 51, 106; 2, 53, 108. —**D.** In gram.: adsumpta verba. **a.** Epithets, enibera, Cic. Part. Or. 7. —**b.** Figurative expressions, tropes, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptio (ads-; v. adsumo init.), *ōnis, f.* [assumo]. **I.** In gen., a taking, receiving, assumption (post-Aug. and very rare): adsumptio culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12: quae adsumptio (eorum erit), nisi vita ex mortuis? Vulg. Rom. 11, 15: dies adsumptionis ejus (of the assumption of our Lord), ib. Luc. 9, 51. —**II.** Esp., **A.** An eager reception, adoption: artes propter se adsumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. —**B.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), one that takes up (eccl. Lat.): Dominus est adsumptio nostra, Vulg. Ps. 88, 19. —Also (after the Hebrew), that which is taken up, lifted up (with the voice), a prophecy: (prophetiae) viderunt tibi adsumptiones falsas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14. —**C.** In logic, t. t., the minor proposition of a syllogism (v. assumo, II. C.), Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 64: adsumptio, quam πρόληψιν idem (dialectici) vocant, id. Div. 2, 53, 108; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq.; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 2. —**D.** In jurid. Lat., an addition, circumstance, = circumstantia, Dig. 28, 5, 46 fin.

assumptivus (ads-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], taken in addition: causa, t. t. of law, which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, assumptive, extrinsic: juridicalis (causa) in duas tribuitur partes, absolutam et assumptivam, Cic. Inv. 1, 11; 2, 24; Auct. ad Her. 1, 14; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 7; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 146; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5. —***Adv.** **assumptive**, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads-), *a, um, Part.* of assumo.

as-sūo (ads-), *ēre, v. a.*, to sew on, patch on: inceptis gravibus plerumque purpureus adsuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16 K. and H.: adsummentum vestimento veteri adsuere, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-surgo (ads-), B. and K., Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Roth), surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v. n.*, to rise up, rise, stand up (cf. ad. II. B.; in class.; freq. in Verg., once in Ov., never in Hor.; syn.: surgo, consurgo, insurgo, orior). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: fratrem adsurrexisse ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: Valentem et gravi corporis morbo adsurgentem, Tac. H. 2, 99: intortis adsurgens arduis undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. —Hence, with *dat.* or *absol.*, to rise up to one, to rise up, out of respect. **a.** With *dat.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: Utque viro Phoebo chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg. E. 6, 66: Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho; *Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: cum palam esset ipsum quoque iisdem et assurgere et decedere viā, Suet. Tib. 31: cum conaretur assurgere, id. Caes. 78 al.: non adsurrexisse sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9; so with *coram* (eccl. Lat.): coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35. —**b.** *Absol.*: neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48: et senes adsurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job, 29, 8. —In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46: ludos ineuntis semper adsurgit etiam ad senatum in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 13; Suet. Aug. 56: so in a zeugma: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia... salutari, appeti, decedi, adsurgere, deduci, etc. (decidi and adsurgere being *impers.* here, the other verbs *pers.*), Cic. Sen. 18, 63. —Hence, trop., to give the preference to, to yield to: sunt et Aminaeae vites... Tmolius adsurgit quibus, yields the palm, Verg. G. 2, 98. —Poet.: jamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneas subiit mucronem, i. e. dextram attolentis, Verg. A. 10, 797. —**B.** Of inanimate things: colles adsurgunt, rise, Liv. 22, 4; so Col. 2, 1, and Tac. A. 13, 38: Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 80: Delos adsurgit Cynthis monte, id. 4, 12, 22, § 66. —**II.** Transf. **A.** To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up (poet.): cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535: adsurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coepit adsurgunt tures, Verg. A. 4, 86: terra jacet aggeribus niveis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, rises seven ells high, id. G. 3, 355: Adsurgit ceu forte minor sub matre virente Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 244. —**B.** Of mental objects. **1.** To rise: nunc sera querelis Haud justis adsurgis, i. e. break out in complaints, Verg. A. 10, 95: adsurgunt irae, id. ib. 12, 494: in ultionem adsurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10. —**2.** To rise in courage, to rise (cf. the opp. affligi): gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227. —**3.** Of style, etc., to rise, soar: raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis adsurgit, id. 10, 2, 22; cf.: sublimitate heroici carminis animus adsurgat, id. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, adj. [qs. artus, then arsus, then assus; cf.: areo, ardeo, Van.], roasted. **I.** Lit.: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: mergi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51: turdi, id. ib. 2, 2, 73: passeris assi, id. ib. 2, 8, 29 Bentl. (K. and H., atque): quibus (piscibus) assis Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet, id. ib. 2, 4, 38; so Vulg. Luc. 24, 42: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa; magis assa quam elixa, Cels. 2, 18; so, pulmo, Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145: carnes assae igni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: assa caro bubula, ib. 1 Par. 16, 3: assum (quid) igni, ib. Exod. 12, 9: ova, Scrib. Comp. 221. —Also, *subst.* **assum**, *i, n.*, a roast, roasted meat: vitulinum, roast veal, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. —On the pun with assum = adsum, v. adsum init. —**II.** Meton. (prop. dried with heat, hence), dry, simple, mere: sudatio, a steam or sweating-bath, Gr. ἑνδοί ἰδρώτες, Cels. 3, 27; also, *subst.* **assa**, *orum, n.*, = sudatorium, a sweating-bath, sudatory (without bathing), Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: assa cella: ἀφιόρρωτον, Gloss. Vet.: sol, a simple baking in the sun without a previous anointing, Cic. Att. 12, 6. —*Absol.* or with *nutrix*, a dry-nurse: Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208: assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adulum, Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5: VOLVΜΝΙΑΕ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΔΙ ΝΥΤΡΙΩΙ ΑΣΣΑΕ ΕΤ ΛΙΒ. . . , INSCR. Murat. 1512, 6: lapides, rough, unheven stone, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417: vox, the simple voice, unaccompanied by any instrument, Non. pp. 76 and 77; cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17; inversely, assae tibiae,

pipes not accompanied by the voice, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

as-suspīro (ads-), āre, v. n., to sigh at something; only twice in App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assyria, ae, f., = Ἀσσυρία, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 al. — Hence, **Assyrius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀσσυρίος, Assyrian, Verg. E. 4, 25; Luc. 6, 429; Stat. S. 3, 3, 212 al.; and **Assyrii**, ōrum, m., the Assyrians, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Vulg. Gen. 2, 14; ib. Isa. 7, 17 al. — Sometimes poetic for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, etc.; so, puella, i. e. the Phoenician Europa, Sen. Herc. Oct. 554: venenum, i. e., Tyrian purple, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, i. e. Lake Gennesareth, in Palestine, Just. 18, 3; ebur, i. e. Indian, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40: malus, i. e. Medica, the citron-tree, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48; cf. Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 126.

ast, conj., v. at init.

asta, ae, f., v. hasta.

Asta, ae, f., = Ἀστα, a town. **I.** In Liguria, now Asti, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49. — **II.** In Hispania Baetica, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 286. — Hence, **Astensis**, e, adj., of Asta: ager, Liv. 39, 21; and **Astenses**, ium, m., the Astenses, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.

Astābōres or **-as**, ae, m., = Ἀσταβόρας, a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia, now Tacaze or Abbara, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 (Jan. Astobores). — In Vittr. 8, 2, **Astābōras**; cf. Mann. Afr. I. pp. 170 and 177.

† **1. astācus**, i, m., = Ἀστακος, a kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. Astācus, i, m., = Ἀστακος, the father of Menalippus, who is hence called Astacides, Ov. Ib. 513; Stat. Th. 8, 725.

3. Astācus (-ōs), i, f., = Ἀστακος or Ἀστακος, a town in Bithynia, Mel. 1, 19, 4; Astacum, unde et ex eo Astacenus sinus, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Astāpa, ae, f., a town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa, Liv. 28, 22 and 23; cf. Mann. Hisp. 309.

Astāpē, v. Astapus.

† **astaphis**, idis, f., = Ἀσταφίς. **I.** A raisin: Uva passa, quam astaphida vocant, etc., Plin. 23, 1, 12, § 15. — **II.** Astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astāpus, i, m., = Ἀστάπους, the name of the Nile as it flows through Ethiopia: (Nilus) medius Aethiopus secat cognominatus Astapus, quod illarum gentium lingua significat aquam e tenebris profluentem, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53. — Also called **Astusāpes**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 fin. (in Mel. 1, 9, 2, **Astāpē**; in Vittr. 8, 2, 6, **Astōsabas**, ae, m., = Ἀστωσάβας, Strab.; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 170; acc. to others, a river of Ethiopia falling into the Nile, now called Abai).

Astārtē, ēs, f., = Ἀσάρτη (Phoen. עשתרת, Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. 229;

Heb. עשתרת, a Syro-Phoenician goddess; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, the fourth Venus; Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 5; 11, 33.

† **astēismos**, i, m., = ἀστεϊσμός; in rhet., the more refined style of speaking, = urbanitas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

Astensis, e, adj., v. Asta.

† **aster**, ōris, m., = ἄστυρ. **I.** A star, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Aster Atticus, the Italian starwort, aster: Aster amellus, Linn.: aster ab aliquibus bubonion appellatur, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60. — **B.** Aster Samius, a kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

astercum, i, v. astericum.

1. astēria, ae, f., = ἀστερία, a precious stone, perh. cat's-eye, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131. — Called in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3, **astērites**, in Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19, **astrites**.

2. Astēria, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, f., = Ἀστερία. **I.** The daughter of Poëus and Phœbe, mother of the fourth Hercules: Asteria, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Asterie, Hyg. Fab. proöm.

II. Daughter of the Titan Cœus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea: Asterie, Ov. M. 6, 108; Hyg. Fab. 53.

— In the place where she was cast down — the island of Delos — arose Ortygia (quail island); hence called, **III. Astēria**, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66. — **IV.** An ancient name of the island of Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132. —

V. Astērie, a female proper name, Hor. C. 3, 7.

† **astēriacē**, ēs, f., = ἀστεριακή, a simple medicine, Cels. 5, 14.

† **asterias**, ae, m., = ἀστερίας, a kind of heron: Ardiolarum tria genera, leucon, asterias, pellos, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

† **astericum**, i, n., = ἀστερικόν, a kind of plant, in pure Lat., urceolaris; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43 (Jan. astericum).

† **1. astērion**, ii, n., = ἀστερίον, a species of spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

2. Astērion, ontis, m., = Ἀστερίων, a river in Argolis, Stat. Th. 4, 122; 4, 714.

† **asteriscus**, i, m., = ἀστερίσκος, a small star, an asterisk, as a typographical mark placed before imperfect, deficient passages of authors: *asteriscus apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; so Hier. in Rufin. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2 al.

† **astērītes**, ae, m., = ἀστερίτης. **I.** A kind of basilisk, App. Herb. 128. — **II.** = 1. asteria, q. v.

* **a-sterno** (better **adst-**), āre, v. a., to strew upon; hence, mid., to stretch one's self, to lie stretched: adsternunturque sepulchro, they prostrate themselves upon, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmāticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀσθματικός, afflicted with shortness of breath or coughing [ἀσθμα; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 2], asthmatic: asthmaticus in vino (radicem altheae) bibendam dare, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 (Jan. spasticis); 26, 7, 19, § 34.

† **asticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστικός, of or pertaining to the city, city: ludī, games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus, Suet. Calig. 20 (al. iselastici; v. iselasticus).

astipulatio (adst-), ōnis, f. (astipulor); lit., an assent to or agreement with; hence, **I.** An assenting to, affirming the same facts: quā de re exstat etiam Annaei Senecae astipulatio, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10. —

II. A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment: Accedit enim vis et proprietates rebus tali adstipulatione, quae nisi adstipulatio, aliud vox, aliud animus ostendat, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astipulātor (adst-), ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who joins another in a stipulation, Gal. Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 3, 117. — Hence, **II.** An assistant in a trial, in gen.: testes tot... cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58; so id. Pis. 9. — And trop., one who assents to or agrees with: illud falsum esse et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic. A. 2, 21, 67: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.

* **astipulātus** (adst-), ūs, m., = astipulatio, an assenting to, assent: Jovis astipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152.

a-stipulor (adst-, Weissenb., Jan), āri, i, v. dep. (act. **adstipulo**, āre, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18), to join in a stipulation, to stipulate with, Gal. Inst. 3, 112. — Trop., to agree with one, = assentiri: adstipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Hellanico adstipulator Damastes memorans, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stitūo (better than **adst-**), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statuo], to place a person or thing somewhere (very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.): Juben an non jubes astitui aulas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66 Fleck.: reum ad lectum ejus (aegroti) astituemus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20 B. and K.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; 3, p. 130.

a-sto (asto, Fleck., Rib., B. and K.; **adsto**, Ritschl, Lachm.), stiti, no sup., 1, v. n., to stand at or near a person or thing, to stand by, stand (syn.: adstis, adsum, faveo). **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.); constr. absol., with ad, juxta, propter, in with abl., ante, coram, contra, supra, etc.; with dat., acc., and abl., and with local adv.: astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum, Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.): si iste stabit, adstato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: cum omnis multi-

tudo adstaret, Vulg. Lev. 9, 5; ib. Psa. 2, 2; ib. Act. 22, 20: ante ostium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2: ante aras, Lucr. 1, 90: ante oculos astare, Verg. A. 3, 150: adstare ante Dominum, Vulg. Tob. 12, 16; ib. Luc. 1, 19: intra limen adstare, illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra adstetit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: Postquam ille hinc abiit, tu adstas solus! id. Ps. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 2, 11; id. Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; id. Poen. 1, 2, 49 al.: adsta atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 61; id. Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 2: cum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achilles tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: in eopse adstans lapide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: astat in conspectu meo, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: multis coram adstantibus, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1: adstat coram vobis, ib. Act. 4, 10: supra caput, Verg. A. 4, 702; 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstetit, Lucr. 3, 959: adstiterunt ad januum, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: adstiterunt juxta illos, ib. ib. 1, 10: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17 Halm: tribunali, id. ib. 12, 36 fin.: mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: adstabo tibi, Vulg. Psa. 5, 5; ib. Act. 27, 23: aliquem adstare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2, where Keil reads *astaret*: limine divae Adstetit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. — **II.** Trop.: Certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat, awaits, Lucr. 3, 1078. — Also, to stand at one's side as counsel or aid, to assist (cf.: assisto, adsum, etc.): Amanti supparisator, hortor, adsto, admo-neo, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Dum adso advocatus cuidam cognato meo, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4. — Poet., of an object still existing or remaining: astante ope barbarica, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (for this Verg. has: Priami dum regna manebant, A. 2, 22). — **III.** Transf., to stand up, to stand upright (cf. ad, I. 1): squamis astantibus, Verg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone adstans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54, where Jan reads *stans*.

Astōmi, ōrum, m., = Ἀστόμοι (without mouths), an Indian people, said to have no mouths: Astomorum gens sine ore, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

† **Astrāba**, ae, f., = ἀστροβάβη, a wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle; the title of a lost comedy attributed to Plautus; its authenticity was suspected even in ancient times; v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

Astraea, ae, f., = Ἀστροαία, the goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, lived on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven, Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Oct. 424; cf.: Jam redit et Virgo, i. e. Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6. — As a constellation, *Libra*; acc. to others, *Virgo*, Luc. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

Astraeus, i, m., = Ἀστροαῖος, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, which are hence called Astraei fratres, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105, Hes. Theog. 378 sq.

† **Astragālizontes**, um, m., = οἱ ἀστραγαλίζοντες, the dice-players (children), a celebrated group of statuary by Polyclethus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

† **astragālus**, i, m., = ἀστρογάλος (the ankle-bone). **I.** In arch. **A.** A little round moulding in the form of a ring, which encircles the upper part of a column, an astragal, Vittr. 3, 3. — **B.** Lesbius, a sort of moulding carved to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, a stem with seeds of grain or olives, Vittr. 4, 6. — **II.** A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth: Astragalus Baeticus, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

* **astrālis**, e, adj. [astrum], relating to the stars: fata, i. e. revealed by the stars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7 fin.

* **a-strangulo** (ads-), āre, v. a., to strangle, Min. Felix, c. 30.

† **Astrāpē**, ēs, f., = ἀστροπή, The Flash of Lightning (personified), a painting by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

† **astrāpias**, ae, m., = ἀστροπίας, a precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **astrāpōplectus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστροποπλεκτός, struck by lightning: tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

* **astreans**, antis, adj. [qs. P. a. from

astro, āre; astrum], *gleaming like a star*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strepe (ads-), Halm, ēre, v. n. and a. I. In gen., *to make a noise at or to* (only post-Aug.; freq. in Tac.): totum mare im mugit, omnes undique scopuli adstreperunt, Sen. Hippol. 1027: adstrepebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18: vulgus clamore et vocibus adstrepebat, id. H. 2, 90.—As verb act. with acc.: irritis precibus surdas principis aures adstrepebant, Plin. Pan. 26, 2 (Keil, *obstrepebant*): eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipiant, reliquos adstreperet, id. A. 2, 12.—II. Esp., *alicui adstreperet*, like *acclamo*, *to shout applause to*, *to applaud*, *huzza*: adstrepebat huic alacris vulgus, Tac. A. 11, 17: haec atque talia dicenti adstreperet vulgus, id. ib. 12, 34.

astrictē (ads-), adv., v. astringo, P. a. fin.

astrictio (ads-), ōnis, f. [astringo]. I. A power of contracting, astringency: herba gustus amari cum adstrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—II. The act of sharpening, Cod. Th. 1, 4, 3.

***astrictōrius (ads-)**, a, um, adj. [id.], *binding, astrigent*: folia (paliuri) adstrictoriam vim habent, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

astrictus (ads-), a, um, v. astringo, P. a.

† **astricus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστρικός, *pertaining to the stars*: caeli choreae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11.

***a-strido (ads-)**, ēre, v. n., *to hiss at*: longe Ora reducentem premit adstrictentibus hydrys, Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [astrum-fero]. I. *Starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752.—II. *Placed among the stars*, Mart. 8, 28.

***astrifico**, āre, v. a. [astrum-facio], *to produce or make stars*: Archimedeā astrificant manu, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrificus, a, um, adj. [id.], *star-producing*: astrificis caelum scandeat habebis nox, Mart. Cap. 2 init.

astriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [astrum-gero], *starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828; so Claud. B. Get. 245.

***astrilōquus**, a, um, adj. [astrum-lo-quo], *talking of the stars*: puella, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

***astrilūcus**, a, um, adj. [astrum-luceo], *shining or gleaming like stars*: divi, Mart. Cap. 9 init.

a-stringo (ads-), Ritschl, Baiter, Halm, Jahn, Keil; **as-**, Fleck., Merk., Kayser], inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., *to draw close, to draw, bind, or tie together, to bind, to tighten, contract* (syn.: constringo, stringo, alligo, obligo, vincio). I. Lit.: (hunc) adstringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: ad statuam astrictus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: manus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vinculorum, id. est apertissimum... quod ex se atque de his, quae adstringit quam maxime, unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 fin.: astringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. Ira. 3, 16: artius atque hederā procerā adstringitur ilex, is *twined around with ivy*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: adstringi funibus, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 24: aliquem adstringere loris, ib. Act. 22, 25: pavidum in jus Cervicē adstrictā dominum trahat, *with a halter round his neck*, Juv. 10, 88 (Jahn, *obstrictā*): aspice... Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose*; poet. for a negligent style of writing, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: Ipse rotam adstringit multo suffragmine consilium, *checks*, Juv. 8, 148: balteus haud fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362: frontem, *to contract, knit*, Mart. 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 106: labra porriguntur et scinduntur et adstringuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 81: frondem ferro, *to cut off, clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17 al.; so, alvum, *to make castive* (opp. solvere, q. v.), Cels. 1, 3, 2, 30.—Of the contraction produced by cold: nivibus quoque molle rotatis stringi corpus, Ov. M. 9, 222; so id. Tr. 3, 4, 48; id. P. 3, 3, 26: ventis glacies astricta pendit, id. M. 1, 120: Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Bosphorus undas, Luc. 5, 436: vis frigoris (corpore) ita adstringebat, Curt. 7, 3, 13; 8, 4, 6.—Hence, also, *to make colder, to cool, refresh*: ex quo (puteo) possis rursus adstringere, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 25: corpus astringes brevi Salone, Mart.

1, 49, 11 (acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the perf., adstrinxit for adstrictus sum, Varr. I. L. Fragn. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7).—Of colors, *to deaden*: ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur aut adstringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134 (diff. from alligare, which precedes; v. alligo, I. B.).—Also of an astringent, harsh taste: radix gustu adstringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 85.—II. Trop., *to draw together, draw closer, circumscribe; to bind, put under obligation, oblige, necessitate*: ubi adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: vellem, suscepisses juvenem regendum; pater enim nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxit, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6; so, mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4 Spald.: ad adstringendam fidem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111: hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: quo (jure jurando) se cuncti astrinxerant, Suet. Caes. 84: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, Cic. Planc. 30 fin. Wund.: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: disciplina astricta legibus, id. Brut. 10, 40; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: lege et quaestione, id. Clu. 155: suis condicionibus, id. Quint. 5: auditor nullā ejus modi adstrictus necessitate, id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: orationem numeris astringere, id. de Or. 3, 44, 173 et saep.: adstringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringere milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: illa servitus ad certa se verba adstringendi, id. 7, 3, 16: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49; id. Tib. 18: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320; 20, 28: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Sest. 50 fin.; so id. Sull. 29, 82; perh. also id. Pis. 39 fin.; instead of this abl. of class. Latin, we sometimes find in comedy apparently the gen.: et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret, *made guilty of, charged himself with*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34: Homo furti sese adstringet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27 (cf.: Audin tu? hic furti se adligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. § 209, regards this as a vulgar extension of the use of the gen. with verbs of accusing, convicting, etc., but Klotz, s. v. astringo, regards it as really an old dative, furti furti; cf. quōi cui).—Of reasoning or discourse, *to compress, abridge, bring into short compass*: Stoici breviter adstringere solent argumenta, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13 (cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 22: Haec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concludunturque contortius); id. Fat. 14, 32: premere tumentia, luxuriantia adstringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotsch., Halm.—Hence, **astrictus (ads-)**, a, um, P. a., *drawn together, tight, narrow, close*. A. Lit.: limen astrictum, shut, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: corpus astrictum, i. e. alvus dura, id. 3, 6: genus morbi astrictum, costiveness, id. 1 praef.: gustu adstricto, of a harsh, astringent taste, Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.—B. Trop. 1. *Sparing, parsimonious, covetous* (not before the Aug. per.): astrictus pater, Prop. 3, 17, 18: astricti moris auctor, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.—2. Of discourse, compact, brief, concise, short (opp. remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95, 327: est enim finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; 1, 16, 60.—Sup. not used.—Adv.: **astrictē (ads-)**, *concisely, briefly* (only of discourse): astrictē numerosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184.—Comp.: astrictius dicere, Sen. Ep. 8 fin., and Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: scribere, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: ille concludit astrictius, hic latius, Quint. 10, 1, 106.—Sup. not used.

† **astrion**, ī, n. [ἀστρον], *a crystalline precious stone, found in India*, considered by some a kind of sapphire, by others as our *adularia*, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132; Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7.

***astri-sonus**, a, um, adj. [astrum-sono], *sounding with the stars*: Juppiter, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

Astrites, v. 1. Astreria.

Astroarchē, es, f., = Ἀστροάρχη, *the star-queen, a Phoenician goddess*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

† **astrōbōlōs**, ī, f. [ἀστροβάλλω], *a precious stone; acc. to some, a species of*

onyx; acc. to others, *chalcodon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50, § 133.

† **astroites**, ae, m., = ἀστροίτης, *an unknown precious stone of magical power*, Plin. 37, 9, 49, § 133.

† **astrologia**, ae, f., = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (class. for the later astronomia, while astrologia was used to designate astrology exclusively first in late Lat., Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9), Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87 sqq.; id. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Off. 1, 6, 19: astrologiam Atlas Libyae filius, ut alii Aegyptii, ut alii Assyrii invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203; also a work upon astronomy: occasum matutinum vergiliarum Hesiodus, nam hujus quoque nomine exstat astrologia, tradidit fieri, id. 18, 25, 57, § 213.

† **astrologus**, ī, m., = ἀστρολόγος. I. *An astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus; v. the preced. art.), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; 2, 3, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam caeli rationem quam caelati argenti duceret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.—II. *A star-interpreter, astrologer*: Astrologorum signa in caelo quaesit, observat, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 42 Rib.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 1, 6, 12; 1, 39, 85; id. Fam. 6, 6; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

† **astrōnōmīa**, ae, f., = ἀστρονομία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (for the earlier astrologia, q. v.), Sen. Ep. 95; Petr. 88, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

† **astrōnōmīcus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστρονομικός, *astronomical*: **Astrōnōmica**, ōrum, n., *the title of an unfinished poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hyginus*.

† **astrōnōmus**, ī, m., = ἀστρονόμος, *an astronomer* (for the earlier astrologus, q. v.), Firm. Math. 5, 13.

† **astrōsus**, ī [astrum], *born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructio (ads-), ōnis, f. [astruo] (only in Capella). I. *An accumulation of proof*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 149.—II. *A putting together, composition*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

***astructor (ads-)**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who adduces proof*, Venant. de Vita Mart. 2 fin.

† **astrum**, ī, n. [perh. ἀστρον borrowed; cf. ἀστρον; Sanscr. staras (plur.); Engl. star; Germ. Stern; Goth. stairno; and stella; Kuhn compares: Sanscr. star, Lat. sterno, Gr. στρόννυμι, Engl. strew, the stars being so called as strewn over the vault of heaven, as in Hor. S. 1, 5, 10], *a star, a constellation* (poet. or in more elevated prose). I. Lit., Verg. E. 9, 47; id. A. 4, 352; 5, 838; 8, 590; Ov. M. 1, 73; 11, 309; Hor. C. 3, 21, 24; 3, 27, 31; id. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 2, 2, 187; Prop. 2, 32, 50; 3, 16, 15; Mart. 8, 21 al.; Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. Tim. 12.—In Vulg. only plur.: astra caeli, Deut. 4, 10, 10, 22; 28, 62: donec egrediantur astra, 2 Esdr. 4, 21: astra matutina, Job, 38, 7.—II. Trop. A. *For height*: turris educta sub astra, Verg. A. 2, 460: Ter spinam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra, id. ib. 3, 567: Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Ov. M. 1, 316: super astra Dei exaltabo solium meum, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13 al.—B. *Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it*: sic itur ad astra, Verg. A. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272; 15, 846: Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra; Daphnim ad astra feremus, Verg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *praises to the skies*, id. S. 2, 7, 29 al.: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, *extolled to the skies*, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1 (cf. the opp.: decidere ex astris, i. e. summam gloriam perdere, id. ib. 2, 21, 4).

a-struo (ads-), Merk., Halm, Dinter], struxi, structum, 3, v. a., *to build near or in addition to a thing, to add* (mostly in prose and post-Aug.; never in Cic.). I. Lit.: cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 fin.: utrique (villae) quae desunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 fin.: sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias adstruxerat; ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumalaverat, Just. 23, 3: medicamentum adstruere, Scrib. Comp. 227.—II. In gen. A. *To add to*: adstrue formae, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: victus ab

eo Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriae ejus adstruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5: famae, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 74, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedit quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? id. Agr. 44: adstruit auditis... pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor, ascribes, imputes, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati adstruas, i.e. annumeres, Vell. 1, 17. — **B.** To furnish with something (syn. instruo): contignationem laterculo adstruxerunt, covered, fastened, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. — **Trop.**: aliquem falsis criminibus, i.e. to charge, Curt. 10, 1.

astu The signification, which Agroet. p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 P. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83, instead of *adstruxerunt*, it is better to read *adseverant*; v. Sillig ad h. l.; so also Jan.

† **astu** (**asty**, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n.*, indecl., = *αστυ*, a city, esp. *Athens* (as urbs κατ' ἑξοχήν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accollunt civis, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 330: An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17: demigrare ex agris et in astu, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; Nep. Them. 4, 1; id. Alcib. 6, 4.

astula, *v.* assula.

a-stupeo (**ads-**, Merk.), *ēre*, *v. n.*, to be amazed at or on account of, to be astonished at (rare, and mostly poet.; perh. not before the Aug. per.): Adstupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: Cui fida manus proceresque socerque Adstupet oranti, Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; Sid. Ep. 5, 5.—Of inanimate things: nensus adstupet, Stat. Th. 12, 13.

1. **astur**, *ūris*, *m.*, a species of hawk, Firm. Math. 5, 7 fin.

2. **Astur**, *ūris*, *adj. m.*, of or belonging to the province of Asturia, in Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian*: equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252.—*Subst. m.*, an *Asturian*: belliger Astur, Sil. 12, 748: regio Asturum, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111: conventus Asturum, id. 3, 3, 4, § 18: Cantabri et Astures validissimae gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46 and 54.

Astūra, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀστυρα*. I. A river in Asturia, now *Esla*, Flor. 4, 12, 54.—II. A river (and *f.*, an island and town) in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa, Cic. Att. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 620.

Asturco, *ōnis*, *m.* [Astur], an *Asturian* horse, an *ambler*, distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Auct. ad Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81: Equini generis, hi sunt quos theloneos vocamus, minore formā appellatos Asturcones, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Veg. 2, 28, 37.—*Transf.* to other horses possessing similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. 86.

Astūria, *ae*, *f.* I. A province in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 sq.—Hence, **Astūricus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Asturian*: gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; so Sil. 16, 584.—II. *Subst.* **Asturica**, *ae*, *f.*, the capital of Asturia, on the river Astura, now *Astorga*: Asturica urbs magnifica, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. **astus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *v.* astutus.

2. **astus**, *ūs*, *m.* [Curtius suggests the Sanscr. aksh = to reach, hit, and ὄψις, swift; and Vanicek, ascia and ἄξιον, with the idea of sharpness; others ἀσκέω, to practise], *adroitness, dexterity*; hence, in malam partem, *craft, cunning* (as a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a habit; until the post-Aug. period found only in the *abl.*, astu, as an *adv.*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll. and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): Satin astu et fallendo callet? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 197 Rib.: Nisi ut astu ingenium linguā laudem et dictis lactem lenibus, id. ib. p. 189: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Sed ut astu sum adgressus ad eas! id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 4, 2, 123; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19; id. Poen. prol. 111: astu providere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu, Incipit haec, Verg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: aliquem

astu adgredi, Tac. A. 2, 64: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: libertas, Tac. A. 14, 2: oratio, quae astu caret, pondere modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20.—In *plur.*: astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac. A. 2, 20: praeventiens inimicorum astus, id. ib. 6, 44; 12, 45; Petr. 97: Ulixes necit pectore astus calidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618: ad insidiarum astus, Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astūsāpes, *v.* Astapus.

astūtē, *adv.*, *v.* astutus *fin.*

astūtia, *ae*, *f.* [astutus], the quality of being astutus, orig. (like acumen, dolus, etc.) *dexterity, adroitness*, and also (eccl. Lat.) *understanding, wisdom*: Quibus (feris) abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): ut detur parvulus astutia, Vulg. Prov. 1, 4: intellegite, parvuli, astutiam, id. ib. 8, 5.—But very early used in a bad sense, *cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* as a habit (most freq. in ante-class. and Ciceron. Lat.; afterwards supplanted by astus, q. v.): est nobis spes in hac astutiā, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: nec copiat [Me expediund], nisi si astutiam aliquam corde machinor, id. ib. 3, 3, 15 Fleck.; 3, 4, 7; id. Ep. 3, 2, 27; id. Mil. 2, 82: nunc opus est tuā Mihi ad hanc rem expromptā malitiā atque astutiā, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quod si aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obstisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: quae tamen non astutiā quādam, sed aliquā potius sapientiā secutus sum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: qui (Deus) adprehendit sapientes in astutiā eorum, Vulg. Job, 5, 13; id. 1 Cor. 3, 19; id. Ephes. 4, 14.—Also *plur.*: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: Hem astutias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25 Don.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; 3, 17, 61.

* **astūtulus**, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [id.], somewhat *stly* or *cunning*: anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [a lengthened form of the ante-class. astus, like versutus from versus, cinctutus from cinctus; and astus itself has the form of a *P. a.*, q. v. *init.*], *shrewd, sagacious, expert*; or (more freq., cf. astutia) in mal. part., *sly, cunning, artful, designing*, etc. * I. Ante-class. form

astus, *a*, *um*: asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. p. 1, 54.—II. Class. form **astūtus**: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: Causam dicere adversus astutos, audacis viros, valentes virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, Quin. etc., id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 fin.: nihil astutum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; verus potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: astuti Getae, Prop. 5, 5, 44: Parthorum astutae tela remissa fugae, id. 4, 8, 54: ut est astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192, where Jan. omits *astuta et*: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22 et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 88, 4: Est vir astutus multorum eruditor, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 21: vulpes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: consilium, Gell. 5, 10 al.—As *subst.* (eccl. Lat.): Astutus omnia agit cum consilio, Vulg. Prov. 13, 16; id. Eccl. 18, 28.—*Comp.*: fallacia astutior, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: si qui me astutiorē fingit (followed by callidius), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: qui custodit increpationes, astutior fiet, Vulg. Prov. 15, 5.—* *Sup.*: astutissimus adversarius, Aug. Serm. 17: astutissima calliditas, id. Civ. Dei, 21, 6.—*Adv.*: **astūtē**, *craftily, cunningly*: astute comministi aliquid, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 96: docte astute astute captare, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, id. Rud. 4, 7, 14: Astute, *shrewdly* done, Ter. And. 1, 2, 12: astute labefactare aliquem, id. Eun. 3, 3, 3: satis astute adgredi aliquem, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 75: astute reticere aliquid, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: astute nihil agere, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3.—*Comp.*: astutius ponere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 Müll.—*Sup.*: astutissime componere aliquid, Gell. 18, 4: astutissime excogitare, Lact. 1, 22: astutissime fingi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 5.

asty, *v.* astu.

Astyāges, *is*, *m.*, = *Ἀστυάγης*. I. King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne, Just. 1, 4 sq.—II. An enemy of Perseus, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head, Ov. M. 5, 203.

Astyānax, *actis*, *m.*, = *Ἀστυάναξ* (acc. Gr. Astyanacta, Verg. A. 2, 457). I. Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy he was thrown from a tower by Ulysses, Verg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415.—II. A tragic actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astyūs, *v.* asticus.

Astyōlos, *i*, *m.*, = *Ἀστυλος*, a centaur and soothsayer, who endeavored to dissuade the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, Ἀσβόλος).

Astypālaca, *ae*, *f.*, = *Ἀστυπάλαα*. I. One of the Sporades, an island near Crete, now *Stampalia*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. A. 2, 82.—II. Deriv.

A. Astypālaccenses, *i*, *um*, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Astypālaca*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.—**B. Astypālaccicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Astypālaccan*: cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32; 30, 6, 15, § 45; 30, 14, 43, § 127.—**C. Astypālaccius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, a poet. form for the preceding, Ov. M. 7, 461.

Astyra, *ae*, or **Astyre**, *ēs*, *f.*, a city of Mysia Major, not far from *Adramyttium*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

† **astytis**, *īdis*, *f.*, = *αστυτις*, a kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

Asum, *i*, *n.*, a town in Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **asyla**, *ae*, *f.*, = *ἀσύλη*, a plant; otherwise called *ferus oculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

† **āsylum**, *i*, *n.*, = *ἀσυλον*, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an *asylum*: servus, qui in illud asyllum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asyllum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: lucum asyllum referre, Verg. A. 8, 342: Junonis asyllum, id. ib. 2, 761: asyla statuere, Tac. A. 3, 60: lucus asyli, id. H. 3, 71; Gell. 6, 2 fin.: de asylo procedere, *Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 34 al.

† **āsymbolus** (**āsum-**, Fleck.), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ἀσύμβολος*, that contributes nothing to an entertainment, *scot-free* (in pure Lat., immunis, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23): Tene asymbolum venire unctum atque lautum e balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp.: symbolum dare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 61).

† **āsýndeton**, *i*, *n.*, = *ἀσύνδετον*, a rhetorical figure by which the connecting particle is omitted (in pure Lat., dissolution), e. g. Veni, vidi, vici; cf. Diom. p. 440 P.—*Adj.*: **āsýndetus**, *a*, *um*, in astronomy, of stars, standing without any connection with, or reference to, a constellation: Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast**, *conj.* [Curtius connects the Sanscr. ati, ultra, nimis, the Gr. ἔτι, the Lat. et, and at in atavus; Vanicek connects with these at, atque, and atqui. Thus the original idea of addition is prominent in ἔτι, et, and atque; and the idea of opposition in at and atqui, which agree with ἀντί in meaning as well as in form. After the same analogy, the Gr. πλέον, more, has become πλὴν, but; and the Lat. magis has passed into the same meaning in the Fr. mais and the Ital. mai. The confusion in MSS. between at, ac, and et, and between atque and atqui, was prob. caused as much by their connection in idea as in form] (it was sometimes, for the sake of euphony, written ad; cf. Quint. 12, 10; 12, 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of ad conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, the reading should be, ad conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, Fr.; v. the pass. in its connection; cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P. The form ast is found in the old laws; it occurs once in Trag. Rel., but never in Com. Rel. nor in Lucil.; at is found in Plautus about 280 times, and ast about 10 times; in Ter. at about 100 times, and ast once; in Hor. at 60 times, ast 3 times; in Verg. at 168 times, ast 16; in Juv. at 17 times, ast 7; Catull., Tibull., and Prop. use only at, and Pers. (Jahn) only ast; in prose, Cic. uses

ast in his epistles. It joins to a previous thought a new one, either antithetical or simply different, and especially an objection; while *sed* denotes a direct opposition; and *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition. **I.** In adding a diff., but not entirely opp. thought, a qualification, restriction, etc., *moreover*, *but*, *yet*; sometimes an emphasis (but never merely copulative) *and*. **A.** In gen.: SEI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT AST OLE FLORASSIT PVER DIVEIS PARENTOM SACER ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son, etc.*, Lex Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. plorare, p. 230 Müll.; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24: Philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, *but only in a few words*, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 65 Rib.: DIVOS ET EOS QVI CAELESTES, SEMPER HABITI COLVNTO... AST OLLA PROPTER QVAE etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 19; 3, 4, 11: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solus avem servat. At Romulus pulcrer in alto Quærit Aventino, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 Vahl.); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut non redit, id. ib. 3, 5, 25: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Inrigat, Verg. A. 1, 691: (Aeneas) finem dedit ore loquendi. At, Phoebe nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; 11, 709 sq.: quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. G. 4, 416; so id. ib. 4, 460; 4, 513; id. A. 3, 259; 3, 675; 7, 81; 8, 241; 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; 4, 36 al.—Also in prose (chiefly post-Aug.): una (navis) cum Nasidiānis profugit: at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, etc., Cels. 5, 17; 6, 18: quamquam insideret urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae, novem praetoriae cohortes Etruria ferme Umbraeque delectae aut vetere Latio et coloniis antiquitus Romanae. At apud idonea provinciarum sociae trirèmes etc., Tac. A. 4, 6; 4, 6: negavit alia se condicione adlecturum, quam si pateretur ascribi albo, extortum sibi a matre. At illa commota etc., Suet. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; 44; id. Vesp. 6; id. Dom. 4; id. Galb. 7 al.—In the enumeration of particulars: Cum alio cantat, at tamen alii suo dat digito litteras, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 20 Rib.: dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus: dant utile lignum Navigis pinos... At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Verg. G. 2, 447: Nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur... At nebulae magis etc., id. ib. 1, 401; 3, 87; id. A. 7, 691: Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictā, Hic Andro, etc., Juv. 3, 69.—The Vulg. often uses at as a mere continuative, where even et or atque might stand: sciscitabatur ab his ubi Christus nasceretur. At illi dixerunt ei: In etc., Matt. 2, 5; 4, 20; 8, 32; 14, 29; 15, 34 et persaepe.—In transition, **B.** Esp., **1.** To a new narration, like the Gr. *ἔπειτα*; so the commencement of the fourth book of the *Aeneid*: At regina gravi jam dudum saucia curā, etc. (the third book closes with the narrative of *Aeneas*); so the beginning of the third book of the *Thebaid* of Statius: At non Aoniae moderator perfidus aulae, etc.; Verg. A. 4, 504; 5, 35; 5, 545; 5, 700; 5, 779; 6, 679; 7, 5; 8, 370; 8, 603; 9, 503; 10, 689; 11, 597; 12, 134 et saepe.—Also in the post-Aug. histt. and other prose writers; so after speaking of the *Ubi* etc., Tac. says: At in Chaucis coeptare seditionem praesidium agitant etc., A. 1, 38; so id. 4, 13; 12, 62; 14, 23 et saepe.—**2.** To a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance: clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, etc. At gemini lapsi delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg. A. 2, 225; 3, 225: Lacte madens illic suberat Pan illicis umbræ, Et facta agresti lignea falce Pales etc., At quā Velabri regio patet etc., Tib. 2, 5, 33; Verg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in ense et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amorum acies. At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. A. 12, 731; 10, 763: adusque Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi divisit metum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 99: Magnū quantum mucrone minatur Noctibus hibernis et si-

dera terret Orion. At sonipes habitus etc., Stat. S. 1, 1, 46.—**3.** To a passionate appeal, etc., in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. *ὡς αὖτε*, *ὡς εἰ*. **a.** In passing to an interrogation, exhortation, request: At, scelestæ, viden ut ne id quidem me dignum esse existumat? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8: At qui nummos tristis inunecat? Lucil. 15, 21 Müll.: *Me*. Sauream non novi. *Li*. At nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 53: *Ca*. Non adest. *Ps*. At tu cita, id. Ps. 1, 1, 30: satis habeo, at quaeso hercle etiam vide, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53 (Ritschl, *ut habeo*). *Sed*: at unum hoc quaeso... *Ut*, etc., id. Capt. 3, 5, 89: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 87: Hunc ut Peleus vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor, Accipe, ait, Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—In prose: at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Part. Or. 4, 1, 28; id. Dom. 44; App. M. 6, p. 179, 18.—**b.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, pain, etc.: At ut scelestæ sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13: *S*. Nunc quidem domi certost: certa res est nunc nostrum opservare ostium, [ubi] ubist. *Pa*. At, Sceledre, quaeso, *Ut* etc., id. Mil. 2, 4, 46: At o deorum quidquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: At tibi quanta domus rutila testudine fulgens, etc., Stat. S. 2, 4, 11.—In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Clu. 70; id. Verr. 2, 45: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: institui senatores, qui omnia indicum responsa perscriberent. At quos viros! id. Sull. 42; id. Deiot. 19, 33: tangit et ira deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. H. 12, 1.—**c.** In indignant imprecations: At te di omnes cum consilio, Calve, mactassint malo! Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 245 Rib.: At te Jupiter dique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37: At te di deaque faxint cum isto odio, Laches, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 59: At te di perdant, id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: At tibi di dignum factis exitum dunt, id. And. 4, 1, 42: At vobis male sit, Cat. 3, 13: At tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di... persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 535.—In prose: At vos, ait, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**d.** Rarely of friendly inclination, disposition: At tibi di bene faciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18: At tibi di semper, adolescens, quisquis es, faciant bene, id. Men. 5, 7, 32: At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura, Cat. 8, 19.—**e.** In entreaty: At vos, o superi, miserescite regis, Verg. A. 8, 572: at tu, pater deum hominumque, hinc saltem aere hostes, Liv. 1, 12.—**f.** In adding an entirely opposite thought, *but*, *but indeed*, *but on the other hand*, *on the contrary*, etc. (the strictly class. signif. of the word). **A.** In gen.: at differentiam rerum significat: ut cum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: splendet saepe, ast idem nimis interdum nigret, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: *So*. Mentire nunc. *Me*. At jam faciam, ut verum dicas dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 189: *So*. Per Jovem juro med etc. *Me*. At ego per Mercurium juro, tibi etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 280: Atque oppido hercle bene vellē illud visus sum, Ast non habere quō commendarem caprum, id. Merc. 2, 1, 22: fecit idem Themistocles... at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 3: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus, at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12: majores nostri Turculanos Aequos... in civitatem etiam auferunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a naturā nobis vita data est; at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Cat. 2, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis litteras expecta, ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 fin.: Rejctis pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes.

B. G. 1, 52: Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur. At M. Porcius Cato hujusce modulationem habuit, Sall. C. 52, 1: hac iter Elysium nobis, at laeva... ad impia Tartara mittit, Verg. A. 6, 542: T. Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi... *M*. At nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros, id. E. 1, 65: *Dam*. Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella... *Men*. At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; 7, 35; 7, 55; id. G. 1, 219; 1, 242; 1, 370; 2, 151; 2, 184; 3, 331; 4, 18; 4, 180; id. A. 2, 35; 2, 687; 3, 424; 5, 264; 6, 489: Ast ego nutrici non mando vota, Pers. 2, 39: ast illi tremat etc., id. 6, 74: Ast vocat officium, id. 6, 27: At Jesus audiens ait, Vulg. Matt. 9, 12; 9, 22; 12, 3; 12, 48 et persaepe.—**a.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) with *contra*, *et contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*. (a) With *contra*: Summis nitere opibus, at ego contra ut dissimilis siem, Lucil. 26, 19 Müll.: Ergo quod magnūst aequē leviusque videtur... At contra gravius etc., Lucr. 1, 366; so id. 1, 570; 1, 1087; 2, 235: L. Opimius ejectus est et patriā: At contra bis Catilina absolutus est, Cic. Pis. 95; id. Verr. 5, 66; id. Sex. Rosc. 131; id. Quinct. 75: At tibi contra Evenit, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, etc., Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) With *et contrario*: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur; at apud illos et contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, etc., Nep. Eum. 1, 5: in locis siccis partibus sulcorum imis disponenda sunt semina, ut tamquam in alveolis maneant. At uliginosis et contrario in summo porcae dorso collocanda, etc., Col. 11, 3, 44.—(γ) With *potius*: at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. H. 3, 149.—(δ) With *etiam*: At etiam, furcifer, Male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6: At etiam cubat cuculus. Surge, amator, i domum, *but he is yet abed*, id. As. 5, 2, 73; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 98; id. Mil. 4, 4, 6: Exi foras, scelestæ. At etiam restitas, Fugitive! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; 5, 6, 10: Proinde aut exeat, aut quiescant, etc. At etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectionem esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are indeed people who say*, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Phil. 2, 30, 76; id. Quinct. 56; id. Verr. 5, 77; id. Dom. 70 al.—(e) With *vero*, *but certainly*: At vero aut honoribus aucti aut etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 2, 23, 80; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 17 al.—(z) With *certe*: Numquam ego te, vitā frater amabilius, Aspiciam posthac. At certe semper amabo, Cat. 65, 11; 66, 25.—(n) So, quidem—at (very rare) = quidem—*autem*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75.—**b.** Ironically: *Th*. Quid valeam? *Ly*. At tu aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 297; 7, 363; Ov. H. 1, 44.—**B.** Very freq. in adding an objection, from one's own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made, *but*, *on the contrary*, *in opposition to this*; sometimes, *but one may say*, *it may be objected*, and the like: Piscium magnam atque altissimi vim interfecisti. At nego, Lucil. 28, 43 Müll.: Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: Appellandi tempus non erat? At tecum plus annum vixit. In Galliā agi non potuit? At et in provinciā jus dicebatur et etc., id. Quinct. 41: Male judicavit populus. At judicavit. Non debuit. At potuit. Non fero. At multi clarissimi cives tulerunt, id. Planc. 11: sunt, quos signa, quos caelatum argentum delectant. At sumus, inquit, civitatis principes, id. Part. Or. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Verr. 2, 2 fin.: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum cotidie complot, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone produciunt. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi stillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem,

id. Sen. 14, 47: multo magnus orator praestat minutis imperatoribus. At prodest plus imperator. Quis negat? id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; 2, 31, 67; 2, 32, 69 al.: Maxime Juppiter! At in se Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic, Hor. S. 1, 2, 18 al.—In this case freq. strengthened. **a.** By *pol.* *edepol*, *hercule*: At pol ego neque florem neque flocces volo mihi, Caecil., Com. Rel. p. 67 Rib.: So. Non edepol volo profecto. *Me.* At pol profecto ingratis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. As. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Cas. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 61; 3, 1, 68: At hercule aliquot annos populus Romanus maximā parte imperii caruit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 54; id. Sex. Rosc. 50: at hercle in ea controversia, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31: At, Hercule, reliquis omnibus etc., Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 169: At, hercules, Diodorus et in morbo etc., id. 29, 6, 39, § 142: At hercule Germanicus Druso ortum etc., Tac. A. 1, 3, 1, 17; 1, 26; 3, 54: At, hercules, si conscius fuisset etc., Curt. 6, 10, 20 al.—**b.** By *enim*, which introduces a reason for the objection implied in *at*, but certainly, but surely, but indeed, etc., ἀλλὰ γὰρ: At enim tu nimis spise incedis, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 16 Rib.; Turp. id. p. 93: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; Diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: At enim istoc nil est magis etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21: At enim vereor, inquit Crassus, ne haec etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 188: cum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinere habere, etc., id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52 al.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Quinct. 1; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51; 20, 60; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: At enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: At enim quis reprehendit, quod in parricidae rei publicae decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz: At enim quid ista solus ego circum curam ago? Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32: At enim eo foedere, quod etc., id. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37: At enim nova nobis in frater filias conjugia; sed etc., Tac. A. 12, 6.—**c.** By *tamen*: Jam id peccatum primum magnum, magnum, at humanum tamen, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 53: Hi secretis sermonibus... conveniunt; nam publice civitas talibus inceptis abhorrebat. At tamen interfutere quidam etc., Tac. H. 4, 55: At certe tamen, inquit, quod etc., Cat. 10, 14.—**C.** With a preceded negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if what has been said is not true, yet at least something else is true, but yet; sometimes with *tamen*, but yet; or *certe*, but at least, yet at least: Nolo victimas: at minimis me extis placare volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra... At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes, Cat. 64, 158 sq.: Non cognoscebat foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 56: Liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Fl. 25, 61: Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615, and 6, 406.—With *certe*: Haec erant... quorum cognitio studiosis juvenibus si non magnam utilitatem adferret, at certe, quod magis petimus, bonam voluntatem, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12 al.—**D.** The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons or things introduced in it; so, (a) Esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si*, *si non*, *si minus*, *etiam si*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. 241: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit; At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, *if I perish here, but he does not return, yet etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: si ego digna hac contumelia Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: Si tu oblitus es, at di meminere, Cat. 30, 11: si non eo die, at postridie, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: si non paulo, at aliquanto (post petisses), Cic. Quinct. 40; 97; id. Mil. 93 al.: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendat, id. Cat. 1, 22; id. Verr. 5, 69; id. Clu. 15: qui non possit, etiam si sine

ullā suspitione, at non sine argumento male dicere, id. Caes. 3, 8.—(β) With *etsi*: *et*; *etsi* nequāquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 14; Tac. Or. 19.—(γ) With *quod si*: Quod si nihil cum potiore juris humani reliquit inopi, at ego ad deos confugiam, Liv. 9, 1; Tac. A. 1, 67.—**E.** At, like autem and *de*, sometimes serves simply to introduce an explanation: cum Sic mutilus miniteris. At illi foeda cicatrix etc., *now an ugly scar etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—**F.** And also like *de* in Hom. and Hdt., it sometimes introduces an apodosis, *a.* With *si*: Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam dūis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *if to-day thou bestow victory, then I etc.*, *ἐάν-δέ*, Liv. 10, 19.—**b.** With *quoniam*: Nunc, quoniam tuum insanabile ingenium est, at tu tuo supplicio doce etc., *since your disposition is past cure, at least etc.*, *ἐπει-δέ*, Liv. 1, 28.—**A.** At is sometimes repeated at the beginning of several clauses, *a.* In opposition each to the preceding clause: *Soph.* Tu quidem haut etiam octoginta's pondo. *Paegn.* At confidentia Militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere. At ego hanc operam perdo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47 sq.: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, id. Capt. 3, 5, 25 sq.; id. As. 5, 2, 6 sqq. (Cic. in Quir. 7 and 10, opposes *at* to *sed*, and Tac. in A. 12, 6, *sed* to *at*).—**b.** In opposition to some common clause preceding: At etiam asto? At etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Quid tum esse existimas judicatum? Certe gratis judicasse. At condemnarat; at causam totam non audierat; at in contionibus etc., Cic. Caecin. 113: Sit flagitiorum omnium princeps: at est bonus imperator, at felix, id. Verr. 5, 4; id. Sest. 47; id. Fragm. B. 16, 5 B. and K.: Nefarius Hippas Pistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinnā recte, imo jure fortasse, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: At non formosa est, at non bene culta puella; At, puto, non votis saepe petita meis? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 1 sq. Merk.: At quam sunt similes, at quam formosus uterque! id. F. 2, 395: rideri possit eo quod Rusticius tonso toga defuit: at est bonus ut melior vir Non alius quisquam; at tibi amicus; at ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30 sqq. (cf. *sed*—*sed*, Cat. 64, 141; Juv. 5, 61; 8, 149; and a similar use of ἀλλὰ in Hellenistic Greek, as ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ, 2 Cor. 2, 17: ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ, 1 Cor. 6, 11).—**B.** Though regularly occupying the first place in its clause or sentence, it sometimes stands second (cf. *atque fin.*): Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Verg. E. 7, 67; id. G. 3, 331: Tutor at quanto merx est in classe secunda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47: Mentior at si quid, etc., id. ib. 1, 8, 37: Gramineis ast inde toris discumbitur, Val. Fl. 8, 255: Major at inde etc., Stat. Th. 4, 116.—See more upon this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 417–451; Wagner, Quaest. XXXVII. ad Verg. Iv. pp. 581–585.

Atābulus, i, m., a burning wind blowing in Apulia, now called *sirocco*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 232; also mentioned by Horace, S. 1, 5, 78; and hence, Atabulus Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Atācinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the river *Atax*, in Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian*:

Atācini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Caesar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an *Argonautica*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 3, 32, 35; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 128, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 208, 1. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Fritsch ad Quint. I. 1.)

Atālanta, ae (ē, ēs, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. 3, 775), f., = Ἀταλάντη. I. A daughter of King Scheneus, in Boeotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him, Ov. M. 10, 565 sqq.; 10, 598 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 113.—II. A daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and pas-

sionately loved by Meleager, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, id. M. 8, 380, Tegeaea; and id. ib. 8, 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.).—III. Derivv.

A. Atālantaus or **-eus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Atalanta: aures, Stat. Th. 4, 309: labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schoenos, a town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which Atalanta established foot-races, Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**B. Atālantiades**, ae, m., a son of Atalanta and Meleager, i. e. Parthenopaeus, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

atanuvium or **athanuvium**, i, n., a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Atargātis, idis, f., = Ἀτάργαις, a Syrian deity, called also Derceto (Δερκετώ), Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Macr. p. 1, 23.

Atarnēa, ae, f., = Ἀτάρνα, Steph. Byz.; more com. Ἀταρνεῖς, a town in Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—Hence, **Atarnēus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Atarnēa, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; cf. Mann. Asia Min. III. pp. 398 and 415.

atāt or **attat**, also several times repeated, atātatae, attātatae, or atātate, atātate, etc., *interj.*, = ἄτταται, ἄττατᾶται, etc.; an exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc., *oh! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Quid salve, attātatae, rivalis, salve; quid istuc attātatae advertisti tam cito? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: attātatae, cave cadas, amabo, id. ib. p. 213 P.: Attat, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: Atat eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20: Atat hoc illud est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98; id. Eun. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 451 and 452; Bentl. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 98.

atāvia, ae, f. [atavus], the mother of a great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother (abavia), a fourth grandmother, opp. to adneptis, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10.

atāvus (archaic, -ōs), i, m. [at-avus], the father of a great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother, opp. to adnepos. I. Lit., cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 6; Cic. Cael. 14.—

II. In gen., sometimes, like avus, abavus, etc., for ancestor, forefather: Turnus avis atavisque potens, Verg. A. 7, 56: Evocat antiquis proavos atavosque sepulchris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1.

Atax, ācis, m., = Ἀταξ, a small river in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Atella, ae, f., = Ἀτέλλα. I. An ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanus, near the present *Aversa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 779.—II. Derivv.

Atellānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Atella, *Atellan*: municipium, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 14 fin.: **Atellāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Atella, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—But esp. freq. *Atellana* fabula, fabella, or simply **Atellāna**, ae, f., a comic but not wanton kind of popular farce that originated in Atella, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors; the class passage for it is Liv. 7, 2, 12; Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 10, 7; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. personata, p. 217 Müll.; Diom. pp. 487 and 488 P.; Varr. L. 7, §§ 29, 84; 95 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 al.; cf. Munk de Fabulis Atellanis, Lips. 1840, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. §§ 6, 4 and 9 sq.—Hence, III. Derivv.

1. Atellānus, i, m., an actor in an Atellan farce, Suet. Galb. 13; Quint. 6, 3, 47; also as adj.: gesticulator, Tert. Spect. 17.—**2. Atellānius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Atellan farce: versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; ars, Macr. S. 1, 10.—**3. Atellānicus**, a, um, adj., the same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45: versus, Petr. 68, 5.—**4. Atellāniōla**, ae, f. dim., a small Atellan piece, M. Aur. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

1. āter, tra, trum, adj. [cf. αἰθω; to burn; Sanscr. idh; αἰθων αἰθρη, ἄτρην, 187

Aetna, aether, aestus, aestas] (pr. burnt black, black as a coal; cf. Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: hence), *black*; and specif., *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, lustreless-white, and diff. from niger, glossy black, v. albus *int.*; class. and freq., but never in Vulg. which uses niger).

I. Lit.: album atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo Quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: Mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque capillis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 41; so id. ib. 15, 44; cf. albus: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1147: dens, Hor. Epod. 8, 3: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180; Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: lumen, with smoke, Verg. A. 7, 457: agmen, with dust, id. ib. 12, 450 Serv.: axis, with blood, Sil. 2, 186: Eridanus ater stragibus, id. 6, 107: bilis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 64; and Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (cf. the Gr. μελαγχολία): eror, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258 sq.; Verg. A. 5, 693: hiemps, id. ib. 7, 214: canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Verg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 966; so, Cocytus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16: fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 2: mons, v. 2. ater.—The proverb albus an ater, v. albus.—Poet., = atratus, *clothed in black*: lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., *black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 580: formido, id. 4 [173], and id. 6, 254; so, Timor, Verg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 3, 2, 4: mors, Hor. C. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae (as a burying-place), *dismal*, id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, id. C. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Verg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63 al.: genius . . . vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Roman civil life, dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*. (This designation is said to have arisen from the Roman custom of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal); Varr. L. 6, § 29; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. nonarum, p. 179 Müll.; id. s. v. religiosus, p. 278 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 1, 418; Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 33: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling, *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (cf. niger, II. D. and the Gr. μέλας, II. 4 Lidd. and Scott): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**2.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood, *dark, obscure* (so μέλας, Anth. Pal. 11, 347): latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.—Comp. v. supra, I.—Sup. and adv. not used.

2. Ater mons, a mountain in the interior of Africa, north of Phazania (Fezzan), Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 35.

Aternus, ii, m., a Roman family name: Aternius Fontialis, a consul A. U. C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60 Mai; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpeia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.): de multa, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Aternus, i, m., = Ἀτερνός, a river in Samnium emptying into the Adriatic Sea, now Pescara, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 44; 3, 12, 17, § 106.—At its mouth was the town **Aternum**, i, n., = Ἀτερνον, named after it, now also called Pescara, Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 468.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. Col. p. 120 Goes.

Ateste, is, n., = Ἀτεστὴ (Ptol.), a town in the country of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later called Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, Este; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 97.—Hence, **Atestinus**, a, um, adj., of Ateste, Mart. 10, 93: ATESTINI, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Ateste, Inscr. Orell. 3110.

Athacus, i, f., = Ἀθακος, a town in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 34.

Athāmānia, ae, f., = Ἀθαμανία. **I.** A district in Epirus, on or near Mount Pinus, Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Athāmānes**, um, m., = Ἀθαμᾶνες, the inhabitants of Athamania, Cic. Pis. 40; Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B. Athāmānis**, idis, f., an Athamania woman, Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C. Athāmānus**, a, um, adj., of Athamania: litora, Prop. 5, 6, 15.

Athāmas, antis, m., = Ἀθάμας. **I. A.** Son of *Zeus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in Thessaly (first in Boeotia in Ἀθαμαντίον πεδίοις, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. I. p. 161), the father of *Helle* and *Phrixus* by *Nephele*, and of *Melicerta* and *Learchus* by *Ino*; in a fit of madness he pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities, *Ino* to *Leucothea* (*Matuta*), and *Melicerta* to *Palaemon* (*Portunus*), Ov. M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante demetior, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** Deriv. **1. Athamanteus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντιεύς, pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. the golden fleece of *Phrixus*, Mart. 8, 28.—**2. Athamantiades**, ae, m. patr., = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, son of Athamas, i. e. *Palaemon*, Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of Hertberg in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3. Athamantis**, idis, f. patr., = Ἀθαμαντίς, daughter of Athamas, i. e. *Helle*, Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** A mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Athamanticus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντικός, Athamantic: meum, a plant, bear's-wort: Athamanta meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, I., as named by him, v. Plin. I. I.).

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Athēnae, ārum, f., = Ἀθήναι. **I.** Athens, the capital of Attica, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; Hor. S. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 3, 80; Vulg. Act. 17, 15; 17, 16; id. 1 Thess. 3, 1 al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 sq., the Grecian city of the Muses, Cic. Fl. 26.—Hence sometimes meton. for intelligence, Juv. 15, 110; and Athenae Novae, as an appel. of honor for Mediolanum, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**II.** The name of other cities in Laconia, Caria, Euboea, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia, etc., Varr. L. 8, § 35 Müll.; Liv. 45, 16 al.

† **Athēnaeopolitae**, ārum, m., inhabitants of Athens, an otherwise unknown town, Varr. L. 8, § 35 Müll.

Athēnaeum, i, n., = Ἀθήναιον, a fortress in Athamania, Liv. 38, 1; 39, 25.

1. Athēnaeus, a, um, adj., = Ἀθηναίος. **I.** Pertaining to the city of Athens, Athenian, of Athens: Athenais in moenibus, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. lib. 8, 11, and 12 al.—**II.** Of or pertaining to Athene (Minerva): **Athēnaeum**, i, n., = Ἀθήναιον, a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. aedes, I.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35; a similar building for the same object, built by the emperor Adrian at Rome, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Athēnaeus, i, m., = Ἀθηναῖος, a Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the emperor M. Aurelius, author of the compilation entitled Λεωνοοφιρίαι.

Athēniensis, e, adj. [Athenae], of or pertaining to Athens, Athenian: populus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18; Val. Max. 4, 1: civis, Nep. Dion. 8, 1: Themistocles, Cic. Scaur. 2, 3; Varr. R. 1, 1, 8; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**Athēnienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Off. 1, 22, 75 al.; Sall. C. 2, 2; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 31, 44, 9; Mel. 1, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 15; id. Act. 17, 21; 17, 22 et saep.

Athēnio, ōnis, m., a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily. A. U. C. 652,

Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B. Athā-**
mānis, idis, f., an Athamania woman,
Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C. Athāmānus**,
a, um, adj., of Athamania: litora, Prop. 5,
6, 15.

Athāmas, antis, m., = Ἀθάμας. **I. A.**
Son of *Zeus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in
Thessaly (first in Boeotia in Ἀθαμαντίον
πεδίοις, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Or-
chom. I. p. 161), the father of *Helle* and
Phrixus by *Nephele*, and of *Melicerta* and
Learchus by *Ino*; in a fit of madness he
pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw
herself into the sea, and both were changed
to sea-deities, *Ino* to *Leucothea* (*Matuta*),
and *Melicerta* to *Palaemon* (*Portunus*), Ov.
M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489;
Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf.
Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Atha-
mante demetior, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** De-
riv. **1. Athamanteus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντιεύς, pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. the golden fleece of *Phrixus*, Mart. 8, 28.—**2. Athamantiades**, ae, m. patr., = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, son of Athamas, i. e. *Palaemon*, Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of Hertberg in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3. Athamantis**, idis, f. patr., = Ἀθαμαντίς, daughter of Athamas, i. e. *Helle*, Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** A mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Athamanticus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντικός, Athamantic: meum, a plant, bear's-wort: Athamanta meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, I., as named by him, v. Plin. I. I.).

Athānāgia, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now acc. to Ukert, Agramant, Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 401.

Athanasius, ii, m., = Ἀθανάσιος, a celebrated archbishop of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Constantine; a zealous persecutor of the Arians, and by them much persecuted in return; he died A. D. 377.

Athānātus, i, m., [ἀθάνατος, immortal], a man of gigantic stature and superhuman strength, in the time of Pliny, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 2, 3, 54.—Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

† **athēōs** (-us), i, m., = ἄθεος, he that does not believe in God, an atheist: Diogoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63 B. and K. (Orelli writes it as Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

† **athēra**, ae, f., = ἄθηρα, a medicine prepared from arinca: Olyram arincam diximus vocari. Hac decocta fit medicamentum, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Atheriānus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a jurist *Atherius*, *Atherian*: jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3 (Atherianus, Atherianus, Orell. B. and K.; al. Haterianus).

† **athērōma**, ātis, n., = ἀθήρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), a swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter, Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 30.

Athēsis or **Atēsis**, is, m. (acc. Athe-sim; abl. Athesi; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 210, 228), = Ἀτᾶς, Strabo, a river in Upper Italy, now the Adige: Atesis, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121 Jan.: Athesim propter amoenum, Verg. A. 9, 680 Rib.; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 143.

Athis, idis, m. (acc. Athin), a son of *Limnate*, slain by *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 47; 5, 63; 5, 72 Merk. (al. Athys, Atys, Athis).

athla, ae, v. athlon.

† **athlēta**, ae, com. (nom. athletes, Stat. S. 53, 222; acc. atletam, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 32, 593), = ἀθλητής, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2, 4; Liv. 39, 22 al.—Trop., one who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master (only ante- and post-class.): pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

athleticē, adv., v. athleticus *fin.*

† **athleticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀθλητικός, of or pertaining to the athlete, athletic (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: **athletica**, ae, f., the athletic art, athletics, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—Adv.: **athleticē**, athletically, only in Plaut.: Pancratice atque athleticē (valuit), Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: Valet pugilice atque athleticē, id. Ep. 1, 1, 1

town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 95.—**III.** A town in Lucania, now *Atena*; hence, *Atinas*, *ātis*, *adj.*, *Atinatic*: in *Atinate* campo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Atinia ulmus, v. *Atinius*, II. B.

Atinius, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Name of a Roman gens, e. g. *C. Atinius Labeo*, etc.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** *Atinia* lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42; Gell. 17, 7; Dig. 41, 3, 4; cf. Hugo, *Rechtsgesch.* p. 381.—**B.** *Atinia* ulmus, a kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm: *Ulmus effusa*, Willd.; Col. 5, 6, 2 and 9; id. Arb. 16, 1; Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72.

Atintania, ae, f., = *Ἀτιντανία*, a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia, Liv. 27, 30; 29, 12; 45, 30.

Atius, a, um, *adj.*, name of a Roman gens, e. g. *M. Atius Balbus*, etc., and *Atia*, ae, f., the daughter of *Atius Balbus*, and mother of *Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 4 and 94; cf. *Atys*.

† **Atizoe**, es, f., = *Ἀτιζών*, a precious stone of a silver lustre, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

Atlantigena, ae, f. [*Atlas-gigno*], begotten of *Atlas*, daughter of *Atlas*, i. e. *Maia*; old poet in *Anthol. Lat. Burm.* 2, p. 364.

† **Atlantion**, ii, n. [*Atlas*], the lowest vertebra of the neck (so called because on it rests the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebrae of the neck): *hunc spinæ articulum sive nodum Atlantion vocant*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 99.

Atlas, antis, m., = *Ἄτλας*. **I.** *Atlas*, a high mountain in *Maurætania*, in the north-west part of *Libya*, on which, acc. to the fable, heaven rested, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11 sqq.; Ov. M. 2, 296; 15, 149; id. F. 5, 83; Verg. A. 4, 247; 6, 796; Vitruv. 6, 10; 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150 (cf. Hom. *Od.* 1, 52; 4, 385; Hdt. 3, 2; 4, 148; Apollod. 2, 5, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 5).—**II.** In mythology, a king of *Maurætania*, son of *Iapetus* and *Clymene*, a lover of astronomy, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 sq.; changed by *Perseus*, with the aid of *Medusa's* head, into *Mount Atlas*, because he refused him a hospitable reception as guest, Ov. M. 4, 657 sq. He was the father, by *Pleione*, of the seven *Pleiades*, and, by *Æthra*, of the seven (acc. to Hyg. five) *Hyades*.—Meton. for a man of colossal height, and iron. for a dwarf, Juv. 8, 32.—**III.** Deriv. **A.**

Atlantici, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Mount Atlas*, as a designation for west-African, Libyan: mare, the *Atlantic Ocean*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; *accola, dwelling on Atlas*, Sil. 10, 185; *munera*, i. e. *citrus-wood*, Mart. 14, 89; cf. *Atlantis*, I.—**B.** *Atlantiacus*, a, um, *adj.*, the same: *litus*, Sil. 13, 200; *Olympus*, i. e. the heaven borne by *Atlas*, Calp. 4, 83; *profundum*, Aus. Mos. 144.—**C.**

Atlanteus, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Atlas*, and, (a) *Of Mount Atlas*, as a designation for west-African, Libyan: *finis*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 11; *Oceanus, the Atlantic Ocean*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 280; cf. id. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 35; *gurgis*, Stat. Achill. 1, 223.—(b) *Of or belonging to King Atlas*: *Pleiades*, Ov. F. 3, 105.—**D.** *Atlantiades*, ae, m. patr., a male descendant of *King Atlas*. (a) *Mercury*, the grandson of *Atlas* by *Maia*, Ov. M. 2, 704; 2, 834; 8, 627 (cf.: *nepos Atlantis*, Ov. F. 5, 663; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1).—(b) *Hermaphroditus*, great-grandson of *Atlas* and son of *Mercury*, Ov. M. 4, 368.—**E.** *Atlantiās*, ādis, f. patr., a female descendant of *Atlas*: *sorores*, i. e. *Pleiades*, daughters of *Atlas*, Sil. 16, 136; *Calypso*, Auct. Priap. 69 (cf. Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.: *apud nympham Atlantis filiam Calypsonem*).—**F.** *Atlantis*, idis, f. **I.** *Adj.*, of or pertaining to *Mount Atlas*: *silva, a citrus forest*, Luc. 10, 144; cf. *Atlantici*.—Also *subst.*, the name of several islands in the *Atlantic Ocean*, of which the largest, acc. to Plato, was said to have sunk (some consider this as *America*), Plin. 2, 90, 92; § 205; 6, 31, 36, § 190.—**2.** *Adj.*, of or pertaining to *King Atlas*; and *subst.*, his female posterity; thus the *Pleiades* and *Hyades*, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called *Atlantides*, Hyg. Fab. 192; id. Astr. 2, 21: *Eoae Atlantides, the Pleiades*, called *Vergiliae*, Verg. G. 1, 221 Serv.; Col. 10, 54; cf. Vitruv. 6, 10.—In sing., an epithet of *Electra*, one of the *Pleiades*, Ov. F. 4, 31; and of *Calypso*, Tib. 4, 1, 77.

—**G.** *Atlantiūs*, ii, m., a descendant of *Atlas*; *Hermaphroditus*, his great-grandson by *Mercury* (cf. *Atlantiades*), Hyg. Fab. 271.—**IV.** *Atlantes*, um, m., a Libyan people, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44 sq.; Sol. 31.—**V.** *Atlantes* = *Gigantes*, Naev. Bell. Punic. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.

† **Atocium**, ii, n., = *ἀτόκιον*, a medicine that prevents conception, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85.

† **Atomus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἄτομος*. **I.** *Uncut, not to be cut, indivisible*: *Graeci (tus) stagonian et atomum tali modo appellant*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.*: *atomus (-os)*, i, f., = *ἄτομος*, an indivisible element. **A.** Of matter, an atom, of which particles, acc. to the doctrine of *Democritus*, all things are composed (the distinction between an atom, an ultimate particle of matter, and a molecule, the ultimate combination of matter, was of course unknown to the ancients; syn.: *corpora, corpora parva, corpora minuta, corpuscula*, Lucr. C. 1): *atomi*, id est *corpora individua propter soliditatem*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6 al.; Vitruv. 2, 2; *Lact. de Ira Dei*, 10 (where, as in Vitruv. 2, 2, acc. to several edit., it stands as *masculine*); *Isid. Orig.* 13, 2, 1 sq.—**B.** Of time: in *atomo*, after the Gr. *ἐν ἀτόμῳ*, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 and 51; id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; so in the Gr. Test. 1 Cor. 15, 52, but rendered in *momento* by the Vulg.

atque or **ac** (atque is used before vowels and consonants, ac, in class. lang., only before consonants; v. *Infra*, I.), conj. [at has regularly in the compound atque a continuative, as in atqui it has an adversative force; pr. and further, and besides, and also; cf. in Gr. *πρὸς δέ, πρὸς δέ, ἐτι, ἐτι καί, ἐτι δέ, and τὸ καί*; v. at *init.*, and for the change of form atque, ac, cf. neque, nec; in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes written **adque**, and sometimes by confusion **atqui**, a copulative particle, and also, and besides, and even, and (indicating a close internal connection between single words or whole clauses; while et designates an external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. et; syn.: et, -que, autem, praeterea, porro, ad hoc, ad haec). **I.** In joining single words, which is its most common use. **A.** In gen. (The following representation is based on a collection of all the instances of the use of atque and ac in Cic. Imp. Pomp., Phil. 2, Tusc. 1, and Off. 1; in Caes. B. G. 1 and 2; in Sall. C.; and in Liv. 21; and wherever in the account either author or work is not cited, there atque or ac does not occur.) **1.** The form **atque**. **a.** Before vowels and h.—Before a (very freq.): *sociorum atque amicorum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 13, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 122; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 18; 1, 26; 2, 14; Sall. C. 5, 8; 7, 5; Liv. 21, 3; 21, 12.—Before e (very freq.): *deposci atque expeti*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; 6, 16; 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 21, 51; 2, 21, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 15; 1, 18; 2, 19; Sall. C. 14, 6; 49, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 37.—Before i (very freq.): *excitare atque inflammare*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; 7, 18; id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; 1, 40, 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 20; 1, 22; 2, 1 bis; Sall. C. 2, 3; 3, 5; 14, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 6; 21, 10.—Before o (freq. in Cic.): *honestissimus atque ornatissimus*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17; 8, 21; 11, 31; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; 1, 27, 94; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 14; Sall. C. 10, 6; Liv. 21, 8.—Before u (very rare), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; 5, 11; 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 2, 20; Sall. C. 31, 6; 42, 1.—Before h (not infreq.): *Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 24, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 2, 9; 2, 10; Sall. C. 6, 1; 12, 2; Liv. 21, 37.—**b.** Before consonants.—Before b (very rare): *Gallorum atque Belgarum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; so, *Cassius atque Brutus*, Tac. A. 3, 76.—Before c (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Sall.): *in portubus atque custodiis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. Off. 1, 25, 88; Sall. C. 2, 3; 7, 16; 3, 26, 4; 29, 3.—Before d (infreq.): *superat esse atque depressam*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; 1, 25, 85; 1, 33, 119; Sall. C. 4, 1; 20, 7; 20, 10.—Before

f (infreq.): *vitiis atque flagitiis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 30, 72; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; 1, 28, 100; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 1, 4; 2, 9; 11, 2.—Before g (very rare): *dignitate atque gloria*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 11; 5, 12: *virtute atque gloria*, Sall. C. 3, 2; 61, 9.—Before j (very rare): *labore atque iustitia*, Sall. C. 10, 1; 29, 3.—Before l (rare): *hilari atque laeto*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 1, 19, 64; Sall. C. 14, 3; 21, 2; 28, 4.—Before m (infreq. in Cic., once in Caes.): *multae atque magnae*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 17, 50; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 31, 110; Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Sall. C. 18, 4; 31, 7; 34, 1; 51, 1.—Before n (infreq.): *adventu atque nomine*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 20, 60; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; Sall. C. 2, 2 bis.—Before p (infreq. in Cic.): *magna atque praeclara*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 11, 31; 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 44, 156; Sall. C. 4, 1; 4, 4; 16, 2; 20, 3.—Before q (does not occur).—Before r (rare): *se conlegit atque recreavit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—Before s (rare in Cic.): *provinciarum atque sociorum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 24; 71; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 1, 21, 72; Sall. C. 2, 5; 2, 7; 6, 1.—Before t (infreq.): *parietum atque tectorum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Sall. C. 42, 2; 50, 3; 51, 38.—Before v (infreq.): *gravis atque vehemens*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 9, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; Sall. C. 1, 1; 12, 3; 45, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 30.—**2.** The form **ac** before consonants.—Before b (very rare): *sentientes ac bene meritis*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: *feri ac barbari*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 and 33.—Before c (very rare): *liberis ac conjugibus*, Liv. 21, 30: *Romae ac circa urbem*, id. 21, 62.—Before d (freq. in Cic.): *periculum ac discrimen*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; 9, 23; 12, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 14, 42: *usus ac disciplina*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 31; Sall. C. 5, 4; 5, 8; 28, 1; Liv. 21, 10; 21, 18; 21, 19.—Before f (infreq.): *opima est ac fertilis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; 1, 27, 66; id. Off. 1, 29, 103: *potentissimos ac firmissimos*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 48; 2, 12; 2, 13: *pessuma ac flagitiosissima*, Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 17; 21, 20.—Before g (does not occur).—Before j (very rare): *nobilissimas ac juvenutis*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.—Before l (not infreq. in Liv.), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; 23, 66; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54; Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 23; 2, 23; Liv. 21, 13; 21, 14; 21, 35.—Before m (not infreq. in Cic.): *terrore ac metu*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 18, 54 bis; 20, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95; id. Off. 1, 30, 106; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 2, 14; Sall. C. 2, 4; 10, 1; Liv. 21, 8; 21, 60.—Before n (not infreq. in Cic.): *insedit ac nimis inveteravit*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: *gentes ac nationes*, id. ib. 11, 31; 12, 35 bis; id. Phil. 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 2, 28; Liv. 21, 32.—Before p (not infreq. in Cic., Caes., and Liv.): *celeberrimum ac plenissimum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; 12, 35; 13, 36; id. Phil. 2, 15, 39; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 20, 68; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 20; 2, 13; 2, 19; Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 25; 21, 34; 21, 35.—Before q (does not occur).—Before r (infreq.): *firmamenti ac roboris*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 8, 21; 15, 45; id. Off. 1, 5, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Liv. 21, 41; 21, 44.—Before s (freq. in Cic. and Liv., infreq. in Caes.): *vectigalibus ac sociis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4; 4, 10; 11, 30; id. Phil. 2, 27, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 31; 1, 33; 2, 24; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 33 bis; 21, 36.—Before t (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Liv.): *tantis rebus ac tanto bello*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27 bis; 19, 56; 20, 59; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 39; 2, 6; Liv. 21, 7 ter; 21, 10; 21, 14; 21, 25.—Before v (not in Cic., only once in Caes. and Sall., but freq. in Liv.): *armatos ac victores*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: *inconsulte ac veluti etc.*, Sall. C. 42, 2: *opera ac vineae*, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 22; 21, 40; 21, 43.—(So in the phrases treated below: *atque adeo, atque alter or alius, atque eorum, atque eo, atque etiam, atque illuc, atque is or hic, atque iterum, atque omnia, atque ut, atque late, atque sic, atque velut, but ac ne, ac si, and ac tamen*).—With *simul*: *Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus locis constititerat*, Tac. Agr. 35: *in se simul atque in Herculem*, id. G. 34: *suos prosequitur simul ac deponit*, id. ib. 30; so, *sociis pariter atque hostibus*, id. H. 4, 73: *innocentes ac noxios iuxta cadere*, id. A. 1, 48.—Hence, sometimes syn. with *et*, *et, ut—ita, aequae* ac; *both—and, as—so, as well—as, as well as*: *hodie sero ac ne*

quiquam volest, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. Cic. Quinct. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30, 4: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 20, 7: calor ac frigidis patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; 6, 41; Veil. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32. — **B.** Esp. **a.** In a hendiadys: utinam isto animo atque virtute in summā re publicā versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom embrace*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, i. e. invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 3 fin.: clamore atque adsensu, *shout of applause*, Liv. 21, 3. — **b.** In joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important, and indeed, and even, and especially (v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 4, 3). (*a.*) Absol.: Pa. Nempu tu istis ais esse erilem concubinam? Sc. Atque arguo me etc., *yea and I maintain that I etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: Ph. Tun vidisti? Sc. Atque his quidem oculis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: Ps. Equid habet is homo aetati in pectore? Ch. Atque acidissimi, id. Ps. 2, 4, 49; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40: Py. Cognoscitne (ea)? Ch. Ac memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6: Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re ac lubens, *and with a good will*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, *and indeed*, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, etc., *and especially*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *and in fact*, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex mediā morte, *and even*, id. Cat. 4, 9: fra tre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, *and at the same time*, Sall. J. 14, 11: intra moenia atque in sinu urbis, id. C. 52, 35. — (*b.*) With *adeo*, *and that too*, *and even*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 fin.: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5. — *And with autem* also added: atque adeo autem quor etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 42. — (*γ.*) With *etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, *and also*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: ne Verginio com meatum dent atque etiam in custodia habeant, Liv. 3, 46. — (*δ.*) With the *dem. pron.* hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides*, *and that*, *and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12; 1, 14: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecutis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixis atque hi maximis ballistis missi, id. ib. 2, 2: duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5, 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductiones: quae paulo facit humiliores... atque id eo magis, quod, etc., id. ib. 5, 1; cf. without id (perh. to avoid the repetition of the pron.): quā (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, etc., *and that the more, because* etc., id. ib. 3, 8 fin.: dicendi artem aptā trepidatione occultant atque eo validior, Tac. H. 1, 69; 2, 37; id. A. 4, 22; 4, 46. — **II.** In comparisons. **A.** Of equality (Rudd. II. p. 94; Zumpt, § 340); with par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc., as: et nota, quod ex hujus modi structura Graeca (sc. *quorōs kai*, etc.) frequenter Latini ac et atque in significatione similitudinis accipiunt, Prisc. pp. 1192 and 1193 P.; cf. Gell. 10, 29; Lidd. and Scott, s. v. *kai*, III.: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4: Ecce pariter hoc atque alias res soles, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc opera me adjuves par ac dudum opitulata es, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: parique eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep. Dat. 3, 5: magistrum equitum par ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter.

Heaut. 2, 3, 24: In hanc argumentationes ex eisdem locis sumendae sunt atque in causam negotialem, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam... non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. L. L. 10, § 74 Müll.: cum ex provincia populi Romani aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: Modo ne in aequo (jure) hostes apud vos sint ac nos socii, Liv. 39, 37 (exs. with aequae; v. aequae, §); Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 fin.: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 1, 4; id. Agr. 1, 4 fin.: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3: contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 1, 54, 9: faxo eum tali macdatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39; Cic. Vat. 4, 10: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Milt. 7, 4. — **B.** Of difference; with alius and its derivv., with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, etc., *than*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *other than, different from*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. the passages under alius, I. B. a: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 al.; v. the passages under aliter, I. a; cf. also aliorum, II., and aliusmodi: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Soloniam, Cic. Att. 2, 3: simulacrum in excelso collocare et, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque caelum, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tuari debeo, id. Planc. 1 fin. al.; v. contra, contrarius, secus, etc. — **C.** Sometimes, in cases of equality or difference, atque with ut or ac with si (with aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter, I. b.): pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11: nec fallaciam Astutiorum ullus fecit poeta atque ut haec est fabre facta a nobis, id. Cas. 5, 1, 6 sqq.: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores alii ipsi fuerunt, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: si mentionem fecerint, quo aliter ager possideretur atque ut ex legibus Juliis, id. Att. 2, 18, 2; 16, 13, c; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Dig. 43, 13, 11: Egnatii absentis rem ut tuare, aequae a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *just as if*, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, etc., id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 fin.: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv. 5, 6 fin. al. — **D.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, etc.; in Plaut. also with mutare or demutare = aliud esse: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxime optabam, locus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73: haud centensumam Partem dixi atque, otium rei si tibi, possum expromere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molestique tui, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relatores gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo, ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aequae laborare, *nearly the same as he*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque, uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118: num quid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi? id. Mil. 4, 3, 37. — **E.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class. per. perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quae suco caret equum putris pumex, Priap. 32, 7 (Müll., *est putusque*): digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Dig. 2, 14, 4; 19,

2, 54. — **F.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose with comparatives (for quam), *than*: amior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk.: Illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat. 61, 172: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561: Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Benth. and Heind. (cf. infra: nihilo plus accipias quam Qui nil portarit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 96: Artius atque hedera procerā adstringitur ilex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 14 Ruhnk. — **G.** In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with *simul* (v. examples under simul); ante- or post-class. with *principio, statim*: principio Atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, ib. 16, 1, 24. — **III.** To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes; hence sometimes with *potius* (class.; in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets), *and not, and not rather*. **a.** Absol.: Decipiam ac non veniam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: si fidem habeat, ... ac non id metuat, ne etc., id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 54: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tantā multitudinē occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33: si (mundum) tuum ac non deorum immortalium domicilium putes, nonne plane desipere videare? id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: nemo erat, qui illum reum ac non miliens condemnatum arbitraretur, id. Att. 1, 16: si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 fin.: hoc te expectare tempus tibi turpe est ac non ei rei sapientia tua te occurrere, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituisent, Liv. 8, 27; 7, 3 fin.: si mihi mea sententia proferenda ac non disertissimorum, Tac. Or. 1. — **b.** With *potius*: Quam ob rem scriba deducet, ac non potius mulio, qui advenit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79 (B. and K., *et*): quis (eum) ita asperit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: Pliny the elder commonly employs in this sense *atque non*, not *ac non*: concremāsse ea (scrinia) optumā fide atque non legisse, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 29, 2, 9, § 29; 27, 9, 55, § 78; 31, 7, 39, § 73 et saep. — **IV.** In connecting clauses and beginning periods. **1.** In gen., *and, and so, and even, and too*: Pamph. Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines, Bacch. Ac tu ecce morrem antiquam atque ingenium obtines, *And you too*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: atque illi (philosopho) ordiri placet etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: Africanus indignus mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, *And I indeed not*, etc., id. Lael. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, etc. ... Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus, etc. ... quos igitur anteferebat? ac (i. e. similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumeliā incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: Minime, minime, inquit Secundus, atque adeo vellem maturius intervenisses, Tac. Or. 14: ac similiter in translatione, etc., Quint. 3, 6, 77. — **2.** In adducing new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion or making further statements about a subject, etc.; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 11, 487. **a.** Absol.: maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cujus modo mentionem feci, si, etc., *and furthermore, and moreover*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: Atque, si natura confirmata jus non erit, *virtutes omnes tollentur*, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42 B. and K. — **b.** Often with *etiam*: Atque alias etiam dicendi virtutes sequitur, Cic. Or. 40, 139: Atque hoc etiam animadvertendum non esse omnia etc., id. de Or. 2, 61, 251; so id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. N. D. 2, 11, 30; Col. 2, 2, 3. — **c.** Sometimes with *quoque*: Atque occidi quoque Potius quam cibum praehibere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 138; so Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32; Col. 2, 13, 3, and Cels. 2, 3, 22. — **d.** And even with *quoque etiam*: Atque ego

quoque etiam, qui Jovis sum filius, Contagione etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 30.—**3.** In narratione aegre submoventes obvios intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopomenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, Liv. 39, 49; 5, 21 *fin.*: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, Tac. H. 3, 30; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.* and 2, 29 *init.*—**4.** In introducing comparisons, *atque ut*, *atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): Atque ut perspicio, profecto etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditio. . . Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; so id. G. 4, 170; id. A. 2, 626; 4, 402; 4, 441; 6, 707; 9, 59; 10, 405; 10, 707; 10, 803; 11, 809; 12, 365; 12, 521; 12, 684; 12, 715; 12, 908: Inclinare meridiem Sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies, Parcis deripere etc., Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; Val. Fl. 6, 664; and so, Ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, etc. . . Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium, Cat. 68, 63 (for which Sillig and Müller read: Hic velut, etc.): Atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: Atque ut hujus mores veros amicos parere non potuerunt, sic etc., id. Lael. 15, 54.—**5.** In connecting two acts or events. **a.** In the order of time, *and then*; hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it, though improperly, as syn. with statim, illico, without any accompanying copulative, v. Gell. 10, 29; Non. p. 530, 1 sq. (only in the poets and hist.): Atque atque accedit muros Romana juvenus (the repetition of the *atque* represents the approach step by step), Enn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. 1 (Ann. v. 527 Müll.): Quo imus una; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, *And then they are silent*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19: Ubi cenamus? Inquam, atque illi abnuunt, *and upon this they shake their head*, id. ib. 3, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33: dum circumspicito atque ego lembum conspicio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 35; id. Most. 5, 1, 9: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere: Atque ille exclamat derепente maximum, *and then he suddenly exclaims*, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: cui fidus Achates it comes. . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, etc., *and as they thus came*, etc., Verg. A. 6, 162: dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th. 9, 481; 12, 360; Liv. 26, 39, 16; Tac. H. 3, 17: tum Otho ingredi castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumstant, id. ib. 1, 82.—**Sometimes** with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the close connection between two actions: cape hoc argumentum atque defer, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad. 4, 5, 65: tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: Accipe carmina atque hanc sine tempora circum hederam tibi serpere, Verg. E. 8, 12; id. G. 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330: Da auxilium, pater, atque haec omnia firma, id. A. 2, 691; 3, 89; 3, 250; 3, 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370.—**b.** In the order of thought, *and so*, *and thus*, *and therefore*. (a) *Absol.*: si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Atque adulescenti morigerasses, *and so*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10.—(b) *With ita or sic*: Ventum deinde ad multo angustiores rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, etc., Liv. 21, 36; Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67.—**c.** Connecting conclusion and condition, *so then* (cf. at. II. F.): non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum praecipis pronos rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203 (here explained by *statim* by Gell. 10, 29, and by Servius, but thus its connective force is wholly lost; cf. also Forbig ad h. l. for still another explanation).—**6.** (As supra, I. c.) To annex a thought of more importance: Satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; id. Tull. 4: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc voluit, incolebant esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte. . . coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23; id. Fam. 5, 1, 4: hac spe lapsus Induciomarus. . . ex-

sules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi iam iis rebus in Gallia auctoritatem compererat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 16.—Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: Sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, *And he it is, Yes, it is he*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 24: Th. Mihim malum minitare? Ca. Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Cure. 4, 4, 15: Ch. Egon formidulosus? nemost hominum, qui vivat, minus. Th. Atque ita opust, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—**7.** In expressing a wish, atque utinam: Veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possum obliisier! Att., Trag. Rel. p. 160 Rib.: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! Cic. Or. 7, 22; so id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: Atque utinam pro decore etc., Liv. 21, 41, 13: Atque utinam ex vobis unus etc., Verg. E. 10, 35; id. A. 1, 575: Atque utinam. . . ille vir in medio fiat amore lapis! Prop. 2, 9, 47; 3, 6, 15; 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 19 al.—**8.** To connect an adversative clause, and often fully with tamen, and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless. **a.** *Absol.*: Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20 Rubnk. (atque pro tamen, Don.): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! . . . Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15 (Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afflictor: quid pateris si genuissem? Don.; cf. Acron. ap. Charis. p. 204 P.); Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48 Beier; id. Mur. 34, 71 Matth.: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. . . Atque ego credo fore qui, etc., *and yet I believe*, Sall. J. 4, 1 and 3 Corte; id. C. 51, 35: observare principis egressum in publicum, insidere vias examina infantum futurisque populus solebat. Labor parentibus erat ostentare parvulos. . . Ac plerique insitis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepabant, Plin. Pan. 26.—**b.** *With tamen*: nihil praeterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: discipulos dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, id. de Or. 3, 10, 35; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Atque in his tamen tribus generibus etc., id. Off. 3, 33, 118; id. Pis. 1, 3; 13, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; 7, 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. lviii. sq.): ac tamen initia fastigii etc., Tac. A. 3, 29; 3, 56; 12, 56; 14, 21: pauciores cum pluribus certasse, ac tamen fusos Germanos, id. H. 5, 16.—**9.** To connect a minor affirmative proposition (the assumption or propositio minor of logical lang.) in syllogisms, *now, but, but now* (while *atqui* is used to connect either an affirmative or negative minor premiss: v. atqui): Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres; . . . Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistulam etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.—**Sometimes** the conclusion is to be supplied: nisi qui naturas hominum, penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 63 and 54.—**10.** In introducing a purpose (freq. in Cic.). **a.** *A negative purpose*, and esp. in anticipating an objection: Ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 24: Ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so id. Fam. 5, 12, 30: Ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1: Ac ne forte roges; quo me duca, quo late tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13: Ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208: Ac ne forte putes etc., Ov. R. Am. 465 (Merckel, *Ed.*).—**b.** *A positive purpose*: Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: Atque ut omnes intellegant me etc. . . dico etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; 2, 4; id. Clu. 14, 43; id. Sull. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 11, 40: Atque ut C. Flaminius relinquam etc., id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Fin. 3, 2, 4.—**11.** **a.** In continuing a thought in assertions or narration, *and now, and now*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: audistis, cum pro se diceret, genus orationis, etc., . . . perspexitis. Atque in eo non solum

ingenium ejus videbatis, etc., Cic. Cael. 19, 45; so id. de Or. 3, 32, 130; 2, 7, 27; 3, 10, 39 al.; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Nep. Ages. 7, 3; 8, 1; Eum. 10, 3 Bremi; Tac. A. 14, 64; 15, 3; Verg. A. 9, 1; Sil. 4, 1 al.: ac si, sublati illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, *now if I, etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 27; so Quint. 10, 1, 26; 10, 2, 8.—**b.** In introducing parentheses: vulgo credere, Penino (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv. 21, 38: omne affectus genus (atque ea maxime jucundam et ornatam faciunt orationem) de luxuria, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 15 MSS., where Halm after Spalding reads *et quae*.—**c.** At the conclusion of a discourse (not infreq. in Cic.): Atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summam breviterque descripsimus, *And thus have we, then, briefly described, etc.*, Cic. Or. 15, 50: Ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: Ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est, id. ib. 1, 8, 27; id. Inv. 2, 39, 115 al.—**V.** In particular connections and phrases. **A.** Unus atque alter, *one and the other*; alius atque alius, *one and another*; *now this, now that*: unae atque alterae scalae, Sall. J. 60, 7: quarum (coclearum) cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, id. ib. 93, 2: unum atque alterum lacum integer perfudit, Tac. H. 5, 6: dilatisque alia atque alia de causis comitis, Liv. 8, 23, 17; Col. 9, 8, 10: alius atque alius, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 50 (v. alius, II. D.).—Also separated by several words: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2.—**B.** Etiam atque etiam, *again and again*: temo Stellas cogens etiam atque etiam Noctis sublime iter, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 39 Rib.: etiam atque etiam cogita, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: etiam atque etiam considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**So**, *semel atque iterum*, Cic. Font. 26; id. Clu. 49; Tac. Or. 17; and: iterum atque iterum, Verg. A. 8, 527; Hor. S. 1, 10, 39.—**C.** Huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*, Cic. Q. Rosc. 37; id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; Verg. A. 9, 57; Ov. M. 2, 357; 10, 376; Tac. Agr. 10; id. H. 1, 85.—**D.** Longe atque late, *far and wide*, Cic. Marcell. 29: atque eorum or atque eorum videtur, in colloquial lang.: Heus vocate huc Davom. Atque eorum, *but here he is*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 48: Audire vocem visa sum modo militis. Atque eorum, *and here he is*, id. Eun. 3, 2, 2; so id. Hec. 4, 1, 8.—**E.** Atque omnia, in making an assertion general, and *so generally*: Atque in eis omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam vis a natura data, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: commodata civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eadem continere, *and so rather*, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 83: nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: Atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus, Quint. 10, 2, 2.—**F.** With other conjunctions. **1.** After *et*: equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: Magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna, id. Off. 3, 1, 1; id. Cael. 13: vanus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti, Tac. Agr. 2: denuntiarent, ut ab Saguntinis abstineret et Carthaginem in Africam traxerent ac sociorum querimonias deferrent, Liv. 21, 6, 4: ubi et fratrem consilii ac periculi socium haberem, id. 21, 41, 2: et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque, Quint. 8, 3, 3: Nam et subtili plenius aliquid atque subtilius et vehementi remissius atque vehementius invenitur, id. 12, 10, 67.—**2.** After *que*, as in Gr. *τὸ καὶ*: litteris que ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. p. 75, 20: submovere atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: terrorem caedemque ac fugam fecere, id. 21, 52: mus Sub terris positique domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182; 3, 434; id. A. 8, 486.—**3.** Before *et*: caelum ipsum ac mare et silvas circum spectantes, Tac. Agr. 32.—**4.** After *neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): nec clavus nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque ae-

stus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10: mediocritatem pristinam neque dissimulavit umquam ac frequenter etiam prae se tulit, Suet. Vesp. 12. — **G.** *Atque* repeated, esp. in arch. Lat.: Scio solere plerisque hominibus in rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis animum excellere atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: Dicere possum quibus villae atque aedes aedificatae atque expolitae maximo opere citro atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis stent, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20: omnem dignitatem tuam in virtute atque in rebus gestis atque in tua gravitate positam existimare, id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. — Esp. freq. in enumerations in the poets: Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: Mavortia telus Atque Getae atque Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 463: Clioque et Beroë atque Ephyre Atque Opis et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343. — And sometimes forming a double connective, *both—and* = *et* — *et*: Multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis: Atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia caelo Audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73: complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater, Verg. E. 5, 23; Sil. 1, 93; v. Forbig ad Verg. l. 1. — **H.** *Atque* regularly stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause or before the word it connects, but in poetry it sometimes, like *et* and *at*, stands: **a.** In the second place: Jamque novum terrae stupens lucescere solem, Altius atque cadant imbres, Verg. E. 6, 38 Rib., ubi v. Forbig: Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, id. A. 3, 250, and 10, 104 (animis may, however, here be taken with Accipite, as in id. ib. 5, 304): Esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11; id. S. 1, 5, 4; 1, 6, 111; 1, 7, 12 (ubi v. Fritzsche). — **b.** In the third place: quod pubes hederā virente Gaudeant pullā magis atque myrto, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. at *fin.* (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 452–513.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes **adqui**, e.g. Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 Mai, and often confounded with *atque*), *conj.* (the form *atquin* is incorrect and post-class.; for Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 55, should be read *at quin* separately, Fleck.; cf. Caper Orth. p. 2441) [*qui*, *abl.* of *indef.* *quis*, used adverbially; so *pr.* *but anyhow*; cf.: *alioqui*, *ceteroqui*]. **I.** In gen., serving to connect an adversative clause or assertion, *but anyhow*, *but any way* or *wise*, *yet*, *notwithstanding*, *however*, *rather*, *but now*, *but nevertheless*, and *yet*, ἀλλὰ δὲ, ἀλλὰ δὲ ποῦ, ἀλλὰ μὲν (a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while *atque* is regularly copulative; v. *atque*; syn.: *at*, *sed*, *verum*, *autem*; comparatively rare in all periods, it being scarcely more than an emphasized form of *at*): *Th.* Quid ais, venefica? *Py.* Atqui certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: *Sy.* Gratiam habeo. *De.* Atqui, Syre, Hoc verumst et re ipsa experiere propediem, id. A. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *but yet* do you believe that she is jesting? *id.* Heaut. 4, 4, 7: cum omnia vi et armis egeris, accusas eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, etc., and *yet*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis... atqui mihi quoque videor; inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, etc., ἀλλὰ μὲν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7, 16: vitas hinculeo me similis Chloee... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetuluse leo, frangere persequor, *but yet*, ἀλλὰ τοι, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1–10: Jam vero videtis nihil esse tam morti simile quam somnum; atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam, *but yet*, Cic. Sen. 22, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui (sc. me putas alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preced-

ing one, but not antithetical (v. *at init.*), *but indeed*, *but certainly*, *by all means*: *Do.* Salvos sis, adulescens. *Sa.* Siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo. *To.* Atqui aut hoc emptore vendas pulcre aut alio non potest, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: Et Philus: praeclearam vero causam ad me defertis, cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, vendendum est, *but certainly* (ironically), Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4. — Sometimes with *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80: *Py.* Scis eam civem hinc esse? *Pa.* Nescio. *Py.* Atqui sic inventast, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, etc., *yet so we have certainly heard*, etc., Cic. Arch. 8, 18. — **B.** So also atqui *si*, *adversative*, *but if*, or *continuative*, *if now*, *if indeed* (cf.: quod si): sine veniat. Atqui si illam digito atigerit, oculi illi ilico effodientur, *if, however, he do but touch her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1 (Fleck., *Qui*): quae et conscripta a multis sunt diligenter et sunt humiliora quam illa, quae a nobis expectari puto. *Att.* Atqui si quaeris ego quid expectem, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now*, *if*, id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, cures hydropicus, *but now if you are unwilling*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if now there is any time*, Cic. Mil. 4 *init.* — **C.** To modify a preceding negation or negative interrogation, *yet, still*, *instead of that, rather*: *Ni.* Numquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, *but*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 26: Non sum apud me. *Se.* Atqui opus est nunc quom maxime ut sis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, *nevertheless*, Cic. Att. 8, 3; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui Sic habet, *but in fact*, *so it is*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habebatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 3, 86; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 53; Curt. 6, 10, 10. — **D.** To connect a minor proposition in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while *atque* only connects an affirm. proposition), *but*, *but now*, *now*: Ergo cum sol igneus sit, quia nullus ignis sine pastu aliquo possit permanere, necesse est aut ei similis sit igni, quem... aut ei, qui... atqui hic noster ignis etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40 and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens... Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit... Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor... Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane neglegenda est... aut etiam optanda, si, etc. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam si, etc., id. Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 513–524.)

Ātrāc-ides, -is, -ius, v. *Atrax*.
† **atractylis**, *idis, f.* = ἀτρακτύλις, a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus: Carthamus lanatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184.

ātramentarium, *ii, n.* [atramentum], an inkstand: atramentarium scriptoris, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2 (as transl. of the Heb. חֹרֶן); 9, 3; 9, 11.

ātramentum, *i, n.* [ater], any black liquid: sepiæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. **I.** Writing-ink, ink; in Vitruv. 7, 10, and Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52, called atramentum librarium: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: per atramentum et calamum scribere, Vulg. 3 Joan. 13; Petr. 102, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; Vulg. Jer. 36, 18; ib. 2 Joan. 12. — **II.** A black pigment or color, Vitruv. 7, 10; 7, 4; Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41; also a fine, dark varnish, lacquer, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97: Indicum, India or China ink, id. 35, 6, 25, § 43. — **III.** A blacking for coloring leather: atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.* — **IV.** In comic language: Sc. Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postulas. *Phil.* Lepide

dictum de atramento atque ebore, i. e. *you require something impossible*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.

Ātramitæ, *arum, m.*, = Ἀτραμίται, a people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix, now Hadramaut, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; 12, 14, 30, § 52; cf. Mann. Arab. 79. — Hence, **Ātramiticus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or from the country of the *Atramitæ*, *Atramitic*: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

1. ātrātus, *a, um, P. a.*, as if from *atro*, *āre* [ater], clothed in black for mourning, dressed in mourning: cedo, quis umquam cenarit atratus? *Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.*: plebes, Tac. A. 3, 2: senex, Suet. Galb. 18. — Also of suppliants: an atratus prodiret in publicum proque rostris precaretur, Suet. Ner. 47. — Poet. of the horses in the chariot of the sun darkened in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 4, 4, 34 (cf. id. 3, 7, 32: Et citius nigros sol agitat equos).

* **2. Atrātus**, *i, m.*, a small river in the vicinity of Rome, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98 B. and K.

Ātrax, *ācis*, = Ἀτραξ. **I. A.** Masc., a river in Ætolia, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **B.** Deriv. **1. Ātrāces**, those living near the *Atrax*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **2. Ātrācius**, *a, um, adj.*, of *Atrax*, *Atracian*: oris, Prop. 1, 8, 25 (Müll., *Antaritis*). — **II. A.** Fem., a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus, now *Sidhiro-peliko*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 10. — **B.** Deriv. **1. Ātrācius**, *a, um, Atracian*, poet. for *Thessalian*: ars, i. e. magic art, which the Thessalians practised much, Stat. Th. 1, 105: venenum, Val. Fl. 6, 447. — **2.** (A patronymic instead of a gentile nom.; cf. Loers ad Ov. H. 17, 248.) **Ātrācides**, *ae, m.*, the Thessalian *Ceneus*, Ov. M. 12, 209. — **3. Ātrācis**, *idis, f.*, the Thessalian woman, *Hippodamia*, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8; id. H. 17, 248; called also *Ātrācia* virgo in Val. Fl. 1, 141.

Ātrēbātes, *um, m.*, = Ἀτρεβᾶται, Strab., Ἀτρεβᾶται, Ptolem., a people in Gallia Belgica, now *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas de Calais*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; 2, 23; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106. — In sing.: **Ātrēbas**, *ātis, m.*, an *Atrēbatian*, Caes. B. C. 4, 35. — Hence, **Ātrēbaticus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Atrēbatian*: sagum, Treb. Gall. 6.

Ātreus (dissyl.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 24), *ei, m.*, = Ἀτρεὺς. **I.** A son of *Pelops* (hence, *Pelopides*, Ov. H. 8, 27) and *Hippodamia*, brother of *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, king of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*, Ov. M. 15, 855. — *Atrea* (acc.), Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39. — *Ātreu* (voc.), Sen. Thyest. 486; 513. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Ātreus** or **Ātreus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to *Ātreus*, poet. for *Argive*, Stat. Th. 8, 743; cf. Pompei. Gram. p. 113 Lind. — **B. Ātrides** (*Ātridā* in nom., Prop. 2, 14, 1), *ae, m.*, a male descendant of *Ātreus*; *Ātrides*, absol. usu. for *Agamemnon*; in plur.: *Ātridae*, the *Ātrides*, i. e. *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1: non minor *Ātrides*, non bello major et aevo, i. e. not *Menelaus*, not *Agamemnon*, Ov. M. 12, 623; cf. id. ib. 13, 359; 15, 162. — In dat. and abl. plur.: *Ātridas*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203; Ov. P. 1, 7, 32. — In acc. plur.: *Ātridas* superbos, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13. — In sing. (a) For *Agamemnon*, Prop. 4, 6, 23; Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; id. S. 2, 3, 187; Ov. M. 13, 189; 13, 230; 13, 365; 13, 439; 13, 655 et saep. — (β) For *Menelaus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 43; Ov. M. 15, 805. — Sarcastically: *Ātrides*, of Domitian, as a haughty ruler of Rome, Juv. 4, 65.

atriarius, *ii, m.* [atrium], a porter, door-keeper, Dig. 4, 9, 1; 7, 1, 15.

† **atricapilla**, *ae, f.* [atricapillus], a bird of black plumage, the blackcap, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *melancoryphi*, p. 124 Müll.

† **atricapillus**, *a, um, adj.*, = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθρις, black-haired, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **ātri-cōlor**, *ōris, adj.* [ater], black-colored: Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus, i. e. letters written with ink, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

Ātrides, v. *Ātreus*, II. B.

ātriensis, *is, m.* [atrium], the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, major-domo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 4; so id. As. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 80;

id. Ps. 2, 2, 15; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27 fin. (not elsewhere in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atriensis et topiarii is a gloss; v. Orell. ad h. l.; so B. and K.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

atriolum, *i. n. dim.* [id.], a small hall, an antechamber, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4509; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21 bis; 46, 22; 46, 23.

atriplex, *plicis* (more ancient form **atriplexum**, *i. n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.), *n. (m., Plin. Val. 4, 7; f., Aemil. Macer Cap. de Atripl.)*, = ἀτρίπλις, the orchard, a kitchen vegetable, Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 19, 7, 35, § 117; 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

atritas, *atris, f. [ater]*, blackness, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

(atritus, a, um, a false read. for atritas in Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.)

atrium, *ii. n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἶθριον, subdiale, since it was a part of the uncovered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.; and Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 254 sq.; but better from ater, acc. to the explanation of Servius: ibi etiam culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est; atrum enim erat ex fumo, ad Verg. A. 1, 730]. **I.** The fore-court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance (janua); cf. Vitruv. 6, 4; O. Müller, Archaeol. III, § 293, and Etrusk. above cited. In earlier times, the atrium was used as a dining-room, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 726. Here stood, opposite the door, the lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87; here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67; here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7 and 91; and here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 8, 3; Vulg. Matt. 26, 58; ib. Marc. 14, 54; ib. Joan. 18, 15 al. — **Poet.** in the plur., of a single atrium: Apparet domus intus et atria longa pateant, Verg. A. 2, 438; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 20 al. — **Meton.** for the house itself: nec capient Phrygiæ atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184; id. M. 13, 968. — **So of the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods:** dextrâ laevâque deorum Atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. supra) valvis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197. — **II.** In temples and other public buildings there was often an atrium, a hall, court: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 69; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29; Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2; also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: atrium tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 27, 9; ib. Lev. 6, 26; in atris Domus Dei, ib. Ps. 91, 14; 134, 2; Smith, Dict. Antiq. — **So atrium auctionaria, an auction-hall, auction-room,** Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Inscr. Orell. 3439; and absol., atria: cum desertis Aganippes Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Cliv. Juv. 7, 7. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: ATRIUM SVTORIVM, the shoemakers' hall, a place in Rome, Calend. Praenest. Inscr. Orell. II. 386.

Atrius, m. Quintus Atrius, an officer in Caesar's army, Caes. B. G. 6, 9.

atrocitas, *atris, f. [atrox]*, the quality of atrox, harshness, horribleness, hideousness, hatefulness: (having reference to the form, appearance, while saevitas relates to the mind; hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. I. p. 40; syn.: saevitas, duritia, acerbitas, crudelitas). **I.** Lit. (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima sua sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinoris, Suet. Calig. 12: sceleris, Sall. G. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11. — **II.** Of the mind or manners, agitation (like that of the sea, v. ater, and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), tumult, rage, savageness, bar-

barity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness: ego quod in hac causâ vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me mitior?) sed, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae litterae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So, morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. — In phil. and jurid. lang. severity, harshness: atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irrupit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, the rigid strictness of judicial formulas, Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald. — In plur., App. Met. 10, c. 28, p. 252.

Atrociter, *adv.*, v. atrox fin.

Atropatēnē, *ēs, f.*, = Ἀτροπατηνῆ (Strabo, II, 506), the northern, mountainous part of Media, now Aderbidjan, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atropatēnē). — **Atropatēni**, *orum, m.*, its inhabitants, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atropatēnē).

Atrophia, *ae, f.*, = ἀτροφία, a wasting consumption, atrophy (in pure Lat., tabes), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, written as Greek).

Atrophus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτροφος (not thriving), in a state of atrophy, consumptive, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 31, 10, 46, § 122: membra, consumptive, id. 22, 25, 73, § 152.

Atropos, *i, f.*, = Ἀτροπος (not to be turned), one of the three Parcae, Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 8, 18; id. Th. 3, 68.

Atrotus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτρωτος, invulnerable, Hyg. Fab. 28.

atrox, *ōcis, adj.* [from ater, as ferox from ferus, velox from velum. Atrocem hoc est asperum, crudelem, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam prae se ferunt, Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 38 sq.], dark, gloomy, frowning, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful; and trop., savage, cruel, fierce, atrocious, harsh, severe, unyielding (of persons and things; while saevus is used only of persons; v. Doed. as cited supra; very freq. and class.): exta, Naev. ap. Non. p. 76, 6: (fortunam) insanam esse aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 125 Rib.); sic Multi, animus quorum atroci vinctus malitiâ est, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 141 Rib.: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 17: res tam scelestae, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: saevissimî domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 fin.: Agrippina semper atrox, always gloomy, Tac. A. 4, 52; 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, wild, id. ib. 16, 10: hiems, severe, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae litterae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, dreadful, id. 33, 5; so, negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: imperium (Manlii), harsh, Liv. 8, 7: odium, violent, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep. — Of discourse, violent, bitter: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum... lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: Summa concitandi adfectus accusatori in hoc est, ut id, quod objecit, aut quam atrocissimum aut etiam quam maxime miserabile esse videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis, sterni, unyielding, Hor. C. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378: so, virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (i. e. rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3. — Hence of that which is fixed, certain, invincible: occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mihi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest; the atrox pugna and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res, the cause had been lost; if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art). — **Adv.** **atrociter**, violently, fiercely, cruelly, harshly (only in prose): atrociter militari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: fit aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 53 fin.: dicere, id. Or. 17, 56: agitare rem publicam, Sall. J. 37, 1: invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 9: deferre crimen, Tac. A. 13, 19 fin.: multa facere, Suet. Tib. 59 al. — **Comp.**: atrocius in aliquem saevire, Liv.

42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56: atrocius accipere labores itinerum, reluctantly, id. ib. 1, 23. — **Sup.**: de ambitu atrocissime agere in senatu, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 16: leges atrocissime exercere, Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrusca**, *ae, f.*, a kind of grape, Macr. S. 2, 16.

† **1. attā**, like the Gr. ἄττα, a salutation used to old men, father; taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. ad Il. 1, 603), Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.

2. Atta, *ae, m.*, a surname for persons who walk upon the tips of their shoes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. (prob. from ἄττω = ἔσσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintus Atta († 652 A.U.C.), of whose writings fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 71; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 120; Both. Fragm. Poet. Scen. II. p. 97 sq.; Fest. I. 1. Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays with the words: Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 sq. — The ancestor of the Gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

1. attactus, *a, um, Part.* of attingo.

2. attactus, *i, s, m.* [attingo], a touching, touch (very rare, and only in abl. sing.): Corium attactu non asperum ac durum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: ille voluit attactu nullo, Verg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attacus**, *i, m.*, = ἄτακος, a kind of locust, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **attagen**, *ēnis, m.* (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 131; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 153, 318, 323 sq.) (**attāgena**, *ae, f.*, Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61), = ἄταγεν, a meadow-bird, the hazelhen or heath-cock: Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: Attagen maxime Ionius celebrat, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Non attagen Ionicus Jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 54.

† **attagus**, *i, m.*, among the Phrygians = hircus, a he-goat, Arn. 5, p. 199.

Attālea or Attālia, *ae, f.*, = Ἀτταλία, name of a Greek city. **A.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121. — **B.** On the coast of Pamphylia, Vulg. Act. 14, 25. — **C.** In Galatia; v. Attalenses.

Attalenses, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of the town Attalea or Attalia. **A.** In Pamphylia, Cic. Agr. 1, 2; 2, 19. — **B.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126. — **C.** In Galatia; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

Attālis, *idis, f.*, = Ἀτταλῖς, the Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attalus, *i, m.*, = Ἀτταλος. **I. A.** The name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2; 3, 12, 3; Hor. C. 2, 18, 5. — Hence, **B. Attalicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Attalus, Attalian: urbes, i. e. Pergamean, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: Attalicas supera vestes, woven with gold, Prop. 4, 17, 19: Porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicas, id. 3, 30, 12; Sil. 14, 659. — Also absol.: **Attalica**, *orum, n.* (sc. vestimenta), garments of woven gold: Aurum intexere in eadem Asiâ invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalicas, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: torus, ornamented with such cloth or tapestry, Prop. 3, 5, 6; 5, 5, 24. — **Meton.**, rich, splendid, brilliant: Attalicas conditionibus Numquam dimoveas, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 12: divitiarum, Tert. Jejun. 15 fin. — **II.** A general of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 13. — **III.** A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander, Curt. 6, 9.

attamen, *adv.*, v. tamen.

at-tamino (adt-), *are, v. a.* [ad-tamino, contr. instead of tamino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino], to touch; and, in a bad sense, to attack, rob (only post-class. and rare), Capitol. Gord. 27. — Hence, also, to dishonor, contaminate, defile: virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5. — **Trop.**: facta et consulta alijcus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and attate, *v. atat.*

attēgia, *ae, f.* [acc. to some, an Arab. word; acc. to others, as if from attego, ere, to cover; so Van.], a tent: Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. 1396.

† **attegrare**, *to pour out wine in sac-*

rifices: atterere enim est minus facere, ut integrare in statum redigere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll. (Festus seems to have written the word atterere, and to have considered the *a* as privativum; the Cod. Berol. has also atterere, Fr.).

Atteius (better **Ateius**), ii, m., the name of several Latin grammarians. **I.** Atteius Philologus, a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio, Suet. Gram. 7 and 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 601; 1, 273; 5, 45; Fest. pp. 179, 182, 187, 248 al.; Charis. p. 102 P.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 523; Tenffel, Rom. Lit. § 207, 1; also an historian, Suet. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 285. — **II.** Atteius Capito, a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, Suet. Gram. 10 and 22; Fest. pp. 176, 208, 227, 234 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 528; Tenffel, Rom. Lit. § 260, 3; he was also the founder of a distinguished law-school, and adversary of Antistius Labeo, Tac. A. 3, 75; Gell. 1, 12, 8; 2, 24, 2; 4, 14, 1 al. cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 553; Hugo, Rechtsgeschichte, p. 868; Zimmern, Rechtsgeschichte, 1. p. 305 sq.

attēlābus, i, m., = ἀττέλαβος, a very small locust without wings: locustarum minumae sine pinnis, quos attēlābos vocant, Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; cf. Schneid. ad Aristot. H. A. 5, 13, 2.

at-temperātē, adv., v. attempero fin.
***at-temperies**, ēl, f., = temperies, Cod. Th. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempero (adt-, Haase), āre, v. a., to fit, adjust, accommodate (only in the foll. exs.): gladium sibi attemperare, i. e. accommodare, Sen. Ep. 30, 8: paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12, 2. — Hence, ***attemperate**, adv., opportunely, seasonably, = accommodate, commode: itane attemperate evenit, hodie in ipsis nuptiis Ut veniret, antehac numquam? Ter. And. 5, 4, 13.

attendo (adt-, Dietsch), tendi, tentum, 3, v. a., orig., to stretch something (e.g. the bow) toward something; so only in Appul.: arcum, Met. 2, p. 122, 5. — Hence, **I.** In gen., to direct or turn toward, = advertere, adnovere: aurem, Att. ap. Non. p. 238, 10; Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib. (cf. infra, P. a.): attendere signa ad aliquid, i. c. to affix, Quint. 11, 2, 29 (Halm, aptare); so, manus caelo, to stretch or extend toward, App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5: caput eodem attentum, Hyg. Astr. 3, 20. — Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** Animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, apply the mind to something, to attend to, consider, mind, give heed to (cf.: advertere animum, and animadvertere; freq. and class.). **1.** With animum or animos: animum ad quaerendum quid siet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 238, 15: dictis animum, Lucil. ib.: animum coepi attendere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: quo tempore aures iudex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: si, cum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas, etc., id. Off. 3, 8, 35: animum ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4: praeterea et nostris animos attendere dictis atque adhibere velis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 11: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. — With a rel.-clause as object: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Phorm. prol. 24. — **2.** Absol.: postquam attendi Magis et vi coepi cogere, ut etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 25: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98; so id. de Or. 3, 13, 50; Phaedr. 2, 5, 6; Juv. 6, 66; 11, 16 al. — With acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, cum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, mark the stupidity, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; so id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; Sall. J. 88, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 8; Luc. 8, 623 al.: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: Quā re attendo te studiose, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: non attenderunt mandata, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 9, 34; ib. Job, 21, 5; ib. Isa. 28, 23. — Pass.: versus aequae prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 192.

— With inf. or acc. and inf. as object: quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pompon. ap. Non. p. 238, 17: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111. — With a rel.-clause or a subjunct. with a participle: cum attendo, quā prudentiā sit Hortensius, Cic. Quint. 20, 63: Hermagoras nec, quid dicat, attendere nec... videatur, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8: forte lubuit attendere, quae res maxime tanta negotia sustinisset, Sall. C. 53, 2: Oro, parumper Attendas, quantum de legibus queratur etc., Juv. 10, 251: attende, cur, etc., Phaedr. 2, prol. 14: attendite ut sciatis prudentiam, Vulg. Prov. 4, 1: Attendite, ne iustitiam vestram faciatis etc., ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Eccli. 1, 38; 13, 10; 28, 30. — With de: cum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Part. Or. 24, 84. — With dat. (post-Aug.): sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendat? id. Pan. 65, 2; Sil. 8, 591: attendit mandatis, Vulg. Eccli. 32, 28; ib. Prov. 7, 24: attendite vobis, take heed to yourselves, ib. Luc. 17, 3; ib. Act. 5, 35; ib. 1 Tim. 4, 16. — So in Suet. several times in the signif. to devote attention to, to study, = studere: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet. Calig. 53: iuri, id. Galb. 5: extispicio, id. Ner. 56. — With abl. with ab (after the Gr. προσέχειν ἀπό τινος; eccl. Lat.): attende tibi a pestifero, beware of, Vulg. Eccli. 11, 35: attendite ab omni iniquo, ib. ib. 17, 11; ib. Matt. 7, 16; ib. Luc. 12, 1; 20, 46. — **3.** With animo (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum animo attendi ad quaerendum, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 9: ut magis magisque attendant animo, Vulg. Eccli. prol.; so, in verbis meis attende in corde tuo, ib. ib. 16, 25. — ***B.** To strive eagerly for something, long for: puer, ne attenderis Petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. ap. Non. p. 288, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.). — Hence, **attentus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Directed to something, attentive, intent on: Ut animus in spe attentus fuit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3: Quo magis attentas aures animumque reposito, Lucr. 6, 920: Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 19: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: cum respiceremus attenti ad gentem, Vulg. Thren. 4, 17: eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, Cic. Or. 58, 197: accerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: et attentum movent Graeci a principio faciamus iudicem et docilem, id. ib. 2, 79, 323; 2, 19, 80; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Auct. ad Her. 1, 4: Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: iudex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21. — **B.** Intent on, striving after something, careful, frugal, industrious: unum hoc vitium fert senectus hominibus: Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes quam sat est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: nimium ad rem in senectā attente sumus, id. ib. 5, 8, 31: tum enim cum rem habebas, quaestulus te faciebat attentorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paternae familias et prudens et attentus, id. Quint. 3: Durus, ait, Voltei, nimis attentusque videris Esse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: asper et attentus quaestis, id. S. 2, 6, 82: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: qui in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. — Comp.: hortor vos attentiori studio lectionem facere, *Vulg. Eccli. prol. — Hence, adv.: **attentē**, attentively, carefully, etc.: attente officia servorum fungi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14: audire, Cic. Phil. 2, 5; id. Clu. 3 fin.; id. de Or. 2, 35, 148; id. Brut. 54, 200: legere, id. Fam. 7, 19: parum attente dicere, Gell. 4, 15: custodire attente, Vulg. Jos. 22, 5. — Comp.: attentius audire, Cic. Clu. 23: acrius et attentius cogitare, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: attentius agere aliquid, Sall. C. 52, 18: spectare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 197: invicem diligere, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 22. — Sup.: attentissime audire, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

***attentatio**, ōnis, f. [attento], a trying, attempting, Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attēte, adv., v. attendo, P. a. fin.
attentio, ōnis, f. [attendo], attentive-ness, attention, application. **A.** With animi: reliqua sunt in curā, attentione ani-

mi, cogitatione, vigilantia, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150. — **B.** Absol.: docilem sine dubio et haec ipsa praestat attentio, Quint. 4, 1, 34: cum (servos) tantā cruciasti attentione, Vulg. Sap. 12, 20.

at-tento (adtempto, K. and H.; **at-tempto**, Kayser, Rib., Halm, Queck), avi, ātum, 1, v. a., lit., to strive after something, to attempt, essay, try, make trial of; to solicit; to assail, attack (class. in prose and poetry): digitis mollibus arcum attemptat, attempts to draw, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, to attempt to move, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri, begun, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: attemptata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv. 23, 15, 7 (Weissenb., temptata): omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attemptare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: Capium propter plurimas belli opportunitates ab illā impiā et sceleratā manu attemptari suspicabamur, i. e. moved by persuasion to revolt, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attemptetur, id. Or. 61, 208: mecum facientia iura Si tamen attemptas, i. e. attempt to shake, attack, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attemptavit, sought to annul, Val. Max. 7, 8, 3; so, sententiam iudicis, Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, to seek to defile or pollute, ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, to make dearer, ib. 47, 11, 6. — Of a hostile attack: vi attemptantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentatit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 7: haud illum bello attemptare juvenis Sunt animi, Stat. Th. 4, 71. — Trop.: Quae aegritudo insolens mentem attemptat tuam? Pac. ap. Non. p. 322, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.).

1. attentus, a, um, v. attendo, P. a.
2. attentus (adt-), a, um, Part. of attineo.

attenuātē (adt-), adv., v. attenuo, P. a. fin.

attenuatio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attenuo], a diminishing, lessening (only in the two foll. exs.): attenuatio suspitionis, Auct. ad Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, simplicity, id. ib. 4, 11; cf. attenuatus.

attenuatus (adt-), a, um, P. a., from attenuo.

at-tēnūo (adt-, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb.; **att-**, Kayser, K. and H., L. Müller), avi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make thin or weak; to thin, attenuate; to weaken, enfeeble; to lessen, diminish. **I.** Lit.: aēna Signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari Saepae salutantum tactu, *Lucr. 1, 317 (cf.: attritum mentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43): bellum (servile) expectatione Pompili attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatus, Liv. 39, 49; 25, 11: fame attenuari, Vulg. Job, 18, 12; ib. Jer. 14, 18: macie attenuari, ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4: sortes attenuatae, diminished, Liv. 21, 62: foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30: (lingua) attenuans lambendo cutem homines, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172 al.: Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Cat. 64, 41: attenuant juvenum vigiliae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735 (cf. infra, P. a.): patrias opes, id. M. 8, 844; so id. P. 4, 5, 38. — **II.** Trop.: curas lyrā, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16; 4, 6, 18: luctus, Albin. ad Liv. 342: insignem attenuat deus, brings low, abases, Hor. C. 1, 34, 13: attenuabit omnes deos terrae, Vulg. Soph. 2, 11: hujusmodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandae, si suadebimus; attenuandae, si ab his dehortabimur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3, 6: attenuabit gloria Jacob, Vulg. Isa. 17, 4. — Hence, **attēnuātus** (adt-), a, um, P. a., enfeebled, weakened, reduced, weak. **I.** Lit.: attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatione laborum, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41: voce paululum attenuata, with a voice a little suppressed, id. ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis exclamatio, id. ib. 12, 21. — Comp. not in use. — Sup.: fortunae familiares attenuatissimae, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Feeble, destitute, poor (eccl. Lat.): Si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit etc., Vulg. Lev. 25, 25; 25, 35; 25, 47; ib. 2 Esdr. 5, 18. — **B.** Esp., of discourse. **1.** Shortened, brief: ipsa illa [pro Roscio] juvenilis redun-

dantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30, 108. — **2.** Too much refined, affected: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness, Cic. Brut. 82. — **3.** Meagre, dry, without ornament: attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15. — *Adv.: **attenuatē**, simply: attenuate pressequere dicere, Cic. Brut. 55, 201.

***at-termino**, āre, v. a., to set bounds to, to measure, limit: Deos filo humano, Arn. 3, p. 107.

at-tero (adt-, Dietsch), trīvi, tritum, 3, v. a. (perf. inf. atteruisse, Tib. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p. 2234 P.), to rub one thing against another; hence, in gen., to rub away, wear out or diminish by rubbing, to waste, wear away, weaken, impair, exhaust.

I. Lit. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once as P. a.; v. infra): insons Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, rubbing against or upon (sc. Herculi), *Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causā atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: aures, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf. antestor): bucula surgenes atterat herbas, tramples upon, Verg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48; so Prop. 5, 3, 24, and Plin. 2, 63, 68, § 158; so, dentes usu atteruntur, id. 7, 16, 15, § 70: atterivit sedentis pedem, Vulg. Num. 22, 25: vestem, Dig. 23, 3, 10; Col. 11, 2, 16; Cels. praef.: vestimenta, Vulg. Deut. 29, 5; ib. Isa. 51, 6. — Poet., of sand worn by the water flowing over it: attritas versabat rivus harenas, Ov. M. 2, 456. — **II.** Trop., to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam utrimque legiones item classes saepe fusae fugataeque et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum adtrita est, id. ib. 85, 46: Italiae opes bello, id. ib. 5, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 10; 1, 89; 2, 56; Curt. 4, 6 fin.; cf. Sil. 2, 392 Drak.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16, 2: et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, and to suffer injury in his dignity, Tac. Agr. 9 Rupert.: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, are enfeebled, Quint. 8, proem. 4: filii ejus atterentur egestate, Vulg. Job, 20, 10: Nec res atteritur longo suffamine litis, Juv. 16, 50. — Hence, **attritus**, a, um, P. a., rubbed off, worn off or away, wasted. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritus, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: ansa, Verg. E. 6, 17: vomer, worn bright, id. G. 1, 46; cf. Juv. 8, 16 Rupert.: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157; Petr. 109, 9. — **2.** In medicine, attritae partes or subst. attrita, drum, n. (sc. membra), bruised, excoriated parts of the body: medetur et attritis partibus sive oleo etc., Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43: attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici etc., id. 30, 8, 22, § 70. — **B.** Trop.: attrita frons, a shameless, impudent face (lit. a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings; cf. perfrico), Juv. 13, 242 Rupert.; so, domus Israël attrita fronte, Vulg. Ezech. 3, 7. — Sup. and adv. not used.

***at-terraneus** (adt-), a, um, adj. [terraneus], belonging to the earth: fulmina, i. e. coming from the earth, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 dub.

***at-tertiarius** (adt-), a, um, adj., = *ἐπιτρίτος*, the whole and a third, Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as.

***at-tertiatus** (adt-), a, um, as if Part. of attertio, are [atertius], boiled down to a third part: lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Val. 1, 29.

attestatio, ōnis, f. [attestor], an attesting, attestation, testimony, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 30: juris jurandi, *Vulg. Gen. 43, 3.

at-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to bear witness to, to attest, prove, confirm, corroborate (very rare, and not before the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Sull. 29 fin. the reading should be, with Cod. Erf. and Lambin., ad testandum omnium memoriam; v. Frotsch. ad h. l.; so B. and K.); hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3; Plin.

H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura, in the lang. of omens, lightnings which confirm that which was indicated by previous lightnings, confirmatory (opp. peremptorius, which cancel, annul, what was previously indicated): attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 170.

at-texo, texui, textum, 3, v. a. **I.** To weave on or to something (rare, and only in prose): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attextuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. M. 11, p. 260, 35. — **II.** In gen., to add: secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextite mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 fin.

Atthis (better than Attis), Idis, adj. f., = *Ἀτθίς*. **I.** Attic or Athenian: matres, Mart. 11, 53: lingua, App. M. 1, praef. Oud. — Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.** An Athenian woman, Sen. Hippol. 107. — Esp., Philomela; and, since she was changed to a nightingale, meton. for a nightingale, Mart. 1, 54, 9. Also Procne, the sister of Philomela; acc. to the fable (cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 200), changed into a swallow; hence, meton. for a swallow, Mart. 5, 67. — **B.** A female friend of Sappho: Non oculis grata est Atthis, Ov. H. 15, 18 Merk. ubi v. Loers. — **C.** A name for Attica: Atthis temptantur gressus, Lucr. 6, 1116; Sid. Carm. 5, 44; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; 2, 7, 10.

Attianus, v. Attius.

Attica, ae, or **Atticē**, ēs, f., = *Ἀττική*. **I.** The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital. **A.** Form Attica, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30. — **B.** Form Atticē, Plin. 4, 1, § 1; 4, 7, 11, § 23. — **II.** Attica, the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. Atticula.

1. Atticē, adv., v. Atticus, II. A. fin. **2. Atticē**, ēs, f. adj., = *Ἀττική*, Attic: ochra, quae Atticē nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, 19 (cf. Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179, Ochra Attica). **3. Atticē**, ēs, v. Attica.

†**atticisso**, āre, v. n., = *ἀττικίζω*, to imitate the Athenian manner of speaking: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12; App. Flor. n. 18, p. 362, 12.

Atticula, ae, f., daughter of Atticus, Cic. Att. 6, 5; v. Attica, II.

†**Atticurgēs**, is, adj., = *Ἀττικουργής*, made in the Attic manner: columna, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 6.

Atticus, a, um, adj., = *Ἀττικός*. **I.** In gen., of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Athenae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; id. Rud. 3, 4, 36 al.: civis Attica atque libera, id. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis Attica, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6: regio, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 33: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57: mel, of Mount Hymettus, id. ib.: apis, Ov. Tr. 6, 4, 30: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 87: columnae, formed in the Attic manner, id. 36, 23, 56, § 179 (cf. atticurgēs): ochra, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179 (cf. 2. Atticē): paelex, i. e. Philomela, Mart. 10, 51; cf. Ov. M. 6, 537: fides, i. e. sincere, firm, prov., Vell. 2, 23, 4: profluvius, a disease of animals, the glanders, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 17 and 38. — **Attici**, drum, m., the Athenians, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6. — **II.** Esp.: **A.** A ppl., to designate the highest grade of style, philosophy, eloquence, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7 sq.; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284 sq.; Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, id. Or. 7, 23: lepos, Mart. 3, 20. — Hence, subst.: Attici, orators of the Attic stamp (opp. Asiani): et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: cum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis iudicium maxime ac modus deesset, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 16 sq. — And transf.: to other things, excellent, pre-eminent, preferable: logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66. — Hence, **Atticē**, adv., in the Attic or Athenian manner: dicere, Cic. Brut. 84; 290; id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; 4, 11; Quint. 12, 10, 18: loqui, id. 8, 1, 2: pressi oratores, id. 12, 10, 18. — **B.** A surname of T. Pomponius,

the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens. His biography is found in Nepos. — **C.** A friend of Ovid, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 2; id. P. 2, 4, 2. — **D.** Antonius Atticus, a Latin rhetorician, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 19 Bip. — **E.** Vipianus Atticus, Sen. Contr. 2, 13, p. 184 Bip.

attigo (adt-), v. attingo init.

attiguus (adt-), a, um, adj. [attingo, as ambiguus, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo], touching, bordering on, contiguous to (only post-class.): domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 7: nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 333 Murat.

***at-tillo** (adt-), āre, v. a. [qs. from tillo, hence titillo], to tickle, please, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attilus, i, m., a kind of large fish found in the Po: Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (called by the Italians *Ladano* or *Adello*).

Attin, v. Attis.

at-tinae (adt-), ārum, f. [attineo], stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes.

at-tineo (adt-, Dietsch, Weissenb.), tinui, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [teneo]. **I.** Act., (so only ante-class. or in the hist.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). **A.** To hold to, to bring or hold near: aliquem ante oculos attinere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30. — **B.** To hold or detain at some point (class. retinere), to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, keep, detain, hold back, delay: testes vincitos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: animum, id. Mil. 4, 8, 17: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52; 6, 17: prensam dextram vi attinere, id. ib. 1, 35; 2, 10; 3, 71 fin.: cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, id. ib. 6, 19; 3, 36 fin.; 12, 68; 13, 15; 13, 27; 15, 57: set ego conperio Numidum Punicā fide simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis addituisse, detained, amused, Sall. J. 108, 3: ad ea Corbulo satis comperit Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, i. e. detained, hindered, Tac. A. 13, 37 fin.; 13, 50; 14, 33; 14, 66 fin.; 16, 19; id. H. 2, 14 fin. — **C.** To hold possession of, to occupy, keep, guard, preserve: Quamque at tinendi magni dominatus sient, Ter. Fragm. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5. — **II.** Neutr. **A.** To stretch out to, to reach to: nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros, now he is reaching forth for, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. — Hence, of relations of place, to extend or stretch somewhere: Scythiae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9. — **B.** To belong somewhere; only in the third person: hoc (res) attinet (more rare, haec attinent) ad me (less freq. simply me), or absol. hoc attinet, this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains or appertains to me, relates or refers to me; cf. Rudd. II. p. 209; Roby, § 1534 (the most usu. class. signif. of the word). **1.** Attinet (attinent) ad aliquem: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 4: Quid istuc ad me attinet? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24: Quid id ad me attinet? id. Trin. 4, 2, 136, and id. ib. 4, 3, 58: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9 et saep.: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 64; 1, 2, 16: Scin tu... ad te attinere hanc Omnem rem? id. Eun. 4, 6, 6; id. Ad. 1, 2, 54; 2, 1, 32; 3, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 17: nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, Lucr. 3, 852; 4, 30: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, in respect to that city, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1; so id. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 1, 2 al.: quod ad provincias attinet, Liv. 42, 10; 23, 26 al.: tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27 al.: sed quid istae picturae ad me attinent? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 36: Do. Hae quid ad me? Tox. Immo ad te attinent: et tuā refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 27: tantum ab re tuast oti tibi, Aliena ut cures eaque nil quae ad te attinent? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38. — And with nunc = ad hoc tempus (eccl. Lat.): Quod nunc attinet, vade, and for this time (Gr. ὡς ἔστιν), Vulg. Act. 24, 25. — **2.** Attinet (attinent) aliquem: neque quemquam attine-

bat id recusare, Cic. Quinct. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 11, 20: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 14.—**3.** Hoc attinet (haec attinent), and more freq. attinet with an *inf.* as subject (*act. and pass.*), *it concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance*: ea conquisiverunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auct. ad Her. 1, 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas... Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. C. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari adtinebat, Liv. 23, 3, 13: nec adtinueis demi securum, cum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36, 2; 41, 6, 23; 6, 38; 34, 3; 36, 11; 37, 15: Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci etc., Hor. Epod. 4, 17 al.—And in pregn. signif., *it is serviceable, useful, or avails for*, etc.: quid attinuit cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare? Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 60: eā re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12, 18: nec victoribus mitti adtinerem puto, Liv. 23, 13: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (not *adt-*), tigi, tactum, 3, v. a. [tango] (ante-class. form **attigo**, 3re, v. infra; attinge=attingam, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.; concerning attigere, 3re, v. *fin.*), *to touch, come in contact with*; constr. with the *acc.*; poet. with *ad*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mento summam aquam, vet. post. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: vestem, Att. ap. Non. p. 75, 32: Egone Argivum imperium attingam, id. Trag. Rel. p. 166 Rib.: suaviter (omnia) attingunt, Lucr. 4, 623: nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: quisquis (vas) attigerit, Vulg. Lev. 15, 23: nos nihil tuorum attingimus, id. Gen. 26, 29: (medicus) pulsuum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum Divus Augustus nascentis attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5 (cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46: Tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus, acc. to the practice of laying new-born children upon the ground; v. *tollo*).—**P. o. t.** (Callisto) miles erat Phoebe, nec Maenalon attigit (*nor did there touch, set foot on*) ulla Gratio hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2, 415: usque ad caelum attingebat stans in terrā, Vulg. Sap. 18, 16.—**B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To touch by striking, to strike*; rarely in a hostile manner, *to attack, assault*: ne me attingas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 106: ne attigas me, id. Truc. 2, 21: ne attigas puerum istac caussa, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 41 (quoted by Non. p. 75, 33): Si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignumst liberam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 91.—**Of lightning**: ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORES. ATTRACTAE. ARDVERINT, Fragm. Fratr. Arval. Inscr. Orell. 961: cf. Fest. s. v. scribonianum, p. 333 Müll., and s. v. obstitum, p. 193: si Vestinus attingeretur, i. e. ei bellum indiceretur, Liv. 8, 29; so Suet. Ner. 38.—**2.** In mal. part., aliquam, *to touch*: virginem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61; Cat. 67, 20.—**3.** *To touch in eating, to taste, crop*: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, Verg. E. 5, 26.—**4.** *Of local relations, to come to a place, to approach, reach, arrive at* (class.; esp. freq. in the hist.): aedis: ne attigatis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 37: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Sicilia, Nep. Dion. 5, 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saluos locos, id. ib. 4, 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.*: In paucis diebus quam Capreus attigit etc., Suet. Tib. 60; id. Calig. 44; id. Vesp. 4 al.—**5.** *Transf., to touch, lie near, border upon, be contiguous to*: Thebesus... Attigit in iustis regis Gortynia tecta, Cat. 64, 75: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4; id. Pis. 16 *fin.*: (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, etc., id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: ITEM: COLLEGIA QVAE ATTINGUNT EIDEM FORO, Inscr. Orell. 3314: attingere parietem, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 6.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., *to touch, affect, reach*: nec desiderium nos attigit, Lucr. 3, 922: (*adfectu*, Lachm.): ante quam voluptas aut dolor attingeret, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: nil mirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: quo studio providit, ne quae me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo... cura te attingit, id. Att. 9, 11, A: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27, 11, 6: cupidus attingere gaudia, *to feel*, Prop. 1, 19, 9: vox, sonus, attingit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452; Claud. B. Get. 412; Manil. 1, 326.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To touch upon in speaking, etc., to mention slightly*: paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 11: summam attingere, Lucr. 3, 261: ut meos quoque attingam, Cat. 39, 13: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201; id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.*: si tantummodo summam attingerem, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35: familiae (Galbae) breviter attingam, Suet. Galb. 3 al.—**2.** *To touch, i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental), to apply one's self to, be occupied with, engage in, to take in hand, manage*: quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attingissent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Cael. 12; id. Arch. 8: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas litteras attingissem, id. de Or. 1, 18, 82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poetice, Nep. Att. 18, 5; so Suet. Aug. 85: liberales disciplinas omnes, id. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gram. 9: ut primum forum attigi, i. e. accessi, adii, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam rei publicae, id. Tib. 13: ad Veneream seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To arrive somewhere*: quod ab illo attingisset nuntius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 19 (cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 3: si a me tetigit nuntius).—**4.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.) *To come near to in quality, to be similar; or to belong to, appertain to, to concern, relate to*: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 32: haec quemque attigit, id. ib. 1, 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; id. Fam. 13, 7, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93; id. Fin. 5, 9.—**5.** Si quid eam humanitas attigisset (for the usu. euphemism, accidisset), *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Mag. p. 337.

Ne me attiga atque aufer manum, Turp. ap. Non. p. 75, 30 dub. (Rib. here reads *attigas*, Com. Rel. p. 98): custodite istunc, ne attigat, Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 105 Rib.

***at-tinguo** (*adt-*), no *perf.*, tinctum, 3re, v. a., *to moisten, to sprinkle with a liquid*, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

Attis, idis (also **Atthis** or **Atys**, 3os, and **Attin**, inis, Macr. S. 1, 21, p. 313 Bip.), m., = *Attis* ("Attus," *Atus*, *Attiv*), a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself, Cat. 63; Ov. M. 10, 104; id. F. 4, 223; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 116; Macr. S. 1, 21.

***at-titulo** (*adt-*), 3re, v. a., *to name, entitle*, Rufin. Orig. 1, 1, 1.

Attius or **Accius** (both forms are equally attested; Attius predominated under the empire, and the Greeks always wrote *Attios*, Teuffel), ii, m., = *Attios*, a Roman proper name. **I.** L. Attius, a distinguished Roman poet of the ante-class. per., younger than Pacuvius, and his rival in tragedy and comedy. Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 44 and 45; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 49, and Schmid ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56. Hence, **B. Attianus** (**Acc-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Attius*: versus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: Attianum illud: nihil credo auguribus, Gell. 14, 1, 34.—**II.** Attius Navius, a soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor, Liv. 1, 36;

Val. Max. 1, 4, n. 1; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31 sqq.; 2, 38, 80.—**III.** P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 13.—Hence, **B. Attianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Attius*: milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: legiones, Cic. Att. 7, 15 and 20.—**IV.** T. Attius, an orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero, Cic. Clu. 23.

***at-tolero** (*adt-*) or **attollero**, 3re, v. a., *to bear, support*, App. M. 2, p. 116 Elm.

at-tollo (*attollo*, arch.), no *perf.* or *sup.*, 3, v. a., *to lift or raise up, raise, elevate, lift on high* (in the poets and post-Aug. prose writers very frequent, but not in Cic.; syn.: *tollo*, *erigo*). **I.** Lit.: super limen pedes attollere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: signa, id. ib. 2, 6, 5: pallium attollere, i. e. accingere (v. *accingo*), *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes apes... saepe attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4, 217: Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat Fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58 Schmid: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, id. ib. 5, 503: oculos humo, id. ib. 2, 448: Et contra magnam potes hos (oculos) attollere solem, Prop. 1, 15, 37: Sed non attollere contra Sustinet haec oculos, Ov. M. 6, 605: Attollens Joseph oculos vidit etc., Vulg. Gen. 43, 29: timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10, 293: vultus iacentes, id. ib. 4, 144: corpus ulnis, id. ib. 7, 847: manus ad caelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: attollite portas, principes, Vulg. Psa. 23, 7; 23, 9: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10; cf.: Euphratem attolli, swollen, id. A. 6, 37: se in femur, raises himself on his thigh, Verg. A. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, id. ib. 2, 822: attolentem se ab gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7, 6: a terrā se attollement, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.—With middle signif.: e mediis hunc (sc. Atlantem) harenis in caelum attolli prodere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: attollitur monte Pione, id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—Of buildings, *to raise, erect, build*: immensam molem, Verg. A. 2, 185: arcem, id. ib. 3, 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXXX cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: turre in centenos vicenosque attollebantur, Tac. H. 5, 11.—**P. o. t.** cum die statorum campum alacritate discursu pulvere attolles, Plin. Pan. 14, 3; cf. Verg. A. 9, 714.—**II.** Trop.: *to raise, elevate; exalt, sustain*; also, *to enlarge, aggrandize, to render prominent or conspicuous, to extol* (so esp. freq. in Tac.): Punicæ se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Verg. A. 4, 49: ultro implacabilis ardet Attollitque animos, id. ib. 12, 4: ad consulatus spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: rectos ac vividos animos non ut alii contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 5, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Lucr. 7, 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, vere distinguend. Vell. 2, 65 Ruhnck. (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 14: animadverti dici jam a quibusdam exornari etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari); so, insignibus triumphis, Tac. A. 3, 72; id. H. 2, 90; 3, 37; 4, 59; id. Agr. 39: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8, 6, 68: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up or raised*), demittitur, id. 11, 3, 78: belloque et armis rem publicam, Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15, 30: sua facta, suos casus, id. Agr. 25.—**Form attollo**, of doubtful meaning: Quis vetat qui ne attolat? Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.: Custodite istunc vos, ne vim qui attolat neve attigat, id. ib. p. 105 (= auferre or afferre, Non.).

at-tondeo (better than *adt-*), ton-di, tonsum, 2, v. a. (*perf.* redupl. sync. attodisse = attotondisse or attondisse, Verg. Cat. 8, 9: *attondi = attonderi, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 36), *to shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare, and mostly poet.; syn.: *tondeo*, *carpo*, *puto*); rusticus Saturni dente relicta Persequitur vitem attondens, pruning, he cuts off the vine around, Verg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3; and Vulg. Ezech. 44, 20: comam, ib. Lev. 19, 27; so, ad cutem, Scrib. Comp. 10.—**P. o. t.** *to gnaw, at-nibble*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Verg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, i. e. fed down, Lucr. 6, 84: prata, Aus. Mos. 203.—**Trop.** consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum; shorn,

i. e. *diminished*, lessened, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (as transl. of the Gr. ἡμετέρας βουλάς Σπάρτην μὲν ἑκαίροτο δοῦσαν, Plut. 2, p. 1098): sic quoque attondentur, *cut off*, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 12: attondere aliquem, i. e. to cheat, fleece (cf. admutilo), Plaut. Capt. 2, 18; and in a pun: atton-sae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex resciverit, Ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *rough-hew* me, id. Ep. 2, 3, 6 (cf. Horace's fuste dolat, S. 1, 5, 23).

attonite (adt-), adv., v. attono, *P. a.*
fin.
attonitus (adt-), a, um, v. attono,
P. a.

at-tōno (better than **adt-**), ūi, itum, 1, v. a., *to thunder at*; hence, *to stum, stupify* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; most frequent as *P. a.*; syn.: *percello, perturbo, terreo*): *altitudo attonat, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes!* Qv. M. 3. 532: id. H. 4. 50. — Hence.

attonitus (**adt-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *thundered at*; hence trop. as in Gr. ἐμβρον-
θεῖς, ἐμβροντήτορ. **A.** *Thunder-struck, stunned, terrified, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded*: attonitus est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, qui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 172: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attoniti, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. 101: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Verg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; 4, 802; 8, 777; 9, 409 and 574; 11, 127; 8, 681 al.: alii novitate ac miraculo attoniti, Liv. 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 *fin.*; 7, 36; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10: subitae rei miraculo attoniti, Tac. H. 4, 49; so id. ib. 2, 42; 3, 13. — With *de*: mentis de lodice paranda Attonitae, *crazed, bewildered about getting a bed-blanket*, Juv. 7, 67. — Also without an *abl.*: Attonitae manibusque uterum celare volenti, Ov. M. 2, 463: mater... Attonitae diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; 6, 600; 12, 498: ut integris corporibus attoniti conciderent, Liv. 10, 29: attoniti vultus, Tac. H. 1, 40: circumspectare inter se attoniti, id. ib. 2, 29: attonitis etiam victoribus, id. ib. 4, 72: attonitā magis quam quietā contione, id. A. 1, 39: attonitis jam omnibus, Suet. Caes. 28; id. Claud. 38; id. Dom. 17: attonitos habes oculos, Vulg. Job. 15, 12; ib. Prov. 16, 30. — Poet., with *gen.*: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. — Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscens Attonitae magna ora domus, Verg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an *act.* sense, syn. with attonitos facientes, stupendae, *stunning, terrifying*, as pallida senectus, etc.): mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 *Drak*: quorundam persuationes, Plin. 29, 1, 8 § 28. — **B.** *Seized with inspiration, smitten with prophetic fury, inspired, frantic*: attonitae Baccho matres, Verg. A. 7, 580: Bacchus attonitae tribuit vexilla catervae, Stat. S. 5, 1; 116: Vates, * Hor. C. 3, 19, 14. — * *Adn.*: **attonite**, *frantically*, etc.: Britannia hodieque eum attonite celebrat etc., Plin. 30, 1, 4 § 13 (Jan. *attonita*).

attonsus, a, um, *Part.* of attondeo.

* **at-torqueo**, ēre, v. a., to hurl or swing upward (ad designating direction upward, as in *assurgo*, *attollo*; cf. *ad inih.*); *jaculum attorquens emittit in auras*, Verg. A. 9. 52.

at-torreão, ēre, v. a., to bake, roast (cf. assicco; only in Apic.): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; 7. 5.

attractio, ōnis, *f.* [attraho], a drawing together, contraction (very rare): litterarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

* **attractōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the power of attraction, attractive*: *virtus(sulphuris)est attractoria* Aem Mac 4 19

1. at-tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of attraho.

* **2. attractus**, f.s. m. [attraho], *a drawing to, attraction*, Dictys, 5, 11.
at- traho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., *to draw to or toward, to attract, drag with force, draw* (rare but class.; syn.: traho, duco, adduco). **I. Lit.**: adducitur a Ve-

neris atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *is dragged by force*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9 *fin.*: uncus alae incientiū paulatimque attrahendus est, Cels. 7, 25: magnas attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; so, spiritum attrahere, Vulg. Psa. 118, 131: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *contracts*, Sen. Ben. 6, 7 al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Verg. A. 11, 250: sed quos fugit, attrahit una, O. M. 14, 63: ducem Attrahite huc vinctum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. R. Am. 435: annes attrahere auxilio sitientium hortis, Col. 10, 24: attraxit eum in siccum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 4; ib. Ezech. 32, 20: jugum attrahere, *to draw, bear*, ib. Eccli. 28, 23. — **II.** *Trop.*, *to draw, lead, bring, move, attract*, etc.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam inlicita et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, moved, incited*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, at, attrahor, *I am drawn by force to take sides*, O. M. 5, 93 (Merk., *abstractor*): discipulos, id. F. 3, 830: ideo attraxi te miserans, Vulg. Jer. 31, 3. — Hence, * **attractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn or attracted*; of the brow, *contracted, knit*: frons attractor, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attrectatiō (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attrectol].
I. *A touching, handling* (post-Aug.), Gell. 11, 18, 23: boves frequenti manūs attrectatiōne mansuescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1 al.—
II. In gram., a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together; as, *fasciatim*, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

* **attrectatus** (adt-), ūs, m. [id.], a handling, touching, feeling: nam attrectatu et quassu Saevum amplificatis dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

at-trecto (**adt-**, Weissenb., Halm; **att-**, Ritschl, Rib., Kayser), **āvī**, **ātum**, 1, v. a. [**tracto**], **to touch, handle**, freq. in an unlawful manner (syn.: **contracto**, **tracto**, **tango**, **palpo**). **I. Lit.**: Ne me **attracto**, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45: **aliquem nimium familiariter attractare**, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: **uxorem alicujus attractare**, Cic. Cael. 8 *fin.*, Suet. Ner. 26 (cf. **contracto**): **signum Junonis attracta re**, Liv. 5, 22: **patrios penates attractare**, Verg. A. 2, 719: **feralia ad-trectare**, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: **libros contaminatis manibus**, Cic. Har. Resp. 13: **alienam rem**, Sabin. Jus Civ. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 20: **si attractaverit me pater**, Vulg. Gen. 27, 12: **To feel after, grope for** (eccl. Lat.): **quasi absque oculis parietem attractavimus**, Vulg. Isa. 59, 10. — **II. Trop.**: **Facilis est illa cursatio et blanditia popularis; aspiciunt, non attractantur; procul apparet, non excutitur** (the figure is derived from paintings or other works of art), *it is looked at, not touched*, Cic. Planc. 12 Wund. — Also, **to appropriate to one's self**: **regias etiam ad-trectamus gazas**, Liv. 34, 4, 2: **fascēs securę**, id. 28, 24: **indecorum, ad-trectare quod non obtineret**, Tac. A. 3, 52. — **To feel after, seek to find** (eccl. Lat.): **quaerere Deum, si forte attractent eum**, Vulg. Act. 17, 27.

at-tremō, ēre, v. n., to tremble at a thing (post-Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6. 1.

* **at-trēpīdo**, āre, v. n., to hobble along: attrepidate saltem: nam vos appropriare haud postulo. Plaut. Poen. 3. 1. 41.

* **at-trībŭlo**, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.*,
to press hard, to thresh: folliculus attribu-
latus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-tribūo (adt., Weissenb., Jan; att., B. and K., L. Müller), ūi, atum, 3, v. a., to associate, add or join to, to annex, assign, bestow, give (class., but rare in the poets; syn.: tribuo assigno. do ascribo addico).

SYL. in tribuo, assigned, to, ascribed, donated.
 I. In gen. A. Lit.: pueros attribue ei,
 quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: vnde
 deo, cui Apulia sit attributa, assigned as a
 province, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: insulae Rhodii
 attributae, annexed, subjected, id. ad Q. Fr.
 1, 1, 11: Camunni finitimis adtributi municipiis,
 Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: equos gladiatoribus,
 Caes. B. C. 1, 14: quae (iuventus) praesidio
 ejus loci adtributa erat, Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20: posses-

sionem, Valg. Num. 36, 12: aliquem, ib. Deut. 29, 26.—Of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni afflictorum civitatum attribuit, Suet. Tit. 8 al.—Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 *fin.*; so Liv. 40, 61.—Also of private assignments: Faberius si venerit, videbis, ut tantum attribuator, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1.—Hence also aliquem, *to assign, make over to any one*: attributos quod appellas, valde probō, i. e. *my debtors, to whom I have referred you*, Cic. Att. 13, 22.—**B.** Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: Suus cuique attributus est error, Cat. 22, 20: si alicui rei hujus modi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento oratio attribuitur, i. e. *if these are represented as speaking*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100: curam alicuius rei adtribuere, Liv. 26, 49.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To join in addition, to add*: non attribuiere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—**B.** Aliquid alicui, *to attribute or impute to one, to charge with, ascribe to* (cf. ascribo): si eruditus videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis litteris, Cic. Sen. 1, 3: Hoc tu si cupiditas factum existimas, Caesari tribuis, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14: bonos exitus di immortales, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: alijs causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41.—**C.** T. t., *to lay as a tax or tribute*: his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris adtribuere, Liv. 39, 44.—Hence, **attributus** (**ad-**), a, um, P. a., lit. *that is ascribed or attributed to a thing*; hence, *subst.*: **attributum**, i, n. **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Money assigned from the public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.—**B.** In gram. lang., *a predicale, attribute*: Omnes res confirmantur aut ex eo, quod personis, aut ex eo, quod negotiis est attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: 1, 25, 36 sqq.; Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

attributio (add.), ōnis, f. [attribuo].
I. *The assignment of a money-debt* (cf. attribuo, I.). **A.** Lit.: de attributione conficis, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3. — **B.** Trop.: Graeci Fatum ... *Nēquēvis* vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit adscripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out*, App. de Mund. p. 754 — **II.** In gram., *a predicate, attribute*, = attributum ex his etiam attributionibus: sacer an profanus, publicus an privatus etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38.

attributus (adt-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of *attribuo*.
attritio, ōnis, *f.* [*attero*], a rubbing upon or against something, friction (perh. only in the foll. exs.), *Lampr. Elag.* 19; *Mart. Cap.* 3, p. 50.

2. attritus, ā, um, *P. a.*, v. attero.
2. attritus, ūs, m. [attero], a rubbing on or against something (post-Aug.). **I**, In gen.: (sues) inter se dicimant indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212; 9, 45, 68, § 147; 16, 40, 77, § 208; 37, 3, 12, § 48; Sen. Ira, 3, 4.—**II**, Med. t., an inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing (cf. attero, *P. a.*): ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 23, 6, 36, § 105; 26, 8, 58, § 91 (Jan, *trit*); 38, 6, 62, § 222.

Attuarii, ōrum, m., a German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe, Vell. 2, 105; Ainn. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. ad Tac. l. c.).

† **attubernālis**, is, *m.* [qs. from attuberna, as contubernium from contaberna], *one that inhabits an adjoining hut*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.

at-tulo (adt-), *ere, v. a.*, a very ancient form. for *affero, to bring to*: *dotem ad nos nullam attulas*, Nov. ap. Diom. p. 376 P. (Com. Rel. p. 268 Rib.).

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Aturus (on account of the length of the *u*, sometimes written *Aturrus*; cf. Arabia; once *ŭ*, Luc. 1, 420), *i. m.* = Ἀτούριος, a river in Aquitania, now *Adour*, Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† **ātȳpus**, um, *adj.*, = ἀτυπος, ον, *that stammers in speaking, stammering*: balbus autē̄m et atypus vitiosi magis quam morbiſi ſunt, Cael Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; ſo Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Atys or **Attys**, ἄττυς, m., = ἄττυς, ἄττυς (diff. from Attis, q. v.). **I.** A son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, and ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called Attyades, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** The ancestor of the gens Atia (cf. Atius), Verg. A. 5, 568 Wagner.—**III.** A son of Alba, king of the Albani, Liv. 1, 3.

au, interj., v. 2. hau.
auacella (**auicella**), ae, f. dim. [as if for avicella, from avis], a little bird (only post-class.; Varro, L. L. 8, § 79 Müll., said expressly that this form was not in use, but auicella), App. M. p. 656 Oud., and Apic. 4, 5; 5, 3; 8, 7.

* **auceo**, ēre, v. a. [avis, analog. to aucupo], to observe attentively: aliquem, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cūpis (cipis, acc. to Vel. Long. Orthogr. p. 2235), comm. [confr. for aviceps, from avis-capio], a bird-catcher, fowler. **I.** Lit.: Piscator, pistor apstulit, lanii, coqui, Holitores, myropolae, aucupes, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decedit aucupes In puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: quasi avis de manu aucupis, Vulg. Prov. 6, 5; ib. Jer. 5, 26; ib. Amos, 3, 5: as a bird-seller: Edicit piscator uti, pomariis, aucupes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Non avis aucupibus monstrat, quā parte petatur, Ov. A. A. 3, 669 al.—**II.** Trop., a spy, eavesdropper: circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic aucupes sermoni siet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 14: ne quis... nostro consilio venator adsit cum auritis plagis): Numquis hic est alienus nostris dictis aucupes auribus, id. Stich. 1, 2, 45: voluptatum aucupes, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contra Ac. 3, 7 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 470): praeco actionum, cantor formularum, aucupes syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.

† **auceta**, v. augeo imit.
Auchētae, ārum, m., = Αὐχῆται, a Scythian people in the present Ukraine, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—In sing., acc. to the Gr., **Auchātes**, ae, an Auchatian, Val. Fl. 6, 132.

auella, v. auella.
auctarium, ii, n. [augeo], an addition or augmentation of a definite measure: auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adiciebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: Est. Tanti quanti poscit, vin tanti illum emi? Ch. Immo auctarium Adicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

* **auctifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [auctus-fero], fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: terrae, Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 515), as a free transl. of Hom. Od. 18, 135 and 136.

auctifico, āre, v. a. [auctus-facio], to increase, enlarge; in the lang. of sacrifice (like mactare and adolere), to honor by offerings (only in Arn.): cibus novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224: honorem deorum, id. ib.; so id. ib. p. 223.

* **auctificus**, a, um, adj. [id.], increasing, enlarging: Nec porro rerum genitales auctificaeque Motus perpetuo possunt servare creatura, Lucr. 2, 571.

auctio, ōnis, f. [augeo]. **I.** An increasing, increase, abŕeas: auctio frumenti et tributorum, Tac. Agr. 19: dierum, Macr. S. 1, 14: rerum crescentium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.—**II.** A sale by increase of bids, a public sale, auction. Auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls, called atria auctionaria (v. auctionarius), or simply atria (Juv. 7, 7). There was a spear (hasta) set up therein, as the legal sign of the sale, like our red flag; the price was called out by a crier (praeco), and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker (argentarius) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq. (this is the class. signif. of the word): auctionem facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91–94; so id. Poen. 1, 3, 2; 5, 6, 27; id. Stich. 2, 2, 60; Cic. Quint. 4; id. Att. 12, 3 al.: Dicam auctionis causam, ut animo gaudeant, Ipse egomet quam ob rem auctionem praedicem, announce, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55; so, auctionis diem obire, Cic. Att. 13, 14: proscribere, id. ib. 13, 37; and proponere, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, to defer, adjourn, Cic. Att. 13, 13: amplissima prae-

dia ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, by the sales of the spear, i. e. by auctions (v. supra), Suet. Caes. 50 (cf.: praebere caput dominā venale sub hasta, Juv. 3, 33): auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caecin. 5: auctionis tabula, id. Agr. 2, 25 (v. auctionalis): auctio fortunae regiae, Liv. 2, 14: vendere aliquid in auctione, by auction, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: res in auctione venit, Gai. 4, 126: ex auctione rem emere, Dig. 31, 4, 2, § 8: auctionem dimittere, Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), goods to be sold by auction: cum auctionem venderet, Cic. Quint. 5, 19 (B. and K.; others, auctione).

* **auctionālis**, e, adj. [auctio], of or pertaining to an auction; hence, subst. **auctionālia**, ium, n., catalogues of auction sales, Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others, actionalia).

auctionārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to an auction, auction-: atria, wherein auctions were held, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3883 (v. atrium): tabulae, catalogues of goods to be sold by auction, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctionor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [id.]. **I.** Neutr., to hold an auction or public sale, make a sale by auction: ut in atris auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: ait se auctionatum esse in Galliā, id. Quint. 6, 23: Rullum hasta positā cum suis formosis finitoribus auctionantem, id. Agr. 2, 20: difficultates auctionandi proponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3.—**II.** As v. a., to buy at auction: bona condemnatorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23.

auctio, āre, v. doub. freq. [augeo, aucto], to increase or augment much (only in the two foll. exs.). **I.** Lit.: pecunias faenore, Tac. A. 6, 16.—**II.** In the lang. of sacrifices (cf.: augeo, auctifico, adoleo, macto, etc.), to honor by offerings: sacris munum potentiam, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, āre, v. freq. [augeo], to increase or enlarge much (perh. only in the foll. exs.): res rationesque vestrorum omnium Bono atque amplo auctare lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: Unde omnis natura creet res auctet alaque, Lucr. 1, 56: Salve, teque bonā Jupiter auctet ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written **autor** or **author**), ōris, comm. [id.], he that brings about the existence of any object, or promotes the increase or prosperity of it, whether he first originates it, or by his efforts gives greater permanence or continuance to it; to be differently translated according to the object, creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, supporter, leader, head, etc. (syn.: conditor, origo, consiliarius, lator, suator, princeps, dux). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, a progenitor, father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder, progenitor of your nobility, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Verg. A. 4, 365; so Ov. M. 4, 640, and Suet. Vit. 2: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49; so Ov. M. 12, 558, and 13, 142: tantae propaginis, id. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctores parentes animarum, Vulg. Sap. 12, 6: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. C. 3, 17, 5: Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172: auctores saxa fretumque tui, id. H. 10, 132: Jupiter e terrā genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri, id. M. 1, 615.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 1.—**B.** Of buildings, etc., founder, builder: Trojae Cynthus auctor, Verg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 5, 6, 43 (augur, Müll.): auctor posuisset in oris Moenia, Ov. M. 15, 9: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, id. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatrū, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118: omnia sub titulo tantum suo ac sine ullā pristini auctoris memoriā, Suet. Dom. 5.—**C.** Of works of art, a maker, artist: statua auctoris incerti, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: apparuit summam artis securitatem auctori placuisse, id. praef. § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the originator, executor, performer, doer, cause, occasion of other things (freq. interchanged with actor): tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen etc., Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz (cf. without rerum: Suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id.

J. 1, 4): praeclarī facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206; Vell. 1, 8: cum perquirent auctorem facti, Vulg. Jud. 6, 29: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: honoris, Ov. M. 10, 214: vitae, Vulg. Act. 3, 15: salutis, ib. Heb. 2, 10: fidei, ib. ib. 12, 2: funebris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, id. ib. 8, 449; 9, 214: mortis, id. ib. 8, 493: vulneris, id. ib. 5, 133; 8, 418: plagae, id. ib. 3, 329: seditionis sectae, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.—Also, in gen., one from whom any thing proceeds or comes: auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit, i. e. the sender, Ov. M. 12, 419; so, tell, id. ib. 8, 349: muneris, the giver, id. ib. 2, 88; 5, 657; 7, 157 al.: meritum, id. ib. 8, 108 al.—**B.** An author of scientific or literary productions. **1.** An investigator: non sordidus auctor Naturae verique, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—And as imparting learning, a teacher: quamquam in antiquissima philosophiā Cratippo auctor versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2: Servius Sulpicius, juris civilis auctor, Gell. 2, 10; Dig. 19, 1, 39; 40, 7, 36.—**2.** The author of a writing, a writer: ii quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciose suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 31: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. anonymous verses, id. ib. 70; so id. Calig. 8; id. Dom. 8 al.—Meton. of cause for effect, for a literary production, writing, work: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, etc., Suet. Aug. 89.—In partic., the author of historical works, an historian (with and without reum): ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanorum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so, Matrem Antoniam non apud auctores rerum, non diurnā actorum scripturā reperio ullo insigni officio functam, Tac. A. 3, 3, 30 (diff. from auctor rerum in II. A.): Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; so Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9; 14, 64 al.—With historiae (eccl. Lat.): historiae congruit auctori, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.—Hence, in gen., one that gives an account of something, a narrator, reporter, informant (orally or in writing): sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att. 14, 8: celeberrimos auctores habeo tantam victoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, i. e. nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824: Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor Ambiguus, id. ib. 11, 666; 12, 58; 12, 61; 12, 532.—Hence, auctorem esse, with acc. and inf., to relate, recount: Auctores sunt ter noventis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73: Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20: Auctor est Julius Marathus ante paucos quam nasceretur menses prodigium Romae factum (esse) publice, etc., Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.—**C.** One by whose influence, advice, command, etc., any thing is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter; constr. sometimes with ut, acc. and inf., or gen. gerund.: quid mihi es auctor (what do you counsel me?) huic ut mittam? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2; 4, 7, 70; id. Poen. 1, 3, 1: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihi que ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: Gellium ipsis (philosophis) magno opere auctorem fuisse, ut controversiarum facerent modum, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ut propinqui de communi sententiā coërcerent, auctor fuit, Suet. Tib. 35; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 15: a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auctor in Siciliāne subsidias, an proficiscare, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: ego quidem tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: ne auctor armorum duxque deesset, Auct. B. G. 8, 47: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, id. ib. 5; so id. Dom. 8: auctor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et ut... communem causam jurent, id. Galb. 10 al.—So freq. in the abl. absol.: me, te, eo auctore, at my, your, his instance, by my

advice, command, etc.: non me quidem Faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 23: an paenitebat flagiti, te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus auctore Antonio Musa, Suet. Aug. 81; 96; id. Galb. 19; id. Vit. 2 al.: agis Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum, *the promoters or authors of spells*, Ov. M. 7, 148.—**2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Auctor legis. (a) *One who proposes a law, a mover, proposer* (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Quid desperatus, qui ne ementiendo quidem poteris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(b) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed, a supporter* (stronger than suator); cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicente, auctore eo Senatui se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor umquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: cum ostenderem, si lex utilis plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctorem me atque adiutorem futurum (esse), id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19: quo auctore societatem cum Perseo junxerunt, Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 11 al.—Sometimes in connection with suator: atque hujus dedicationis ipse Postumius suator et auctor fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Nisi quis retinet, idem suator auctorque consilii ero, Tac. H. 3, 2 al.—(c) *Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law, a confirmer, ratifier*: nunc cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—*Poet.*, in gen., *a law-giver*: animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101.—Hence, auctores fieri, *to approve, accept, confirm a law*: cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat, patres ante auctores fieri coegerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Decreverunt ut, cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. 1, 17; 1, 22; 2, 54; 2, 56; 6, 42; 8, 12 al.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the senate, a leader*: hunc rei publicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211; 3, 17, 63.—Also *absol.*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, *by your influence, and the decree of the senate occasioned by it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 24, 43.—**D.** *One who is an exemplar, a model, pattern, type of any thing*: Caecilium, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec litterarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tuill. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, i. e. *who has done a similar thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44 al.—**E.** *One that becomes security for something, a voucher, bail, surety, witness*: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria; auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, Verg. A. 5, 17: gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tantâ re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 fin.: urbs auspiciis deis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guaranty of the gods*, id. 28, 28.—Also with *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus tutam tibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.—**F.** In judic. lang., t. t. **1.** *A seller, vendor* (inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and transfers it to the purchaser; sometimes the jurists make a distinction between auctor primus and auctor secundus; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail or security whom the former brings, Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salmas. Mod. Usur. pp. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caecin. 10; Dig. 19, 1, 52: Inpero (auctor ego sum), ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73 Wagn.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Cyp. 4, 2,

12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Romani, Cic. Mur. 2.—**2.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): quas quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caecin. 25: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**3.** In espousals, auctores are the witnesses of the marriage contract (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5.—**G.** *An agent, factor, spokesman, intercessor, champion*: praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, etc., id. Fl. 22 fin.—**H.** In class. Lat. auctor is also used as *fem.*: eas aves, quibus auctoribus etc., Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Et hostes aderant et (Theoxena) auctor mortis instabat, Liv. 40, 4, 15: auctor ego (Juno) audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192; 6, 709; id. H. 14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, Prob. p. 1452 sq. P., and others make between auctor *fem.* and auctrix, that auctrix would refer more to the lit. signif. of the verb, augeo, while auctor *fem.* has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of its noun, auctoritas, is unfounded.

auctoramentum, i. n. [auctoror]. **I.** *That which binds or obliges to the performance of certain services*; hence (in concr.), *a contract, stipulation*: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt; uri, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—More freq., **II.** *That for which one binds himself to some service or duty* (as that of soldiers, gladiators, etc.), *wages, pay, hire, reward*. **A.** Lit.: est in illis ipsa merces, auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenum milium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28, 3; 2, 66, 3.—**B.** Trop., *reward*: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 12.

auctoritas (not *autôr-* nor *autôr-*), âtis, f. [auctor], acc. to the different signif. of that word. **I.** In gen., *a producing, production, invention, cause* (very rare; syn.: auctoramentum, sententia, judicium, consilium, vis, pondus, favor, gratia): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), originator, inventor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poetæ Stoicos depravârunt, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91.—**II.** Esp., **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment*: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitrat, Cic. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententiâ dicendum esse videatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 20; 22: Mihi quidem ex animo eximi non potest, esse deos, id tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu me doces, id. N. D. 3, 3, 7: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, id. Lael. 4, 13.—**B.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement* to something (esp. if made with energy and sustained by the authority and influence of the counsellor; cf. auctor, I. C.): auctoritatem defugere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo atque impero. Numquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, *how little pleased* (ironically) *I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my exertions, my influence*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium, qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: ejus (Sexti) mihi vivit auctoritas, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctorita-

tem earum civitatum suae preces nuper repudiatæ faciliorem aditum ad senatum haberent, i. e. agentibus, intervenientibus, Liv. 38, 3 al.—Also *consolatory exhortation, consolation, comfort*: his autem litteris animum tuum... amississimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam auctore etiam puto, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—**C.** *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic. Caecin. 13, 51: verba servire hominum consilii et auctoritatis, id. ib. 13, 52: legio auctoritatem Caesaris persecuta est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance*, id. Fam. 10, 28 fin.—Hence, **2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** *Senatus auctoritas*, (a) *The will of the senate*: agrum Picenum contra senatus auctoritatem dividere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (b) *A decree of the senate*, = *Senatus consultum*: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: sine senatus auctoritate foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 fin.: responditque ita ex auctoritate senatus consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26, 2: Neminem exulum nisi ex Senatus auctoritate restituit, Suet. Claud. 12: citra senatus populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28 al.—Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATVS. CONSULTI. AVCTORITAS, abbrev., s. c. a., Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—Sometimes between senatus auctoritas and senatus consultum this distinction is to be made, that the former designates a decision of the senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** *Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision*: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritatem parendum esse fateantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22; so, publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—**c.** *Auctoritas collegii* (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—**D.** *Liberty, ability, power, authority* to do according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano auctoritatem legum dandum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publica suscepit, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 58: Invita in hoc loco versatur oratio; videtur enim auctoritatem adferre peccandi, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: Senatus faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—**E.** *Might, power, authority, reputation, dignity, influence, weight* (very freq.): ut vestra auctoritas Meae auctoritatis fautrix adiutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate suâ aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: id maximâ auctoritate philosophi adfirmant, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: Digna est memoria Q. Catuli cum auctoritas tum verecundia, Vell. 2, 32: optima auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Cacs. 11; so, auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 fin.; id. Sen. 17, 60: adripere, id. ib. 18, 62; id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: facere, *to procure, obtain*, id. Imp. Pomp. 15: Grandis auctoritatis es et bene regis regnum Israël, *Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: imminuere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37 fin.: levare, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: fructus capere auctoritatis, id. Sen. 18, 62: Quae sunt voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis praemiis comparandae? id. ib. 18, 64 et saep.—Transf. to things, *importance, significance, weight, power, worth, value, estimation*: bos in pecuniâ maximâ debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba... quo plus auctoritatis habent, paulo antiquiora, *more weight, force*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Fl. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *of this honorable place*, i. e. *the rostra*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: bibliothecae omnium philosophorum mihi videtur XII tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; id. Fam. 1, 7; Dolab. ap. Cic. ib. 9, 9 fin.: auctoritas praecipua lupe (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61: Post eum (Macepatum) interiiit auctoritas sapor (pullo-

rum asinorum), id. 8, 43, 68, § 170 Jan: ungentorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 4: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30.—Also of *feigned, assumed authority*: nec cognovi quemquam, qui maiore auctoritate nihil diceret, *that said nothing with a greater air of authority*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139.—**F.** An example, pattern; model: omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: memoria digna juventuti rei publicae capessendae auctoritas disciplinaque, id. Sest. 6, 14: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 93; 2, 5, 32: tu is es qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequere, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16 al.—**G.** A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc., *credibility*: cum ea (iustitia) sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cuius auctor inventus est nemo, id. Fl. 22, 53: Quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54, 110: tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id. ib. 2, 59, 123: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Lael. 25, 94.—**2.** Meton., *the things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact*. **a.** A record, document: videt legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146.—**b.** The name of a person who is security for something, *authority*: cum auctoritates principum conurbationis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: sed in auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9.—Hence for the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the senate: quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis exstat, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: Senatus consultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritate quod perscriptae, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3.—**H.** Right of possession (cf. auctor, II. F. 1.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23; so id. Caecin. 26, 74; id. Har. Resp. 7; Lex Atin. ap. Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo, Rechts-gesch. p. 217 sq.—So in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSUS HOSTEM AETERNA AUCTORITAS, *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual* (i. e. a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman), ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**J.** In jurid. lang., *a guaranty, security*, Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōre, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (access. form **auctōr**, āri, Dig. 26, 8, 4; 27, 6, 9; App. M. 9, p. 225, 40; Tert. ad Scap. 1) [auctor]. **I.** To become security for, to give a pledge as bondsman, Dig. 27, 6, 9; 26, 8, 4.—Trop., in the pass.: observatio satis auctorata consensu patrocinio, confirmed, supported, Tert. Cor. Mil. 2.—**II.** More freq. se auctorare, or pass. auctorari, to bind or oblige one's self to something, to hire one's self out for some service (mostly post-Aug.; never in Cic.): vindemitor auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—Esp. of gladiators: Quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (qui se vendunt ludo (gladiatorio) auctorati vocantur; auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum, Acro): proximo munere inter novos auctoratos ferulis vapulare placet, Sen. Apocol. p. 251 Bip.: auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302; Inscr. Orell. 4404.—Hence, in the pass.: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. brought into greater danger than the gladiators, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to bind: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv. 36, 10; Manil. 5, 340.—**C.** Sibi mortem aliquā re, to bring death to one's self by some means, Vell. 2, 30.

auctōror, āri, v. auctore ini.

auctrix, icis, f. [auctor]. **I.** She that originates a thing, an author (very rare, and post-class. for auctor, q. v. fin.): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10: comediae scelerum et libidinum auctrices, id. Spect. 18.—**II.** A female seller or surety (very rare, and post-class.), Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16; Tert. Anim. 57.

auctumnālis (correctly **aut-**), e (old form **autumnal**, related as facul to faci-

le, volup to volupe, famul to famulus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94), adj. [auctumnus], of or pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: aequinoctium autumnal, Varr. ap. Charis. l. 1: aequinoctium autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 fin.; so Liv. 31, 47: aestus tumentes autumnali (aequinoctio) amplius quam verno, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: tempus autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1: lumen autumnale, *Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19: imbres, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37: pruna, Prop. 5, 2, 15: corna autumnalia, Ov. M. 8, 665, and 13, 816 et saep.

auctumnescit or **-nascit** (correctly **aut-**), v. inch. impers. [id.], autumn approaches, is coming on, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnitas (correctly **aut-**), ātis, f. [id.] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** The season of autumn, the autumn, harvest-time: Circum oleas auctumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: primā auctumnitate cum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1: auctumnitas anni tetrachordo mensem praeterierat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 15: aestas atque auctumnitas, Arn. 2, p. 96.—**II.** The produce of autumn, the harvest (cf. 1. auctumnus, II.): dapem auctumnitatis uvidam, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (correctly **aut-**), āre, v. n. [id.], to cause or bring on autumn (only in the two foll. exs.): corus auctumnat, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: aer aestate nimbosā semper quodam modo verna vel auctumnat, id. 2, 50, 51, § 136.

1. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), i, m. (autumnus, i, n., Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 20). [This word was anciently referred to augeo, as the season of increase, as by Paul. ex Fest. p. 23, 11 Müll.; so Curtius. But Corssen and others, in view of its correct form, auctumnus, refer it to the Sanscr. av, to do good to, to satisfy one's self; cf. the Gr. εὐνῆς (i. e. εὐνῆς), good, kindly, and 2. aveo, to be well.] The season of abundance, the autumn. **I.** Lit. (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Varr. R. R. 1, 28): quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, autumnus, Cic. Part. Or. 11: Vites auctumno fundi suadente videmus, Lucr. 1, 175: Inde autumnus adit, id. 5, 743: pomifer, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: letifer, sickly (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub auctumno, Ov. A. A. 2, 315: auctumno adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, drawing to a close, id. ib. 11, 4: flexus autumnii, id. H. 5, 23 al.—In plur.: Frustra per auctumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117; 3, 327.—**II.** Meton., the produce of the autumn, the harvest: et multa fragrat testas senibus autumnis, i. e. vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

2. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), a, um, adj. [1. auctumnus], autumnal (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): imber, Cato, R. R. 58: auctumno frigore, Ov. M. 3, 729 (Merk., autumnii frigore): sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, id. 2, 425: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10; Cod. Th. 2, 8, 2: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 103: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

1. auctus, a, um, v. augeo, P. a.

2. auctus, ūs, m. [augeo], an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; syn. incrementum; post-class. augmentum). **I.** Lit.: corporis auctus, Lucr. 2, 482; 5, 1171: Hic natura suis refronat viribus auctum, id. 2, 1121; 5, 846; 6, 327: auxilium appellatum ab auctu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: vos (Divi Divaque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; 4, 2: aquarum, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—Poet.: caedere arboris auctum, the abundance of a tree, for a large tree, Lucr. 6, 168; so, nec lorica tenet distincti corporis auctum, Lucr. 9, 797.—**II.** Trop.: auctus imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so id. H. 4, 63: huius viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut, etc. Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum cotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 fin.: immensis auctibus aliquem extolle-

re, Tac. H. 4, 28: augusta dicantur ab auctu, etc., from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition, Suet. Aug. 7 fin.

*** aucupābundus**, a, um, adj. [aucupor], = aucupans, watching, lurking for: animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

*** aucupālis**, e, adj. [aucupium], pertaining to bird-catching or fowling: perticae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

aucupatio, ōnis, f. [aucupor], bird-catching, fowling, Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucupatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], belonging to, or useful in bird-catching: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: Cum anno permansit inundatio, proficiunt in aucupatorio amplitudinem, id. 16, 36, 66, § 169: calami, Mart. 14, 218; Plin. 1, 1.

*** aucupātus**, ūs, m. [id.], = aucupium, fowling, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 4.

aucupium, ii, n. [auceps], bird-catching, fowling. **I.** Lit.: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuae, id. Sept. 12.—**P.** Poet.: aucupium sagittarum, bird-taking with arrows, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: harundine sumptā Faunus plumosum sum deus aucupio, Prop. 5, 2, 34; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121.—**Trop.**, a catching at, lying in wait for something: facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. auceps and aucupor): hoc novum est aucupium, a new kind of fowling, new way of catching things, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. verse, quaestus): aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84; 58, 197: aucupia verborum, a catching at words, quibbling; cf. auceps, id. Caecin. 23, 65: nomenclacionis, Col. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), the birds caught: qui tot res in se habet egregias, Aucupium; omne genus piscis, etc., *Cat. 114, 3; Cels. 2, 26; Sen. Prov. 3.

aucūpo, āre, v. aucupor fin.

aucupor, ātus, 1, v. dep. and act. [auceps], to go bird-catching or fowling. **I.** Lit.: Alio loco ut seras ac colas silvam caeduum, alio ubi aucupare, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Dig. 41, 1, 3.—Also of taking bees: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8.—**II.** Trop., to chase, give chase to, strive for, be on the look-out for, lie in wait for; watch for, etc. (a favorite figure in prose and poetry; in Cic. perh. twenty times; syn.: insidiator, sequor): Viden scelestus ut aucupatur? how he gives chase? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: alicuius imbecillitatem, id. Fl. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnis undique fosclos carpm atque delibem, id. Sest. 56, 119; id. Verr. 1, 3, 9; id. Or. 2, 7 fin.; 14, 59; 63, 256; 19, 63; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: L. Cassio omnes ramusculos popularis aurae aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Fam. 5, 12, 6 al.: occasione, Auct. B. Afr. 3 fin.: obtreccatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; 33, 2, 8, § 32: studium populi ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam alicuius, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

a. Act. form **aucūpo**, āre, to watch for, etc.: fructus verborum aures aucupant, Enn. ap. Non. p. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.: in consilio id reges Argivom aucupant, Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titinn. ib.: Paulisper mane: Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: num quis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so Sen. Herc. Oet. 483: ex insidiis aucupo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 5: Lepide, mecastor, aucupavi, id. Truc. 5, 72.—**b.** Pass. form aucupor: Multa divulgata ac per rumorem vicissim aucupata discuntur, Lact. 5, 22.

audācia, ae, f. [audax], the quality of being audax, boldness, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense (syn.: fortitudo, audentia, animus, virtus). **I.** In a good sense, daring, intrepidity, courage, valor: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, id. 2, 10: nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audaciā spem salutis (esse), id. H. 4, 49; so Just. praef. 2, 9 al.: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10.

544: Quod si deficiant vires, audacia certe laus erit, Prop. 3, 1, 5: summissis cor ejus audaciam, Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 6 al. — **II.** In a bad sense, *daring, audacity, presumption, temerity, insolence, impudence*: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13, and Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72; Phaedr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis Advenisti, audacia columen, *shamelessness, impudence*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: Tantane affectum quemquam esse hominem audacia! Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidentiae), sed appositum est ac propinquum et tamen vitium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: audacia et impudentia fretus, id. Fl. 15; so id. Caecin. 1; id. Phil. 10, 5, 13, 13 *fin.*; id. Clu. 65; id. Inv. 1, 33 al.; Sall. C. 23, 2; 52, 11; 61, 1; id. J. 7, 5; 14, 11 al.; Liv. 28, 22; 44, 6 al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 3, 66; 3, 73 al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; 8, 13; Vulg. Sap. 12, 17 et saep. — In *plur.* (abstr. for concr.), *daring deeds*, — audacter facta: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, Cic. Sull. 27 *fin.*: audacias Caio pluraliter dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; id. Cat. 5, 10; id. Att. 9, 7: quam (formam vitae) postea celebrem miseriae temporum et audaciae temporum fecerunt, Tac. A. 1, 74. — In a milder signif. *freedom, boldness*: licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gram. 10 *fin.*

audaciter, adv., v. audax *fin.*

audacter, adv., v. audax *fin.*

audaculus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [audax], a little bold (rare, and post-class.), Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21; Sulp. Apoll. ap. eund. 15, 5; Firm. 1 praef.

audax, acis, adj. [from audio, as ferax from fero, capax from capio], *daring*, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited*; *audacious, rash, presumptuous, foolhardy* (syn.: fortis, temerarius). **I.** Lit. **a.** Absol.: qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet Audacem esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 207: o scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: O hominem audacem! id. And. 4, 4, 30: rogatas, audacissime? id. Eun. 5, 4, 26: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Am. 1: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 4: alii audaces, protervi, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: audaces, sibi placentes, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 10: de improbis et audacibus, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: adulescentes quosdam eligit cum audacissimos tum viribus maximis, Nep. Dion. 9, 3: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Verg. G. 1, 40: poeta, a poet who remains unmoved amid praise and blame, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid: audax Iapeti genus, id. C. 1, 3, 25; 3, 27, 28: conjunx timidi aut audacis Ulixis, Ov. M. 14, 671: furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, id. ib. 3, 623 al. — **b.** Constr., (a) With *abl.*: viribus audax, Verg. A. 5, 67: audax juvenia, id. G. 4, 565. — (b) With *gen.*: audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Th. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4; Sil. 14, 416. — (c) With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25: leges inponere, Prop. 5, 5, 13: casus audax spondere secundos, Luc. 7, 246. — (d) With *ad.*: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. — **II.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; so id. And. 2, 3, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; so, animus, Sall. C. 5, 4: consilium, Liv. 25, 38; lingua, Vulg. Eccl. 21, 8: res, Liv. 26, 38: spes audacior, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. C. 4, 2, 10: verba, *bold*, i. e. unusual, poetic, Quint. 10, 5, 4: hyperbole audacioris ornatus, id. 8, 6, 67: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223 al. — **III.** Meton., *violent, fierce, proud*: Nunc audax cave sis, *Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: leones, Vulg. Sap. 11, 18: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844. — **Adv.**, *boldly, courageously, audaciously*: in two forms,

a. audaciter (the original but unusual form; cf.: licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, i. e. the form *audacter*, Quint. 1, 6, 17):

Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104 B. and K.; cf. Prisc. p. 1014 P.; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1. l.: audaciter se laturum fuisse de etc., Liv. 22, 25: audaciter negantem, id. 40, 55 Weissenb.; Sen. Prov. 4. — **b. audacter** (the usu. class. form): loquere audacter patri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82: monere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6: audacter inter reges versari, Lucr. 2, 50; Cat. 55, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 11; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4: patrare, Vulg. Gen. 34, 30; ib. Jud. 20, 31; ib. Marc. 15, 43 al. — **Comp.**: quoi tuum concedat filium audacius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Or. 8, 26; 60, 202; Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 18; Nep. Epam. 9, 1: scribere, Vulg. Rom. 15, 15. — **Sup.**: audacissime oneris quid vis inponere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30 (on these forms, v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 661 sq.).

audens, entis, v. audio, P. a.

audenter, adv., v. audio, P. a. *fin.*

audentia, ae, f. [audens], *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare; syn.: audacia, animus). **I.** Lit.: audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritas est, audentia fortitudinis, Non. p. 431, 6: ut quisque audentiae habuisset, Tac. A. 15, 53: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus, id. G. 34: usurpatum raro et privata cujusque audentia, id. ib. 31. — **II.** Trop., *freedom in the use of words, license*: si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, infectere, cur tibi similis audentia non datur? Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 4.

audēo, ausus, 2, v. a. and n. (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; hence freq. in the poets, and prose writers modelled after them, *subj. sync. ausim*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 5, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 178; 5, 196; Verg. E. 3, 32; id. G. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 193; Prop. 2, 5, 24; 3, 12, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; 3, 165; id. Achill. 2, 266; Liv. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 43: ausis, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 62; Lucr. 2, 982; 4, 508; 5, 730; 6, 412; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: ausit, Cat. 61, 65; 61, 70; 61, 75; 66, 28; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; id. Achill. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.*: *ausint, Stat. Th. 12, 126; cf. Prisc. 1. l.; Struve, p. 175 sq.; Ramsh. Gr. p. 140; Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 333 sq., 542, 547 sq. al.) [acc. to Pott, for avideo from avidus, pr. to be eager about something, to have spirit or courage for it; v. l. aveo], *to venture, to venture to do, to dare; to be bold, courageous* (with the idea of courage, boldness; while *conari* designates a mere attempt, an undertaking; syn.: conor, molior; constr. with *acc., inf., quin, in with acc. or abl., and absol.* (a) With *acc.* (mostly in poets and histt., esp. in Tac.): Quā audaciā tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37; so, ut pessimum facinus auderent, Tac. H. 1, 28; 2, 85; Suet. Calig. 49: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 199; 13, 244: capitale fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14; 3, 2; 26, 40; Vell. 2, 24, 5: erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent, Tac. A. 1, 69: ausuros nocturnam castrorum oppugnationem, id. ib. 2, 12; 4, 49; 11, 9; 12, 28; 14, 25; id. H. 1, 48; 2, 25; 2, 69; 4, 15 al.: ad audendum aliqui concitasset, nisi etc., Suet. Caes. 8; 19; id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 8; Just. 5, 9 al.; hence also *pass.*: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv. 39, 8 *fin.*: auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35, 6; Vell. 2, 56 *fin.*: patroni necem, Suet. Dom. 14. — Also **ausus**, a, um, *pass.*, Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.* — (b) With *inf.* (the usual constr.; freq. both in prose and poetry): etiam audeas mea reverti gratia? Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: Ecquid audeas de tuo istuc addere? do you undertake, venture upon? id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, I venture not to stir, id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: Neque tibi quicquam dare ausim, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65: nil jam mutare audeo, id. And. 3, 2, 25; 3, 5, 7; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 80; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim confirmare, Lucr. 5, 196: auderent credere gentes, id. 2, 1036; 1, 68; by poet. license transf. to things: Vitigeni latites in aqua fontibus audent Misceri, the juice from the vine ventures boldly to intermingle with the wa-

ter, id. 6, 1072: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis nunquam est ausus optare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: imperatorem deposcere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligarii (facto) non audeam confiteri! id. Lig. 3, 8: audeo dicere, I dare say, venture to assert, — τολμᾷ λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 et saep.: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9, 4; 20, 3: quem tu praepone non bis Audes, Cat. 81, 6: refrinare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17, 9: mensuram prodere ausos, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3 al.: non sunt ausi persequi recedentes, Vulg. Gen. 35, 5; 44, 26; ib. Job. 29, 22; 37, 24; ib. Matt. 22, 46; ib. Act. 5, 13; ib. Rom. 5, 7 et persaepe. — * (γ) With *quin*: ut non audeam... quin promam omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 11. — (δ) With *in with acc. or abl.* (eccl. Lat.): Rogo vos ne praesens audeam in quosdam (Gr. ἐνί τινάς), Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 2: In quo quis audeat, audeo et ego (Gr. ἐν ᾧ), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 21. — (ε) Absol.: (Romanii) audento... magni facti, Sall. H. Fragm. 4 (n. 12 *fin.* Gerl.): Nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, Liv. 21, 40, 7: in ejus modi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audent, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.*: duo itinera audendi (esse), seu mallet statim arma, seu etc., id. H. 4, 49: auctor ego audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159: Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audent, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. — With an object to be supplied from the context: hos vero novos magistros nihil intellegebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (sc. dicere, orationes habere, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; Quint. 10, 1, 33 Frotsch.; 1, 5, 72: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (sc. progredi, to advance further), Tac. H. 5, 11; 2, 25; cf. Verg. A. 2, 347. — Hence, **P. a.**, **1. audens**, entis, *daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*; mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586; so id. A. A. 1, 608; id. F. 2, 782: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4, 284: nil gravior audenti quam ignavo patientum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 2: audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33; id. Or. 14 al. — **Adv.**: **audenter**, *boldly, fearlessly, rashly*: liceat audenter dicere, *Vulg. Act. 2, 29; Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.* — **Comp.**: audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68: progressus, id. ib. 13, 40: circumstistere, id. H. 2, 78: intrupere, id. ib. 1, 79: agere fortius et audentius, id. Or. 18. — **Sup.** prog. not in use. — **2. ausus**, a, um, *ventured, attempted, undertaken*; hence *subst.*: **ausum**, i, n., a daring attempt, a venture, an undertaking, enterprise (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 351, perh. not before Verg.): At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Verg. A. 2, 535; 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingentibus annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; 2, 328; 11, 12; 9, 621; 10, 460; 11, 242; id. H. 14, 49 al.; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 147.

audiens, entis, *Part. and P. a.*, v. audio.

audientia, ae, f. [audio], a hearing, a listening to something; *audience, attention*; mostly in the phrase, *audientiam facere, to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing*. **I.** Lit.: exsurge, praeco; fac populo audientiam, i. e. command silence, *Plaut. Poen. prol. 11: Illi praeco faciebat audientiam, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, 68: audientiam facere praekonem jussit, Liv. 43, 16: quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; so id. Sen. 9, 28; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: tribuere, to give a hearing, App. M. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, id. 2, 13, 1. — **II.** Meton. **A.** The faculty of hearing, hearing, Prud. *στέφ.* 954. — **B.** The ears (abstr. for concr.), Arn. 3, p. 117; 5, p. 178.

audio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Cat. 84, 8; fut. audibo, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1: audibis, id. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*; id. ap. Non. 1. l.; cf. Struve, p. 137 sq.: *audin* = *audisne*, as *ain* = *aisne*; *inf. perf.* *audisno* better than *audivisse*, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) [cf. the Lacon. *αἰς* = *οὖς*; *auris*; Lith. *ausis*; Goth. *auso*; Germ. *Ohr*, and Engl. *ear*];

the Fr. *ouïr*, and Lat. *ausculto*; Curtius also compares the Gr. *αἰώ*, to hear, perceive, and the Sanscr. *av*, to notice, to favor; *v*, *ausculto*, 1. *aveo inuī*, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll., to hear, to perceive or understand by hearing, to learn (audio pr. differs from *ausculto* as the Gr. *ἀκούω* from *ἀκροῦμαι*, the Germ. *hören* from *hörchen*, and the Engl. to hear from to listen, the former of these words denoting an involuntary, the latter a voluntary act; other syn.: *ex-audio*, *sentio*, *cognosco*, *oboedio*, *dicor*). **I.** **A.** In gen. **a.** Aliquid: auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, etc., Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. ap. Non. l. i. (Com. v. 7 Vahl. p. 153): verba, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Vulg. Gen. 24, 30: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: Mane, non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 21: vocem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 2: vera an falsa, id. And. 5, 4, 19: mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579: voces, Verg. A. 4, 439; Hor. C. 3, 7, 22; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; ib. Matt. 2, 18: strepitus, Verg. A. 9, 394: sonitum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: haec, id. ib. 3, 27, 51: aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 30: gemitus, id. M. 7, 839; Vulg. Exod. 2, 24: ait se omnia audivisse, Titinn. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: ut quod te audissem dicis nunquam audieris, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: Nihil enim habeo praeter auditum, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: quod quisque eorum de quoque re audierit, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: Hac auditā pugna maxima pars sese Crasso dedidit, id. ib. 3, 27: Auditis hostium copiis respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, Liv. 42, 52, 10: quod cum audisset Abram, Vulg. Gen. 14, 14: auditis sermonibus, ib. 4 Reg. 22, 19; ib. Heb. 4, 3: clangorem tubae, ib. Isa. 18, 3: symphoniam, ib. Luc. 15, 25: animal, ib. Apoc. 6, 2; 6, 5 al. persaepe. **b.** Constr., the person from whom one hears or learns any thing, with *ex* (so most freq.), *ab*, *de*, *acc.* and *part.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *cum* or *dum*. (a) With *ex*: verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; so id. And. 2, 1, 2; 5, 4, 24; id. Eun. 1, 2, 34; id. Hec. 4, 1, 35; id. And. 3, 2: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasicā, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: hoc ex aliis, id. Att. 5, 17: ex obvis, Liv. 28, 26; so Suet. Caes. 29; id. Dom. 12 al.: saepe audivi ex majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 43; so Suet. Claud. 15.—(β) With *ab*: a quibus cum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—(γ) With *de*: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, i. e. from his mouth, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133; so id. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Brut. 26, 100.—(δ) With *acc.* and *part.* pres. (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 636): ut neque eum quarentem quisquam audierit neque etc., Nep. Timol. 4, 1; so Suet. Calig. 22; Cat. 9, 6; 11, 125; 67, 41 al.—(e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi non credo, quom illaec autumare illum audio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 260: Audire (eum) lapidem quae-ritare? id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: erilem filium ejus duxisse audio Uxorem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 5; 2, 1, 59: saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic. Mur. 28: Gellius audierat patrum oburgare solere, Cat. 74, 1; Verg. A. 1, 20; 4, 562: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Audiet pugnas juvenus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 21 sq.: audire videor pios Errare per lucos, id. ib. 3, 4, 5.—Hence also pass. with *nom.* and *inf.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 607): Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, was said, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Caes. B. G. 7, 79.—(ζ) With *cum* or *dum* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 749): id quidem saepe ex eo audivi, cum diceret sibi certum esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quis umquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem? id. Dom. 35; so id. Brut. 56; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. de Or. 1, 28, 129; 1, 2, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5: auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, Suet. Dom. 4.—Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is *audire* de aliquo (aliquid); more freq. in pass. sense, to hear any thing concerning any one: de psaltria hac audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Att. 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 2, 4; cf.: aliquid in aliquem, to hear something against, something bad of any one, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285 al.—**B.** In conversation. (a) Audi, as a call to gain attention, hear, attend, give ear, listen, = hoc age: audi cetera, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 127: audi heus tu, id. ib. 4, 3, 52: Dorio, audi, obsecro, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 1: Hoc audi, id. And.

3, 4, 11; 4, 1, 36: Quin tu audi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 42: quin tu hoc audi, Ter. And. 2, 2, 9.—(β) Audis or audin = audisne? do you hear? atque audin? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 70: Equidem deciens dixi: Et domi [nunc] sum ego, inquam, equid audis? id. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Trin. 3, 2, 91: Heus, audin quid ait? Quin fugis? id. Capt. 3, 4, 60: cura adversandum atque audin? quadrupedem constrin-gito, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; 1, 5, 64: Audin tu? Hic furti se adligat, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39: Audin quid dicam? id. Hec. 1, 2, 3.—**C.** Audito, with a clause for its subject, as *abl. absol.* in the histt., upon the receipt of the news that, at the tidings that: audito, Q. Marcium in Cilicium tendere, when news came that Q. Marcius etc., Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1130 P.: audito Machanidam famā adventūs sui territum refugisse Lacedaemonem, Liv. 28, 7: audito venisse missu Agrippinae nuntium Agerinum, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**II.** Esp., **A.** 1. In a pregnant signif., to listen to a person or thing, to give ear to, hearken to, attend: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: sed non eis animis audiebantur, qui doceri possent, Liv. 42, 48; 1, 32; 5, 6: ut legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; id. Caes. 32; id. Ner. 22; 23; Vulg. Job. 11, 2; ib. Psa. 33, 12; ib. Matt. 10, 14; ib. Heb. 3, 7 al.—**2.** Aliquem, of pupils, to hear a teacher, i. e. to receive instruction from, to study under: te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratipum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: Jam Polemonem audiverant adsidue Zeno et Arcesilas, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; so id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; 3, 1, 2; id. Fat. 2, 4: Diogenes venientem eum, ut se extra ordinem audiret, non admisserat, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Gram. 10, 20 al.—**Absol.** possumne aliquid audire? (i. e. will you communicate something to me?) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, volo, id. ib. 2, 4.—**3.** De aliquā re or aliquid, aliquem, of judges, to listen or hearken to, to examine: nemo illorum iudicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic. Fl. 39, 98: de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 al.—**Tr op.** de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Verg. A. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11; so id. Aug. 93; id. Tib. 73; id. Claud. 15; id. Dom. 14; 16; Dig. 11, 3, 14 *fin.*; 28, 6, 10; 39, 2, 18 et saep.—**4.** Of prayer or entreaty, to hear, listen to, lend an ear to, regard, grant: in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio ubi... neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: velut si sensisset auditas preces, Liv. 1, 12: audivit orationem eorum, Vulg. Psa. 105, 44: audisti verba oris mei, ib. ib. 137, 1: Audiat aversa non meus aure deus, Tib. 3, 3, 28: audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serenā In-tonuit laevum, Verg. A. 9, 630: minus audientem carmina Vestam, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27; 4, 13, 1: audivit Dominus, Vulg. Psa. 29, 11 al.—Also aliquem, to hear one, to grant his desire or prayer: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3; so id. C. S. 34; 35: Ferreus orantem neququam, janitor, audis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27; id. M. 8, 598 al.: Audi nos, domine, Vulg. Gen. 23, 6; 23, 8: semper me audis, ib. Joan. 11, 42.—**B.** Aliquem, aliquid, or *absol.* audio, to hear a person or thing with approbation, to assent to, agree with, approve, grant, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Socratem audio dicen-tem cibi condimentum esse famem, sed qui ad voluptatem omnia referens vivit ut Gallonius, non audio, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. de Or. 1, 15, 68; 3, 28, 83; id. Marcell. 8, 25: audio (I grant it, well, that I agree to, that is granted): nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 5, 27: non audio, that I do not grant, id. ib. 2, 3, 34.—**C.** To hear, to listen to, to obey, heed; orig. and class. only with *acc.*, but also with *dat.*—**a.** With *acc.*: tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: ne ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: si me audiat, priusquam dedantur, etc., Liv. 9, 9: Non, si me satis audias, Speres etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 13; 4, 14, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 48: patris aut matris imperium, Vulg. Deut. 21, 18 al.—**Poet.**

transf. to inanimate things: neque audit currus habenas, heads, Verg. G. 1, 514; so Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 187 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: equi frenato est auris in ore; and Pind. Pyth. 2, 21: ἀρματα πεισιχάλινα): nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, which better heads the bow, Ov. M. 5, 382: teque languenti manu Non audit arcus? Sen. Herc. Oct. 980; so Stat. Th. 5, 412; Luc. 3, 594; 9, 931; Sil. 14, 392.—**b.** With *dat.*: nam istis qui linguam avium intellegunt, magis audiendum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (B. and K. *isti*): sibi audire, App. Mag. p. 326, 34; so, dicto audientem esse, to listen to one's word, to be obedient to one's word, to obey (not in Ter.): dicto sum audiens, I obey, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Trin. 4, 3, 55; id. As. 3, 1, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 89: qui dicto audientes in tantā re non fuisset, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: sunt illi quidem dicto audientes, id. Verr. 1, 88: quos dicto audientes jussi, id. ib. 5, 104.—And, on account of the signif. to obey, with a second personal *dat.*: dicto audientem esse alicui, to obey one (freq. and class.); cf. Stallb. ad Rudd. Gr. II. p. 124, n. 38: vilicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato, R. R. 142: si habes, qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44; 2, 4, 12; 2, 5, 32; id. Phil. 7, 2: dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratum, Nep. Ages. 4, 2; id. Lys. 1, 2; id. Iphicr. 2, 1: interim Servio Tullio jubere populum dicto audientem esse, Liv. 1, 41; 4, 26; 29, 20; 41, 10 al.—Once pleon. with *oboedio*: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit, Liv. 5, 3.—**D.** To hear thus and thus, i. e. to be named or styled somehow (as in Gr. *ἀκούω*); and in Engl. to hear, as Milton: Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream, P. L. III. 7; and with *bene* or *male* (as in Gr. *καλῶς* or *κακῶς* *ἀκούειν*; cf. Milton: For which Britain hears ill abroad, Areop.; and Spenser: If old Aeugles sonnes so evil hear, F. Q. I. 5, 23), to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene (Bene audire est bene dici, laudari, Dom.), Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque Audisti coram, id. ib. 1, 7, 38; so id. S. 2, 6, 20; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1; id. Fin. 3, 17, 57; id. Leg. 1, 19; Nep. Dion. 7, 3: Ille, qui jejunus a quibusdam et aridus habetur, non aliter ab ipsis inimicis male audire quam nimis floribus et ingenii affluentia potuit, Quint. 12, 10, 13 al.—In a play upon words: erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestus quod male audiebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; so, minus commode: quod illorum culpā se minus commode audire arbitra-rentur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58.—**E.** As it were to hear, to hear mentally, i. e. to understand, to supply, something (later subaudio): cum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intellegitur, ut, stupere gaudio Graecus. Simul enim auditur coepit, is understood, is to be supplied, Quint. 9, 3, 58; 8, 5, 12.—Hence, **audiens**, entis, P. a. subst.

A. (Acc. to II. A.) A hearer, auditor (= auditor, q. v., or qui audit, Cic. Brut. 80, 276): ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; 80, 279: cum adsensu audientium egit, Liv. 21, 10 al.—Hence, in eccl. Lat., a catechumen, Tert. Poen. 6.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) With the gen.: tibi servo atque audiens sum imperii, a hearer of, i. e. obedient to, your command, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25.

†auditavi: saepe audivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

auditio, ōnis, f. [audio]. **I.** A hearing, a listening to (syn.: auditus, auscultatio): (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: qui est versatus in auditione et cogitatione, quae studio et diligentia praecurrit aetatem, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; Quint. 2, 2, 11; 10, 1, 10: audite auditionem in terrore vocis ejus, hear a hearing (after the Heb.), i. e. hear attentively, Vulg. Job. 37, 2.—**II.** Hearsay: hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, cum id ipse non vidisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46.—Hence, meton., (a) (Abstr. pro concr.) A report, hearsay, news (also in plur.): si accepissent famā et auditione esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fictas auditiones,

id. Planc. 23, 56: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem de eâ re accepi, *not even the slightest inkling*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: His rebus atque auditionibus permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42: falsae auditiones, Tac. A. 4, 11 fin.: ab auditione malâ non timebit, Vulg. Ps. 111, 7; ib. Nah. 3, 19.—And (β) Effect for cause, the voice: Domine, audi vi auditionem tuam et timui, Vulg. Hab. 3, 2.—III. *The hearing of a pupil* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.); hence, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a lecture, lesson, discourse (perh. only post-Aug.): Sedere in scholis auditio- ni operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6 § 11: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; 18, 2; 19, 8.—*IV. For auditus, the sense of hearing, the hear- ing, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

***audituncula**, ae, f. dim. [auditiō], a brief discourse (cf. auditio, III.): auditun- culâ quâdam de Catonis familiâ aspersus es, with some little account of, Gell. 13, 20, 5.

auditor, oris, m. [auditiō], a hearer, an auditor (syn.: qui audit, discipulus). I. In gen., Cic. Or. 8, 24; 135, 122; id. N. D. 3, 1, 2; id. Brut. 51, 191; id. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86; Vulg. Num. 24, 4; ib. Job. 31, 35; ib. Rom. 2, 13; ib. Jac. 1, 22 al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 1, 51, 219).—II. Esp., one that hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54; so id. N. D. 1, 15, 38; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. Div. 2, 42, 87; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 fin.; Ov. P. 4, 2, 35.—III. Meton.: Varro uses auditor once of a reader of a book, as analo- gous to the hearing of an oral discourse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 1 Müll. (so vox of a writer: inconditionat ac rudi voce memoriam servitu- tis composuisse, Tac. Agr. 3; cf.: epistolis obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4).

auditoriâlis, e, adj. [auditorium], of or pertaining to a school (post-class.): scho- lastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

auditoriûs, a, um, adj. [auditor], re- lating to a hearer or hearing. I. As adj. only once: cavernae, the auditory passages, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.—Far more freq., II. Subst.: **auditorium**, il, n. A. A hear- ing of a cause at law, a judicial examina- tion (cf. audio, II. A. 3.), Dig. 4, 8, 41.—B. The place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard, a lecture-room, hall of justice (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not be- fore the Aug. period): cuius rei gratiâ ple- num sit auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: domum mutatur et auditorium extruit etc., Tac. Or. 9; 10; 39: nonnulla in coetu familiari- um velut in auditorio recitavit, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6; *Vulg. Act. 25, 23; Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; 4, 4, 18 al.—Trop., of the forum: non ru- dibus dimicantes nec auditorium semper plenum, Tac. Or. 34.—C. A school, in opp. to public life: condicio fori et auditorii, Quint. 10, 1, 36.—D. The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Mag. p. 320, 33.

1. **auditus**, a, um, Part. of audio.

2. **auditus**, ūs, m. [auditiō]. I. A hear- ing, listening (so perh. only post-Aug.; syn.: auditio, auscultatio): ea plurium audi- tu accipi, Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. H. 2, 59: auditus auris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 45; ib. Job. 42, 5: auditu audietis (by Hebraism), ib. Matt. 13, 14.—Hence, the instruction lis- tened to (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): quis dignior umquam Hoc fuit auditu? Luc. 10, 183.—Also (like auditio, II.), a rumor, report: oc- cupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76: Quis credidit auditui nostro? Vulg. Joan. 12, 38; ib. Rom. 10, 16.—II. The sense of hearing, the hearing (class.): auditus au- tem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: num quid aliquo sensu perceptum sit, aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: aures acerrimi auditus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114; 23, 4, 42, § 85: Si totum corpus oculis, ubi auditus? Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 17 bis. al.—In plur.: auditus hominum deorumque mulcens, i. e. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufeius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the gens Aufeia: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: lex (A. U. C. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufeius, Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer, Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

auféro, abstulî, ablâtum, auferre, v. a. [ab-fero; cf. ab init.], to take or bear off or

away, to carry off, withdraw, remove (very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: tollo, fero, rapio, eripio, diripio, adimo, avertio). I. In gen. A. 1. Lit.: ab janua stercus, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Am. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: abstulit eos a conspectu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 18: auferas me de terrâ hac, ib. Gen. 47, 30: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1: Auferte ista hinc, Vulg. Joan. 2, 16: aether multos secum levis abstulit ignis, Lucr. 5, 459; 3, 230; 3, 439; 3, 717; 5, 205; 5, 725; 6, 622; Turp. ap. Non. p. 422, 21: multa do- mum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 fin.: liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferun- tur (a Romanis), are carried away, Tac. Agr. 31: quem vi abstulerant servi, Vulg. Gen. 21, 25.—So of sick persons, or those un- able to walk: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 298: lumbifragium hinc aufe- res); asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—Auferre se, in colloquial lang., to remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away: Te, obsecro hercle, aufer modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. As. 2, 4, 63.—2. Of bodies that are borne away by wings, by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion, to bear or carry away, sweep away, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: au- feret, id. ib. 15, 292 al.: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Verg. A. 3, 258; 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: vento se- cundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terrae ablatis sunt, Liv. 29, 27: (Bubo) volat numquam quo libuit, sed transversus aufertur, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 35: (milites) pavore fugientium auferebantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—B. Trop., to carry away, mislead: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes pruden- tia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, i. e. have diverted, withdrawn me, from the sub- ject, Liv. 35, 40: quae contemplatio aufert nos ad ipsorum animalium naturas, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145: auferre aliquem traversum, id. 28, 1, 1, § 1 Jan: ab intentione auferendus auditor, Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, i. e. decipimur, are deceived, duped, Ov. R. Am. 343.—II. Esp., A. 1. To take or snatch away; in a good, but more frequently in a bad sense, to take by force, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.: aliquid eris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod ar- genti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbi- bus fuit, id. mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti at- que abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, to eat up, to squander, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculum mordicus, to bite off, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: vestimentum, Vulg. Luc. 6, 29: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium in- dignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: consulatum, censuram, id. ib. 1, 52: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: ob- sequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 84: spem veniae, id. A. 14, 23: studium, Cat. 68, 19 sq.; and so Hor. C. 3, 12, 5: metus, to banish, Verg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. C. 2, 16, 16; id. Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fu- gam, to hinder, prevent, Flor. 3, 10, 3 al.—2. To take off or away, to destroy, con- sume, kill, slay, etc. (mostly poet. or in the Aug. hist.): Tam bellum mihi passorem abstulisti, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; so id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Auferat hora duos eadem, Ov. M. 8, 709; 15, 157: Labie- num Varumque acies abstulit, Vell. 2, 55 fin.: Quidquid hinc aut illinc communis Mors belli aufert, Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9 al.: Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flam- mae, Mulciber abstulerat, had consumed, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 575.—3. Of places, to separate, sever, divide: mare septem sta- diorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9, § 25.

—B. To lay aside some action, manner of

speaking, etc.; to cease from, desist from, leave off: proinde istaec tua aufer terri- cula, Att. ap. Non. p. 227, 81: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer nugas, id. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: pollicita- tiones aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17: Ge. Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. Ph. Aufer mi "oportet:" quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 45 Ruhnck. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 955: insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8; so absol.: In- sanis? Auferi away! (where nugas may be supplied, as in Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14.—With inf as object: aufer Me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.—C. Meton., effect for cause, to carry off (as the fruit or result of one's labor, exertions, errors, etc.), to obtain, get, receive, acquire: Ecquas viginti minas Paritas tu auferas a me? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; 1, 5, 90; id. Curc. 5, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; id. Most. 4, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: Id inultum numquam au- feret, id. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. And. 1, 2, 4): paucos dies ab aliquo, to ob- tain a few days' respite, Cic. Quinct. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gram. 17.—Also with ut: ut in foro staterent (sta- tuas), abstulisti, you have carried the point that they etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59 (so, adsequi, ut, Tac. G. 35).—Trop., to carry away the knowledge of a thing, to learn, understand: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? has not learned, does not know, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufidena, ae, f., = Αὑφιδνα, a town in Samnium, on the river Sagrus, now Alfi- dena, Liv. 10, 12 fin.—**Aufidenâtes**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 801.

Aufidius, a, um, adj., the name of a Roman gens; hence, I. Cn. Aufidius, a contemporary of Cicero, but older, and the author of a Greek history, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—II. T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic. Brut. 43, 179.—III. Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufidianus**, a, um, adj., Aufid- ian: nomen, the debt of Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—IV. Aufidius Luscus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 24.

Aufidus, i, m., = Αὑφιδος, a river in Apulia, remarkable for its swift and violent course, now Ofanto: longe sonans, Hor. C. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. S. 1, 1, 58; on account of its di- vided outlet: tauriformis, id. C. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. II. p. 30 sq.—Hence, **Aufi- dus**, a, um, adj., of Aufidus: stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufugio, fugi, 3, v. n. [ab-fugio; cf. ab init.], to flee or run away, to flee from (very rare, but class.; not used by Catull., Tib., Lucr., Verg., Hor., or Ovid, nor by Sall., and used only twice in Cic. Oratt., and once in Tac.; syn.: fugio, effugio, dif- fugio): quâ plateâ hinc aufugerim? Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5: Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, id. Aul. 1, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 6, 99; id. Capt. 4, 2, 95: denique hercle aufugerim Potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10; id. Eun. 5, 2, 12: propter impudentissimum furtum aufugerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 35: si aufugisset (archipirata), id. ib. 5, 79: cum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, id. Fam. 13, 77; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 B. and K.: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30: donec Si- senna vim metuens aufugeret, Tac. H. 2, 18: Aufugit mihi animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 14.

Auge, es, f., = Αὔγη, I. Daughter of Aleus and Neera of Tegea, in Arcadia, and mother of Telephus by Hercules, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oct. 367; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. Fab. 101.—II. One of the Horæ, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augeas, v. Augias.

augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, v. a. and n. (perf. subj. auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: aucta: saepe aucta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.) [Gr. αὔω αὔζανω; Lith. augu, and augmu = growth; Sanscr. vaksh; Goth. vaksjan, and auka = growth; Germ. wachsen; Engl. wax; also allied to vegeo vegetus, vigeo vigor, vigil-

v. Curt. pp. 67, 186 sq., and Bopp, Gloss. p. 304 b]. **I.** *Act.*, to increase, to nourish (orig., to produce, bring forth that not already in existence; in which signification only the derivative auctor is now found).

A. 1. To increase, enlarge, augment, strengthen, advance that which is already in existence (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: adaugeo, amplio, amplifico): Quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: cibis auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859: reductum (animale genus) daedala tellus alit atque auget generatim pabula praebens, id. 1, 229; 5, 220; 5, 322; 6, 946: viris, id. 6, 342: in augenda re, Cic. Rab. Post. 2; 14; so, in augenda obruitur re, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 68: rem strenuus auge, increase your gains, id. ib. 1, 7, 71: opes, Nep. Thras. 2, 4: possessiones, id. Att. 12, 2: divitias, Vulg. Prov. 22, 16: dotem et munera, ib. Gen. 34, 12: rem publicam agris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; so Tac. H. 1, 79: aerarium, id. A. 3, 25: vallum et turres, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: pretium, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31: numerum, Suet. Aug. 37, and Vulg. Deut. 20, 19 al.: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: susceptionem, id. Eun. 3, 1, 46; Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, Cic. Fl. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: vitium ventris, id. Cael. 19: peccatum, Vulg. Exod. 9, 34: furor, ib. Num. 32, 14: benevolentiam, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: animum alicuius, to increase one's courage, id. Att. 10, 14; so, animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, to strengthen, raise, Suet. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 20: hostias, to increase, multiply, id. Aug. 96: ego te augebo et multiplicabo, Vulg. Gen. 48, 4 al.—**Poet.**: nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, i. e. have been changed into birds, Ov. M. 5, 301.—**2.** Trop., to magnify, to exalt, to extol, embellish, to praise (syn.: laudo, laude afficere, verbis extollere, orno): homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94; so, rem laudando, id. Brut. 12, 47: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38 al.—**B.** Aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re, to furnish abundantly with something, to heap upon, give to, to enrich, endow, bless, load with: lunae pars ignibus aucta, the part that is entirely filled with fire, Lucr. 5, 722: 3, 630: Tantā laetitia auctus sum, ut nil constet, poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: eaque vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, old form of prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter te scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, the one can enrich you with learning, the other furnish you with examples, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: aliquid divitiis, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: commodis, id. Phil. 11, 14 fin.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, id. ib. 9, 6: honoribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11; so Tac. A. 6, 8: honoribus praemiisque, Suet. Caes. 52; id. Vit. 5: augeri damno, to be enriched with a loss (said comically), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, id. ib. 13, 18: nomine Imperatorio, id. ib. 1, 3: cognomento Augustae, id. ib. 12, 26 et saep.—Also without *abl.*: Di me equidem omnes adjuvant, augent, amant, Plant. Men. 3, 3, 27, and id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: aut augendi alterius aut minuendi sui causā aliquid dicere, id. Part. Or. 6, 22: solum te commendat augereque temporis spatium, honores, Plin. Pan. 24; so id. ib. 26; Suet. Claud. 12.—**C.** In the lang. of religion, i. e. (like mactare, adolere, etc.), to honor, reverence, worship by offerings: Aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram [Apollinis], Plant. Merc. 4, 1, 10: si quā ipse meis venatibus auxi, etc., Verg. A. 9, 407.—**II.** Neutr., to grow, increase, become greater (rare; syn.: augeo, cresco, incresco; on this use of vbs. com. act., v. Ellis ad Cat. 22, 11): eo res eorum auxit, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo parcent fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1163: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. H. 1 (Fragm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens, Cat. 64, 323: balnea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; 2, 16, 13, § 71: veram potentiam augere, Tac. A. 4, 41 (Halm, *augeri*).—Hence, **auctus**, a, um,

P. a., enlarged, increased, great, abundant; in posit. only as subst.: auctum vocabatur spatium, quod super definitum modum victoriae adjungitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.—**Comp.**: tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctior est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 450: auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2; 3, 68; 25, 16: auctius atque Di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3.—***Sup.**: auctissima basis, Treb. Gall. 18.—**Adv.** probably not in use, for in App. Met. 4, p. 290 Oud., *altius* is the correct reading.

augesco, āre, v. *inch.* [augeo], to begin to grow, to become greater, to grow, increase (syn.: cresco, incresco); lit. and trop.: qui rem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 455 Vahl.): mare et terrae, Lucr. 2, 1109; 2, 76; 2, 878; 5, 251; 5, 334; 6, 616: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quibus animantes alantur augescantque, id. ib. 2, 19, 50; id. Sen. 15, 53; Liv. 27, 17: augescunt corpora dulcibus atque pinguibus et potu, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283; Tac. Agr. 3: augescente flumine, id. H. 2, 34: mihi cotidie augescit magis De filio aegritudo, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: Jurgurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 fin.: occurrerunt augescensibus vitis, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3; id. Pan. 57 fin.: augescens licentia, Tac. H. 4, 1: augescens superstitio, id. ib. 4, 61.

Augias or **Augeas**, ae (**Augeus**, Hyg. Fab. 30, and App. Orthog. Fragm. 33), m., = *Αὔγιος*, a son of the Sun and Naupidame, the daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300. Hence the prov.: Cloacas Augiae purgare, to cleanse an Augean stable, i. e. to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor, Sen. Apocol. (Gr., καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὔγιου).

***augifico**, āre, v. *a.* [augeo-facio], to increase: numeros, Enn. ap. Non. p. 76, 1 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

†auginōs, i, f. [*αὔγιος*], a plant, also called hyoscyamos, App. Herb. 4.

†augites, ae, m., = *αὐγίτης*, a precious stone, acc. to many, the turquoise, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

augmen, inis, n. [augeo], an increase, enlargement, augmentation, growth (only ante- and post-class.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 495; 3, 268: Augmine vel grandi vel parvo, id. 1, 435: augmine donare, id. 2, 73; 5, 1307: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—In plur.: Sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina (flammularum corpora) sumunt, Lucr. 2, 188: cum sumant augmina noctes, id. 5, 681; for Arn. 7, p. 231, v. augmentum fin.

***augmento**, āre, v. *a.* [augmentum], to increase: thesauros, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also **augmētum**), i, n. [augeo], an increase, growth, augmentation (very rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: augmentum corporis, Vulg. Eph. 4, 16: crescit in augmentum Dei, ib. Col. 2, 19: augmentum aut deminutio, Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, ib. 2, 30, 8: lunae, Pall. 13, 6 al.—**Plur.**: dabit capiti tuo augmenta gratiarum, Vulg. Prov. 4, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—**II.** In the lang. of religion (cf. augeo, I. C.), a kind of sacrificial cake, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.; so Arn. 7, p. 231 (where others read *augmina*).

augur, ūris (earlier also **auger**, Prisc. p. 554 P.), comm. (cf. Prob. p. 1455 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 P.) [avis and Sanscr. gar, to call, to show, make known. Van.], an augur, diviner, soothsayer; at Rome, a member of a particular college of priests, much revered in earlier ages, who made known the future by observing the lightning, the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences (v. dirae). **I.** Lit.: Interpretes Jovis optami maximi, publici augures, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Fest. s. v. quinque, p. 26 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 537; and others cited in Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 116 sq., and Smith, Dict. Antiq. (diff. from auspex, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed

only the flight of birds; cf. Non. p. 429, 26. Yet as this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: dant operam simul auspicio augurioque).—**II.** Transf., any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.: augur Apollo, as god of prophecy (v. Apollo), Hor. C. 1, 2, 32; so, augur Phoebus, id. C. S. 61: Argivus, i. e. *Amphiaraus*, id. C. 3, 16, 11; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Prop. 3, 14, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, i. e. Calchas, Ov. M. 12, 18; 12, 307; 15, 596; 3, 349; 3, 512 al.: nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, fear, the basest prophet, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—**Fem.**: aquae nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: simque augur cassa futuri! Stat. Th. 9, 629; Vulg. Deut. 18, 14; ib. Isa. 2, 6; ib. Jer. 27, 9: augures caeli, ib. Isa. 47, 13.

augūra, v. augurium init.

†augurāculum, i, n. [auguror], the name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called, because the augurs there observed the flight of birds, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.

augūralis (**augūriālis**, App. Not. Aspir. § 8), e, adj. [augur]. **I.** Of or belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy, augural: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Fam. 3, 4; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 122: jus, Cic. Brut. 77, 267: cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Gram. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **augūrale**, is, n. **A.** A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp, where the general took auguries: structam ante augurale aram, Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13.—Hence (pars pro toto), the principal tent: tabernaculum ducis, augurale, Quint. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** The augur's wand or staff=lituus, Sen. Tranq. 11.

auguratio, ōnis, f. [auguror]. **I.** A divining, a soothsaying: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? *Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65.—**II.** The art of divining, Lact. 2, 16.

augurātō, v. auguror fin.

augurātōrium, ii, n. [auguror], a place where auguries were taken (post-Aug.), Inscr. Orell. 2286; P. Vict. Region. Urb. 10; Hyg. Castr. p. 52 Schel.

augurātrix, icis, f. [id.], a female soothsayer or diviner (post-class.), Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 (as transl. of the Heb. נִבִּיָּהּ); but in Paul. ex Fest. p. 117, the correct reading is *argulatrix*; v. Müll. ad h. l.).

augurātus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** The office of augur: auguratus alicuius, Cic. Vat. 9: insigne auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: scientia auguratus, id. ib.: augurati praeditus, Tac. A. 1, 62: auguratum accipere, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** = augurium, augury, Tert. Anim. 26.

augūriālis, v. auguralis.

Augurinus, i, m., a surname of the Minucii in the Fasti Capitolini.

augūrium, ii, n. (*plur.* augura, heterocl., like aplustra from aplustra, Att. ap. Non. p. 488, 2, or Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.) [augur], the observation and interpretation of omens, augury (v. augur and the pass. there cited). **I.** Lit.: pro certo arbitrator sortes oracula adytus augurā? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.: agere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; id. Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: quaerere, Vulg. Num. 24, 1: observare, ib. Deut. 18, 10; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 6: non est augurium in Jacob, ib. Num. 23, 23: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv. 1, 34; 10, 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161: augurium factum, Suet. Vit. 18: augurio experiri aliquid, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, an augury instituted in time of peace, for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23; cf. Dio Cass. 37, 24, and Fabric. ad h. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Any kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (by the interpretation of

quamquam Titania mota est, Ov. M. 1, 395: Divinatio erroris et auguria mendacia vanitas est, Vulg. Eccli. 34, 5.—And transf. to the internal sense, *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Fam. 6, 6: Fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo, Ov. H. 16, 234: Auguror, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras, Plin. Ep. 7, 33; 1 al.—**B.** Object, a sign, omen, token, prognostic: thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: augurium valedudinis ex ea traditur, si etc., id. 28, 6, 19, § 68.—**C.** The art of the augur, augury: cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur): Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur, id. ib. 9, 327; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augurius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the augur, augural (very rare): jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

augūro, v. auguror *fin.*

auguror, ātus, 1, v. dep. (class. for the ante-class and poet. act. auguro, āre, v. infra) [augur]. **I.** To perform the services or fill the office of an augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict (hence with the acc. of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so id. ib. 1, 15, 27; id. Fam. 6, 6: avis quasdam rerum augurandarum causā esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Suet. Oth. 7 *fin.*; id. Gram. 1: in quo (scypho) augurari solet, Vulg. Gen. 44, 5: augurandi scientia, ib. ib. 44, 15; ib. Lev. 19, 26.—**Transf.** from the sphere of religion, **II.** In gen., to predict, forebode, foretell; or of the internal sense (cf. augurium, II. A.), to surmise, conjecture, suppose: Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Ver. 2, 2, 6: in Persis auguranti et divinant Magi, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: Recte auguraris de me nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu augurantur, Tac. G. 3 al.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror coniectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so, mente aliquid, Curt. 10, 5, 13: Hac ego contentus auguror esse deos, Ov. P. 3, 4, 80: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50: Macedones iter jaciendo operi monstrasse eam (beluam) augurabantur, Curt. 4, 4, 5.

Augūro, The act. subordinate form **augūro**, āre (by Plin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—**Trop.**: oculis investigans astute augura, look carefully around you like an augur, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—**Pass.**: res, locus auguratur, is consecrated by auguries: certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10; so Liv. 8, 5: augurato (abl. absol.), after taking auguries (cf. auspicio under auspicio *fin.*): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condendā regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* dub. Roth.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Hoc conjectura auguro, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 8 (Trag. v. 327 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. I. 1; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ib. (p. 431 Moser); praesentit animus et augurat quoddam modo, quae futura sit suavis, id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV. 2, p. 467 Orell.); si quid veri mens augurat, Verg. A. 7, 273: quis non prima repellat Monstra deum longosque sibi non auguret annos? Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, f. (dat. Augustai) [augustus]. **I.** Under the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor; like our Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness, Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; id. H. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15, 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 6 Schwarz.—**II.** The name of several towns, among which the most distinguished were, **A.** Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 191.—**B.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper

Italy, now (by a corruption of the word *Aosta*, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 186 sq.—**C.** In Treveris Augusta, now Treves, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**D.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, Ilin. Anton.; cf. Tac. G. 41, n. 4 Rupert.—**E.** Augusta Emerita on the *Anas*, in Lusitania, now Merida, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

† Augustalicius, ii, m., one clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus (v. Augustalis), Inscr. Fabr. 6, 163.—From

Augustalis, e, adj. relating to the emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan: ludi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411), celebrated on the 12th of October, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54: sodales, a college of twenty-five priests instituted in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; called also sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 83; and absol. Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus, composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. 30, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 sq.—The prefect of Egypt was called Praefectus Augustalis, Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; and: vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.—Augustales milites, those added by Augustus, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Augustalitas, ātis, f. [Augustalis]. **I.** The dignity of priest of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 1858; 3213; 3678.—**II.** The dignity of prefect of Egypt, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

Augustamnica, ae, f. [Augustus-amnis], a designation, after the time of Diocletian, of the eastern part of Lower Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocolura, etc., Amm. 22, 16; Cod. Th. 1, 14, 1.

Augustānus (Augustiānus), Suet. Ner. 25; Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes: **Augustāneus**, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.), a, um, adj. [Augustus]. **I.** Of or pertaining to Augustus: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1: domus, Inscr. Orell. 2350 and 2947.—**II.** Of or belonging to an emperor, imperial: Augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.—**III.** **Augustāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of cities which had the title Augusta, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23 al.

augustātus, a, um, P. a., v. augusto.

augustē, adv., v. 1. augustus *fin.* **Augustēus**, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan: lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes: termini, id. ib. pp. 119, 121, 122: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74): marmor, v. 2. Augustus, II.—Hence, **Augustēum**, i, n., a temple built in honor of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 642.

Augustiānus, v. Augustanus.

1. Augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus, Suet. Claud. 11.

2. Augustinus, i, m. [id.], a Roman cognomen, as D. Aurelius Augustinus, St. Augustine, the greatest of the Latin fathers, A. D. 354–430; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 434.

augusto, āre, v. a. [1. augustus], to render venerable, to glorify: deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—**P. a.**: **augustātus**, a, um, adj., made venerable, i. e. consecrated: mensa, Jus Pap. ap. Macr. S. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrigenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city Augustobriga in Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

Augustodūnum, i, n., a town of the *Edur*, in Gaul, now Autun, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, adj. [from augeo, as angustus from angō; v. augēo], originally belonging to the language of religion, majestic, august, venerable, worthy of honor (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Hor.; syn.: magnus, venerabilis, venerandus): sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Tempia, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609: sq.: πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐν τμήματι καὶ τὰ ἐν πύλαις Ἀργύρεα προσηγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16;

augurium, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): Cives omnibus faustis augustam adhibeant Faventiam, Att. ap. Non. p. 206, 1, and p. 357, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 202 Rib.); Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 37: Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaeronis colis, auct. inc., Trag. Rel. p. 268 Rib.: locus augustus, Suet. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29, 5; 42, 3, 6: augustissimo et celeberrimo in templo, id. 42, 12, 6: fanum, id. 38, 13, 1: solum, id. 45, 5, 3: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 153 (augurio consecrata, Serv.); so, gravitas (caelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: mens, id. ib. 15, 145 et saep.—**Transf.** to other things (so most freq. after the Aug. per.): tectum augustum, ingens, Verg. A. 7, 170.—**Of bees**: sedes, Verg. G. 4, 228 (augustum: abusive, nobile, quasi maiestatis plenum, Serv.): ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaeque viri, id. 1, 7, 9; so, species, id. 8, 6, 9: conspectus, id. 8, 9, 10: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41, 8: augustissima vestis, id. 5, 41, 2: augustior currus, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2 al.—**Adv.**: **augustē**, reverently, sacredly: auguste sancteque consecrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62: auguste sancteque venerari, id. ib. 3, 21, 53.—**Comp.**: non quo de religione dici posset augustius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—**Sup.** prob. not in use.

2. Augustus, i, m. [1. augustus]. **I.** A surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 590, after the year of Rome 727, id. Jan.), and, after him, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16: ἐξ ὧν καὶ Σεβαστὸν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐλ- ληνιστὲς πᾶς ὡς περ τὴν ἀσπερὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προσείπον), Hor. C. 1, 12; 4, 5; 4, 14; 4, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1 al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 590; 4, 676; 5, 567; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; id. Act. 25, 21; 25, 25 et saep.; later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 al.—Hence, **II.** **Adj.**: **Augustus**, a, um, of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: caput, i. e. Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. P. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. P. 2, 2, 76: Principis augusta Capreum in rupe sedentis, Juv. 10, 93: Jahn (where Hermann reads *augusta*): pax, Ov. P. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126: cohors, Vulg. Act. 27, 1 et saep.: marmor (in Egypt), Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129; 17, 10, 11, § 60: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16.—**But esp.** Mensis Augustus, the month of August, named after Augustus; earlier called Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*, and Julius *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Kalendae, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123 al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68 et saep.—**Augusta** aula, i. e. Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, the history of the Roman emperors, Vop. Tac. 10.—**In gen.**, imperial, royal: matrem regis ex augusto depositum imperio, *Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 16.

† 1. aula, ae, f. (gen. aulae, Verg. A. 3, 354; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 11),= αὐλή. **I.** Lit., the front court of a Grecian house (mostly poet.; syn. atrium) aeternae aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 16; also a court for the cattle (cf. αὐλή; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 60): vacuum pastoris in aulam, Prop. 4, 12, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. 119; Grat. Cyn. 167.—**Also an inner court of a house, a hall**= atrium, Verg. A. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87.—**II.** **Transf.** **1.** A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court (syn.: regia, palatium, basilica): illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 sq.): fuscae deus aulae, i. e. Pluto, Prop. 5, 11, 5; cf. Hor. C. 2, 18, 31: laeta Priami aula; id. ib. 4, 6, 16; 4, 14, 36 al.: rarissimam rem in aula consequi senectutem, in a court; Sen. Ira. 2, 33; cf.: caret invidenda Sobrius aula; Hor. C. 2, 10, 8.—**P. o. t.**, of the cell of the queen-bee: aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**2.** Meton. **a.** Princely power, dignity: rex omni auctoritate aulae communia imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, i. e. possessed the highest influence at court, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**b.** The persons belonging to the court; the

court, courtiers: prona in eum aula Neronis (erat) ut similem, Tac. H. 1, 13 fin.: tum Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat, Suet. Ner. 6.

2. aula, = olla, q. v. *init.*
† aulacum, i, n., = αὐλαία (Plut.), a splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras; esp. a covering, a curtain, hangings: aulaea genus vestis peregrinum, Varr. de Vita populi Rom. lib. III.; Non. p. 537 sq.: aulaea dicta sunt ab aulā Attali, in quā primum inventa sunt vela ingentia, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 25. **I.** A curtain, canopy: suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; and so Prop. 3, 30, 12.—In partic., the curtain of a theatre; which, among the ancients, contrary to modern usage, was lowered from the ceiling to the floor at the beginning of a piece or act, and at the conclusion was drawn up; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.; hence the expression, aulacum tollitur, is drawn up, at the end of a piece (act), Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, is dropped, at the beginning, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were wrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, and in drawing up the curtain, the upper part of the figures would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession, appearing, as it were, themselves to draw up the curtain; hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britannii, and how the Britons woven upon it lift the purple curtain, Verg. G. 3, 25 Voss; cf. also Ov. M. 1.1. Bach.—**II.** A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: aulaeis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit sponda, Verg. A. 1, 697: Cene sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; 8, 9, 15.—**III.** The drapery of a heavy upper garment: pictae Sarrana ferentem Ex umeris aulaea togae, the folds of his embroidered toga, Juv. 10, 39.

aulax, ācis, f., = αὐλαξ, a furrow, Verg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 38; Aus. Ep. 10, 10 (old edd., *aulix*; the true form was restored by Schneider).

Aulerci, ōram, m., = Αὐλῆρκοι, a people in Celtic Gaul, Liv. 5, 34, 5; acc. to Caesar, divided into three branches. **I.** Aulerci Eburonices or Eburōnes (in Ptolem. Αὐλῆρκοι Ἐβουραῖκοι), whose chief city was Mediolanum, now *Dép. de l'Eure*, in Normandy, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**II.** Aulerci Cenomani, now *Dép. de la Sarthe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**III.** Aulerci Brannovices, now *le Briennais*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Aulestes, ae, m., a Tuscan, a confederate of Aeneas, Verg. A. 12, 290.

Aulētes, ae, m., the flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king Ptolemy, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28.

† aulētica, ae, f., = αὐλητική, a plant, also called chamaemelon, App. Herb. 23.

† aulēticus, a, um, adj., = αὐλητικός, suitable for a pipe or flute: calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† aulicōcia, v. olla.

† 1. aulicus, a, um, adj., = αὐλικός [αὐλή], of or belonging to a prince's court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45.—Hence subst.: **aulici**, ōrum, m., courtiers, Nep. Dat. 5, 2; Suet. Calig. 9.

† 2. aulicus, a, um, adj., = αὐλικός [αὐλός], of or pertaining to the pipe or flute: suavis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, is or idis, f., = Ἄλῆς, a seaport town in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy, Verg. A. 4, 426: Aulin (acc.), Luc. 6, 236.

aulix, icis, v. aulax.

† auloedus, i, m., = αὐλοῦδος, one who sings to the flute, Cic. Mur. 13 fin. (quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, ōnis, m. **I.** A vine-bearing mountain and adjacent valley in Calabria, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 553.—**II.** A town in Elis, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14.

*** aulula**, ae, f. dim. [aula = olla], a small pipkin or pot, App. M. 5, c. 20, p. 167 dub. (Hildebr., *caucula*).

Aulularia, ae, f. [aulula, dim.; v. aula = olla], a comedy of Plautus, so called from the money-pot of its avaricious hero.

† 1. aulus, i, m., = αὐλός (flute), a flute-shaped kind of scollar, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.

2. Aulus, i, m., a Roman praenomen, usu. abbrev. to A.; e. g. A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, etc.

aumātium, ii, n., a private place in the theatre, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 567, 20, where some read *aumarium*, and others *armarium*.

† aura, ae (gen. sing. aurā, Verg. A. 6, 747; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 11; also, auras, like familias, custodias, terras, etc.; Servius gives this in Verg. A. 11, 801; still all the MSS. give aurae, and so Rib.), f., = αὔρα [Αὔ, αὖω, to blow]. **I.** The air, as in gentle motion, a gentle breeze, a breath of air (syn.: aër, ventus, spiritus): agitated aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: et me . . . nunc omnes terrent auras, now every breeze terrifies me, Verg. A. 2, 728: Concutiat tenerum quaelibet aura, Ov. A. A. 2, 650.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a breeze, a wind (even when violent): Et reserata viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf.: Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni, Cat. 64, 282: omnes, Aspicie, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Verg. E. 9, 58: aurae Vela vocant, id. A. 3, 356: aura post meridiem, Vulg. Gen. 3, 8: aura tenuis, ib. 3 Reg. 19, 12: lenis, ib. Job, 4, 16: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: ignarae, brutish, Cat. 64, 164, ubi v. Ellis: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157: aurae flatus, Vulg. Act. 27, 40: omnes eos tollet aura, ib. Isa. 57, 13 et saep.—Also breath: flammam exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507.—**B.** Trop.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, while a favorable breeze breathed on my sails, i. e. so long as I was in prosperity, Ov. P. 2, 3, 26: totam opinionem parva non numquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Verg. A. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 fin.: levi aurā spei objectā, Liv. 42, 39, 1: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adfari in hoc crimine voluntatis defensionisque eorum, quibus, etc., token of favor, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: nescius aurae (sc. amoris) Fallacis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33.—Hence freq. aura popularis, the popular breeze, popular favor, Cic. Har. Resp. 20 fin.; Liv. 3, 33, 7; 30, 45, 6 al.; Hor. C. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf.: ventus popularis, Cic. Clu. 47, 130); so, aura favoris popularis, Liv. 22, 26, 4.—Also in plur.: nimium gaudens populalibus auris, Verg. A. 6, 816; and absol.: adliciendo ad se plebem jam aurā non consilio ferri, Liv. 6, 11, 7.—**C. 1.** The air (mostly poet. and plur.): cum Nubila portabant venti transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: Tervis enim quaedam moribundos deserit aura, id. 3, 232: Aurarumque leves animae calidique vapores, id. 5, 236: (anima) discedit in auras, id. 3, 400; 6, 1129 et saep.—Hence, aurae aëris or aëriae aurae freq. in Lucr.: (res) Aëris in teneras possint proferrier auras, 1, 207; 1, 783; 1, 801; 1, 803; 1, 1087; 2, 203; 3, 456; 3, 570; 3, 591; 4, 693: liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super influit auras, id. 5, 501; 1, 771; 4, 933: Nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127: Qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.—**2.** Esp., the vital air: Vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air, Lucr. 3, 405; imitated by Verg.: haud invisus caelestibus auras Vitales carpi, A. 1, 387: vici vitalibus auris, i. e. vivere, Lucr. 5, 857; imitated by Verg. A. 1, 546, and 3, 339; so, haurire auram communem, Quint. 6, proem. § 12: captare naribus auras, to sniff the air, Verg. G. 1, 376.—Trop.: libertatis auram captare, to catch at the air of freedom, i. e. to seize upon any hope of liberty, Liv. 3, 37, 1.—**3.** Meton. **a.** The upper air, Heaven, on high: assurgere in auras, Verg. G. 3, 109; so id. A. 4, 176: dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras Aetherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so id. A. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. for ad alta, rises high, id. ib. 6, 554: Sorbet

in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub aurā Erigit alternos, id. ib. 3, 422; 7, 466; 2, 759; 5, 427 al.; cf. Wagner, Quaest. Verg. X. 1.—**b.** In opp. to the lower world, the upper world (cf. aether, I. B. 3.): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Verg. G. 4, 486; so id. A. 6, 128: Ortygiā, quae me superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 10, 11 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 481: ad superos); so of childbirth: pondus in auras expulit, Ov. M. 9, 704.—In gen. for publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, i. e. to make known, Verg. A. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, to restore, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, to seclude or hide one's self, id. ib. 4, 388.—**D.** Transf. to other atmospheric objects which exert an influence on bodies, as light, heat, sound, vapor, etc. **1.** A bright light, a gleam, glittering (cf. φάος αὐτῆς, Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Verg. A. 6, 204 (splendor auri, Serv.).—**2.** The warmth of sunlight: solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. ap. Non. p. 275, 25.—**3.** Sound, tone, voice, echo: Si modo damnum revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 3, 23, 15: at illi Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert, id. 1, 20, 50.—**4.** Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation: inolentis olivi Naturam, nullam quae mittat naribus auram, Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odor exhaled, Verg. G. 4, 417; so Mart. 3, 65; Val. Fl. 5, 589; cf. Heins. ad Ov. M. 15, 394: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. G. 3, 251: pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat. Th. 10, 46.

1. aurārius, a, um, adj. [aurum]. **I.** Of or pertaining to gold, golden, gold-stater, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 21: metalla, gold-mines, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 193: fornax, for smelting gold, id. 34, 13, 34, § 132: negotium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: canon, a tax upon purchase and sale, Cod. 10, 47, 10; cf.: auraria pensatio, ib. 11, 61, 2; and absol. auraria, ib. 12, 6, 29.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A. aurārius**, ii, m., a worker in gold, a goldsmith, Inscr. Orell. 3096.—**B. aurāria**, ae, f. (Sc. fodina.) A gold-mine, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**b.** A female worker in gold, or a gold-dealer, Inscr. Orell. 4065 (v. Orell. ad h. l.).

† 2. aurārius, ii, m., a patron [aura, II. B.], acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 817.

aurāta, v. auro, P. a.

*** aurātīlis**, e, adj. [auratus], gold-colored: pulvculus, Sol. 15 fin.

† aurātor, ōris, m., = χρυσωτής, a gilder, Vet. Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, f. [aurum], a gilding, Quint. 8, 6, 28; and besides only in Inscr. Grut. 583, 4.

aurātus, a, um, v. auro, P. a.

† aurēa, ae, f. [auris], the bridle of a horse: aureas dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures religantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; cf. id. ib. s. v. aureax, p. 8.

*** aurēatus**, a, um, adj. [aureus], adorned, decorated with gold: in castris hederā ter aureatus, Sid. Carm. 9, 396.

† aureax, v. auriga *init.*

Aurelianus, i, m. **I.** Flavius Claudius, a Roman emperor who reigned A. D. 270–275; his life was written by Vopiscus; Inscr. Orell. 439; 1026 sq.; 1535; 1856.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Aurelianus**, a, um, adj., of Aurelian: sodales, a college of priests like the Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 7 fin.: BALNEVM, built by Aurelian, Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**B. Aureliānensis**, e, adj.: urbs, the present Orleans, Sid. 8, 15.

Aurelius (Auselius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.), a, um, adj. **I. A.** A Roman nomen, e. g. M. Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta; hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Aurelia Via, the Aurelian Way, made by a certain Aurelius, otherwise unknown; it consisted of two parts: VETVS ET NOVA, Inscr. Orell. 3307; the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now Porta di S. Pancrazio) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arelate; the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now Castel S. Angelo), four thousand paces, to the former. The via vetus Cicero mentions in Cat. 2, 4, 6; Phil. 12, 9.—**2.** Aurelia lex. (a) Judicaria, of the praetor L. Aurelius Cotta (A. U. C. 684), acc. to which the Senators, Equites, and Tribuni aerarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 sq.; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 3.—(β) De am-

bitu, of unknown origin, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3 fin.—**3.** Forum Aurelium, a town in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, near the present village Castellaccio, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 370.—**4.** Aurelium tribunal, in the forum, of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cottus), Cic. Sen. 15; id. ad Quir. 5, 14; also called Gradus Aurelii, id. Clu. 34, 93; id. Fl. 28.—**II.** Sextus Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the fourth century; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 342 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 408.

aureolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aureus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden: anellus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34: ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25; 30, 3; 37, 27: malum, Cat. 2, 12.—Hence, subst.: **aureolus**, i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin, Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36.—**B.** Covered or ornamented with gold, gilded: cinctus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. *περί στέφ.* 9, 196.—**C.** Gold-colored: collum, Varr. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., golden, splendid, brilliant, beautiful: aureoli pedes, Cat. 61, 163: non magnus, verum aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

auresco, ēre, v. incho. [aurum], to become of the color of gold: aēr aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.

aureus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden (syn.: aureolus, auratus, aurifer): patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 12, 35; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20: torulus, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: funis, Lucr. 2, 1154: torques, Vulg. Gen. 41, 42: simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33: aurea mala, Varr. R. 2, 1, 6: pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37, 1; Inscr. Orell. 363; 3453; 3475: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 11: candelabra, ib. Apoc. 1, 12: nummus, and absol.: **aureus**, i, m., the standard gold coin of Rome, a gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war), of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii (weighing about 120 grains, and being about equal to £1, 1s. 1d. or \$5.10), Cic. Phil. 12, 8: si (tibi) contigit aureus unus, Juv. 7, 122; fully, aureus nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13; 47; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7 al.—Of the Hebrew shekels (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 5; ib. 2 Par. 9, 15; 9, 16.—Poet.: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, i. e. the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov. M. 11, 142.—**B.** Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded: victimam auream polcrum immolabat, i. e. with gilded horns, Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Prop. 3, 426): sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, and Hom. Od. 10, 28: cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492: Capitula, id. ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 5, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, whose waters flowed with gold, id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr. 5, 911 sq.—**C.** Of the color of gold, glittering like gold, golden: liquidi color aureus ignis, Lucr. 6, 205: Barba erat incipiens, barbae color aureus, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4: lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 461; so, aurea Phoebe, Verg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 723: luna, id. ib. 10, 448; Hor. Epod. 17, 41: aureus sol, Verg. G. 1, 232; 4, 51; so Ov. M. 7, 663: sidera, Verg. A. 2, 488; 11, 832: caesaries, golden locks, id. ib. 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 95, and Ov. M. 12, 395: aurea mala, Verg. E. 3, 71, and 8, 52: Aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecula, the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty, Lucr. 2, 502.—**II.** Trop., of physical and mental excellences or attractions, golden, beautiful, splendid: aurea Venus, Verg. A. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; 15, 761: Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36: Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28: Aurea Phoebe porticus, Prop. 3, 29, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5 al.: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13: mores, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: tua mater Me movet atque iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5: aetas, the golden age, Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, Virgo = Astraea, Albin. 2, 23.

aurichalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

auricocctor, ōris, m. [aurum-coctor],

he that melts or refines gold, Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

auri-color, ōris, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold: aethra, Juvenc. Evang. Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

auri-cōmans, antis, adj. [id.], with golden hair, χρυσόκομης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

auricōmus, a, um, adj. [aurum-coma], with golden hair: sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Bata-vus, Sil. 3, 608.—Hence, poet., with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Verg. A. 6, 141.

auricula (or **oricula**, Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276; Balliol MS. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15 (Ellis ad Cat. 25, 2); cf. Fest. s. v. orata, p. 183 Müll.; cf. aurum imit.), ae, f. dim. [auris]. **I.** The external ear, the ear-lap: sine te premdam auriculis, sine dem suaviū, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: Praehende auriculis, id. As. 3, 3, 78: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69: fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; ib. Marc. 14, 47; ib. Joan. 18, 26.—On account of its softness, prov.: auricula infima mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.—**II.** In gen., the ear: ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. 4, 594; Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; id. S. 1, 9, 20; 1, 9, 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 30; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 15; ib. 2 Par. 17, 25.

auriculārius (also **ōriculārius**, like oricula for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12; 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3 al.), ii, m. [auricula]. **I.** Medicus, an aurist, Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4, 227.—**II.** A counsellor, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23.—**III.** = ὠτακουστής, Vet. Gloss.

aurifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [aurum-fero], bearing, producing, or containing gold, gold-bearing (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, i. e. Pactolus, *Tib. 3, 3, 29: arva, i. e. Spain, Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60: harenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sil. 4, 639.

aurifex, fīcis, m. [aurum-facio], a worker in gold, goldsmith, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Varr. L. L. 8, § 68 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 8; 3, 30; ib. Isa. 40, 19; 46, 6 al.

aurifluus, a, um, adj. [aurum-fluo], flowing with gold: Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604 (cf.: Tanti tibi non sit opaci Omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, Juv. 3, 55).

auri-fōdina, ae, f. [aurum], a gold-mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Dig. 3, 4, 1 al.

auriga, ae (aureax, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.), comm. (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [aurea-ago], pr., he that handles the reins. **I.** A charioteer, driver (syn.: agitator, agaso), Verg. A. 12, 624; Hor. C. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 12; ib. 2 Par. 18, 13 al.—Also, a groom, hostler, Verg. A. 12, 55.—In fem.: nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, Verg. A. 12, 918.—Also, one who contended in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta, blue, Prasina, green, Alba, white, and Russea sive Russata, red; cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesn. Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga inductus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 292, 32 (p. 328 Mos.); so Suet. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a constellation, the Wagoner, Gr. ἡρώχης, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73.—**2.** Poet. a pilot, helmsman: aurigam videt vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., director, leader: velut auriga rectrixque membrorum anima, Col. 11, 2, 9.

aurigālis, e, adj. [auriga], pertaining to a charioteer: corrigia, Edict. Dioclet. p. 26.

aurigans, antis, P. a., as if from aurigo, āre [aurum], glittering with gold: color, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 fin.

aurigārius, ii, m. [auriga] (for the class, auriga), a charioteer in the races of the circus, Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orell. 2596.

aurigatio, ōnis, f. [aurigo], a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare), Suet. Ner. 35.—Trop., of the dolphin: lusus, gestationes, aurigationes, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurigātor, ōris, m. [id.] (for the class, auriga), one who contends in the chariot-race, Inscr. Grut. 340, 3.—As a constellation, the Wagoner, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurigēna, ae, comm. [aurum-gigno], sprung or produced from gold, gold-begotten; poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sid. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσόγονος, Lycophr. 838).

auriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [aurum-gero], bearing gold: tauri, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: arbor, on which the golden fleece hung, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

aurigineus (**aurūgin-**), a, um, adj. [aurugo], jaundiced: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

auriginosus (**aurūgin-**), a, um, adj. [id.], jaundiced, ἰκτερίκός, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. Orth. Fragm. 41 Osann.

aurigo, āvi, ātum, i (**aurigor**, āri, v. dep., Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 17), v. n. [auriga], to be a charioteer or a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.), Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; 4; 22; 53; id. Calig. 18; id. Vit. 4; 17.—**II.** Trop., to rule, direct: quo natura aurigator non necessitudo, Varr. ap. Non. l. i. si (homines) nihil suā sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurigor, āri, v. aurigo init.

aurilēgulus, i, m. [aurum-lego], a gold-picker, gold-collector, Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurinia, ae, f., a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans, Tac. G. 8 fin. Rupert.

Aurini, ōrum, m., an older name for Saturnini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

auri-pigmentum, i, n. [aurum], orpiment; composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a brilliant yellow color, Vitruv. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris (abl., aure, auri), is, f. (v. audio).

I. Lit., the ear as the organ of hearing, while auricula is the external ear, τὸ οὖς, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1; Cato, R. R. 157, 16; Lucr. 4, 486; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; Vulg. Eccl. 1, 8; v. antestor.—In comic style: Face, sis, vocivas aedis aurium, make the chambers of your ears vacant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 52; cf. aedes.—Hence (usu. plur., aures): adhibere, to be attentive, to listen to, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 41; Cic. Arch. 3, 5: arrigere, Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Verg. A. 1, 152: erigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3; id. Sull. 11: admovere aurem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: dare, to lend an ear, listen, id. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419: dederet, Cic. Arch. 10, 26: applicare, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; id. C. S. 72: praebere aures, Liv. 33, 52, 11; 40, 8, 3: praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692; 5, 334; 6, 1; 15, 465; and: praebere aurem (esp. in the signif. to incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 3, 14, 15; Vulg. Job, 6, 28 al.; so, inclinare aurem, ib. 4 Reg. 19, 16; ib. Ps. 30, 3: auribus accipere, i. e. to hear, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 982; 6, 164; Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; Ov. M. 10, 62 al.: auribus percipite, Vulg. Judith, 5, 3; ib. Ps. 16, 2: te cupidā captat aure maritus, Cat. 61, 54; so, auribus aëra captat, Verg. A. 3, 514: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309: bibere aure, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32 al.: obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 597: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90 et saep.—Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., to say something in the ear, softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear: in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5: ut Voluptati ministrarent et eam tantum ad aurem admonerent, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in aure dictare, Juv. 11, 69: aurem vellere, to pull, as an admonition: Cynthia aurem Vellit et admonuit, i. e. admonished, reminded, Verg. E. 6, 3; so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94: dare or servare auribus, to gratify the ears, to flatter, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in

utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire; to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: 'Εν ἀπορτίαν... μέλλει καθυδρῆσθαι); Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 122; Plin. Ep. 4, 29: aures alicuius aperire (ecol. Lat., after the Heb.), to open one's ears, i. e. to restore his hearing, Vulg. Marc. 7, 35. — **II.** Meton. **A.** (a) The hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse: offendit aures, quarum est iudicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27; so id. Brut. 32, 124; id. Font. 6; Hor. A. P. 387. — (b) Hearers, auditors: Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admovent aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19. — **B.** Also, from its shape, the ear of a plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back, Verg. G. 1, 173; cf. Voss ad h. l.; Smith, Dict. Antiq., and Pall. 1, 43.

auriscalpium, ii, n. [auris-scalpo].

I. An ear-pick, Mart. 14, 23. — **II.** A surgical instrument, a probe, Scrib. Comp. 41; 228; 230.

* **auritulus**, i, m. dim. [auritus], the long-eared animal, i. e. the ass, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

auritus, a, um, adj. [auris]. **I. A.** Furnished with ears (acc. to auris, i.), having long or large ears: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308; so, asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1. — Hence, subst.: **auritus**, i, m., the long-eared animal, i. e. the hare, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788. — **B.** Trop. **I.** Attentive, listening: face jam nunc tu, praeco, omnem auritum populum, Plaut. As. prol. 4: ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14. — So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion's lyre: quercus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: muri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4. — **2.** Testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8. — **3.** Pass. (as if part. of aurio, ire), heard: leges, Prud. Apol. 835. — **II.** Formed like the ear, ear-shaped: aurita aduncitas rostri, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136. — **III.** (Acc. to auris, II. B.) Furnished with an ear or mould-board: aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

aurum, āre, v. a. [aurum], to overlay with gold, to gild: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro auro, auras; ab aere aere, aeris, unde aeratus et auratus, etc., Prisc. p. 828 P. — As finite verb only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Corin. Mil. 12. — But very freq. **auratus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Furnished, overlaid, or ornamented with gold, gilded, gilt: auratus aries Colchorum, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: aurata metalla, metals rich in gold, Lucr. 6, 811: tecta, id. 2, 28, and Cic. Part. Or. 6, 3: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Verg. A. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 4, 12, 57: sinus, ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, id. ib. 14, 263: stolae, *Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 2: milites, with golden shields, Liv. 9, 40, 3 al. — Comp.: auratior hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 fin. — **B.** Of gold, golden: pellis, Cat. 64, 5; Ov. M. 1, 470: monilia, id. ib. 5, 52; cf.: regum auratis circumdata colla catenis, Prop. 2, 1, 33: lyra, id. A. 2, 14; Ov. M. 8, 15 al. — **C.** Gold-colored; gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66; § 179. — Hence, subst.: **aurata**, ae, f. (**orata**, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 182 sq. Müll.; cf. aurum init.; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 59), a fish, the gilt-bream: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 13; 2, 28; Plin. 9, 16, 25; § 58; Mart. 13, 90.

† **aurora**, ae, f. [acc. to Curtius, a reduplicated form for aurosa, from Sanscr. ush, to burn; cf. *āwos* = *hōs*, dawn; *ἥλιος*, the sun; and Etrusc. Usil, the god of the sun; but its idea of brightness, splendor, easily connects it with the same group as aurum; v. aes]. **I. A.** The dawn, daybreak, morning (mostly poet.): est autem aurora dei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris; quae Graeco *ἥως* dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: usque ab aurora ad hoc quod diei est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8: Nec nox ulla diem neque noctem aurora secutast, Lucr. 2, 578;

4, 538; 4, 711; 5, 657; Cic. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30. — **B.** Personified, the goddess of the morning, Gr. *Ἥως*, daughter of Hyperion (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 159), wife of Tithonus (hence Tithonia conjunx, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943), and mother of Memnon, Verg. A. 4, 585: Aurora novo cum spargit lumine terras, Lucr. 2, 144; imitated by Verg. I. 1; 9, 459: iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 3, 521; 6, 535; 7, 26: Proxima prospiciet Tithono Aurora relicto, Ov. F. 1, 461; id. M. 13, 576 sq.; she robbed Procris of her husband, Cephalus, id. ib. 7, 703; but gave him back, id. ib. 7, 713. — **II.** Meton., the East, the Orient: ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro, Verg. A. 8, 686: Eurus ad Auroram Nabataeaeque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: quae (terrae) sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem, Juv. 10, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 606 sq.; so Claud. Laus Seren. Reg. 116; id. in Eutr. 1, 427; also, the people of the East, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 154; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; id. B. Gild. 61; id. in Eutr. 2, 527.

aurōsus, a, um, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold, like gold (post-class.): pulvis, Pall. 1, 5, 1: harena, Lampr. Elag. 31 fin.: color, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 17, 1.

* **aurūginēus**, a, um, adj. [aurugo], jaundiced, yellow: color, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

* **aurūgino**, āre, v. n. [id.], to be affected with the jaundice, to have the jaundice, Tert. Anim. 17.

aurugo, inis, f. [aurum]. **I.** The jaundice (from its color), Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquat morbum vocant, Scrib. Comp. 110; 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. Orth. § 41; hence, sickly look, paleness, Vulg. Jer. 30, 6. — **II.** Of plants, mildew, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 28; ib. Amos, 4, 9.

aurula, ae, f. dim. [aura], a gentle breeze; trop. (in ecol. Lat.): famae aurula, a puff of fame, Tert. Anim. 28 (an imitation of Vergil's tenuis famae aura, A. 7, 646): Graecarum litterarum, a whiff of, Hier. Ep. 34.

* **aurulentus**, a, um, adj. [aurum], of the color of gold: lux, Prud. *περι στερ.* 6, 49.

aurum (Sab. **ausum**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; vulg. Lat., **orum**, ib. p. 183; cf. Ital. and Span. oro and Fr. or), i, n. [v. aes]. **I.** Gold; as a mineral, v. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 sqq.: auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: venas auri sequi, Lucr. 6, 808; Tac. G. 5: aurum igni perspicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: eruere terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: auri fodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Vulg. Gen. 2, 11; ib. 2 Par. 2, 7; ib. Mart. 2, 11; Naev. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 797: ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20) et saep. — Pro v. v.: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: carius auro, more precious than gold, Cat. 107, 3 (cf.: *κρείσσονα χρυσού*, Aesch. Choeph. 372; *χρυσού χρυσότερα*, Sapph. Fr. 122. Ellis). — **II.** Meton. **A.** Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden vessel, utensil, etc.: Nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, gold plate, Lucr. 2, 27. So, **1.** A golden goblet: et pleno se proluat auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: Regales epulae mensis et Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. M. 6, 488: tibi non committitur auro, Juv. 5, 39; 10, 27; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendiadys: pateris libamus et auro = pateris aureis, Verg. G. 2, 192. — **2.** A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewelry: Oneratas veste atque auro, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Donec eum conjunx fatale poposcit aurum, Ov. M. 9, 411, 14, 394. — **3.** A gold ring: Ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, Juv. 1, 28. — **4.** A golden bit: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Verg. A. 7, 279; 5, 817. — **5.** The golden fleece: auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155. — **6.** A golden hair-band, *κροβαδύς*: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138 Serv. — **7.** Esp. freq., gold as coined money: si quis illam invenerit Aulam onustam auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4: De Caelio vide, quaeso, ne quae lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1: Aurum omnes victa jam pietate colunt, Prop. 4, 12, 48 sq.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames? Verg. A. 3, 56; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; so Hor. C. 2, 16, 8; 2, 18, 36; 3, 16, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 25; 2, 3, 109; 2, 3, 142; id. Ep. 2,

2, 179; Vulg. Matt. 10, 9; ib. Act. 3, 6 et saep. — **B.** The color or lustre of gold, the gleam or brightness of gold, Ov. M. 9, 689: anguis cristis praesignis et auro (hendiadys, for cristis aureis), id. ib. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, Val. Fl. 5, 369 (i. e. mala portendente splendore, Wagn.); so, fulgor auri, of the face, Cat. 64, 100, ubi v. Ellis. — **C.** The Golden Age: redeunt in aurum Tempora priscum, Hor. C. 4, 2, 39: subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; 15, 260.

Aurunci, ōrum, m., = Ausones, q. v., = *Ἀβυρνκοί* Tzet. **I.** The Aurunci, Verg. A. 11, 318; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56. — Hence, **II. A.** **Aurunca**, ae, f., an old town in Campania (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): magnus Aurunca alumnus, i. e. the satirist Lucilius, whose paternal city, Suessa Aurunca, was a colony of the Aurunci, Juv. 1, 20 Rup. — Hence, **B.** **Auruncus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian: senes, Verg. A. 7, 206: patres, id. ib. 7, 727: manus, id. ib. 7, 795: Suessa Aurunca, now Sessa, Vell. 1, 14.

Aurunculeius, i, m., a Roman nomen: L. Aurunculeius Cotta, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.

Auruspi, ōrum, m., a people of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.

† **ausculāri** and **ausculūm**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultatio, ōnis, f. [ausculto]. **I.** A listening, attending to: auscultatio et publicorum secretorumque inquisitio, Sen. Tranq. 12. — **II.** An obeying: Quid mihi scelesto tibi orat auscultatio? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A hearer, listener, *Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10. — **II.** One who obeys: mandati, App. M. 7, p. 195, 1.

auscultatus, ūs, m. [id.], a hearing, listening: auscultatu, App. M. 6, p. 178, 21: auscultatibus, Vulg. Cont. Verg. p. 142.

ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [perh. a union of two roots, that of audio, auris ausis, and of the Sanscr. grū = to hear; v. Bopp, Gloss. p. 396 b.], to hear any person or thing with attention, to listen to, give ear to, *ἀκοῦσθαι* (cf. audio init.; in the ante-class. per. freq., but not in Lucr.; in the class. per. rare). **I.** In gen.: Ita est cupidus orationis: ut conducat qui auscultet, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40: In rem quod sit praevertaris quam re adversa animo auscultes, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. Truc. 2, 4, 46: nimis eum ausculto libens, id. Poen. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22: Ausculto paucis, nisi molestumst, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; id. And. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam scies: Auscultat, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 7: illos ausculto lubens, Afran. ap. Non. p. 246, 15: Nec populum auscultare, *Cat. 67, 39: sermonem, Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: verba, ib. Tob. 9, 1: aures diligenter auscultabant, ib. Isa. 32, 3. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To listen to something believingly, to give credit to, etc. **a.** With acc.: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12. — **b.** With dat. of pers.: cui auscultabant, gave heed, Vulg. Act. 8, 10. — **B.** To listen in secret to something, to overhear: quid habet sermonis, auscultabo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9. — **C.** Of servants, to attend or wait at the door, as in Gr. *ἐπακοῦειν*: ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca reformido, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 1 Heind. — **D.** Aliqui or absol., to hear obediently, to obey, heed (cf. audio): hi auscultare dicuntur: qui auditis parent, Varr. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: auscultare est obsequi, audire ignoti quod imperant soleo, non auscultare, Non. p. 246, 9 sq.: magis audientum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: Aere nunc vincito me auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 14: Qui mi auscultabant, id. As. 1, 1, 50; id. Curo. 2, 1, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 58; 3, 1, 99; id. Mil. 2, 6, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 38; id. Poen. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 98; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56; 3, 3, 32; id. Stich. 1, 2, 89: seni auscultare, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: vin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? id. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 66; 5, 8, 19: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. — With acc.: nisi ine

auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read *mi*; so Ritschl).—In *pass. imper.*: *De*. Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, it shall be done, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

It is difficult to believe, in the verse of Afranius, videt ludos, hinc auscultavi procul, that auscultare is equivalent to videre, spectare, acc. to Non. p. 246, 16.

† **Ausēlius**, v. Aurelius.

Auser, *cris* (**Ausar**, Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), *m.*, = *Abrap* (Strabo), a tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca, now Serchio, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 350.

Ausētānus, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to the city *Ausa*, in Hispania Tarracensis: ager, Liv. 29, 2, 2.—Hence, **Ausētāni**, *ōrum, m.*, the *Ausētāni*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23, 2; 21, 61, 8; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. audio *infin.*

Auson, *ōnis, v.* Ausones, II. E.

Ausōna, *ae, f.*, an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnae, Liv. 9, 25, 4.

Ausōnes, *um, m.*, = *Aōroves* [prob. of the same root as *Oscus* or *Opicus*, Buttm. and Donald]. *I.* The Ausonians, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy; of the same import prob. with Aurunci (Aurunci, Auruni = Ausuni, Ausones), Opici, and Osci: cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.; Arist. ap. Polyb. 7, 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 727; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 71 sq.; Wachsmuth, Röm. Gesch. p. 65 sq.—*Poet.*, the general name for the inhabitants of Italy, Stat. S. 4, 5, 37.—Hence, *II.* Derivv. **A. Ausōnia**, *ae, f.*, = *Aōrovia*, the country of the Ausonians, *Ausonia*, Lower Italy, Ov. M. 14, 7; 15, 647; and poet. for Italy, Verg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290 et saep.—**B. Ausōnius**, *a, um, adj.* *1.* Ausonian: mare, on the southern coast of Italy, between the Iapygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 14, 6, 8, § 69; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 13 sq.—*2.* In the poets, *Italian, Latin, Roman*: terra, Verg. A. 4, 349; Thybris, id. ib. 5, 83; coloni, id. G. 2, 385; urbes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 56; montes, Ov. F. 1, 542; humus, Italy, id. ib. 5, 658; Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350 (quod in Italian vergens, Mel. 2, 7, 15); imperium, Roman, id. P. 2, 2, 72: os, *Ausonian lips*, i. e. the Roman language, Mart. 9, 87; aula, the imperial court, id. 9, 92.—*Subst.* **Ausōnii**, *ōrum, m.*, = Ausones, the Ausonians, or, poet., the inhabitants of Italy, Verg. A. 12, 834.—**C. Ausōnidae**, *ārum, m.* *a.* The inhabitants of Ausonia, Verg. A. 10, 564.—*b.* Poet., the inhabitants of Italy, Verg. A. 12, 121; Luc. 9, 998.—**D. Ausōnis**, *idis, adj. f.*, Ausonian; and poet., *Italian*: ora, Ov. F. 2, 94: aqua, Sil. 9, 187: matres, Claud. B. Get. 627 al.—**E. Auson**, *ōnis, m.*, the mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171.—As *adj.*: Ausone voce, i. e. Roman, Latin, Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausōnius, *li, m.*: Decimus Magnus Ausonius, a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the emperor Gratian; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 227 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 414.

auspex, *spiciis, comm.* [a contraction of *avis pex*, from *avis*-*spicio*], a bird inspector, bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and foretells future events therefrom; an augur, soothsayer, diviner (in a lit. signif. far more rare than augur). *I.* Lit.: latroes et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: ego cui timebo Providus auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8.—Of the birds from which auguries were taken: (galli, gallinae) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—Since little of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, hence, *II.* Transf. **A.**

1. In gen., an author, founder, director, leader, protector, favorer: divis Auspicius coeptorum operum, Verg. A. 3, 20: Dis equidem auspicius reor etc., id. ib. 4, 45, and Ov. F. 1, 615: auspice Musā, i. e. under the inspiration of the muse, Hor. Ep.

1, 3, 13: Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. C. 1, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp., as t. t., the person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc., *παραινέσιμος*: nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicio ne privatim quidem gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omiſsa nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Cas. prol. 86: nubis genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, etc., Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so Liv. 42, 12, 4: auspiciis verba, Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37: alicui nubere dote inter auspices consignatā, Suet. Claud. 26: veniet cum signatoribus auspex, Juv. 10, 336 Schol.; Luc. 2, 371 Schol.—In *fem.*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83; cf. pronubus; auctor, II. F. 3; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**B. A** beginning (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.—**C. Adj.**, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 653: purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspicābilis, *e, adj.* [auspicior], of favorable omen, auspicious (post-class.), Arn. 4, p. 181; 7, 3, 237.

auspicālis, *e, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* **Adv.**: **auspicāliter** = auspiciato, with the appropriate talking of auguries: ponere gromam, Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goeſ.

auspicātō, v. auspicior *fin.*

1. auspicātus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, v. auspicior.

2. auspicātus, *ūs, m.* [auspicior], the talking of auspices, augury: Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40 (on Cic. Rep. 2, 29, 51, v. Moser).

auspicium, *li, n.* [auspex], divination by observing the flight of birds, augury from birds, auspices (cf. augurium). *I. A.* Lit.: auspicia avium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (as if overlooking the origin of auspiciis): praetor auspicat auspiciis prosperum, Naev. ap. Non. p. 468, 28: Dant (Romulus et Remus) operam simul auspicio augurioque etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 61 sq. Vahl.); pullarium in auspiciis mittit, Liv. 10, 40, 2: ab auspicio bono proficisci, of marriage, Cat. 45, 19 Ellis (cf. auspex, II. A. 2.) et saep.; cf. the class. passages, Cic. Div. 1, 47 sq.; 2, 34 sq.; Liv. 6, 41, 4 sq.—So auspiciis habere, to have the right of taking auspices (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in time of war, only by the commander-in-chief): omnes magistratus auspiciis iudiciumque habent, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6, 2.—Of the commander-in-chief: expugnatum oppidum Imperio atque auspicio mei eri Amphitruonis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37: Ut gesserit rem publicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25: qui ducto auspicioque ejus res prospere gesserant, Liv. 5, 46, 6; 8, 31, 1; 10, 7, 7; 41, 28, 1 al.; 21, 40, 3: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: Septentrionalis oceanus navigatus est auspiciis divi Augusti, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2: domuit partim ductu partim auspiciis suis Cantabarii, etc., Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—And so *absol.*: vates rege vatis habenas, Auspicio felix totus ut annus eat (sc. tuo), Ov. F. 1, 26 Merk.—Hence for the chief command, guidance: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid: Illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem Victa petent Mutinae, Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., right, power, inclination, will: Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, etc., Verg. A. 4, 341: Commune hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 (aequali potestate, Serv.).—**B. Transf.**, in gen., a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: Liquido exeo auspicio foras, Avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: optimum; id. Stich. 3, 2, 6: dicere ausus est optimis au-

spiciis ea geri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: quae contra rem publicam ferrentur, contra auspicia feri, id. ib.: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: infaustum, Verg. A. 11, 347: felix, Just. 1, 10 al.—So, auspiciis facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspiciis facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: circa summum culmen hominis auspiciis fecisse, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—*Poet.*: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido Fecerit auspiciis, gave him a token (viz. for changing), urged him to a new decision, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—*II.* Trop.: = initium, a beginning (cf. auspicior, II., and auspex, II. B.): auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepta, id. 27, 1.

auspicio, *äre, v.* auspicior *fin.*

auspicior, *ätus, 1, v. dep.* [from *auspex*, as *augur* from *augur*], to take the auspices.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: (Gracchus) cum pomerium transiret, auspiciari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: tripudium auspiciari, id. Div. 1, 35, 77; 2, 36, 77: Fabio auspicianti aves non addidere, Liv. 27, 16, 15; 4, 6, 3; 6, 41, 5 sq. al.—**B.** Esp., aliquid or absol., also with *inf.*, to make a beginning, for the sake of a good omen, to begin, enter upon (first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsis Kal. Januariis auspiciandi causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspiciandi gratia tribunum ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspiciandi causa, sed student, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8: auspiciatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—*II.* In gen., to begin, enter upon a thing: auspiciari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; 3, 1, 1: homo a supplicis vitam auspicatur, Plin. 7, proem. § 3: militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner. 22.—Trop.: senatorium per militiam auspiciantes gradum, attaining, receiving it through military services, Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

Act. access. form auspicio, *äre, to take the auspices*: praetor advenit, auspicat auspiciis prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. p. 468, 28): (magistratus) publicae [rei] cum auspicant, Caecil. ap. Non. I. l. (Com. Rel. p. 66 Rib.): auspiciates: cras est communis dies, Atta, ib. (Com. Rel. p. 161 Rib.): Non hodie isti rei auspiciavi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12: mustelam, to receive, accept as an augury, id. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2.

—*b. Pass.* (a) *Abl. absol.*: **auspicātō**, after taking the auspices: Romulus non solum auspiciato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3: Nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicio ne privatim quidem gerebatur, id. ib. 1, 16, 28: qui et consul rogari et augur et auspicato, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Div. 2, 36, 72; 2, 36, 77: plebeius magistratus nullus auspiciato creatur, Liv. 6, 41, 5 sq.; 5, 38; 1, 36; 28, 28: Hunc (senatum) auspicato a parente et conditore urbis nostrae institutum, Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72 al.—(b) **auspicātus**, *a, um, part.*, consecrated by auguries: auspiciato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspiciatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. C. 3, 6, 10: auspiciata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, 2 al.—(c) *Acc.* to auspicior, II., begun: in bello male auspicato, Just. 4, 5.

—(d) **auspicātus**, *a, um, as P. a.*, fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious: cum Liviam auspiciatis rei publicae omnibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—*Comp.*: Venus auspiciator, Cat. 45, 26: arbor, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.—*Sup.*: auspiciatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2: initium, Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.*: **auspicātō**, under a good omen, auspiciously: ut ingrediare auspicato, at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57: Haud auspicato huc me appuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12: qui auspicato a Chelidone surrexisset, Cic. Verr. I. 40, 144.—*Comp.* auspiciatus: auspiciatus mutare nomen, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105: gigni, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47.

* **austellus**, *i, m. dim.* [auster], a gentle south wind, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 98, 22.

1. auster, *tri, m.* [Sanskrit. ush-, to burn; the burning, hot wind], the south wind (opp. aquilo, the north wind). *I.* Lit.: auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 745: validus, id. 1, 899; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. C. 3, 4: nubilus

Prop. 3, 8, 56: umidus, *bringing or producing rain*; Verg. G. 1, 462; so, pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Verg. G. 4, 261, and Prop. 3, 22, 16: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47; Vulg. Cant. 4, 16; ib. Luc. 12, 25 et saep.—**II.** Meton., the south country, the south: in aequilonis austris partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22; so Varr. L. L. 9, § 25 Müll.; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43; Vulg. Exod. 26, 16; ib. Matt. 12, 42.

2. auster = austerus, q. v.

australis, is, f., a plant, usually called sisymbrium, App. Herb. 105.

austere, adv., v. austerus fin.

austeritas, atis, f. [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of taste, harshness, sourness (syn.: acerbitas, tristitia, severitas), Col. 11, 2, 68: vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24; 14, 6, 8, § 65: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32, § 105: picis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Pall. 1, 35, 11; and in plur., id. 1, 35, 8.—**B.** Of colors, darkness, dinginess, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 10, 36, § 97; 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop., severity, austerity, rigor: magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5: qui a te hanc austeritatem exigo, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5: cum austeritate imperare, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 4: ex bono esse austeritatem, ib. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

* **austérulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat harsh; trop.: cratera dialecticae, App. Flor. 20.

† **austerus**, a, um, adj. (auster, Scrib. Comp. 188; sup. austerimus, Messala, Corv. Progen. Aug. 5), = ἀστυρός. **I.** A. Lit., of taste, harsh, sour, tart (not before the Aug. per.; syn.: acer, acerbus, tristis, severus, molestus): vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** Of smell, pungent: balsami sucus: odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** Of color, deep, dark: sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—**Comp.** (pictor) austerior colore et in austeritate jucundior, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Severe, rigid, strict, stern, austere (opp. molis, facilis, lenis; scarcely before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: Nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 4, 13, 24: homo austerus es, Vulg. Luc. 19, 21; 19, 22.—Of discourse, severe, grave, serious: ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: austera poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald.—Of style in statuary: genus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**B.** As the opp. of kind, pleasant, severe, gloomy, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome (so first after the beginning of the Aug. per.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: Quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 5, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43.—**Adv.**

* **austère**, acc. to II., rigidly, austere, severely: agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—**Comp.**: cum aliquo austerius agere, *Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

australis, e, adj. [Auster, II.], southern (syn.: austrinus, meridianus): quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: cingulus, i. e. the torrid zone, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: plaga, Vulg. Gen. 13, 11: terra, ib. ib. 24, 62: pars, ib. Exod. 40, 32: polus, the south pole, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. P. 4, 4, 1: annus, Egyptian, Claud. Eutr. 1, 403.

Austrania, ae, f., an island to the north of Germany, also called Glessaria, now the island of Ameland, in West Friesland, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97 (Austeravia, Sillig).

* **austrifer**, fœra, fœrum, adj. [I. auster-fero], bringing the south wind: vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrinus, a, um, adj. [I. auster, II.], southern (poet.; also freq. in post-Aug. prose; esp. in Pliny; syn.: australis, meridianus): calores, Verg. G. 2, 271: dies, on which the south wind blows, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: piscis (a constellation), Col. 11, 2, 63: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11: tempus, id. 2, 47, § 123: vertex, the south pole, id. 2, 68, 68,

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§ 172 al.—Also subst.: **austrina**, òrum, n. (sc. loca), the southern regions of a country: Austrina Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Sardiniae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 214: Cappadociae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

† **Austro**-Africus, i, m. [I. auster], the south-southwest wind; Gr. Ἀπρόντος, between Auster and Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 fin. call it Libonotos, and the latter says: Libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est).

† **austrò**-nòtus, ii, m. [id.] (sc. polus), the south pole, Isid. Orig. 3, 32; 3, 36; 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also **austrò**-nòtus).

ausum, i, v. audeo, P. a.

1. ausus, a, um, v. audeo, P. a.

2. ausus, ūs, m. [audeo], a hazard, attempt, Petr. 123, 184; Impp. Leo et Anthem. Cod. 1, 2, 14.

aut, conj. [aut, Osc. auti, Umbr. ote, ute, may be a modification of autem, as at of et, the suffix -t being a relic of the demonstrative -tem, which appears in item, and is the same as -dem in quidem, and -dam in quondam, and of which the demonstrative adverbs, tam and tum, are absolute forms; the first part of these words may be compared with the Gr. αὐ (cf. αὐτρε and αὐτρά), and with the Sanscr. vā = or, with which again may be compared ve and vel; v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 595, and also pp. 130, 223, 411], or; and repeated: aut... aut, either... or; so in Sanscr. vā... vā. **I.** In gen. it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absolutely antithetical to it, while vel indicates that the contrast rests upon subjective opinion or choice; i. e. aut is objective, vel subjective, or aut excludes one term, vel makes the two indifferent. **a.** Used singly, or: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: Vincis ut vincis, Prop. 2, 8, 10: cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: ruminat herbas aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege, Verg. E. 6, 55 et persaepe. (cf. on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quae neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem).—**b.** Repeated, aut... aut, either... or: Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aequis refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: Nam ejus per unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 sq.: aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6, 15: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: hoc bellum quis unquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31.—**c.** More than twice repeated: aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat aut tete amare aut potare atque animo obsequi, id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 sq.; so four times in Lucr. 4, 935 sq.; five times in Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; and Prop. 4, 21, 26 sq.; and six times in Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**d.** Sometimes double disjunctive phrases with aut... aut are placed together: Adsentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii soceri mei aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detrahiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et rei publicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolum, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**e.** Repeated after negatives: ne aut ille alserit aut ceciderit atque aliquid praefregerit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: ne tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14; id. Sull. 43; id. Sest. 37; 39: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 20, 66; 1, 11, 36; 1, 20, 68; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nec milites ad scelus missos aut numero validos aut animo promptos, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 1, 18; id. Or. 12: nec erit mirabilis illic aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haem, Juv. 3, 98 sq.: neque aut quis esset ante detexit aut gubernatorem cedere adversae tempestati passus est, Suet. Caes. 58;

id. Ner. 34: Nec aut Persae aut Macedones dubitavere, Curt. 4, 15, 28: Non sum aut tam inhumanus aut tam alienus a Sardinis, Cic. Scaur. 39; id. Cat. 1, 13: Nihil est tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam etc., id. Mil. 36 al.—**f.** In interrogations: quo modo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explere numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; id. N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**g.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Placed singly, to connect to something more important that which is less so, or at least. **a.** Absol.: Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes, Aut age diversos et dissice corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 69 sq. Rib. (furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebatur, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p. 411 P.): quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicatur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quā re vi aut clam agendum est, or at least by stealth, id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6: Audendum est aliquid universis aut omnia singulis patiunda, Liv. 6, 18, 7: pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortum militibus caesi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentia sua numquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29.—**b.** With certe, etc., v. infra, F. 2.—**B.** To connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not, or, otherwise, or else, in the contrary case, = aliqui: Redduce uxorem, aut quam obrem non opus sit cedo, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 76: id (principium) nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omne caelum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (Seyffert ad h. l., but preferring ut non; B. and K. and Kühner, vel): nunc manet insonitem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 630: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores fiunt, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96: Mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis... Aut dicant iste mihi, quae sit alia ratio discendi, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 2, 17, 9.—**C.** To restrict or correct an expression which is too general or inaccurate, or, rather, or more accurately. **a.** Absol.: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 5, 20, 57; id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: Aut scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es, qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequere, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: cenae causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia Nos nostras aedis postulas comburere? or rather, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 11.—In this signification aut sometimes begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et inter eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut, ita qui sentiet, non apertissime insaniet? or is not rather, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—**b.** With potius (v. infra, F. 4).—**D.** Neque... aut sometimes, but chiefly in the poets, takes the place of neque... neque: Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis umquam Praetendi tae-das aut haec in foedera veni, Verg. A. 4, 339: Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra Obicet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl., but ac, K. and H.: Nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit aut sacras poscunt Capitolia lauros, Luc. 1, 287: Nam neque plebeiam aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat. S. 1, 4, 66: Neque enim Tyris Cynosura carinis Certior aut Grais Helice servanda magistris, Val. Fl. 1, 17; so also Tacitus: nec litore tenuis adcrecere aut resorberi, Agr. 10; G. 7 ter; H. 1, 32; so after non: Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quo etc., Cic. Quint. 5: non jure aut legibus cognoscunt, Tac. Or. 19; id. Agr. 41; id. G. 24; after haud: Haud alias populus plus occultae vocis aut suspicacis silentii permisit, id. A. 3, 11; after nihil: nihil caedis aut praedae, id. A. 15, 6; 13, 4; id. H. 1, 30.—**E.** The poets connect by aut... vel, vel... aut, instead of aut... aut, or vel... vel: Quotiens te votui Argu-

appum Compellare aut contrectare conloquere aut contui? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 19: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, Mart. 4, 78, 6 (this epigram is rejected by Schneid.): Non ars aut astus belli vel dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32.—**F.** In connection with other particles. **1.** Aut etiam, to complete or strengthen an assertion, *or also, or even*: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: conjectura in multas aut diversas, aut etiam in contrarias partes, id. Div. 2, 26, 55; id. Off. 1, 9, 28: si aut ambigue aut inconstanter aut incredibiliter dicta sunt, aut etiam aliter ab alio dicta, id. Part. Or. 14, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore peralata, id. Att. 4, 1.—**So** with one aut: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator), aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe, aut modo, aut quidem, or aut sane, to restrict a declaration, *or at least* (cf. II. A.). **a.** Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11; id. Top. 17, 64: quo enim vincebamur a victa Graecia, id. aut eretum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73, 254; so Dolabella ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1; Liv. 2, 1, 4; 40, 46, 2; Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 4, 21, 29.—**b.** Aut modo: Si umquam posthac aut amasso Casinam, aut obcepo modo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22.—**c.** Aut quidem: Proinde desinant quidam quaerere ultra aut opinari... aut quidem vetustissima nave impositos jubebo avehi, Suet. Caes. 66.—**d.** Aut sane: Afer aut Sardus sane, Cic. Scaur. 15.—**3.** Aut vero, to connect a more important thought, *or indeed, or truly*: Quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 78: Quis enim tibi hoc concesserit, aut initio genus hominum se oppidis moenibusque saepisse? Aut vero etc., id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—**4.** Aut potius, for correction or greater definiteness, *or rather* (cf. II. C.): Erravit, aut potius insaniavit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 119: proditores aut potius apertos hostes, id. Sest. 35: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: Quae est ergo ista ratio, aut quae potius ista amentia? id. Verr. 3, 173.—**5.** Aut ne... quidem: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22 fin.

Aut regularly precedes the words of its clause, but sometimes in the poets it takes the second place: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18 Lachm.: justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112: Persequar aut studium linguae etc., Prop. 4, 21, 27: Fer pater, inquit, opem! Tellus aut hisce, vel istam, etc., Ov. M. 1, 545 (Merk., *ait*): Balteus aut fluxus gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362, where some read *hanc*. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 525-558.

autem, conj. [v. aut *init.*], on the other hand, but, yet, however, nevertheless; sometimes an emphasized *and* (it is never found at the beginning of a clause, but after one or more words; v. *fin.*; like *at*, it joins to a preceding thought a new one, either entirely antithetical or simply different; it differs from the restricting *sed* in like manner with *at*; v. *at init.*, and cf.: [Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam; in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium... dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilius scripsit, etc.], Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 B. and K. (most freq. in philos. lang.; rare in the histt., being used by Caes. only 59 times, by Sall. 23, and by Tac. 31; and very rare in the poets). **1.** In joining an entirely antithetical thought, *on the contrary, but*—at quidem, at vero, *de ô*, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, etc.: Ait se obligasse crur fructum Aesculapio, Apollini autem brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: Nam injusta ab justis impetrari non decet, Justa autem ab injustis petere insipientiast, id. Am. prol. 36: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut.

Men. 2, 1, 43: i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, Huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Ep. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum similis comitas, Si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 24: Quid tu ais, Gnathio? Numquid habes quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nullâ ex re aliâ nasci potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**II.** In joining a thought that is simply different. **A.** In gen., on the other hand, but, moreover. **a.** Absol., as the Gr. *de*: Vehit hic clitellas, vehit hic autem alter senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: cum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset, duo autem praestantissimos studio atque doctrinâ, Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinqueret regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16: Atque haec in moribus. De benevolentia autem, quam etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 sq.; 1, 23, 81: Sed potest quid quemque deceat ex personâ judicantur; nobis autem personam impositum natura etc., id. ib. 1, 28, 97; 1, 28, 98; 1, 43, 152: Quod semper movetur aeternum est; quod autem motum adfert alicui etc., id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53; 1, 28, 68 sq.; 1, 30, 74; 1, 36, 37.—**So** sometimes when one conditional sentence is opposed to another, *si*—*sin* autem, in Gr. *ei mên—ei de*: Nam si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem adfert loci, quid optabilis? Sin autem etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; 1, 49, 118 al.—**In** adding an example of a rule: Et Demosthenes autem ad Aeschinem orationem in proemio convertit, et M. Tullius etc., Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald.; also in passing from a particular to a general thought: Et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritia est etc., Curt. 8, 3, 12.—**b.** Preceded by *quidem*, as in Gr. *mên—de* (perh. most freq. in Cicero's philosophical works, under the influence of Greek style): Et haec quidem hoc modo; nihil autem melius extremo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: Sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, cras autem etc., id. ib. 1, 49, 119; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; and thus in Tac. several times, but only in Ann. and Or.: bene intellegit ceteros quidem iis niti... Marcellum autem et Crispum attulisse etc., Or. 8, 18 bis; 25; A. 3, 53; 3, 73; 4, 28.—**So** often in transitions from one subject to another: Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est. Praetermittendae autem defensionis est. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 sq.; 1, 13, 41; 1, 45, 160.—**So** very often in Vulg. in direct reproduction of *mên—de*: Ego quidem baptizo vos in aquâ in paenitentiam; qui autem post me etc., Matt. 3, 11; 9, 37; 13, 23; 13, 32; 17, 11 sq.; 23, 28; 25, 33; 26, 24.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In any kind of transition: M. Antonius in eo libro, quem unum reliquit, desertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio (sic enim fuit) multa etc., Cic. Or. 5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudit: erat autem in puero summa suavis oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2; also in questions: Quid autem magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167. Freq. several times repeated: Expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad usus vitae necessarios, tum ad perfrundas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad opes etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24 and 25; cf. Wopkens, Lectt. Tull. pp. 53 and 122: Orbis situm dicere agredior... Dicam autem alias plura et exactius, Mel. proem. 2.—**2.** In repeating a word from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admoneri autem nemo alius nisi rei publicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: disces quam diu voles; tam diu autem velle debebis, quoad etc., id. Off. 1, 1, 2: nunc quod agitur, agamus; agitur autem, liberine vivamus aut mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—**So** esp. in impassioned discourse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 43;

id. Ps. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones multis! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: quâ pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—**3.** Like *sed*, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: Omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoquae querimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exercendum tamen corpus et ita adficiendum est, ut obediens consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando: honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi curâ, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79; 1, 43, 153.—**4.** In introducing a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant *κατορθώματα*) omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent) adhibebit etc., id. Off. 1, 6, 18; 1, 33, 120; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; 1, 36, 88: In primis foedera ac leges (erant autem eae duodecim tabulae et quaedam regiae leges) conquiri etc., Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2: ex hoc Quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera) Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, *but, and indeed*, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiae... vel ab eâ, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, maiorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil*, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum, huna quantum absit a proxima Mercurii stellâ, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**6.** In the syllogism, to introduce the minor proposition (the assumptio or propositio minor; cf. atque, IV. 9., and atqui, II. D.), *now, but; but now*: Aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: Si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: Si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, id. ib.; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.—**7.** Like the Gr. *de* or *deh* in adding an emphatic question (freq. in the comic poets), *but, indeed*. **a.** In gen.: Quem te autem deum nominem? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126: Perii: quid hoc autemst mali? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5: Qui istuc? Quae res te sollicitat autem? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: Quae autem divina? Vigere, sapere, invenire, meminisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Quo modo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? *πῶς δὲ*, id. Ac. 2, 8, 25: Quo modo autem tibi placebit JOVEN LAPIDEM jurare, cum scias etc., id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: Veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—**So** in exclamations: Quantâ delectatione autem adficerer, cum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—**b.** In questions implying rebuke, reproach: *Ba*. Metuo credere. *Ps*. Credere autem? eho, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: *Th*. Ego non tangam meam? *Ch*. Tuam autem, furcifer? *yours do you say? yours indeed!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correction is made: Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? (*witness did I say?*) Num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: Alio me vocat numerosa gloria tua: alio autem? quasi vero etc., Plin. Pan. 28: Quid tandem isti mali in tam tenerâ insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic. Att. 6, 2; 5, 13; 7, 1: *Adimas* etiam Hispanias? Et si inde cessero, in Africam transcendes. Transcendes autem dico? Liv. 21, 44, 7 Weissenb.—**8.** And in questions *sed* autem are sometimes both used, especially by the comic poets, *but indeed, but now*, like the Gr. *ἀλλὰ—de* (*ἀλλὰ ποῦ δὲ βούλει καθεζέσθαι ἀναγνώμεν*; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.); *Sed* autem quid si hanc hinc apstulerit quispiam Sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 15; and separated: *Sed* quid haec hic autem tam diu ante aedis stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: Attat Phaedriae Pater venit. *Sed* quid pertimui autem, belua? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: *Sed* quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? *Verg. A. 2, 101.—Once autem: aut autem tenui

quae candent lumine Phatnae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2. p. 555 Orell.). — 9. With interjections: Heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: Ecce autem litigium, but lo! id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 3, 1, 146: Ecce autem alterum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: Ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; id. Or. 9, 30: Ecce autem aliud minus dubium, Liv. 7, 35, 10: Ecce autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: ecce autem non proditur [reverenti] Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

10. In good prose writers autem is usu. placed after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, etc., together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the poets, especially the comic poets, allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third, fourth, or fifth place; but autem is never found in good writers at the beginning of a clause or sentence; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 558-588.

† **authenta**, ae, m., = αὐθεντής, a chief prince, head, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 161 Muncker.

† **authenticus**, a, um, adj., = αὐθεντικός, that comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine (in the jurists and Church fathers; syn.: verus, germanus): testamentum, the original will, Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, ib. 10, 2, 4. — Also subst.: **authenticum**, i, n., the original writing, the original, Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa**, ae, f., = αὐθέψης [αὐτός-ψω, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking (somewhat like our tea-urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lamp. Elag. 19.

author, auctoritas, etc., v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

† **autochthonēs**, um, m., = αὐτόχθονες, aborigines, = indigenae, App. M. 11, p. 259.

† **autographus**, a, um, adj., = αὐτόγραφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: Autographā quādam epistolā Cenavi, ait, mi Tiberi, cum isdem, Suet. Aug. 71: litterae, id. ib. 87. — Also subst.: **autographum**, i, n., an autograph, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autololes, um, m., a Getulian people on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, § 9; 6, 31, 36, § 201; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356; Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autolycus, i, m., = Αὐτόλυκος, son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59. — Hence, meton., a thievish man: Autolycos hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 41 Ritschl.

automatarius, a, um, adj. [v. automatus]. I. Of or pertaining to an automaton, automatic; hence, II. Subst. A. **automatarius**, il, m., a maker of automata, Inscr. Orell. 4150. — B. **automatarius**, um, il, n. (sc. opus), automaton-work, Dig. 30, 41 fin.

† **automātus**, um (os, on), adj., = αὐτόματος, self-moving, volutary, spontaneous: plausus, Petr. 50, 1. — Hence, subst.: **automatōn** or -um, n., a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. 54, 4; 140, 10; *Suet. Claud. 34 fin.

Automedon, ontis, m., = Αὐτομέδων. I. A son of Diodes and charioteer of Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 477. — Hence, II. Meton. for a charioteer, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; Juv. 1, 61.

Autonoë, es, f., = Αὐτονόη. A. Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristovus, and mother of Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 720; id. Ib. 469. — Hence, B. **Autonoëus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Autonoë: heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autōpȳrus** (-ōs), i, m., = αὐτόπυρος, a coarse bread made of unbolted flour, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138; Petr. 66, 2.

autor, auctoritas, etc., v. auctor, etc. **autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus**, v. autumnalis, etc.

autumo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [for aitumo, as a lengthened form of aio; cf. negumo for nego; for the termination -tumo, cf. aes, aestimo, q. v., aeditumus, finitumus, and maritumus]. I. Lit., to say aye, to affirm (mostly of questionable assertions, Ellis ad Cat. 44, 2; opp. nego, to say nay); hence, to assert, aver, say, name (chiefly ante-class; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: dico, affirmo, confirmo; used only once by Ter. and Hor., and never by Cic., Lucr., or Verg.): Ipsus sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Meque ut esse autumet qui ipsus est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum id esse hic non negat... et deinde facturum autumat. *Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si autumem omnis, nimis longus sermo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Am. 1, 1, 150; 1, 1, 260; id. Capt. 4, 2, 105; 4, 2, 117; 5, 2, 2; 5, 2, 8; id. Ep. 5, 1, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. prol. 8; id. Merc. 5, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumat, *Cat. 44, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 45: ab Elissā Tyriā, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6, 4 Halm. — In pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32. — II. Meton., effect for cause, to think, believe: bene quam meritam esse autumas, Cicis male mereri, auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 166; id. Top. 13, 55 (Trag. Rel. p. 265 Rib.).

Auvōna, ae, m., a river in Britain, now the Avon, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

***auxiliābundus**, a, um, adj. [auxilior], inclined to give help, aid, aiding, helping, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxiliāris (AVXSILIARIS, Inscr. Momm. 5778), e, adj. [auxilium]. I. Bringing help or aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary (syn.: auxiliarius, opem ferens): undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (sc. Lucina), id. ib. 9, 699: nomen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prose auxilia; v. infra), auxiliāries, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, the cymbals, trumpets, kettles, etc., by rattling which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliāre lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 al.: auxiliāria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 fin.: auxiliāres milites, cohortes, etc.; or absol.: **auxiliāres**, ium, m., auxiliary troops, auxiliāries (freq. opp. legiones): auxiliāres dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, id. ib. 1, 39 fin.: auxiliāres, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34, 5; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9; and sing.: qui (Gannascus) auxiliāris et diu meritis Gallorum oram vastabat, Tac. A. 11, 18 Halm. — II. Of or pertaining to auxiliāries: auxiliāria stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxiliārius (AVXSILIARIUS, Corp. Inscr. III. 4753), a, um, adj. [id.], bringing help, aiding, auxiliary (less freq. than the preceding): magis consiliārius amicus quam auxiliārius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. — In milit. lang., A. With milites, equites, cohors, auxiliāry troops, auxiliāries (opp. legiones): miles, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 fin.: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40, 13: equites, Sall. J. 46, 7. — B. Absol. (eccl. Lat.): assumpsit sibi auxiliārios, Vulg. Judith, 3, 8: fortes auxiliārii, ib. 1 Macc. 3, 15.

***auxiliātiō**, ōnis, f. [auxilior], a helping, aiding, Non. p. 4, 403 dub.

auxiliator, ōris, m. [id.], a helper, assistant (post-Aug. and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24: auxiliator tuus, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26: noster, ib. 2 Par. 32, 8: ejus, ib. Ezech. 30, 8 al.

auxiliatrix, icis, f. [auxilior], she

that helps or aids, that which aids: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40: sapientia, Mythogr. Vat. 2, 113 Mai.

* **auxiliatus**, ūs, m. [auxilior], a helping, aid: alituum genus videmus a pinnis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1040.

auxilio, v. auxilior fin.

auxilior, ātus, i, v. dep. [auxilium], to give help or aid, to help, aid, assist, succor (syn.: juvo, adjuvo, opitular, subvenio, succorro). I. In gen. (class. but rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his Epist.), constr. with dat.: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitumst te aliis consilium dare, tibi non potis esse auxiliari? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 fin.; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22; Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 26; ib. Ps. 88, 44; ib. Heb. 2, 18: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27. — II. Esp., of the aid of a physician, to aid, to relieve, heal, cure; constr. with dat. or contra: Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 125: phalanges auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

10. a. Act. access. form **auxilio**, āre, to give aid, etc.: alicui, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — b. Auxilior in pass. signif.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791 and 927 P.: consonantes sunt in quibus (vox) ab imis auxiliata egrediat, ad aures disertā verborum claritate, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

auxilium, ii, n. [augeo], help, aid, assistance, support, succor (syn.: adjumentum, opes, praesidium, subsidium). I. In gen.: Fer mi auxilium, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: non habeo ad auxilium copiam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 20: navita indigus omni vitali auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: venerunt ad auxilium, Vulg. Jud. 5, 23; ib. Isa. 10, 3 al. — Hence the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, to assist one; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 17; and more freq.: auxilio esse alicui, Enn. ap. Non. p. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 5, 4, 107; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Mil. 5, 1; id. Att. 11, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90 al.: auxilium ferre alicui, to bring assistance, to aid, succor, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1064; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71; Vulg. Job. 20, 14; ib. Job. 30, 13 al.; once adferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Verg. A. 2, 691; Vulg. Ps. 59, 13; 107, 13: praebere, ib. Jud. 12, 2; ib. 1 Par. 12, 21: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: expetere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 19 sq.: unde auxilium petam? id. Phorm. 5, 1, 2: petere ab aliquo, Cic. Or. 41, 141; Ov. M. 7, 507; 5, 178; 14, 461; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 8, 22; ib. Judith, 6, 21 et saep. — In plur.: cum (mare) tumet, auxiliis adsidet ille (navita) suis, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. 31, 33, 3: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56 et saep. — Meton. (abstr. for concr.), a place of succor, refuge (eccl. Lat.): sex (oppida) erunt in fugitivorum auxilia separata, Vulg. Num. 35, 6.

II. Esp. A. In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in plur.: **auxilia**, ōrum, auxiliary troops, auxiliāries (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions): auxilium appellatum ab auctu, cum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Veg. 2, 4; cf. auxiliāres, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; so Sall. J. 7, 2; Liv. 5, 5, 8 al.: auxiliis in mediam aciem connectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8, 2: ab sociis et nomine Latino accerre, id. ib. 39, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 2: facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 52; ib. 2 Macc. 8, 15 et saep. — Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Calig. 43; 44; id. Galb. 10 al. — In sing.: Orosen auctus auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. M. 11, 387. — Borrowed from milit. lang.: Duodecim deis plus quam in caele

deorum immortalium Mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10 sq.: Auxilia ac socios jam pacto foedere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1443. — In gen.: auxilia, *military force, power*: Caesar confusus famā rerum gestarum, infāmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6. — **B.** In medic. lang., *an antidote, remedy*, in the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so id. 2, 11 fin.; 4, 22; 5, 26, n. 21 al.: adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20. — **C.** Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, etc., in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 6. — **† auxilla**: olla parvula, a small pot, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf. olla.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo init.
Auximum, i, n., a town of the Piceni, now Osimo, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Inscr. Orell. 3868; 3899. — Hence, **Auximates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Auximum, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Mann. Ital. l. p. 489 sq.

Auxo, ōnis or ōis, f., = *Αὐξώ*, one of the Hours, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Auzēa, Auzia, or Audia, ae, f., a place in Mauretania Caesariensis, afterwards a Roman colony: castellum semirutum, cui nomen Auzēa, Tac. A. 4, 25 Halm; Itin. Ant.

ava, ae, v. avia.
avare, adv., v. avarus fin.
Avaricum, i, n., a large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul, now Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 7, 31; 7, 47. — Hence, **Avaricensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Avaricum: praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.

avariter, adv., v. avarus fin.
avaritia, ae, f. [avarus], a greedy desire for possessions, greediness, avarice, covetousness (opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; periphrastically, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16; syn.: aviditas, cupiditas). **I.** Lit.: Est autem avaritia opinatio vehementis de pecuniā, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere velitis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 171: avaritia hians et imminens, a gaping and eager avarice, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: pueris talorum nuncumque avaritia est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. 12: avaritiae (sc. nimiae parsimoniae) singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39 et saep. — In plur.: omnes avaritiae, every kind of selfishness, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75. — **II.** Transf., of eagerness for food, gluttony: Quam siquis avidus poscit escam avariter, Decipitur in transennā avaritia sua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13. — Trop.: avaritia gloriae, eager desire for renown or glory, Curt. 9, 2.

avarities, ēi, f., for avaritia, avarice: avarities et honorum caeca cupiditas, Lucr. 3, 59; and besides perh. only Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 185; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 372.

avarus, a, um, adj. (gen. plur. fem. avarum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9 dub.; Speng., aurum) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], eagerly desirous of something, esp. of possessions, avaricious, covetous, greedy (opp. largus, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 20: avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est; avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adiungitur, Non. p. 442, 12 sq.; v. II.; syn.: avidus, cupidus, tenax, sordidus). **I.** Lit.: meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5; and Cat. 110, 7; cf.: Carmine formosae, pretio capiantur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parvus avaro, id. ib. 2, 194. — With gen.: publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. B. Get. 606 et saep. — Poet. transf. to inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Verg. A. 3, 44 (= avarorum, Serv.): Troja, i. e. with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf.: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37: spes, id. ib. 4, 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Verg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 3, 26, 19 al. — **II.** Transf., in the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach:

Grahis praeter laudem nullius avaris, eager only for glory, Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Verg. G. 1, 48. — Comp.: avariores magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: ruberes, Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. — Sup.: homo avarissime et spurcissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37. — Adv., covetously, greedily, avariciously, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **avārīter**, Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 17: ingurgitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. — Of gluttony: si quis avidus poscit escam avariter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. avaritia, II. — **b.** Class. form **avāre**, avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1: superbe avareque imperitare victis, Liv. 21, 1, 3; cf. Curt. 4, 7. — Comp., more eagerly, more greedily: avarius exigere opus, Col. 1, 7, 1. — Sup.: avarissime horas suas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

a-vēho (in MSS. **abvēho**; v. ab init.), vexti, vectum, 3, v. a. (avexti = avexisti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24), to carry off or away, to bear off (of chariots, ships, horses, etc.; v. veho; class., but perh. not in Cic.; syn. aufero): Pl. Rogas? Quine eam hinc avexti? La. Non avexti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24; 3, 6, 25: aliquem a patriā, id. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36: domum, Liv. 45, 33, 4: in finitimas urbes, id. 5, 51, 9: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; id. Tit. 8: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. — With the simple acc.: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Verg. A. 1, 512: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43, 5. — Pass., to be carried away, to ride away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27, 11: creditis avectos hostes? Verg. A. 2, 43 al.

Avella, v. Abella.
Avellanus, v. Abella.

a-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum or volsum, 3, v. a. (pluperf. avellerat, Curt. 5, 6, 5; perf. avulsi, Luc. 9, 764), to tear off or away, to pull or rend off (syn.: abripio, eximo). **I.** In gen. (class.): avellere tigna trabesque, to tear away planks and beams, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsaque saxa Montibus, the rocks rent from the mountains, id. 4, 141: avolsum umbris caput, Verg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358: avolsos silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 313: avolsus radicibus oculus, id. 3, 563: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 fin.: Cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer, Hor. S. 1, 1, 58; 2, 8, 89: Avelli frondes, Ov. M. 2, 351: summitatem frondium ejus avulsit, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 4 al.: Ex ea avolsa postea Therasia, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70: Euboea avolsa Boeotiae, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To take away by force, to tear away: rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fatale sacro avellere templo Palladium, Verg. A. 2, 165: fundum emptori, Dig. 23, 7, 17; 40, 7, 3: avellamus eum ad nos, Vulg. Isa. 7, 6; so of carrying off the bride, Cat. 62, 21 Ellis. — **B.** To separate from something by pulling, to part, to remove: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: ab uberibus avellere, to wean, Vulg. Isa. 28, 9: ut sperem posse (eum) avelli, Ter. And. 3, 3, 21: Non potes avelli simul, ah, simul ibimus, inquit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avolsus fuit, Verg. A. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: se, to tear one's self away, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. — And in pass. without the notion of violence, to withdraw: Et ipse avulsus est ab eis, Vulg. Luc. 22, 41 Tisch. — Trop.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

avēna, ae, f. [v. 1. aveo init.; orig. nourishment]. **I.** A. Oats; and specif., common oats, Gr. βρόμος: Avena sativa, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84. — **B.** Wild or barren oats, a weed, Gr. αἰχλὼν: Avena fatua, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 154; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149. — **II.** In gen. **A.** Any stem or stalk of grass or grain, a straw, etc.: (linum) tam gracili avēnā, Plin. 19, 1, 1, § 5; 24, 18, 103, § 168. — Used for a shepherd's pipe, Ov. M. 8, 192. — **B.** Poet., a shepherd's pipe, reed-pipe: Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avēnā, Verg. E. 1, 2: perlucens cantus meditabar avēnā, Tib. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avēnā Carmen, id. 2, 1, 53: pastor junctis pice cantat avēnis, Ov.

Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avēnis, id. M. 1, 677: Angusta cantare licet videaris avēnā, Dum tua multorum vincat avēna tubas, Mart. 8, 3 fin.

avēnāceus, a, um, adj. [avena], of oats, oaten: farina, oatmeal, Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 30, 8, 22, § 75.

avēnarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to oats, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

Avēnio (Avennio), Tab. Peut., and **Avēnion**, ōnis, f., = *Αβένιον*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

avēns, entis, v. 1. aveo, II.

avēnter, adv., v. 1. aveo, fin.

Avēntinus, i, m. **I. A.** (Sc. mons.) The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian Mount; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, 9, it was named from Aventinus, an Alban king buried there; other etymologies are given by Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 657, where, beside the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro; cf. Creuz. Antiq. p. 23 sq.; Smith, Dict. Antiq. — *Neutr.* **Avēntinum**, i, Liv. 1, 33, 1 and 5; 21, 62, 8. — Hence, **B.** The adj., **1.** **Avēntinus**, a, um, of Mount Aventine: cacumen, Ov. F. 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82: Remus, because he consulted the auspices there (therefore its summit was called Remuria; v. Remurinus), Prop. 5, 1, 50: Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 5, 8, 29; cf. Hor. C. S. 69; Mart. 12, 13, 3; 7, 73, 1. — **2.** **Avēntinensis** (Fest. s. v. nesi, p. 165 Müll.), e, of or belonging to Mount Aventine: Diana, who had a temple upon the Aventine Hill. — **II.** A son of Hercules, Verg. A. 7, 657.

1. aveo, ēre, v. a. [from Sanscr. av, to love, to wish; to satisfy one's self, to be content, to do or fare well], to wish, desire earnestly, to long for, crave (syn.: volo, cupio): avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: ab ludis animus atque aures avent Avide expectantes nuntium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 (Trag. v. 70 Vahl). — Constr. with *inf.*, *acc.*, and *absol.* (a) With *inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: Illud in his quoque te rebus cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 778: rationem reddere, id. 3, 259: discedere aventes, id. 4, 1203: Non est mihi tempus aventi Ponere signa novis praecipitis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 99: propiusque accedere aventi figere pectora, Ov. M. 2, 503: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 46; id. Off. 1, 4, 13; id. Div. 1, 6, 11: Jam mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: ipsum L. Paulum omnium oculi conspiciere urbem curru ingredientem avent, Liv. 45, 39, 8; 33, 32, 8; Col. 3, 21, 6: avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus, Tac. A. 4, 71; 12, 36. — (β) With *acc.*: quia semper aves quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957; so id. 3, 1082; 3, 1083: parto, quod avebas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94: aveo genus legationis ut, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 11 fin. (acc. to conj. of Gronov.; so B. and K.; v. Orell. ad h. l.); Sil. 9, 371. — (γ) *Absol.*: Et mōra, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, which restrains the eager river, Lucr. 6, 531, where Lachm. and Munro read *euntis*: Talem dira sibi scelerisque dolique ministram Quaerit avens, Val. Fl. 2, 123; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3. — **II.** **Avens** = libens, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7. — **avēnter**, adv., eagerly, earnestly (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5 and 19.

2. aveo (or, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21, **hāveo**; cf. Spald. ad l. 1 and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 185), ēre, v. n. [v. 1. aveo init.], to be or fare well; except once in Mamert., used only in the imper. ave, aveto, avete, and *inf.* avere, as a form of salutation, both at meeting and separating, like *salve* and *χαίρε* (hence, Fest. p. 13 explains it by *gaudeo*). **I.** In gen., *Hail! God bless thee, farewell!* *adv.* (prob. not used by Cic.): Caesar simulatque, Have, mihi dixit, statim expo-

suit, i. e. *had saluted me*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: numquam dicis Ave, sed reddis etc., Mart. 3, 95, 1: Ave! gratia plena, Dominus tecum! Vulg. Luc. 1, 28: Jesus occurrit illis dicens Ave! ib. Matt. 28, 9.—In mock homage (eccl. Lat.): dixit Ave! Rabbi, Vulg. Matt. 26, 49: 27, 29; ib. Marc. 15, 18; ib. Joan. 19, 3.—Haveto at the end of a letter, Cato ap. Sall. C. 35, 6; and Ave at the beginning, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10 al.—

II. Esp. A. As a morning greeting (diff. from vale, a greeting at separating in the evening; cf. Suet. Galb. 4: ut liberti servique mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent): et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6; 1, 56, 109 *fin.*; 4, 79, 4; 7, 39, 2.—**B.** As a farewell to the dead, = vale: Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, *Cat. 101, 10; and so frequently in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. 2563; 4732; 4734; 4735; 4742. But in Martial avere is distinguished, as a greeting to the living, from valere, a greeting to the dead: Jam satis est, Afer: non vis avere: vale! Mart. 9, 7, 4. And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21 is to be explained: Emissurus (Claudius) Fucinum lacum nauumachiam ante commisit. Sed cum proclamantibus nauumachiaris, Ave (*farewell*), Imperator, morituri te salutant: respondisset, Ave te vos (i. e. as dying), neque post hanc vocem, quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet, etc.—**C.** As a mere expression of goodwill (eccl. Lat.): nec Ave ei dixeritis, nor bid him God-speed, Vulg. 2 Joan. 10, 11.

As finite verb: aveo plane Imperator et avebo... cum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit, ut averem, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian.

Avernālis, e, *adj.* [Avernus], of or pertaining to Lake Avernus: aquae, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naiades, Stat. S. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, i. e. dwelling by the lake, Prop. 5, 1, 49.

†Avernus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπώρος. **I.** Without birds: loca, where no birds can live, on account of the pestiferous exhalations, Lucr. 6, 738 sq.; 6, 818: aestus, the vapor of Avernus, id. 6, 830.—But esp. Avernus lacus or absol. Avernus, Lake Avernus, near Cumae, Puteoli, and Baiae, almost entirely enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago Averno), whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; therefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the lower world, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 6, 746; Verg. A. 6, 201 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 718 sq.; Heyne, Excurs. II. ad Verg. A. 6.—The renowned Cumaean Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto near it.—Poet., the lower world, the infernal regions, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 46 al.—Also = Acheron: pigri sulcator Avernī, Stat. Th. 11, 588.—Personified as a deity, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 164.—Hence, **II.** Another *adj.*: **Avernus**, a, um. **A.** Belonging to Lake Avernus: luci, Verg. A. 6, 118; 6, 564: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: freta, Lake Avernus, Verg. G. 2, 164.—Also *absol.*: **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca), Verg. A. 3, 442; 7, 91; Ov. M. 14, 105.—**B.** Of or belonging to the infernal regions: stagna, Verg. G. 4, 493: tenebrae, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, i. e. Proserpina, Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601 (cf. Juno inferna, Verg. A. 6, 138).

***ā-verro**, verri, ēre, v. a., to sweep or brush off or away; hence, in gen., to take away, Licin. Macer. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.

ā-verruncus, āre, v. n., a very ancient word, peculiar to the lang. of religion, to avert, remove: uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibeas, defendas averruncesque, Cato, R. R. 141, 2: di averruncet, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2, A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 8, 6, 11: haec procul a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn. 1, p. 18.—So in the old Optat. form averruncassint = averruncet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 74, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 106⁷ Rib.).

Averruncus, i, m. [averrunco], an averting deity: avertendo Averruncare, ut deus, qui eis rebus praestet, Averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; cf. In istis diis, quos placari oportet, uti mala a nobis vel a frugibus natis amoliantur, Av[er]juncus quoque habetur Robigus, Gell. 5, 12, 14 Hertz.

aversabilis, e, *adj.* [aversor], that before which one is obliged to turn away, abominable: scelus, Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

aversatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a turning of one's self away, aversion (post-Aug. and rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processum, Sen. Tranq. 2 med.

***aversatrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that turns away from, abominates: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

***aversim**, adv. [averto], avertedly, sidewise: lineae aversim positae, Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 25 dub.

aversio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A turning away; only in the advb. phrases, **A.** Ex aversione, from behind: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22 Moeb.—**B.** In the Latin of the jurists: per aversionem or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc., to buy, sell, etc., something, with a turning away, turned away, i. e. without accurate reckoning, in the gross, by the lot, Dig. 18, 6, 4; 18, 1, 62; 14, 2, 19; 19, 2, 36; 14, 1, 1 al.—**II. A.** In rhet., a turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, a kind of apostrophe (e. g. Cic. Cael. 1; id. Rosc. Am. 49; Verg. A. 4, 425), Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9, p. 102 Ruhnck. Frotsch.—**B.** Trop., aversion, loathing (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys, Bell. Troj. 4, 18: aversione stomachorum di laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. aversor, ātus, i, v. dep. freq. [id.], to turn one's self from, to turn away (from displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.). **I.** In gen.: nulla vis tormentorum accerrimorum praetermittitur; aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 76 *fin.*—**II. Esp.** aliquem or aliquid, to turn away a person or thing from one's self, to send away, repulse, reject, refuse, decline, shun, avoid: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv. 8, 7, 14 Drak.: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31, 4: aversatur [dicentem], Tac. Or. 20 Halm: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672; id. 1, 478; 10, 394 al.: preces, Liv. 3, 12, 9: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz; so, crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7.—With *inf.*: aversati sunt proelium facere, declined, Auct. B. Hisp. 14.

Pass.: vultu notare aversato, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

***2. aversor**, ōris, m. [id.], a thief, pilferer, embezzler (cf. averto, I. B.): pecuniae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

aversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from averto.

†averta, ae, f., = ἀορής, a portmantau or saddle-bags (in pure Lat., mantica; cf. Acron. ad Hor. p. 1, 6, 106), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51 al.

***avertārius**, ii, m. [averta] (sc. equus), a horse that bears the averta, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22, § 1.

ā-verto (arch. -vorto; in MSS. also **abverto**; cf. *ab init.*), ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn something away from a place, to avert, turn off, remove, etc. (opp. adverto). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen. **a.** Constr. *aliquem* ab or with the simple *abl.*; the limit designated by *in* with *acc.* (more rarely by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76: *Jup. Te volo, uxor, conloqui.* Quor tedit avortisti? *Alc.* Est ita ingenium meum: Inimicos semper osa sum optuerier, id. Am. 3, 2, 18: (M. Lepidus) Antonio diadema Caesari imponente se avertit, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; id. Balb. 5, 11: aliquid ab oculis, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, *turn off*, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; so Liv. 41, 11, 3: quod iter ab Arari Helvetii aver-

terant, *had turned aside their march from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 et saep.: locis seminis ic tum, Lucr. 4, 1273: Italia Teucrorum regem, Verg. A. 1, 42: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5, 6: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24, 9: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20, 10: se alicui, instead of ab aliquo, Col. 6, 37, 10.—And poet. with *acc.*: quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Verg. A. 4, 106.—With *dat.*: Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 4, 24, 9; so Val. Fl. 3, 491.—Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is included in the verb) with *in* with *acc.*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19, 11: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15, 2; hence *absol.*: mille acies avertit avertetque (sc. in fugam), *put to flight*, id. 9, 19, 17.—**b.** *Pass.* in mid. signif. with the *acc.*, in the Greek manner, to turn away from: equus fontes avertitur, Verg. G. 3, 499 (cf. the Gr. ἀποστρέφειν τὸ ὕδωρ, and aversari): oppositis impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192; Petr. 124, 248.—**c.** As v. n. avertere = se avertere, to turn one's self away, to retire: ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83: ecce avortit, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: dixit et avertens roseā cervicem refulsit, Verg. A. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, id. ib. 1, 104: avertit et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4 al.—**B.** To take away, drive away, carry off, steal, embezzle, to appropriate to one's self: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: compertum publicam pecuniam avertisse, Tac. H. 1, 63: aliquid domum tuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: praedam omnem domum avertebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: intellexistis innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a re publicā esse ereptumque aratoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*: auratam Colchis pellem, to carry off, Cat. 64, 5: quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg. A. 8, 208: avertere praedas, id. ib. 10, 78: carā pises avertere mensā, Hor. S. 2, 4, 37.—**II. Trop.** **A.** To turn, divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: avertant animos a spe recuperandae arcis, Liv. 9, 24, 11: qui mentem optimi viri a defensione mae salutis avertent, Cic. Sest. 31: ut nec vobis avertetur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28, 5: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5, 7: aliquid ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18, 9: a philosophiā, Suet. Ner. 52.—**B.** Aliquem, to turn away from one in feeling, i. e. to make averse or disinclined to, to alienate, estrange: legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii seque avertit et ad rem publicam suā auctoritate traduxit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia avertat, *had quite alienated himself from*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alioquin amicitia, id. ib. 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111, 2: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se avertentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem deorum, Cat. 64, 406.—Hence, **aversus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Turned off or away: aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, *turned away*, i. e. turned in flight, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; hence, *backwards, behind, back* (= a tergo; opp. adversus), *distant*: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; 11, 52, 113, § 272: ne aversos nostros aggredierentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, from behind, in the rear, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: aversos proterere, id. B. C. 2, 41: aversi vulnerantur, Auct. B. Alex. 30; 32: aversum ferro transfixit, Nep. Dat. 11, 5: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv. 1, 7, 5 (cf. Prop. 5, 9, 12: Aversos caudā traxit in antra boves): aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribit in aversa Piceis epigrammata charta, upon the back of the paper, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo), and so al.—Trop.: milites aversi a proelio, withdrawn from the battle, Caes. B. C. 2, 12.—*Subst.*: **aversum**, i, n., the hinder or back part, the back (as *subst.* only in the *plur.*): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnck.: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29, 4: ad aversa insulae, id.

37, 27, 2: *aversa montis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: *aversa Indiae, the back or remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—So in adverb. phrase: in *aversum, backwards*: *Cetera animalia in aversum posterioribus pedibus quam prioribus*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248 (Jan. in *diversum*): *collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum*, id. 11, 47, 107, § 256 (Jan. in *aversum se*; Sillig. in *adversum*).—**B.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, hostile, averse*; constr. with *ab*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *ab* (so most frequently in Cicero): *aversus a Musis*, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: *aversus a vero*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: *turbidi animorum motus, aversi a ratione, et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae*, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: *Quintus aversissimus animo fuit*, id. Att. 11, 5 fin.; Col. 11, 1, 14: *aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum*, Sen. Ep. 50.—(β) With *dat.*: *aversus mercaturis*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: *vilicus aversus contubernio*, Col. 12, 1, 2: *defensio aversior*, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (but *act.* to the MSS., *adversior* seems here to deserve the preference; so Halm; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad h. l.).—(γ) *Absol.*: *aversa deae mens*, Verg. A. 2, 170: *aversa voluntas*, id. ib. 12, 647: *aversos soliti componere amicos*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: *aversus animus*, Tac. H. 4, 80 et saep.: *vultus aversior*, Sen. Ira. 2, 24: *aversi animis*, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

1. avia, or in late Lat., **ava**, ae, f. [avus], *a grandmother on the father's or the mother's side*: *Matres duas habet et avias duas*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34: *anus avia*, Curt. 3, 11, 25; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 5: *avia tam paternam quam maternam*, Dig. 38, 10, 10: *Inter avam et nepem tu mediata agas*, Ven. Fort. 8, Carm. 13, 8.—*Meton.*, *a prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: *dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, old wives' fables*, Pers. 5, 92, ubi v. Gilder-sleeve.

2. avia, ae, f. *a plant*, = *senecio* or *erigeron, groundsel*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 14, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.

aviarius, a, um, adj. [avis]. **I.** *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-*: *rete, bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* (like *apiarius*, etc.). **A. aviarius**, ii, m., *a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4; 8, 5, 14; 8, 11, 12 al.—**B. aviarius**, ii, m., *a place where birds are kept, an aviary, ορνιθών*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7, 4, 3; 3, 5, 5; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141.—Also, *the abode of wild birds in the forest*: *Sanguineisque inculcata rubent aviaria bacis*, Verg. G. 2, 430 (= *secreta nemorum, quae aves frequentant*, Serv.).

avicella, v. *auccella*.

avicula, ae, f. dim. [avis], *a small bird*: *aviculae nidulus*, Gell. 2, 29, 2: *canorae*, App. M. 11, p. 260, 21.

* **avicularius**, ii, m. [avicula], = *aviarius, a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

avide, adv. v. *avidus fin.*

aviditas, atis, f. [avidus], *an eagerness for something (either lawful or unlawful), avidity, longing, vehement desire*. **I.** In gen.: *habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit*, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: *aviditas legendi*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: *suscipere verbum cum omni aviditate*, Vulg. Act. 17, 11: *gloriae*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: *pecuniae*, id. Part. Or. 6, 1: *rapienti per occasionem triumphi*, Liv. 31, 48, 2: *imperandi*, Tac. H. 1, 52: *vini*, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: *ad cibos*, Plin. 20, 16, 65, § 173.—In plur.: *bestiarum aviditates*, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: *feminarum*, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** *Eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice*: *Inhaeret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria, etc.*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (*Justitia*) *eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: *utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per aviditatem appetisse et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21 (B. and K., *avaritiam*).—**B.** *Eagerness in eating, appetite*: *lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64: *so, aviditatem excitare*, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: *facere*, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144; Vulg. Eccl. 37, 33.

aviditer, adv. v. *avidus fin.*

avidus, a, um, adj. [i. aveo], *longing eagerly for something (either lawful or un-*

lawful), *desirous, eager, earnest, greedy* (diff. from *avarus*, q. v.). **I.** In gen., constr. with *gen.*, in *with acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *gen.*: *cibi*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: *Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: *festinatio victoriae avida*, id. Phil. 3, 1; so, *potentiae, honoris, divitiarum*, Sall. J. 15, 4: *avidissimus privatae gratiae*, id. H. Fr. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 245 Gerl.): *turba avida novarum rerum*, Liv. 1, 8, 6: *avidus poenae* (sc. *sumendae*), id. 8, 30, 13: *libidinum*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11: *futuri*, id. A. P. 172 et saep.: *belli gerundi*, Sall. J. 35, 3: *malefaciundi*, id. H. Fr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 343 (p. 251, n. 116 Gerl.): *avidior properandi*, id. H. Fr. 4, 30 Gerl.: *videndi*, Ov. M. 10, 56 et saep.—*Poet.* with *inf.* (inst. of *gen. of gerund.*): *avidi committere pugnam*, Ov. M. 5, 75: *agnoscere amantem*, id. ib. 10, 472: *Chaos innumeros avidum confundere mundos*, Luc. 6, 696 al.—*A more remote gen. relation is found in Lucr.: Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 594.—(β) *With in with acc.*: *avida in novas res ingenia*, Liv. 22, 21, 2: *avidae in direptiones manus*, id. 5, 20, 6.—* (γ) *With dat.*: *servorum manus subitis avidae*, Tac. H. 1, 7.—(δ) *Absol.* and *transf.* to inanimate things: *ita sunt avidae (aures meae), etc.*, Cic. Or. 29, 104: *avidi cursus frena retentat equi*, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26: *avidae libidines*, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: *amor*, Cat. 68, 83: *cor*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: *pectus*, id. H. P. 161: *amplexus*, id. M. 7, 143.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** *Eager for gain, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money*, = *avarus*: *me dices avidum esse hominem*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. prol. 9; 3, 5, 12; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43: *Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: *divitiasque Conduplicant avidi*, Lucr. 3, 71: *aliquantum ad rem avidior*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: *grati animi, non appetentes, non avidi signa proferri permittit est*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; id. Rosc. Com. 7 fin.: *avidae manus heredis*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Eager for food, hungry, greedy, voracious, gluttonous*: *Avidos vicinum funus et aegros Exanimat*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: *convivae*, id. ib. 1, 5, 75: *Noli avidus esse in omni epulatione*, *Vulg. Eccl. 37, 32.—*Poet.*: *Efficat ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis, insatiabile*, Lucr. 1, 1031: *Exilio est avidum mare nautis*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 18: *morbis*, Lucr. 6, 1236: *manus Mortis*, Tib. 1, 3, 4: *ignis*, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: *flammae*, id. ib. 9, 172: *morsus*, id. ib. 4, 724 et saep.—**C.** In Lucr. of space as swallowing up objects, *wide, large, vast*: *Inde avidei partem montes silvaeque ferarum Possedere*, Lucr. 5, 202: *avido complexu quem tenet aether*, id. 2, 1066; so id. 5, 470.—*Adv.*, *eagerly, greedily*, etc. **a.** *Ante-class. form* **aviditer**: *invadere pocula*, Val. Antias ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; so App.: *merum ventri ingurgitare*, Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** *Class. form* **avide**: *ab ludis animus atque aures avent avide expectantes mentium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. (Trag. v. 71 Vahl.); Lucr. 4, 1108: *adripere Graecas litteras*, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *adpetere aliquid*, id. ib. 20, 72: *expectare aliquid*, id. Att. 12, 40; 16, 10: *jam bibit avide*, Suet. Tib. 59: *pransus*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127 al.—*Comp.*: *avidius se in voluptates mergere*, Liv. 23, 18, 11: *procurrere*, id. 34, 15, 4: *avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant*, id. 41, 2, 13: *vesci*, Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.*: *avidissime expectare aliquid*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: *credere aliquid*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: *adprehendere palmam*, id. 14, 22, 28, § 147.

Avienus, i, m.: *Rufus Festus Avienus, a Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a Metaphrasis Periegeses Dionysii, and a metaphrase of the Phenomena of Aratus*; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 128 sq. and 153; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 413.

avi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [avis], *bird-footed, swift-footed*: *avipedis animula leporis*, Serenus ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 518 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Vict. pp. 2546 and 2595 P.).

avis, is, f. (*abl. sing.* *avi* and *ave*; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 218, 222; in the lang. of religion, the form *avi* is most common; v. infra) [cf. Sanscr. vā (which may imply av), to blow

(to wave); *vis*, a bird; Zend. vi; with which Curt. compares *qi-avds*, a large bird, and Benfey *ai-erds*, an eagle]. **I.** *Lit.*, *a bird*; or collect., *the winged tribe*: *Liber captivos avis ferae consimilis est*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7: *videmus avi avibus canere undique silvas*, Lucr. 1, 256: *arguta*, Prop. 1, 18, 30: *istā enim avi (sc. aquilā) volat natu vehementius*, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: *ave ad perfugia litorum tendente*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9; Vulg. Gen. 1, 2; ib. Deut. 4, 17; ib. Marc. 4, 32; ib. Luc. 13, 34 et saep.—In Varr. once of bees: *de incredibili earum avium naturā audi*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.—*A description of birds is found ap. Plin. lib. 10; of their habits, ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 3 sq. and ap. Col. 8, 1 sq.*—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Esp.*, in reference to auguries, since the Romans took their omens or auguries from birds (v. *augurium* and *auspicium*): *post quam avem aspexit templo Anchises*, Naev. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.—Hence, *avis*, *meton.*, = *omen*, a *sign*, *omen*, *portent*, freq. with the epithets *bona*, *mala*, *sinistra* (= *bona*; v. *sinister*), *adversa*, etc.: *liquido exeo foras Auspicio avi sinistra*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2: *ducam legiones meas Avi sinistra, auspicio liquido atque ex sententiā*, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: *solvere secundo rumore aversaque avi*, poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29, where B. and K. read *aversā*: *malā ducis avi domum, with a bad omen*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5: *este bonis avibus visi natuque mihi*, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. M. 15, 640: *di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint*, Liv. 6, 12, 9: *Quā ego hunc amorem mihi esse avi dicam datum?* Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: *Hac veniat natalis avi*, Tib. 2, 2, 21.—In *abl.* form *ave*: *tunc ave deceptus falsā*, Ov. M. 5, 147.—**B.** *Comically*, for a man in the garb of a bird: *Sed quae nam illaec est avis, quae huc cum tunicis advenit?* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.—**C.** *Avis alba*, v. *albus*, I. B. 3. e.

avite, adv. v. *avidus fin.*

* **avitum**, ii, n. [avis], *the winged race*: *tam pulchra alēs, quae ex omni avitio longe praecellit*, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 186 Hildebrand.

1. avitus, a, um, adj. [avus], *of or belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, ancestral*. **I.** *Lit.*: *paternae atque avitae possessiones*, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 81: *bona paternā et avita*, id. Cael. 14, 34: *res patritia et avita*, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: *patritia illa et avita philosophia*, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: *avitus ac patritus mos*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 161, 5: *leges avitae et patritiae*, id. ib. hospitium, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: *divitiae*, Cic. 68, 121; so, *res*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: *quae (pallium, sudarium etc.) palam soles habere tamquam avita*, Cat. 25, 8: *solum*, Verg. A. 7, 169; Ov. M. 6, 650: *fundus*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: *cellae*, id. ib. 1, 37, 6: *regnum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 12; Liv. 1, 15: *sanguis*, Prop. 3, 19, 37: *nomen*, Ov. M. 6, 239: *umbræ*, id. F. 1, 43: *nobilitas*, Tac. A. 2, 38: *spes*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117 et saep.—**II.** *Transf.* to animals: *asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert*, Col. 6, 37, 4: *color*, id. 6, 37, 4, § 7.—In gen., *very old or ancient*: *merum*, Ov. A. 2, 695.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not found; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 230.—* *Adv.*: **avite**, *from ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

2. Avitus, i, m., *a Roman cognomen*: *A. Cluentius Avitus*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11 sqq.

ā-vius, a, um, adj. [via], *that is out of the way, remote, out of the right way*; also, *untrodden, unfrequented, solitary, lonely*, etc. (while *devius* signifies leading from the right way; and *invius*, having no way, pathless; in the poets and histt. freq.).

I. *Lit.* **A.** *Silvani lucus extra murum est avius*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: *Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 926: *memora avia*, id. 2, 145: *virgulta*, Verg. G. 2, 328: *montes*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: *avis itineribus, through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9: *cujus (Caesaris) sibi species itinere avio occurrisset*, Suet. Aug. 96: *solitudines*, Vell. 2, 55: *avia comitatibus loca*, Liv. 9, 19, 16.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **avium**, ii, n., *a by-way, a desert, wilderness*; in a pun with *avium*, from *avis*: *hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 21, 29.—More freq. in plur.: **avia**, ōrum, *avia cursu Dum sequor, et notā excedo regione viarum*, Verg. A. 2, 737: *per avia ac derupta*, Tac. A. 6, 21: *per avia*, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 205.—So with *gen.*: *avia*

stinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37.—**C.** Poet. of persons, wandering, straying: Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Verg. A. 11, 810.—**II.** Trop.: Avius a verā longe ratione vāgaris, astray, Lucr. 2, 82; 2, 229; 2, 740; 3, 463: init nunc avia coepto Consilia, i. e. leading away from the undertaking, Sil. 12, 493.

avocamentum, i. n. [avoco], a means of diverting from pain, trouble, etc., an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation (post-Aug.): omnia mihi avocamenta exemit dolor, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1: admittere avocamenta, id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 8; App. Mag. p. 498; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18; Arn. adv. Gent. 166.

avocatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a calling off from a thing, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption (very rare): avocatio a cogitandā molestiā, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: In his, quae me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

avocator, ōris, m. [id.], one that calls off or away (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 fin.

avocatix, icis, f. [avocator], she that calls away (eccl. Lat.): veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

āvōco, āvi, ātum, i. v. a. (arch. inf., AVOCARI, C. I. L. I. p. 193), to call off or away. **I.** In gen.: partem exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61, 3: pubem in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam, id. 1, 6, 1: Consul ab omnibus magistratibus et comitatum et contionem avocare potest. Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—With dat. (for ab aliquo): nec avocare alius alii posset, si contionem habere voluit, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—**Trop.**: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15: ut (orator) a propriis personis et temporibus avocet controversiam, id. Or. 14, 45: quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To call one off from an action, purpose, wish, etc., i. e. to withdraw, divert, turn, remove, separate (the usual signif. of the word): aliquem ab aliquā re voluptas avocet, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus addicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis facit potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: aliquem ab aliquo conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: senectus avocet a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 5, 15; so id. Balb. 26, 59: qui omnino avocet a philosophiā, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: hos a bello avocas, Nep. Epam. 5, 3: avocet a curā vocis ille adfectus, Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40.—**B.** To withdraw the attention, to distract, divert. **1.** To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder: multum distringebat frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** To divert by cheering, to divert, cheer, amuse: ab his quae avocant abductus, et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; hence, se, to divert, entertain one's self, Arn. 7, p. 215; and pass. with mid. sense: illic avocare et illic lude, *Vulg. Eccl. 32, 15.—**C.** 1. In the lat. of the jurists = revoke, to reclaim, recall: partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Dig. 22, 3, 6; so, possessionem, ib. 19, 1, 3; also with dat. (for ab aliquo): non potest avocari ei res, ib. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** Trop.: factum, to revoke, disavow, Dig. 39, 5, 6: arma, to make a feint in fighting, Quint. 9, 1, 20.

āvōlo, āvi, ātum, i. v. n., to fly forth or away: per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolasce, Suet. Galb. 18 fin.; Dig. 41, 1, 5.—Hence, of persons, to flee away, to go away quickly, to hasten away (opp. advolare, to flee to): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: avolat ipse, Verg. A. 11, 712: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57, 8; 3, 61, 7 (al. avolat).—So of dying: Critoni non persuasi me hinc avolaturum, that I shall flee from this world, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—Of the vanishing of pleasure: Fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsio (āvōl-), ōnis, f. [avellō], in gardening, t. l., a plucking off, tearing off of the branches of a tree: Aut semine (arbores) proveniunt aut plantis radicis aut propagine aut avulsione, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 17, 13, 21, § 98.

* **āvulsor** (āvōl-), ōris, m. [id.], one that tears off: ubi (spongeae) avolsorem sensere, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148.

āvulsus or **āvolsus**, a, um, Part., v. avello.

āvunculus (AVOMCVLVVS and AVONCVLVVS, Fabr. Gloss. p. 227, a), i. m. dim. [avus; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle], a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a brother of the father, patruus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Verg. A. 3, 343; Plin. 5, 8, 6, § 20; Vulg. Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10: uxor patruī vel avunculi, ib. Lev. 20, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Avunculus magnus, a grand-mother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. 1, 1, proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, a brother of the great-great-grandmother (abaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. 1, 1, abavunculus).—In the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Vell. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud. 3; and avunculus absol. = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 2, 53; 4, 75.—**II.** Transf., the husband of the mother's sister, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

āvus (AVS, Inscr. Fabr. 389, also āvōs), i. m. [kindr. with Goth. avo, grandmother; old Norse, afi, grandfather; cf. Heb. אב, father; Chald. אבא, אבא; and Engl. abbot], a grandfather, grandsire. **I.** Lit.: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; Vulg. Exod. 10, 6; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 9, 6, 23.—Also transf. to animals (cf. i. avitus, II.), Verg. G. 4, 209.—**II.** In gen. **A.** Ancestor, forefather, Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 16 (15), 174; id. M. 9, 491; 15, 425; id. P. 4, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 28, 4 al.—**B.** An old man, Albin. 2, 4.

† **axamenta**, ōrum, n. [axis, II. F., since they were inscribed on tables of wood], religious hymns written in Sattanian measure, which were annually sung by the Sattii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.: axamenta: στίχοι ἐν ᾗ θυσίαν ἤρακλέους, Gloss.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. The beginning of such a Sattian hymn (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.) runs thus: Divom éxta cānte, Divom Dio supplicante.

† **axäre**: nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

† **axe agglōmērati**: universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **axēdo**, ōnis, m., = axis, II. F., a board, plank, Mart. Emp. 33 fin.

† **Axēnus**, = āxenos (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, an earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 sq.

* **axicia**, ae, f. [cf. ascia], a pair of shears, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22 Fleck.

axiculus (assic-), i. m. dim. [axis]. **I.** A small axle-tree, Vitr. 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A pin, Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** A small beam or pole, Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** A small board or plank, Amm. 21, 2; 16, 8.

† **axilla**, ae, v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, egerit, v. ago init.

axinomantia, ae, f., = ἀξινωμαντεία, a kind of divination from axes, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

† **axiōma**, ātis, n., = ἀξίωμα, a principle, axiom, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (in pure Lat., proloquium, pronuntiatum, profatum, etc.; v. Gell. I. I.).

axis, is, m. [kindred with Gr. ἄξων; Sanscr. akshas = axle, wheel; old Germ. Ahsa; mod. Germ. Achse; Engl. axle, Bopp. Gloss. p. 2, a; cf. Aufrecht, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 8, p. 71]. **I.** Lit., an axle-tree, about which a round body, e.g. a wheel, turns: faginus axis, Verg. G. 3, 172: axes aërii, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 33: axis versatilis, ib. Eccl. 33, 5 al.—Meton. (pars prototo), a chariot, car, wagon, Ov. M. 2, 59; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1442; Sil. 16, 360 al.—Plur., Ov. M. 2, 148; 4, 634.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The axle of a water-clock, Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** The axis of the earth: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N.

D. 1, 20, 52; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Tim. 10; Lucr. 6, 1107.—Hence, meton. **a.** The pole, Luc. 7, 422: axis inocciduous, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** Esp., the north pole, Lucr. 6, 720; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Verg. G. 2, 271; 3, 351; Ov. P. 4, 7, 2; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** The whole heavens: maximus Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Verg. A. 4, 482; 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 2, 297; 6, 175; id. Tr. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76 al.—Hence, sub axe, under the open heaven, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28.—**d.** A region of the heavens, a clime: boreus, the north, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, the west, id. M. 4, 214; Luc. 3, 359.—**e.** A pin or hook on which a hinge turns, Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**f.** The valve of a pipe, Vitr. 10, 12.—**g.** Axes volutarum, in archit., the axes of a volute, Vitr. 3, 3.—**F.** A board, plank, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2, 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12 al.—**G.** An unknown wild animal in India, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

axites mulieres sive viri dicebantur unā agentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. [ago]. **axitiosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], acting together, in combination; of a party: Axitiosae annonam caram e villi concinnant viris, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Mulier es, uxor—Cujā vis?—Ego novi: scio axitiosam, id. ib.

1. Axis, ii, m., a Roman nomen: Q. Axius, a friend of Cicero's and Varro's, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; Suet. Caes. 9; Gell. 7, 3, 10.

2. Axis, ii, m., = ἄξιος, a river in Macedonia, now the Vardar, Liv. 39, 53, 15; 44, 26, 7 and 8; 45, 29, 7 sq.; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

† **1. axon**, ōnis, m., = ἄξων. **I.** A line upon the sundial, its axis, Vitr. 9, 5.—**II.** A part of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**III.** Axōnes, um, the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood (axibus ligneis, Gell. 2, 12; v. axis, II. F.), Amm. 16, 5.

2. Axon, ōnis, m., a river in Caria, Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103.

Axona, ae, m., a river in Gaul, now the Aisne, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. 206.

axungia, ae, f. [axis-ungō], axle-tree grease, wagon grease. **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135; 28, 10, 43, § 156.—Hence, **II.** In gen., grease, fat, Pall. 1, 17, 3; Veg. 4, 10, 3; 4, 12, 3.

Axylōs terra [ἄξυλος], a poorly wooded region in Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 4.

Aza, ae, f., a town in Armenia Minor, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

Azali, ōrum, m., = Ἀζαλοι, a people of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Azan, anis, m., = Ἀζάν; plur., **Azānes**, a people in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

† **azāniae** nūces [ἄζανω, to dry up], pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

Azānius, a, um, adj., Azanian, i. e. of or belonging to a region in Aethiopia: sinus, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108: mare, id. 6, 28, 32, § 153.

† **azōni** di, = ἄζωνιοι, gods that possess no definite place in heaven (in pure Lat., communes), Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17.

Azōrus, i, f., = Ἀζωρος, a town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Azōtus, i, f., = Ἀζωτος or Ἀζωτός, a city of Palestine, near the coast, the Ashdod of Holy Scripture, and now Esdūd, Mel. 1, 10; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; in Vulg., Asedoth, Jos. 10, 40; 12, 3.

† **azymus** (azymon), Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, adj., = ἄζυμος, unleavened (very freq. in Vulg.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: azymi panes, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8; id. Jud. 6, 21: panis, Scrib. Comp. 133: lagana azyma, Vulg. Lev. 2, 4; id. 1 Par. 23, 29; and so subst.: **azyma**, ōrum, n., Vulg. Exod. 12, 15; id. Lev. 8, 2 al.—**B.** Esp., of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread: dies festus azymorum, Vulg. Luc. 22, 1: dies azymorum, ib. Act. 12, 3; 20, 6; also absol.: Erat pascha et azyma (Gr. Ἦν τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα), ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., unleavened, i. e. morally uncorrupted, pure: sicut esis azymi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7: in azymis sinceritatis, ib. ib. 5, 8.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, designates, in the Latin alphabet, the soft, labial sound as in English, unlike the Gr. beta (β, β), which approached the Engl. v in sound; v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 124 sqq. At the beginning of words it represents an original *dv* or *gv*, and elsewhere an original *gv*, *p*, *v*, or *dh* (*v*); v. Corss. Ausspr. I. pp. 134, 161. It corresponds regularly with Gr. β, but freq. also with π, and, in the middle of words, with φ; cf. *brevi*, βραχίς; *ab*, ἀπό; *carbasus*, κάπρασος; *ambo*, ἀμφί, ἀμφω; *nubes*, νέφος, etc.; v. Roby, Gram. I. p. 26; Kühner, Gram. § 34, 6. In Latin, as in all kindred languages, it was used in forming words to express the cry of different animals, as *balare*, *barrire*, *baubari*, *blacterare*, *boare*, *bombitare*, *bubere*, *bubulare*; children beginning to talk called their drink *bua*; so, *balbus* denoted the stammering sound, *bambalio* the stuttering, *blatire* and *blaterare* the babbling, *blaesus* the lisping, *blandus* the caressing. At the beginning of words *b* is found with no consonants except *l* and *r* (for *bdellium*, instead of which Marc. Emp. also wrote *bdella*, is a foreign word); but in the middle of words it is connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ob* and *sub*, the only prepositions, besides *ab*, which end in a labial sound; and these freq. rejected the labial, even when they are separated by the insertion of *s*, as *absello* and *absorto* pass into *aspello* and *asporto*; or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in *aufero* and *aufugio* (cf. *ab init.* and *au*); before *f* and *p* it is assimilated, as *suffero*, *suppono*; before *m* assimilated or not, as *summergo* or *submergo*; before *c* sometimes assimilated, as *succedo*, *succingo*, sometimes taking the form *sus* (as if from *subs*; cf. *abs*), as *suscenseo*; and sometimes *su* before *s* followed by a consonant, as *suspicio*. When *b* belonged to the root of a word it seems to have been retained, as *plebs* from *plebis*, *urbs* from *urbis*, etc.; so in Arabs, *chalybs* (= *Ἀραβ.* χάλυψ), the Gr. ψ was represented by *bs*; as also in *absinthium*, etc. But in scriptis from *scribo*, *nupsi* from *nubo*, etc., *b* was changed to *p*, though some grammarians still wrote *bs* in these words; cf. *Prisc.* pp. 556, 557 P.; *Vel. Long.* pp. 2224, 2261 ib. Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand either before or after *b*, but *m* only before it, with the exception of *abmatertera*, parallel with the equally anomalous *abpaterus* (cf. *ab init.* and *fin.*), and *n* only after it; hence *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as *Samnium* for *Sabinium* and *scamnium* for *scabnum*, whence the dim. *scabellum*. *B* is so readily joined with *u* that not only *acubus*, *arculus*, etc., were written for *acibus*, *arculus*, etc., but also *contubernium* was formed from *taberna*, and *bubile* was used for *bo-vile*, as also in *dubius* (= *δοῦλος*, duo) a *b* was inserted. *B* could be doubled, as appears not only from the foreign words *abbas* and *sabbatum*, but also from *obba* and *gibba*, and the compounds with *ob* and *sub*. *B* is reduplicated in *bibo* (cf. the Gr. *πιω*), as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterit *bibi*, compared with *dēdi* and *stēti* or *stīti*, shows; although later *bibo* was treated as a primitive, and the supine *bibitum* formed from it. Sometimes before *b* an *m* was inserted, e.g. in *cumbo* for *cubo* *κύπω*, *lambo* for *λαπτω*, *nimbus* for *νέφος*; inversely, also, it was rejected in *sabucus* for *sambucus* and *labdacismus* for *lambdacismus*. As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of another labial, e.g. *buxis* for *pyxis*, *balaena* for *φάλαινα*, *carbatina* for *carpatina*, *publicus* from *poplicus*, *ambo* for *ἀμφω*; as even *Enn.* wrote *Burrus* and *Bruges* for *Pyrrhus* and *Phryges*; *Naev.*, *Balantium* for *Palatium* (v. the latter words, and cf. *Fest.* p. 26).—In a later age, but not often before A.D. 300, interchange with the Greeks caused the pronunciation of the *b* and *v* to be so similar that *Adamantius Martyrius* in *Cassiod.* pp. 2295–2310 P., drew up a separate catalogue of words which might be written with either

b or *v*. So, *Petronius* has *berbex* for *verbex*, and in *inscr.*, but not often before A.D. 300, such errors as *bixit* for *vixit*, *abe* for *ave*, *ababus* for *abavus*, etc. (as inversely *vene*, *devitum*, *acervus*, *vasis* instead of *bene*, *debitum*, *acerbus*, *basis*), are found; *Flabio*, *Jubentius*, for *Flavio*, *Juventius*, are rare cases from the second century after Christ.—The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals (as *glans* for *βάλανος*, *bilis* for *fel* or *χολή*) is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle; cf. *tabeo*, *τήκω*, and *Sanscr.* *tak*, *terebra* and *τέρετρον*, *uber* and *οἶθαρ*; besides which the change of *tribus* *Sucusana* into *Suburana* (*Varr.* L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; *Quint.* 1, 7, 29) deserves consideration. This interchange is most freq. in terminations used in forming words, as *ber*, *cer*, *ter*; *brum* or *bulum*, *crum* or *culum*, *trum*; *bundus* and *cundus*; *bilis* and *tilis*, etc.—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as *duonus* for *bonus*, *Bellona* for *Duellona*, *bellum* for *duellum*, *bellicus* for *duellus*, etc., and *bis* from *duis*.—As an abbreviation, *B* usually designates *bonus* or *bene*. Thus, *B. D.* = *Bona Dea*, *Inscr.* *Orell.* 1524; 2427; 2822: *B. M.* = *bene merenti*, *ib.* 99; 114; 506; *B. M. P.* = *bene merenti posuit*, *ib.* 255; *B. D. S. M.* = *bene de se merita*, *ib.* 2437; *B. V. V.* = *bene vale valeque*, *ib.* 4816; *B. M.* = *bonae memoriae*, *ib.* 1136; 3385: *B. M.* = *bona mente*, *ib.* 5033; sometimes it stands for *beneficiarius*, and *BB.* *beneficarii*, *ib.* 3489; 3868; 3486 al.

Baal, *m.*, *indecl.* בַּעַל (lord), a Syrian deity; *Baal*, *Prud.* *Apoth.* 393; *Baal*, *Sedul.* 5, 147; *Vulg.* 3 Reg. 18, 19 sqq.

† **babae** or **papae**, *interj.*, = βαβαι or παπαι, an exclamation of wonder and joy, odds *bodkins!* wonderful! strange! **I.** Form *babae*: *huic babae!* basilice te intulisti et facete, *Plaut.* *Pers.* 5, 2, 25; so *id.* *Pa.* 1, 3, 131; *id.* *Cas.* 5, 2, 26; *id.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 52; v. under *II.*; *Petr.* 37, 9.—**II.** Form *papae*: *Ep.* *Cadum tibi veteris vini propino*. *St. Papae!* *Plaut.* *Stich.* 3, 1, 24; 5, 7, 3; *id.* *Rud.* 5, 2, 33; *id.* *Bacch.* 2, 2, 29; *id.* *Men.* 5, 5, 20; *Ter.* *Eun.* 2, 1, 23; 2, 2, 48; 3, 1, 26.

Babba, *ae. f.*, a town in Mauritania, called, as a Roman colony, *Julia Campestris*, *Plin.* 5, 1, 1, § 5.

Babel, *elis. f.*, the capital city of Assyria, *Aug. Civ. Dei*, 16, 3, 11; cf. *Vulg.* *Gen.* 11, 9.

Babia, *ae. f.*, a town of Lower Italy, *Plin.* 14, 6, 8, § 69.

Babilus, *i. m.*, an astronomer of the time of Nero, *Suet.* *Ner.* 36.

Babullius, *ii. m.*, a rich friend of Caesar, *Cic.* *Att.* 13, 48, 1.

babulus, *i. m.*, a babbler, fool (late Lat.), *App. M.* 4, p. 149, 7.

† **baburrus**, *a. um*, foolish, silly, *Isid.* *Orig.* 10, 31.

* **Babylō**, *ōnis, m.* (prob. from *Babylon*, a Babylonian, foreigner), the name of a slave, *Ter.* *Ad.* 5, 7, 17 (acc. to others, a man of Oriental wealth and luxury, a nabob; cf. *Bentl.* ad loc.).

Babylōn, *ōnis, f.* (gen. Gr. *Babylonos*, *Claud.* *IV.* *Cons.* *Hon.* 653; acc. Gr. *Babylona*, *Prop.* 3 (4), 11, 21; *Mart.* 9, 76; *Plin.* 6, 26, 30, §§ 120 and 124), = βαβυλών, *Babylon*, the ancient and renowned chief city of Babylon, on both sides of the Euphrates, whose ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi, *Mel.* 1, 11, 2; *Plin.* 6, 26, 30, § 121 sq.; *Curt.* 5, 6, 9; *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 23, 47; 2, 67, 139; *Ov.* *P.* 2, 4, 27; *Nep.* *Eum.* 2, 1; *Vitr.* 8, 3, 8; *Vulg.* *Gen.* 10, 10.—**II.** *Deriv.* **A. Babylōnia**, *ae. f.*, = βαβυλωνία. **1.** The Syrian province, named after its capital, *Babylon*, between the Euphrates and Tigris, *Babylonia*; in a more extended sense, sometimes used for all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia; now Irak Arabi, *Mel.* 1, 11, 1; *Plin.* 6, 26, 30, § 117 sqq.; *Curt.* 5, 1, 43; 8, 3, 17; *Just.* 20, 4, 3; *Vulg.* 1 Macc. 6, 4.—**2.** For *Babylon*, the city *Babylon*, *Just.* 1, 2, 7; 12, 13, 6; cf. *Liv.* 38, 17, 11; *Plin.* 6, 26, 30, § 122; *Curt.* 4, 6, 20.—**B. Babylōnius**, *a. um*, *adj.*, *Babylonian* (pertaining as well to the city *Babylon* as to *Babylonia*); *miles*, *Plaut.* *Truc.* 2, 5, 19; *Euphrates*, *Ov.* *M.* 2, 248; *moenia*, *Luc.* 6, 50; *arx*, *Curt.* 5, 1, 25; *Se-*

leucia, situated in *Babylonia*, *Plin.* 6, 27, 31, §§ 129 and 133; *juncus* (produced in the region of *Babylon*, of particular excellence), *id.* 21, 18, 72, § 120.—*Subst.* **Babylōniū**, *ōrum, m.*, the *Babylonians*, *Cic.* *Div.* 2, 46; *Curt.* 5, 1, 25; 5, 1, 38; *Just.* 13, 4, 23; *Vulg.* 4 Reg. 17, 30 al.—**2.** In *fem. sing.* *Babylonia*, a *Babylonian woman*, *Ov.* *M.* 4, 44; 4, 99.—And, since *Babylonia* was the primitive seat of astronomy and astrology, *Babyloniū* numeri, *Hor.* *C.* 1, 11, 2 (cf. *Cic.* *Div.* 2, 47, 98; *Chaldaicae rationes*); and *appel.* for *skilled in astronomy and astrology*: *me creat Archytae suboles Babyloniū Horope*, *Prop.* 4 (5), 1, 77.—**C. Babylōnicus**, *a. um, adj.*, = *Babyloniū*, *Babylonian*: *peristromata* (skilfully woven and inwrought with figures; cf. *Plin.* 8, 48, 74, § 196); *Plaut.* *Stich.* 2, 2, 53; so, *picta superbe texta*, *Mart.* 8, 28, 17.—Hence, *subst.* **Babylōnica**, *ōrum* (more rare in *sing.* **Babylōnicum**, *i.* *Publ.* *Syr.* *ap.* *Petr.* 35, 3), *n.*, *Babylonian coverings or tapestry*, *Lucr.* 4, 1026; so *Dig.* 34, 2, 26; cf. *Fest.* s. v. *solla*, p. 298 Müll.: *pelles, coming from Babylonia* (a tribute in the time of the emperors), *Dig.* 39, 4, 16, § 7.—With reference to astrology (cf. *II. B.*): *doctrina*, *Lucr.* 5, 726.—**D. Babylōniensis**, *e. adj.*, = *Babyloniū*, *Babylonian* (only in *Plaut.*): *miles*, *Truc.* 1, 1, 66; 1, 2, 100; 2, 4, 38.—**E. Babylōniacus**, *a. um, adj.*, = *Babyloniū*, *Babylonian*: *undae*, i. e. the *Euphrates*, *Manil.* 4, 578.

bāca (less correctly *bacca*), *ae. f.* [acc. to *Benfey*, for *bacca*, kindred with *Sanscr.* *bhaskh*, *edere*, *vorare*; cf. also *bhaxa*, food; but v. *Vaniček*, *Etym. Wörterb.* 2, p. 561], a small round fruit, a berry.

I. *Lit.* **A.** In gen. (cf. *acinus*, *glans*): *virgas murteas cum bacis servare*, *Cato*, *R. R.* 101; *Ov.* *M.* 11, 234; *lauri*, *Verg.* *G.* 1, 306; *tinus*, *Ov.* *M.* 10, 98; *ebulli*, *Verg.* *E.* 10, 27; *cupressi*, *Plin.* 16, 27, 50, § 115; *platani*, *id.* 15, 7, 7, § 29; *hyssopi*, *id.* 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.—**B.** *Esp. freq. the olive*: *agricola cum flore oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat*, *Cic.* *Div.* 2, 6, 16; *Hor.* *S.* 2, 4, 69; *id.* *Ep.* 1, 16, 2; *Ov.* *M.* 6, 81; 8, 295; cf. *Mart.* 13, 101.—**C.** *Esp. absol.*, in the poets of the olive, *Hor.* *C.* 2, 6, 16; *quot Sicyon bacas, quot parit Hybla favos*, *Ov.* *P.* 4, 15, 10.—As sacred to *Minerva*: *ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacæ Minervæ*, *Ov.* *M.* 8, 664; 13, 653.—And of the fruit of the wild olive-tree, *Ov.* *M.* 14, 525; cf. *Verg.* *G.* 2, 183.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** In gen., any fruit of a tree, * *Lucr.* 5, 1363: *arbores seget diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet bacam ipse numquam*, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 1, 14, 31: *fruges terræ, bacæque arborum*, *id.* *Div.* 1, 51, 116; so *id.* *Sen.* 2, 5: *rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere*, *id.* *poët. ap.* *Tusc.* 1, 28, 69 (*Trag. Rel. inc. inc. v. 135 Rib.*); cf. *id.* *de Or.* 3, 38, 154: *semen inclusum est in intimâ parte earum bacarum, quæ ex quâque stirpe funduntur*, *id.* *N. D.* 2, 51, 127: *fruges atque bacæ*, *id.* *Leg.* 1, 8, 25; *felices*, *Sil.* 15, 535.—**B.** *That which is like a berry in shape.* **1.** A pearl: *marita, quæ Onusta bacis ambulet*, *Hor.* *Epod.* 8, 14: *aceto Diluit insignem bacam*, *id.* *S.* 2, 3, 241; so *Ov.* *M.* 10, 116; 10, 265; *Verg.* *Cul.* 67; *Claud.* *IV.* *Cons.* *Hon.* 592; *id.* *Nupt.* *Hon.* et *Mar.* 167; *id.* *Laud.* *Stil.* 2, 88; *id.* *VI.* *Cons.* *Hon.* 528.—**2.** The dung of sheep or goats, *Pall.* *Jan.* 14, 3.—**3.** A link of a chain in the shape of a berry, *Prud.* *steφ.* 1, 46; so *id.* *Psych.* *proem.* 33.

* **bacalia**, *ae. f.* [baca], a kind of laurel abounding in berries, *Plin.* 15, 30, 39, § 129.

bacālis, *e. adj.* [id.], bearing berries: *laurus*, *Plin.* 17, 10, 11, § 60.

bacalusia, *ae. f.*, a kind of sweetmeat, *Petr.* 41 *init.* (dub.; cf. *Büchel.* ad loc.).

Bacānal, *v.* *Bacchanal init.*

† **bacar**, a wine-vessel similar to the bacrio, a wine-glass, *Fest.* p. 25; cf. *Commod.* p. 344.

bacātus, *a. um*, *Part.* of a verb not otherwise in use, **bāco**, are [baca, *II. B.* 1.], set or adorned with pearls, pearl- (very rare): *monile*, * *Verg.* *A.* 1, 655; *Sil.* 8, 134; *Lampr.* *Alex.* *Sev.* 41.

bacca, *baccālis*, etc., *v.* *baca*, *bacalis*, etc.

† **baccar** (**bacchar**), *āris, n.* (**bac-** 217

cāris, is, *f.*, Plin. 12, 26, § 45), = *βάρυς*, a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed; also called nardum rusticum (cf. Plin. 12, 26, § 45); acc. to Sprengel it is the Celtic valerian: Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 29; Verg. E. 4, 19 (bacchar herba est, quae facinum depellit, Serv.); 7, 27.

1. Baccha (old orthog. **Baca**; v. S. C. Bacch.; **Bacca**, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4 Wagn.; **Bacche**, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 41), *ae, f.*, = *Βάκχη*; cf. also *Μαίωας* or *Θυιάς*, a Bacchant, a female attendant of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity with a raving madness carried even to insensibility, with an ivy crown upon her head, a fawn-skin upon her left shoulder, a staff wound with ivy in her hand, and with hair loose and flying wildly about, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3; id. Cas. 5, 4, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 4; 1, 1, 19; Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll.; Ov. M. 4, 25; 6, 587 sq.; 9, 642; 11, 89; id. Tr. 1, 1, 1; id. H. 10, 48; id. F. 6, 507; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 33; Luc. 5, 74 (Matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; v. Bacchus).—Represented in paintings: Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Bacchis initiare aliquem, to initiate into the festivals of Bacchus, Liv. 39, 9, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 39, 10, 2; 39, 14, 8.—In a pun with Bacchis (q. v. II.): quia Bacchis, Bacchas metuo et Bacchanal tuum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; v. Bacchis.—Hence, **II. Deriv.**: **Baccheus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Βάκχειος*, relating to the Bacchae or Bacchantes, Bacchantian: vox, Col. 10, 223: sanguis, spilt by them, Stat. Th. 1, 328: bella, id. ib. 12, 791.

2. Baccha, *ae, f.*, a kind of Spanish wine, Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll.

bacchabundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor], revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, noisy, ranting, raving (post-Aug. and rare; cf. bacchantes): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 27; App. Mag. p. 328, 8.

Bacchaenus = Baccheus, v. Bacchus, II. C.

Bacchānāl (old orthog. **Bacānāl**, v. S. C. Bacch. A. V. C. 568, Wordsworth, Fragn. and Spec. p. 172: **bacchānāl**, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3), *alis, n.* [from Bacchus, like Fagutal, Frutinal, Lupercal, etc.; v. App. 1 to the Pref.], a place devoted to Bacchus, the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated: NE QVIS HORVM BACCHANAL HABVISSE VELET, S. C. Bacch. v. 4: EA BACCHANALIA... IN DIEBUS X... FACIATIS VTEM DISMOTA SIENT, ib. v. 28: ad Baccas veni in Bacchanal, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3: aperire, id. ib. 8: Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18, 7.—**II. Transf.**, in the plur.: **Bacchānālīa**, ium (*gen.* sometimes Bacchanaliorum, Sall. H. 3, 79 Dietsch; Firm. Mat. Err. Prof. Relig. 6, 9), a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber; v. Liberalia); celebrated once in three years, at night, and in the most tumultuous and licentious manner (cf. Smith, Antiq.); hence, prohibited in Rome, A. U. C. 568, B. C. 186, by a decree of the Senate, Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus, which is yet preserved (v. Wordsworth, Fragn. and Spec. p. 172 sq.); Liv. 39, 9, 3; 39, 12, 4; 39, 16, 10; 39, 18, 7 sq.; 39, 41, 6; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Tac. H. 2, 68.—Rarely in *sing.*: Bacchanal facere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 43 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 20; so, exercere, id. Suppos. Amph. Tun' me mactes? v. 12: habere, in the above-mentioned S. C.—Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously and wantonly, Juv. 2, 3.

Bacchānālīs, e, *adj.* [Bacchūs], relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian: sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3, n. 1: festum = Bacchanalia, Macr. S. 1, 4; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.

bacchar and **bacchāris**, v. bacchar. **Baccharia**, *ae, f.*, the name of a lost play of Plautus, Macr. S. 2, 12.

*** bacchātīm**, *adv.* [bacchor], in the manner of the Bacchae or Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner, App. M. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus, Hyg. Fab. 4; 8.—Hence, **II.** A revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae (rare): sileatur de nocturnis ejus baccationibus ac vigiliis, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33.

Baccheīs, *idis, adj. f.*, of or pertaining to Bacchis: the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadae; hence, poet. for Corinthian: Ephyrus Baccheidos altum Culmen, i. e. Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 2, 34.

Baccheiūs, a, um, v. I. Bacchus, II. D. **Baccheiūs**, a, um, **I.** Of Bacchus, Bacchie; v. I. Bacchus, II. C.—**II.** Bacchantian; v. I. Baccha *fin.*

*** bacchia**, *ae, f.*, a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, bowl, Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

Bacchiadae, *arum, m.*, = *Βακχιάδαι*, the Bacchiadae, a very ancient royal family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidae, which, being expelled from the throne by Cypselus, wandered to Sicily, and founded Syracuse, Ov. M. 5, 407; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152 (cf. Aelian, V. H. 1, 19; Pausan. Corinth. p. 120; Strabo, 8, p. 260).

Bacchicus, v. I. Bacchus, II. A.

Bacchilidium (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: floribus corona textitur, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

Bacchis, *idis, f.*, = *Βάκχis*. **I.** = I. Baccha, q. v.—**II.** The name of a woman in the Hec. and Heaut. of Terence; and, in plur., Bacchides, the name of a comedy of Plautus (derived from the twin sisters, Bacchides, the chief personages of the piece): Bacchides non Bacchides, set Bacchae sunt acerrumae, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 4.

*** Bacchisonus**, a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus-sonus], sounding of Bacchus, Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281 Murat.

1. Bacchius, a, um, v. I. Bacchus, II. B.

2. Bacchius, a, um, v. I. Bacchus, II. E.

3. Bacchius, *ii, m.*, = *Βάκχιος*, a Greek proper name; esp., **I.** Bacchius Milesius, a writer on agriculture, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** (Scanned Bacchius.) A gladiator, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20.

bacchor, *ātus (part. pres. gen. plur. bacchantum; v. I. fin. infra), 1, v. dep.* [Bacchus].

I. Lit., to celebrate the festival of Bacchus: Baccha bacchans, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: saxea ut effigies Bacchantis prospicit Evoc, i. e. which cries Evoc in the orgies, Cat. 64, 61; 64, 255: cum aliquo, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.—Hence, **F. a.** as subst.: **bacchantes**, *um, f.*, Bacchae, the Bacchantes: passis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. M. 7, 258; 3, 703: Curt. 8, 10, 15; *gen.* Bacchantium, id. 9, 10, 24.—**B.** Pass. (as in later Gr. *βακχεύεσθαι, βακχεύειν*) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg. G. 2, 487 Heyn.: bacchata Jugis Naxos, id. A. 3, 125: Dindyma sanguineis famulum bacchata lacertis, Val. Fl. 3, 20: ita obsoletum sono furenter ab omni parti bacchatur nemus, Santra ap. Non. p. 78, 28: ululatus Ide bacchatur, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 206.—**II.** Transf., in *gen.*, to revel, rave, rant, like the Bacchae (of every species of mental excitement, love, hatred, joy, etc.; mostly poet. and in more elevated prose): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quantā in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestra caede bacchantis, id. ib. 4, 6, 11; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 26; Col. poet. 10, 198; *Suet. Calig. 56; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 213; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 192.—Of murderous fury: tantā in illos caede bacchati sunt, Vulg. Judic. 20, 25.—So of poet. inspiration, Stat. S. 1, 2, 258; and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchatur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636; cf.: furebant Euhoe bacchantes, raving to the cry of Euhoe, Cat. 64, 255; 64, 61.—Also, to go or run about in a wanton, wild, raving, or furious manner: animans Omne, quod in magnis bacchatur montibus passim, *Lucr. 5, 822: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur, Verg. A. 4, 301 (= discursitat, Heyne): immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, raves, is inspired, id. ib. 6, 78; 7, 385: infelix virgo totā bacchatur in urbe, id. Cir. 166.—Hence, **B.** Transf. to inanimate things, to be furious, rage with fury, etc., to be impetuous, etc. **I.** So of a vessel of wine that is filled very often: ubi bacchabatur aula, casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41 Lorenz ad loc.—**2.** Of winds: Thracio bacchaute magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 29.—Of violent rain, Val. Fl. 6,

632.—**3.** Of a rumor: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly, Verg. A. 4, 666.—**4.** Of enthusiastic, raging discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitaretur, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 73.

1. Bacchus, *i, m.*, = *Βάκχος*, son of Jupiter and a Theban woman, Semele, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. F. 6, 485: his genitus (since, as Semele died before his birth, he was carried about by Jupiter in his hip until the time of his maturity), Curt. 8, 10, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 26; cf. id. M. 3, 310, and bimatrix, id. ib. 4, 12; v. also Cic. Fl. 26, 60; Verg. G. 4, 521; the god of wine (as such also called Liber, the deliverer, Lyaeus (*Λύαιος*), the care-dispeller; cf. Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P., or Trag. Rel. v. 149 Vahl.; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 38; as intoxicating and inspiring, he is god of poets, esp. of the highly inspired, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 23; 3, 15, 17; id. Tr. 5, 3, 33 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 19, 1; Juv. 7, 64; who wore crowns of ivy, which was consecrated to him, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 15: Bacchica verba (poetae), id. ib. 1, 7, 2.—He was worshipped esp. in Thrace and Macedonia, and particularly upon Mount Edon. Hor. C. 2, 7, 27; hence, the Bacchae are called matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; id. Tr. 4, 1, 42; v. also Liber.—Bacchus, in the most ancient times, is represented as a god of nature by a Phallic Herma (v. such a statue in O. Müll. Denkm. 4); in the class. per. in the form of a beautiful youth (Tib. 1, 4, 37; Ov. F. 3, 773), with a crown of vine leaves or ivy upon his head, and sometimes with small horns upon his forehead (id. ib. 3, 481; 3, 767; 6, 483); hence, corymbifer, Ov. F. 1, 393; Tib. 2, 1, 3; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cornua, p. 37 Müll.; his soft hair fell in long ringlets upon his shoulders (depexus crinibus, Ov. F. 3, 465; cf. id. M. 3, 421); with the exception of a fawn's skin (*νέβρις*) thrown around him, he was usually represented naked, but with high and beautiful buskins, the Dionysian cothurni, upon his feet; in his hand he, as well as his attendants (a satyr, Silenus, and the Bacchae), carried the thyrsus (id. F. 3, 764; cf. id. M. 4, 7 sq.); cf. O. Müll. Arch. § 383.—**B.** Meton. **1.** The cry or invocation to Bacchus, Io Bacche! audito Baccho, Verg. A. 4, 302.—**2.** The vine: apertos Bacchus amat colles, Verg. G. 2, 113; Manil. 5, 238; Luc. 9, 433; Col. 10, 38; cf. fertilis, Hor. C. 2, 6, 19.—**3.** Wine: Bacchi quom flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivium Baccho, Verg. E. 5, 69; so id. G. 1, 344; 4, 279; id. A. 5, 77; Hor. C. 3, 16, 34; Ov. M. 4, 765; 6, 488; 7, 246; 7, 450; 13, 639; cf.: Bacchi Massicus umor, Verg. G. 2, 143.—**II.** Hence, derivv. **A. Bacchicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Βακχικός*, of Bacchus, Bacchie: sarta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 2; Mart. 7, 62: buxus, Stat. Th. 9, 479: Naxos, id. Achill. 2, 4: ritus, Macr. S. 1, 18: metrum, Diom. p. 513 P.—**B. Bacchius**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Βάκχιος*, of Bacchus: sacra, Ov. M. 3, 518.—**C. Baccheus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *Βάκχειος*, Bacchie: ululatus, Ov. M. 11, 17: sacra, the feast of Bacchus, id. ib. 3, 691: cornua, Stat. Th. 9, 435.—**D. Baccheiūs**, a, um, the same: dona, i. e. wine, Verg. G. 2, 454 (prob. a spurious verse; v. Forbig. ad loc.).—**E. Bacchius**, a, um, *adj.*, Bacchie: pes, a metrical foot, a Bacchius, — (e. g. Rōmānūs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P., although others reverse this order; v. Quint. 9, 4, 82; Ascon. Div. in Caecil. 7; Don. p. 1739 P.

2. Bacchus, *i, m.*, a sea-fish, also called myxon, Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61; 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

Bacchylidēs, *is, m.*, = *Βακχυλίδης*, a Greek lyric poet of Ceos, a nephew of Simonides, who lived about 470 B. C., Amm. 25, 4, 3.—Hence, **Bacchylidius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Bacchylides: metrum, Serv. Centim. 2, 5, p. 1819 P.

*** bacciballum** (basioballum), *i, n.*, a word of uncertain meaning, found only in Petr. 61.

baccifer, v. bacifer.

baccina, *ae, f.*, a plant, also called Apollinaris, App. Herb. 22.

Bacēnis (Bakēvni), a great forest in Germany; doubtless the western part of the Thuringian Forest, in Fulda, Caes. B. G. 6, 10.

* **bacēolus**, used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from βάκλος ὁ ἀνόητος, Hesych.], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

bacifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [baca-fero]. **I.** Bearing berries: taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50 (al. leg. bacas fert); hedera, Sen. Oedip. 414. — **II.** Acc. to baca, I. B., bearing olives: Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8: Sabinus, Sil. 3, 596.

bacillum, i, n. (bācillus, i, m., Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) dīm. [baculus], a small staff, a wand, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33; id. Div. 1, 17, 30 dub.; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Juv. 3, 28. — **II.** Esp., the wand or staff of the victor: anteibat lictores, non cum bacillis, sed cum fascibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

1. Bacis, idis, m. (Bakis, idos, Pausan.), a soothsayer of Boetia, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34.

2. Bacis (Bacchis, Pacis), acc. Bacem, a sacred bull, worshipped at Hermonthis in Upper Egypt, Macr. S. 1, 21.

† **bacrio**, ōnis, m., a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle: i. q. trulla, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.

Bactra, ōrum (Bactrum, i, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48), n., = Βάκτρα, the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana, now Balkh, Verg. G. 2, 138; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 16; 3, 11 (4, 10), 26; Hor. C. 3, 29, 28; Curt. 7, 4, 31; cf. Sil. 13, 764; Amm. 23, 6, 53. — Transf., = Bactri, the Bactrians, Verg. A. 8, 688. — **II.** Derivv.

A. Bactri, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Bactriana, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Varr. ap. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48. — **B. Bactria**, ae, f., the country of the Bactrians, Bactria, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67. — **C. Bactrianus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Relating to the city of Bactra, of Bactra: regio, Curt. 6, 6, 18: arx, id. 9, 7, 2: terra, id. 7, 4, 26: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 45, 17, § 65. — **2.** Relating to the kingdom of Bactriana, Bactrian; hence,

Bactriani, ōrum, m., = Bactri, the Bactrians, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92; Curt. 7, 4, 13; 7, 4, 20; 7, 4, 25; Tac. A. 11, 8; Amm. 23, 6, 57. — In sing., collect. for the land of Bactriana, Tac. A. 2, 60. — Also, **Bactriana**, ae, f. (sc. terra), = Bactria, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

— **D. Bactrinus**, a, um, adj., Bactrian: camelus, App. M. 7, p. 194, 4. — **E. Bactrius**, a, um, adj., the same: Halcyoneus, Ov. M. 5, 135.

† **bactroperita**, ae, m. [βάκτρον, a staff—πῆρα, pouch], furnished with or carrying staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher, Hier. Matth. 10; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Mart. 4, 53.

Bactrum, v. Bactra init.

Bactrus (-ōs), i, m., = Βάκτρος, a river near Bactra, now Dehas, Curt. 7, 4, 31; Luc. 3, 267; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 14; 14, 3, 30; 15, 1, 11; 9, 2, 43.

bacūla, ae, f. dīm. [baca], a small berry, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96; Arn. 1, p. 2; 2, p. 58; 5, p. 159.

baculum, i, n. (bācūlus, i, m., rare, and not before the Aug. period; Ov. M. 2, 789; id. F. 1, 177; App. M. 7, p. 194, 30; Aus. Epigr. 53; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1; Vulg. Gen. 38, 25; id. Psa. 22, 4; cf. bacillum), [like βάκτρον, from root ba- of βάζω, βαίω, βαίνα, to go = Sanscr. ga], a stick, staff, as a support in walking (class.); while scipio is a staff for ornament, and fustis a stick for beating; Doed. Syn. III. p. 266 sqq.; but later used in all these signif.; cf. bacillum: proximus lictor, Sextius, converso baculo oculos misero tundere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: baculum agreste, Ov. M. 15, 655: pastorale, Sil. 13, 334; Ov. M. 8, 218; 14, 655; 15, 659; 6, 27; 8, 693; id. F. 1, 177; Claud. Epigr. 2, 3; 2, 26; 2, 484: baculi crassitudo, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255. — So, baculum (-us) et pera, staff and pouch, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; App. Mag. p. 288, 6; Aus. Epigr. 53 (cf. bactroperita); Cels. 8, 20; Vitruv. 10, 6; Plin. 30, 14, 44, § 129 Gron.; cf.: in baculo me transivi Jordanum istum, i. e. as a poor pilgrim, Vulg. Gen. 32, 10. — Also, the augural staff or lituus, Liv. 1, 18, 7. — A sceptre: baculum aureum (regis) berylli distinguebant, Curt. 9, 1, 30; Flor. 3, 19, 10; cf. id. 4, 11, 3. — And of the sceptre on the stage, in tragic

representations, Suet. Ner. 24 Oud.: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325; Col. 2, 20 (21), 4: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54, 6: baculorum subactiones, blows with small staves, sticks, Vitruv. 2, 4; 7, 3. — **B.** In ecol. Lat. from baculus; trop., a support, stay: an speras in baculo arundineo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 21: baculum senectutis nostrae, id. Tob. 10, 4. — **2.** As instrument of wrath, rod, Vulg. Isa. 10, 24.

Badia, ae, f., a town of Hispania Baetica, now Sa. Maria de Bodoza, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; called also **Budua**, Itin. Anton. 419.

† **bādīssō**, āre, v. n., = βαδίζω, to go, to walk, Plaut. As. 3, 116 Fleck. (MSS. badi-zas; v. Ussing ad loc.).

bādītis, idis, f., the name of a plant, = nymphaea, Marc. Emp. 33.

bādīus, a, um, adj., brown, chestnut-colored (rare; only of horses), Varr. ap. Non. p. 80, 2; Pal. Mart. 13, 4; Grat. Cyn. 536.

Baduhennae lūcus, a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland (perh. now Hold Pade), Tac. A. 4, 73.

Baebius, a, um, adj., the name of a Roman gens, e. g. **1.** M. Baebius, Cic. Pis. 36, 88. — **2.** Q. Baebius Tampilus, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. 40, 17, 8 Drak.; v. also Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; 7, 2, 6. — **3.** G. Baebius, Sall. J. 33, 2; 34, 1. — Whence, Baebia lex de praetoribus creandis, Liv. 40, 44, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. rogat, p. 233.

Baecula, ae, f. **I.** A small town in Spain, on the borders of Baetica, now Baylen, Liv. 27, 18, 1; 28, 13, 16. — **II.** Another town in Spain, on the Ebro, in the territory of the Ausetani, Βαίκυλα, Ptol. — Hence,

Baeculonenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Baecula, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Baeticatus, a, um, adj. [Baetis], clothed in Baetican wool, Mart. 1, 97, 5.

Baeticola, ae, adj. [Baetis colo], dwelling on the river Baetis, Sil. 1, 146.

Baetigena, ae, adj. [Baetis gigno], born on the Baetis: viri, Sil. 9, 234.

Baetis (Bētis), Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Aus. 10, 236), is, m. (acc. Baetin, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12 (al. Baetim); Mart. 9, 62, 2; Claud. Fesc. 12, 31; Mall. Theod. 285; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 238: BAETEM, Inscr. Grut. 153, 4; abl. Baete, Liv. 28, 22, 1: Baeti (al. Baete), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13; Amm. 23, 6, 21), = Βαίτις, a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants

Certis, now Guadalquivir, Liv. 28, 16, 2; Mel. 3, 1, 5; Plin. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7 and 13. — **II.** Deriv. **Baeticus**, a, um, adj., on or belonging to the Baetis: provincia, Tac. H. 1, 53: regiones, Col. 1, pr. 20: vocabulum, id. 5, 1, 5: oves, id. 7, 2, 4: lana, Mart. 12, 65, 4; Juv. 12, 40. — **B.** Subst.: **Baetica**, ae, f., = Βαίτικη, the province of Baetica, lying on the Baetis, in Southern Spain, distinguished for its excellent wool, now Andalusia and a part of Granada, Mel. 2, 6, 3; 2, 4, 7; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 11, 37, 76, § 196; Tac. H. 1, 78 al. — Hence, **2.** Adj.: Baetica lana, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: lacernae, made of the Baetican wool, Mart. 14, 133. — **Baetici**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Baetica, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Baetulo, ōnis, m., a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Besos, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 3.

† **baetulus** (bēt-), i, m., = βαίτυλος, a precious stone, round and of a dark color, a species of ceratonia, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 135.

Baetūria, ae, f., = Βαιτωρία, Baetūria, the north-west part of Hispania Baetica, between the Baetis and Anas, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13.

Bagada, ae, f., a town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Bagaudae, arum, m., a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Eutr. 9, 20. — Hence, **Bagaudica** rebellio, rebellion of the peasants, Eum. pro Restaur. Schol. 4.

†† **Bāgōus**, i, and **Bāgōas**, ae, m., = Βαγῶος and Βαγῶας [Persian], a eunuch at the Persian court: Bagou (gen. Gr. = Βαγῶου), Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41. — Form Bagoas, Quint. 5, 12, 21. — Hence, any guard of women, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.

Bāgrāda, ae, m., = Βαγράδας, a river

in Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica, now Mejerdah, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 26; Liv. 30, 25, 4; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 8, 14, § 36; Luc. 4, 588; its frequent overflow fertilized its banks, Sil. 6, 141 sqq.

baia, ae, f. [Copt. bai, whence βᾱίς], a palm-branch, Hier. Jovin. 3, 18.

Baiae (dissyl.), arum, f., = Βαίαι, a small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumae and Puteoli, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation; acc. to the fable, built by one of the companions of Ulysses (Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 441; cf. Strabo, 5, p. 376): homo durus ac priscus invectus est in eos, qui mense Aprili apud Baias essent et aquis calidis uterentur, Cic. Fragm. in Clod. 4, 1; id. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 27; 3 (4), 18, 2; Hor. C. 2, 18, 20; 3, 4, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 83; 1, 15, 2 sqq.; 1, 15, 12; Sen. Ep. 56, 1 sqq.; also called Aquae Cumanae, Liv. 41, 16, 3. — Adj.: Baias aquae, Prop. 1, 11, 30. — **B.** Meton., for any watering-place, Cic. Cael. 16, 38; so id. ib. 15, 35; 20, 47; 20, 49; Mart. 10, 13, 3; so Tib. 3, 5, 3 Husch. — **II.** Deriv. **Baianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Baiae, of Baiae, Baian: sinus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: lacus, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61: negotia, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: murex, from the sea-coast, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: soles, Mart. 6, 43: Lucrinus, the Lucrine lake, situated near Baiae, id. 13, 82 al. — **B.** Subst.: **Baianum**, i, n., the region of Baiae, the Baian territory, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 9, 54, 79, § 168.

† **bajulatio**, ōnis, f. [bajulo], = βασταγμός, a carrying of burdens, Gloss. Vet.

† **bajulātor**, ōris, m. [id.], = βαστακτης, ἀχθοφόρος, a carrier, porter, Gloss. Cyril.

* **bajulātorius**, a, um, adj. [bajulator], of or belonging to a carrier: sella, a sedan, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11: sessio, id. ib. 1, 15, 133.

bajūlo, āre, v. a. [bajulus], to carry a burden, to bear something heavy, βαρύνω (mostly ante- and post-class.): ferri proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Non. p. 79, 9; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; id. Merc. 3, 1, 10: asinus bajulus sarcinas, Phaedr. 4, 1, 5; Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47; Vulg. Marc. 14, 13. — **II.** Trop.: adjectionem debiti alieni, Cod. Th. 5, 15, 3: crucem suam, Vulg. Luc. 14, 27.

bajulus, i, m. [kindr. with φέρω, fero; Engl. bear; and with Germ. Bahre, Bürde; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 151, and bajulo], he who bears burdens (for pay), a porter, carrier, day-laborer, βαστακτης: quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρους vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 17; Caecil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Par. 3, 2; so id. Brut. 73, 257: litterarum bajulus, Syrm. Ep. 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 15 ad Damas. 5: stercorum, Firm. Math. 8, 20. — **II.** Esp., in late Lat., **A.** A bearer at a funeral, Amm. 14, 7, 17; Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Aug. Ep. 19 ad Hier. 2; cf.: vespillones dicti sunt bajuli, Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 558. — **B.** A letter-carrier, Hier. Ep. 6 ad Julian. 1; Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 2; cf.: boni nuntii, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 22.

† **balaena** (balēna), ae, f., = φάλαινα, Engl. whale (cf. Fest. p. 25, and the letter B.), a whale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61; Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 21; 9, 13, 15, § 41; 11, 40, 95, § 235; Ov. M. 2, 9; Juv. 10, 14; Aus. Mos. 144.

balaenācius (balēn-), a, um, adj. [balaena], of whalebone: virga, Petr. 21, 2.

balanātus, a, um, adj. [balanus, II. 3], anointed or perfumed with balsam, embalmed, Pers. 4, 37; cf. Prisc. p. 836 P.

† **balāninus**, a, um, adj., = βαλανίνος, made or prepared from the fruit of the balsam (v. balanus, II. 3.): oleum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 3.

† **balānites**, ae, m., = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 10.

† **balānitis**, idis, f., = βαλανίτης, shaped like an acorn: castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

† **balānus**, i, f. and rarely m. (masc.,

Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48; 15, 23, 25, § 93; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; cf. Rudd. I. p. 31, = *βάλανος*. **I.** Lit., an acorn: glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 21; 17, 20, 34, § 151; 13, 4, 9, § 42. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Any fruit of similar form. **1.** A kind of large chestnut, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93. — **2.** The Phœnician and Ciliician date, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43. — **3.** A nut yielding a balsam; the Arabian behen-nut: Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl (called myrobalanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 100; 22, 20, 23, § 49): pressa tuis balan- capillis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 4. — Also for the tree itself, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61. — **B.** In gen., any object in the form of an acorn. **1.** Medic. t., a suppository, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 43; 24, 6, 21, § 31; 26, 8, 34, § 54; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12. — **2.** A shell-fish, a species of sea-mussel, Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9.

1. bālātro, ōnis, m. [2. blatero]; lit., a babbler; hence, a jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon (it seems to have designated a class of actors, perh. a harlequin, jester, or something similar): mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2; Vop. Carin. 21. — Facetē, in Varr. as a designation of his friends when in dispute, Varr. R. 2, 5, 1 Schneid.

2. Bālātro, ōnis, m. nom. prop., cognomen of Servilius, Hor. S. 2, 8, 21; 2, 8, 33; 2, 8, 40; 2, 8, 64; 2, 8, 83; cf.: in modum rustici Balatronis, Hier. Ep. 153; cf. scurra.

balātus, ūs, m. [balo], the bleating of sheep, Lucr. 2, 369: agni Balatum exerceat, Verg. A. 9, 62; id. G. 3, 554; Ov. M. 7, 319; 7, 320; Stat. Th. 10, 46. — Also in plur., Ov. M. 7, 540. — Of the bleating of goats, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156; Aus. Epigr. 76, 3.

† **balaustium**, ī, n., = βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113; Col. 10, 297; Scrib. Comp. 85 and 112; Veg. Vet. 3, 16, 1.

balbē, adv., v. balbus fin.

Balbillus, ī, m., a scholar, prefect in Egypt, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13; Tac. A. 13, 22; Plin. 19, 1, proem. § 3 Jan. (al. Balbilius, Babbilius).

1. balbus, a, um, adj. [kindr. with balo; cf. Sanscr. barh, barrire, and barbarus], stammering, stuttering (opp. planus, speaking fluently, without impediment): balba, loqui non quit? τραυλίει, does she (the loved one) stammer, can she not speak distinctly? (then he says) she lisps, Lucr. 4, 1164: Demosthenes cum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (sc. rhetoricae), primam litteram (sc. r) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planus esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; and thus in ridicule, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1: os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, id. ib. 1, 20, 18; Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 5: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balbā de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers. 1, 33. — Adv.: **balbē**, stammeringly, etc., Lucr. 5, 1021. — **2.** Transf., obscurely, Varr. ap. Non. p. 80, 7.

2. Balbus, ī, m., a Roman cognomen, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4; id. Balb. passim; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. de Or. 3, 21, 78 al.

balbūtio (-uttio), īre, v. n. and a. [balbus]. **I.** Neutr., to stammer, stutter: balbutire est cum quadam linguae haesitatione et confusione trepidare, Non. p. 80, 13; Cels. 5, 26, 31: lingua, Cod. 15, 6, 22. — Transf., of birds, not to sing clearly: merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80. — **B.** Trop., to speak upon something obscurely, not distinctly or not correctly: desinant balbutire (Academici), aperteque et clarā voce audent dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 75; id. Div. 1, 3, 5. — **II.** Act., to stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, he, lisp[ing] or fondling, calls him Scaurus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. — Trop., as above: Stoicus perpaucā balbutiens, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137.

Balcia (Baltia), ae, f., acc. to Xenophon of Lampascus, a large island, three days' sail from the coast of Scythia, called by Pythias Basilis, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.

Baliāres (better than **Baleāres**) insulae, or absol. **Baliāres**, ium, f., = Βαλιάρεις, the Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, whose inhabitants were famous slingers, 220.

Auct. B. Afr. 23; Cic. Att. 12, 2, 1; Inscr. Orell. 732; Liv. 28, 37, 4 sq.; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; Mel. 2, 7, 20; Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77; 8, 58, 83, § 226 al. — **II.** Deriv. v. **A. Bāliāris**, e, adj., Balearic: terra, Plin. 35, 19, 59, § 202: funda, Verg. G. 1, 309: habena, Luc. 3, 710: telum, Sil. 7, 279. — Subst.: **Baliāres**, ium, m., = Βαλιάρεις, the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Liv. 28, 37, 6. — In sing. Baliāris, a, um, adj., Balearic: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74: grus, id. 11, 37, 44, § 122: funda, Ov. M. 2, 727; 4, 709. — Subst.: **Baliārici**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218. — Sing., Inscr. Orell. 168; and Baliāricus, cognomen of Q. Caecilius Metellus, on account of his conquest of these islands, A. U. C. 631, Flor. 3, 8; Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147.

balīneae = balneae, v. balneum, I. B. **balīneārius**, v. balnearius init. **balīneum**, v. balneum init. **Balinenses**, ium, m., a name given to the Trebulani, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **balīolus**, a, um, adj. [balius = badius], dark, swarthy, chestnut-colored: amplexari balīolum (sc. Afrum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

1. balista, balistārius, balistia, v. ballist.

2. Balista (Ballista), ae, f., a mountain in Liguria, Liv. 39, 2, 7; 40, 41, 2.

† **ballātor**, ōris, m. [ballo], a dancer: SODALES. BALLATORES. CYBELAE, Inscr. Orell. 2337.

ballemāticus, a, um, adj. [cf. ballo], accompanying the dance, Isid. Orig. 3, 21, 11.

Ballio, ōnis, m., the name of a worthless pimp in the Pseudolus of Plautus; hence, for designating any worthless man, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. — Whence, **Ballionius**, a, um, adj., of Ballio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 2.

† **1. ballista** (better than **balista**; in Gloss. also **ballistra**), ae, f. [βάλλω], a large military engine, resembling a bow, stretched with cords and thongs, by which masses of stone and other missiles were thrown to a great distance; a machine for projectiles, the ballista (orig. diff. from catapulta, which was used for throwing arrows; but afterwards often interchanged with it; cf. Vit. 10, 16–18; Veg. 4, 22): centenariae, throwing stones of a hundred pounds weight, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 555, 25: ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 24, 40, 15; 21, 11, 10; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 9; id. H. 3, 23; 3, 29; 4, 23; Gell. 7 (6), 3; Sil. 1, 334; Luc. 2, 686; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 20; 6, 51. — Sportively: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapultae est mihi, umerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17. — For throwing other missiles, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Luc. 2, 686; 3, 465. — **II.** Transf., the weapon thrown, a missile, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42; Lucil. lib. XXVIII: ballistas jactans centenarias. Sisenn. Hist. lib. III: ballistas quattuor talentarias, Non. p. 555, 24 sq. — **III.** Trop.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, an instrument, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

2. Ballista, ae, v. 2. Balista. **ballistarium** (balist-), ī, n., = ballista, or the place where the ballista is worked, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 74 (cf. ballista fin.). **ballistarius** (balist-), and in Gloss. **ballistārius**, ī, m. [1. ballista]. **A.** A maker of ballista, Dig. 50, 6, 6: COLLEGIVM BALLISTARIOIVM, Inscr. Orell. 4066. — **B.** One who discharges the ballista, a slinger, Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Amm. 16, 2, 5.

† **ballista** (balist-), ōrum, n. [βαλλίζω, to dance], music or songs accompanying dancing, Vop. Aurel. 6, where an example of such dancing songs is given. * **ballo**, āre, v. n. [βάλλω, βαλλίζω], to dance, Aug. Sermon. 215 (hence, Fr. bal; Engl. ball). **Ballōnōti**, ōrum, m., a Scythian tribe, Val. Fl. 6, 160.

† **ballōtē**, ēs, f., = βαλλωτή, a plant, also called porrum nigrum, black hore-

hound: Ballota nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 30, § 54.

† **ballux** (bal-), ūcis, f. [Spanish], gold-sand, gold-dust, χρυσάμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77; Just. 44, 1, 10 (less correctly paludibus); Mart. 12, 57, 9 (less correctly paludes); and Latinized **balluca** (bal-), ae, f., Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2; Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3 and 4; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2.

balneae, v. balneum.

balneāris, e, adj. [balneum], of or pertaining to a bath (post-Aug. for the foll.): argentum, silver utensils used in baths, Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Had. 17: vestis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42. — Subst.: **balneāria**, ium, n., bathing utensils, App. M. 3, p. 134, 36.

balneārius (bālīneārius), Inscr. Grut. 171, 8), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a bath (class. for the preced.): fur, lurking about baths, Cat. 33, 1; cf. the title in Dig. 47, 17: de furibus balneariis: furtum, Dig. 1. l. § 3: instrumentum, a bathing implement, ib. 33, 7, 17: vapores, ib. 43, 21, 3, § 6. — Subst.: **balneāria**, ōrum, n. plur., a place for bathing, a bathing-room, bath: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviariū, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; so id. Att. 13, 29, 2; Col. 1, 6, 2; Sen. Q. N. 4, 9; id. Tranq. 9, 7.

balneāticum, ī, n., a piece of money to be paid for a bath, bath-money; only in Schol. Juv. 2, 152; and in Vet. Gloss.: balneaticum βαλναικόν.

balneātor, ōris, m. (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, and Prob. p. 1452 P., gen. comm., yet v. balneatrix) [balneum], one who has the care of a bath, a bath-keeper, βαλναεύς, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90; id. Truc. 2, 3, 4: balnearis, Cic. Cael. 26, 62; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26; Plin. 19, 17, 44, § 156; Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2; ib. 19, 2, 30, § 1 al. — Facetē, of Neptune: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balneatōrius, a, um, adj. [balneator], of or pertaining to a bath, = balnearius: instrumentum, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 65; Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balneātrix, īcis, f. [id.], she who has the care of a bath, Petr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159.

balneōlum, ī, n. (plur. balneōlae, ārum, f.), dim. [balneum], a small bath: balneolum angustum, tenebriocosum, Sen. Ep. 86, 4; Juv. 7, 4: primus balneolas suspendit, Cic. Hortens. Fragn. 69 B. and K. (ap. Non. p. 194, 13); Aug. contra Ac. 3, 4.

† **balneum**, ī, n. (in plur. usu. heterocl. **balneae**, ārum, f.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.; since the Aug. per. sometimes **balnea**, ōrum, n.; cf. Dör. ad Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2) [contr. from **balīneum**, also in use, and in Plaut. and post-Aug. prose predominant, = βαλναεῖον; plur. **bālīneae**; the Lat. bal-neum stands for bad-neum, kindr. with Sanscr. root bād, lavare, se lavare; Germ. Bad; Engl. bath]. **I.** A bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur., Varr. L. L. 9, § 68 Müll.; cf. aedes and aqua. Varro l. l. seems to assert that only the sing. was used for private baths, but this was not without exception, at least in a subsequent age; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22; 33, 12, 54, § 153; Mart. 12, 15, 2 al.). **A.** Balneum, plur. balneae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25: balneae Seniae, Cic. Cael. 25, 62: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 196, 12; Vitruv. 6, 8; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22; Tac. H. 3, 11; id. A. 15, 52: (Caesar) ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: de structurā balnei cogitare, Pall. 1, 40, 1. — **B.** Balneum, plur. balneae: balneum calferi jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 fin.; 15, 13, 5 (with the var. lect. balneo): in balneis ire, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52; id. Most. 3, 2, 69; id. Merc. 1, 2, 17: pensiles balneae, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 22, 22, 43, § 87; 32, 10, 38, § 115; 33, 12, 54, § 153; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 3, 14, 8; 8, 8, 6; 10, 75, 1; Suet. Aug. 76 Oud.; 85; 94; id. Ner. 20; 31; 35; id. Vesp. 21; id. Calig. 37; id. Galb. 10; Tac. H. 2, 16; 3, 32 al. — **C.** Plur. balnea, ōrum, n., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 1, 11, 13; 1, 14,

15; id. A. P. 298; Ov. A. A. 3, 640; Liv. 23, 18, 12; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 6; 90, 25; Cels. 1, 6; Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 36, 15, 24, § 121; Juv. 1, 143; 6, 375; 6, 419; 7, 131; 7, 178; 7, 233 al.; Mart. 9, 19, 1; 10, 70, 13; 12, 50, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3324; 4816; Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2; 7, 26, 2.—**II.** In Pliny, a *bath* (in abstracto); esp. in the connect. a balineis, after the bath, after bathing, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 13, 15, 30, § 99; 20, 14, 57, § 160; 24, 19, 118, § 181.

balō (**bēlo**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), avi, ātum, 1, v. n. [root bal=bar; Sanscr. barh, barrire; Gr. βάραρος; cf. βαρυς, ἐβαρε; but cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.], to bleed, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20; Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint. 1, 5, 72; Sil. 15, 706.—**Poet.**: balantes hostiae=oves, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21 (Trag. v. 61 Vahl.); pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233; and absol. balans=ovis (so μῆκας from μῆκαομαι), Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Verg. G. 1, 272; 3, 457.—**Facet.**: to speak of sheep: satis balasti, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., to talk foolishly: Cornificus balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122.

Balsa, ae, f., a town in Lusitania, now Javira, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; Mel. 3, 1, 6.

* **balsameus**, a, um, adj. [balsamum], balsamic, of balsam: unguen, Auct. Carm. Phoen. 118.

† **balsaminus**, a, um, adj., = βαλσαμίνος, of balsam: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47, § 92.

† **balsamodes**=βαλσαμώδης, abounding in balsam: casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97.

† **balsamum**, i, n., = βάλαμον. **I.** A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam, Verg. G. 2, 119; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8 sq.; balsama olet, Mart. 3, 63; Tac. G. 45; Just. 36, 3; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 17.—**II.** The balsam-tree: Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111; Sol. 35; Tac. H. 5, 6.

† **baltearius**, ii, m. [balteus], a maker or master of sword-belts, Inscr. Orell. 3501.

* **balteatus**, a, um, Part., from **balteo**, are, Gloss. Isid. [id.], furnished with a girdle or belt, girded, belted, Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.

* **balteolus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a small girdle, Capitol. Max. 2, § 4.

balteus, i, m., more rare **baltēum**, i, n. (in plur. baltea was generally used in the poets metri gr.; and in ante-class. prose balteum, e. g. Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; Non. p. 194, 21; Charis. p. 59 P.) [acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 1. a Tuscan word; but cf. O. H. Germ. balz; Engl. belt] (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., a girdle, belt; esp. a sword-belt, or the band passing over the shoulder (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140; Dict. of Antiq.): baltea, Att. ap. Non. p. 194, 21; Varr. ib.: infelix umero cum apparuit alto Balteus, Verg. A. 12, 942: lato quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, id. ib. 5, 313 Serv.; 12, 274: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. H. ap. Non. p. 194, 21: gregarius miles vaticia sua et balteos phalarasque loco pecuniae tradabant, Tac. H. 1, 57 Jm.; Vulg. Exod. 28, 39: regum, ib. Job, 12, 18.—**B.** Poet., like ζωστήρ, a woman's girdle; so of that of Amazonian queens at Thermopylae, Ov. M. 9, 189; the girdle of the wife of Cato, Luc. 2, 362; of Venus, Mart. 14, 207.—**C.** The girdle of the Jewish high-priest, Vulg. Exod. 28, 4.—**D.** The girdle or belly-band of a horse, = cingula, Claud. Epigr. 21, 2; App. M. 10, p. 247; 37.—**II.** Transf., that which surrounds like a girdle, a border, rim, edge, circle. **A.** The belt of the heavens, the zodiac: stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677; 3, 334.—**B.** The edge, the crust of a cake, Cato, R. R. 76, 3, and 78.—**C.** The bark of the willow, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174.—**D.** = praecinctio, and Gr. διαζώμα, the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre, Calp. Ecl. 4, 47; Tert. Spect. 3.—**E.** Baltei pulvinorum, in architecture, the broad bands by which the cushions upon Ionic capitals are, as it were, held together, Vitruv. 3, 5, 7.—**F.** A strapping, blow with a belt: quoties rumoribus ulciscantur Baltea, Juv. 9, 112.

Baltia, v. Balcia.

baluca, balux, v. ball.

Bambālio, ōnis, m. [cf. βαμβάλειν, to stammer, βομβυλη; Engl. bumblebee], =

Βαμβαλίον, Dio Cass. 45, 47; 46, 7 and 28: M. Fulvius, the father-in-law of Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16; 2, 36, 90.

Bambycē, ēs, f., = Βαμβύκη, a town in Caelosyria, also called Hieropolis, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—Hence, adj.: **Bambycius**, a, um, of or from Bambyce: pisces, Avien. Arat. 542; 646.

banchus or **bancus**, i, m., a species of fish, otherwise unknown, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Bandusia, ae, f., a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by him in song, C. 13, 1 sq. Ritter and Orell. ad loc. (diff. from the celebrated Digentia of the Ep. 1, 16, 12 and 104, as is shown by the Privilegium Paschalis II. anni 1103 ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacra, tom. vii. col. 30, Ven. 1721; cf. Fea and Jahn upon Hor. C. 13, 1; Capmartin de Chaupy, Découverte de la maison d'Horace t. iii. pp. 364, 518 and 537).

Bangeni, ōrum, m., a race of Troglodytes in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176.

bannanica (sc. vitis), a variety of the vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Bantia, ae, f., = Bantia, a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia, on the southern declivity of the mountain, now Banzi, Liv. 27, 25, 13.—Hence, **Bantinus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Bantia: salus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 15.—**Bantini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Bantia, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

† **bapheus** (dissyl.), ēi, m., = βαφεύς, a dyer, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 2 (al. baphii).

† **baphium** (**bapheum**), ii, n., = βαφεῖον, a dye-house, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 18; Inscr. Orell. 4272.

Baphyrus, i, m., a river in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus, Liv. 44, 6, 15.

Baptae, ārum, m., = Βάπται [perh. so called from dyeing their hair; v. Meineke, Com. Fragm. I. p. 119], priests of the Thracian, afterwards Athenian, goddess Cotytto, whose festival was celebrated in a very lewd manner, Juv. 2, 92 Schol.; cf. Cotytto.

baptēs, ae, m., an unknown precious stone, perh. colored amber, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.

† **baptisma**, ātis, n., = βάπτισμα. **I.** A dipping in, dipping under, washing, abluition, Prud. Psych. 103; Apoth. 697; Vulg. Marc. 7, 4; 7, 8: mundi, i. e. the general deluge, Tert. Bapt. 8.—**II.** Esp., Christian baptism, Vulg. Eph. 4, 5; in the Church fathers very freq.—A parallel form **baptismus**, i, m., Cod. Th. 16, 6, 1; Vulg. Marc. 11, 30 al.—**baptismum**, i, n., Tert. Bapt. 15; Aug. Sermon. Temp. 36; Vulg. Matt. 21, 25 al.

† **baptista**, ae, m., = βαπτιστής, a baptizer, baptist, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of John, the forerunner of Christ, Sedul. Pasch. 2, 143; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.

† **baptistērion**, ii, n., = βαπτιστήριον. **I.** A place for bathing or swimming, a vessel for bathing, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; 2, 17, 11; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., a baptistery, a baptismal font, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

* **baptizatio**, ōnis, f. [baptizo], a baptizing, Ambros. Sermon. Temp. 17.

baptizator, ōris, m. [id.], a baptizer (cf. baptista): Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12; Aug. Ep. 23.

† **baptizo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = βαπτίζω, only in eccl. Lat., to baptize, Vulg. Judith. 12, 7; id. Matt. 3, 6; id. Marc. 1, 8; and Tert. Aug. Hier. al. saep.

Baracē, ēs, f., a seaport of India, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

Baragaza, ae, f., a town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 175.

Baraomutae, ārum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77.

† **barāthrum**, i, n., = βάραθρον, an abyss, chasm, a deep pit, the Lower World (mostly poet; cf. vorago), Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12: o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens (words of one in despair), id. Bacch. 1, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 966; Cat. 68, 108; 68, 117; 95, 5.—Esp., of the infernal regions: ferri in barathrum, Lucr. 6, 606: imus barathri gurgis (Charybdis), Verg. A. 3, 421; 8, 245; Sil. 9, 497: poena barathri, Val. Fl. 2, 86; a pit made by art, a deep dungeon, Vitruv. 10, 22, 11.—**B.** Trop.: quid

enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an numquam utare paratis? thou throwest into the abyss, i. e. squanderest, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Jocosely or satirically, a *maw* (as insatiable), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; Mart. 1, 88, 4.—Hence Horace calls a greedy man barathrum maccelli, an abyss, gulf of the provision market, Ep. 1, 15, 31.—**B.** In mal. part., Mart. 3, 81, 1.

(**barāthrus**, i, a false read. for barathrum, Lucr. 3, 966; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

1. barba, ae, f. [cf. O. H. Germ. part; Germ. Bart; Engl. beard]. **I.** Lit., the beard, of men: alba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: hircina, id. Ps. 4, 2, 12: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: promissa, long, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; Liv. 5, 41, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31; id. G. 31: immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: striaque inplexis induruit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 24: prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: maxima barba, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: major, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298; Suet. Calig. 5; 10; id. Ner. 12: jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam, Ov. M. 13, 766: abraderet, to clip off, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Caes. 45: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, to pluck one by the beard (an insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sapientem pascere barbam, i. e. to study the Stoic philosophy, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; Pers. 1, 133; 2, 28: capillatorem quam ante barbāque majore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: in gens et cana barba, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6.—Sometimes in plur. of a heavy, long beard, Petr. 99, 5; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1.—The statues of the gods had barbas aureas, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; hence, barbam auream habere = deum esse, Petr. 58, 6; cf. Pers. 2, 56.—The ancient Romans allowed the beard to grow long (hence, barbati, Cic. Mur. 12; id. Cael. 14, 33; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62; Juv. 4, 103; and: dignus barbā capillisque Majorum, of an upright, honest man, Juv. 16, 31), until A. U. C. 454, when a certain P. Titinius Menas brought barbers to Rome from Sicily, and introduced the custom of shaving the beard, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. Scipio Africanus was the first who caused himself to be shaved daily, Plin. 1, 1. Still, this custom seems to have become general first in the Aug. per.; cf. Boettig. Sabina, 2, p. 57 sq.; Goer. Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62.—Young men allowed the beard to grow for some years; hence, juvenes barbati or bene barbati (v. barbatus and barbatus). It was the custom to devote the first beard cut off to some deity, esp. to Apollo, Jupiter, or Venus, Petr. 29; Juv. 3, 186; Suet. Ner. 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30, § 47: gallinae, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42.—**B.** Of plants, the wool: nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; cf. id. 17, 23, 35, § 202.—**C.** Barba Jovis, a shrub, the silver-leaved wool-blade: Anthyllis barba Jovis, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76.

2. Barba, ae, m., a Roman name, e. g. Cassius Barba, a friend of Caesar and Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2 sq.; id. Att. 13, 52, 1.

Barbana, ae, m., a river of Illyria, Liv. 44, 31, 3.

barbāra, ae, v. barbarus, II. B. fin.

barbāre, adv., v. barbarus fin.

barbāri, ōrum, v. barbarus.

barbāria, ae (poet., or in post-Aug. prose **barbaries**, acc. -em; so once in Cic. Brut. 74, 258), f. [barbarus]. **I.** Lit., a foreign country, in opposition to Greece or Rome. **A.** In gen.: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49; 5, 4, 11; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; cf.: non solum cum exercitu suo, sed etiam cum omni inmanitate barbariae bellum inferre nobis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37; 13, 8, 18: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceanus numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: in mediā vivere barbarie, id. Tr. 3, 10, 4; Luc. 8, 812; Just. 9, 5, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., of a particular country, aside from Greece or Rome. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek), of Italy, as opp. to Greece (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 21; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. vapula, p. 278.

—Of *Persia*: Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5. —Of *Phrygia*: Graeciae barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. —Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34). —Of *Scythia* and *Britain*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 88; in gen.: quae barbaria India vastior aut agrestior? id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 al. —**II**. Meton., mental or moral barbarism, according to the notion of the ancients. **A**. Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity: barbaria forensis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118; grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4. —Hence of barbarism in language: omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. —And of faulty reading, Petr. 68, 5. —**B**. Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners: inveterata barbaria, Cic. Balb. 19, 43; ferum et immane facinus, quod nulla barbaria posset agnoscere, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: ista vero quae et quanta barbaria est, id. ib. 2, 42, 108; 11, 2, 6: tanta barbaries (Sarmatarum) est, ut pacem non intellegant, Flor. 4, 12, 20; Just. 43, 4, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 69; Petr. 68. —**C**. = barbari: quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25; cf.: hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit, id. Arch. 8, 19.

barbāricārius, ii, m. [barbarus], = Phrygio, a gold-weaver, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4157; Edict. Diocl. 16, 48, p. 84 Momms.; cf. Donat. ad Verg. A. 11, 777.

barbāricē and **barbāricum**, adv., v. barbaricus fin.

†barbāricus, a, um, adj., = βαρβαρικός [barbarus]. **I**. Foreign, strange, outlandish, barbarous, in opp. to Grecian or Roman (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A**. In gen.: alae, Luc. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2, 1: pyra, Plin. 15, 16, § 56: equi, Verg. 6, 7, 1. —Hence, **Subst.**: **barbāricum**, i, n. **a**. A foreign land (post-class.): Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 4; Spart. Sev. 47. —**b**. Barbāricum appellatur clamor exercitus, quod eo genere barbari utantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll. —**B**. Esp., of a particular country, in opp. to Greece or Rome. **1**. Freq. for Phrygian (v. barbarus): astante ope barbaricā, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 120 Müll.): vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Verg. A. 2, 504. —**2**. (In the mouth of a Greek.) For Italian, Roman (only in Plaut.). urbes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, id. ib. 3, 1, 32: cenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; id. Sull. 27, 76; of the Gauls, Liv. 6, 42, 7; the Germans, Tac. H. 4, 29; 5, 14; id. A. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 21; id. Tib. 9; id. Calig. 5, 47; 51; id. Galb. 6; id. Dom. 6; 12; Amm. 18, 2, 5: ut sunt fluxioris fidei barbari, id. 18, 2, 18; the Thracians, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Tac. A. 4, 47; 11, 51; Carthaginians, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Cilicians, id. Thras. 4, 4; Phoenicians and Cyprians, id. Cim. 2, 3; Parthians, Suet. Vesp. 8; Tac. A. 2, 13, 26; Africans, Cic. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42; Tac. A. 4, 25; Britons, id. ib. 16, 17; 12, 35; 14, 32; even of the Dassareitians, a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33, 5; while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek. —**II**. Transf., foreign, strange, in mind or character. **A**. In mind, uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: ecqua civitas est... aut tam potens aut tam libera aut etiam tam inmanis ac barbara, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 24: nationes, Tac. H. 3, 5; Prop. 2, 16, 27: Maroboduus... natione magis quam ratione barbarus, Vell. 2, 108, 2. —**Comp.**, of verses: non sunt illa suo barbariora loco, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 72. —**B**. Of character, wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, id. Font. 14, 31 (10, 21); id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; 13, 9, 21; gens, id. Sull. 27, 76: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: pirata, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: praedones, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; Tib. 2, 5, 48: tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. C. 1,

27, 2: Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. C. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574: populus, Vulg. Ps. 113, 1. —***Comp.**: sacra barbariora, Ov. P. 3, 2, 78. —**Sup.** not in use. —Hence, adv.: **barbāre**.

A. Prop., as a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue: Demophilus scripsit: Marcus vorit barbāre, i. e. into Latin, Plaut. As. prol. 10; id. Trin. prol. 19; cf. barbarus, I. B. 1. —**B**. Transf. **a**. Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbāre loqueretur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: ut is, a quo insolenter quid aut minaciter aut crudeliter dictum sit, barbāre locutus existimet, Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbāre scimus, id. 1, 6, 45. —**b**. Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly: dulcia barbāre Laedentem oscula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 15: ferociter et barbāre facere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 2.

Barbatia, ae, f., a town in Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146. ***barbatoria**, ae, f. [barba], a shaving of the beard: facere, to shave the beard for the first time, Petr. 73, 6. **barbatulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [barbatus], having a small or foppish beard: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6 and 10. —Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, adj. [barba]. **I**. Having a beard, bearded. **A**. Of men: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; 1, 36, 100: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbātos videtis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. —Poet. as a designation of age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 25: equitare in harundine longā, Si quem delectat barbātum, i. e. an adult, *Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, i. e. in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young, Juv. 6, 16; 13, 56. —Hence, **2**. Meton. **a**. For a Roman of the older time (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbula, sed illā horridā, quam in statu antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbātis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, etc., id. Sest. 8, 19: haec jam tum apud illos barbātos ridicula, credo, videbantur, id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: hic mos jam apud illos antiquos et barbātos fuit, id. Fragm. Or. II. pro Cornel. 18; Juv. 4, 103. —**b**. A philosopher (since they wore long beards), Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; and as subst. barbātus nudus, Mart. 14, 81. —**B**. Of animals, fishes, etc., bearded: hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also absol. barbātus, a goat, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: muli, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7 (cf. id. Par. 5, 2, 28; and Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64): aquila, a species of eagle, also called ossifraga, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 11. —**II**. Transf. **A**. Of plants (cf. barba, II. A.), woolly, downy: nux, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14. —**B**. Of other things: ne toga barbātus faciat vel paenula libros, i. e. wear out, make bearded, Mart. 14, 84. —**C**. A cognomen of Lucius Corn. Scipio, Inscr.

†barbesco, ēre, = γεβαίω, to get a beard, Gloss. Cyril.

barbiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba-gero], wearing a beard, bearded (only in Lucr.): capellae, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbio, īre, 4, v. n. [barba], to raise a beard (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2.

barbitium, ii, n. [id.], = barba, the beard (perh. only in App.), App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; 11, p. 260, 40.

barbiton, v. barbitos.

†barbitos, m. (f. in the spurious epistle of Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 8; v. infra; found only in nom., acc., and voc.; plur. barbita, n., Aus. Ep. 44) = βάρβιτος (-os), a lyre, a lute (not before the Aug. per.): age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 4; 1, 1, 34; 3, 26, 4; Claud. Praef. ap. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10; Aus. Epigr. 44. —**II**. Meton., the song played upon the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meos, Ov. H. 15, 8 (a spurious poem).

Barbosthenes, v. Barnosthenes.

barbula, ae, f. dim. [barba]. **I**. A little beard (as worn by the young Romans; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statu

†barbārus, a, um (gen. plur. m. barbarum, Tac. A. 14, 39; 15, 25), adj., = βάρβαρος [cf. barrio; balo, balbus; blatio]. **I**. Prop., foreign, strange, barbarous, opp. to Greek or Roman. **A**. In gen.: hospes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 25: mixta facit Graiis barbarā turba metum, Ov. Tr. 7, 5, 10, 28; Hor. C. 1, 29, 6: reges, id. ib. 1, 35, 11. —Hence, in Tac., in barbarum, a verb., in the manner or according to the custom of foreigners or barbarians: civitas potens, neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42; id. H. 5, 2. —As subst.: **barbārus**, i, m., a foreigner, stranger, barbarian: sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris praescripsit, Cic. Mil. 11, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112; 2, 5, 60, § 157: quo neque noster adit quisquam, nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 6, 37: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo Barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 30: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18: barbari praestabant non modicum humanitatem, Vulg. Act. 28, 1. —**B**. Esp., of a particular people, in opp. to Greek or Roman or both; cf.: Romanus Graiusque ac barbarus indupulator, Juv. 10, 138 (cf.: barbaria, barbaricus, and Fest. s. v. barbari, p. 36 Müll.). **1**. (In the mouth of a Greek, or in opp. to Greek.) Italian, Roman, Latin (never so used by the Romans): nam os columnatum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro (sc. Naevio) (words of the Ephesian Periplectomenes), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 40: 1, stultior es barbaro Poticio, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam litteram (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160. —So also, **b**. In the mouth of a Macedonian: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29, 15. —And, **c**. In reference to the inhabitants of Pontus: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intellegor ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 37. —**2**. Phrygian: tibia, Cat. 64, 264; cf. Lucr. 4, 546 Forbig.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyrae, Hac Doriū, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; Verg. A. 11, 777; Ov. M. 14, 163. —**3**. Persian, a Persian: solere reges barbaros Persarum ac Syrorum pluris uxores habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; Nep. Mil. 7, 1; id. Them. 3, 1, 6; 2, 7, 5; Curt. 3, 11, 16; 5, 10, 2. —Thus the king of the Persians is called barbarus, Nep. Them. 4, 4; id. Con. 4, 3; and high officers of the king, barbari, id. Ages. 3, 1; cf.: Romanum agmen ad similitudinem barbari incessus convertere, Tac. A. 3, 33. —**4**. In gen., for any hostile people (among the Romans, after the Aug. age, esp. the German tribes, as, among the Greeks, after the Persian war, the Persians): opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; id. Sull. 27, 76; of the Gauls, Liv. 6, 42, 7; the Germans, Tac. H. 4, 29; 5, 14; id. A. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 21; id. Tib. 9; id. Calig. 5, 47; 51; id. Galb. 6; id. Dom. 6; 12; Amm. 18, 2, 5: ut sunt fluxioris fidei barbari, id. 18, 2, 18; the Thracians, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Tac. A. 4, 47; 11, 51; Carthaginians, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Cilicians, id. Thras. 4, 4; Phoenicians and Cyprians, id. Cim. 2, 3; Parthians, Suet. Vesp. 8; Tac. A. 2, 13, 26; Africans, Cic. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42; Tac. A. 4, 25; Britons, id. ib. 16, 17; 12, 35; 14, 32; even of the Dassareitians, a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33, 5; while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek. —**II**. Transf., foreign, strange, in mind or character. **A**. In mind, uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: ecqua civitas est... aut tam potens aut tam libera aut etiam tam inmanis ac barbara, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 24: nationes, Tac. H. 3, 5; Prop. 2, 16, 27: Maroboduus... natione magis quam ratione barbarus, Vell. 2, 108, 2. —**Comp.**, of verses: non sunt illa suo barbariora loco, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 72. —**B**. Of character, wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, id. Font. 14, 31 (10, 21); id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; 13, 9, 21; gens, id. Sull. 27, 76: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: pirata, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: praedones, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; Tib. 2, 5, 48: tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. C. 1,

27, 2: Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. C. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574: populus, Vulg. Ps. 113, 1. —***Comp.**: sacra barbariora, Ov. P. 3, 2, 78. —**Sup.** not in use. —Hence, adv.: **barbāre**. **A**. Prop., as a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue: Demophilus scripsit: Marcus vorit barbāre, i. e. into Latin, Plaut. As. prol. 10; id. Trin. prol. 19; cf. barbarus, I. B. 1. —**B**. Transf. **a**. Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbāre loqueretur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: ut is, a quo insolenter quid aut minaciter aut crudeliter dictum sit, barbāre locutus existimet, Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbāre scimus, id. 1, 6, 45. —**b**. Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly: dulcia barbāre Laedentem oscula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 15: ferociter et barbāre facere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 2.

Barbatia, ae, f., a town in Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

***barbatoria**, ae, f. [barba], a shaving of the beard: facere, to shave the beard for the first time, Petr. 73, 6.

barbatulus, a, um, adj. dim. [barbatus], having a small or foppish beard: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6 and 10. —Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, adj. [barba]. **I**. Having a beard, bearded. **A**. Of men: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; 1, 36, 100: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbātos videtis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. —Poet. as a designation of age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 25: equitare in harundine longā, Si quem delectat barbātum, i. e. an adult, *Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, i. e. in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young, Juv. 6, 16; 13, 56. —Hence, **2**. Meton. **a**. For a Roman of the older time (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbula, sed illā horridā, quam in statu antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbātis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, etc., id. Sest. 8, 19: haec jam tum apud illos barbātos ridicula, credo, videbantur, id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: hic mos jam apud illos antiquos et barbātos fuit, id. Fragm. Or. II. pro Cornel. 18; Juv. 4, 103. —**b**. A philosopher (since they wore long beards), Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; and as subst. barbātus nudus, Mart. 14, 81. —**B**. Of animals, fishes, etc., bearded: hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also absol. barbātus, a goat, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: muli, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7 (cf. id. Par. 5, 2, 28; and Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64): aquila, a species of eagle, also called ossifraga, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 11. —**II**. Transf. **A**. Of plants (cf. barba, II. A.), woolly, downy: nux, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14. —**B**. Of other things: ne toga barbātus faciat vel paenula libros, i. e. wear out, make bearded, Mart. 14, 84. —**C**. A cognomen of Lucius Corn. Scipio, Inscr.

†barbesco, ēre, = γεβαίω, to get a beard, Gloss. Cyril.

barbiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba-gero], wearing a beard, bearded (only in Lucr.): capellae, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbio, īre, 4, v. n. [barba], to raise a beard (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2.

barbitium, ii, n. [id.], = barba, the beard (perh. only in App.), App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; 11, p. 260, 40.

barbiton, v. barbitos.

†barbitos, m. (f. in the spurious epistle of Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 8; v. infra; found only in nom., acc., and voc.; plur. barbita, n., Aus. Ep. 44) = βάρβιτος (-os), a lyre, a lute (not before the Aug. per.): age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 4; 1, 1, 34; 3, 26, 4; Claud. Praef. ap. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10; Aus. Epigr. 44. —**II**. Meton., the song played upon the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meos, Ov. H. 15, 8 (a spurious poem).

Barbosthenes, v. Barnosthenes.

barbula, ae, f. dim. [barba]. **I**. A little beard (as worn by the young Romans; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statu

antiquis videmus, *Cic. Cael. 14, 33.—**B.** Transf. to plants (cf. barba, II. A.), Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98; 21, 8, 25, § 49.—**II.** A cognomen of Q. Aemilius, Liv. 9, 20, 7.

barbus, i, m. [barba], a barbel, a river barbel: Cyprinus barbus, Linn.; Aus. Moesell. 94 and 134 (cf. barbatulus mullus, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38, and barbatuli mulli, id. Att. 2, 1, 7).

barca, ae, f., a small boat, a bark, barge (post-class.): barca est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio, etc., Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 95.

Barcaeii, v. Barcae.

Barcas (**Barca**), ae, m., = Βάρκας (בָּרְקָא, a gleaming, or a gleaming sword, as an epithet of heroes; cf. Gesenius, Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. und Schr. p. 229), ancestor of a distinguished family in Carthage to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged; hence, a surname of Hamilcar, Nep. Ham. 1, 1.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Barcinus**, a, um, adj., of Barcas, or pertaining to the family or party of Barcas: familia Barcina, Liv. 23, 13, 6: factio, id. 21, 9, 4.—Subst.: **Barcini**, drum, m., the Barcini, Liv. 21, 3, 3.—Poet.: Barcina clades, near the river Metaurus, where Hasdrubal was conquered and slain, Sid. Carm. 2, 532.—**B. Barcaeus**, a, um, adj., of Barcas, Barcean: juvenis, i. e. Hannibal, Sil. 10, 355; 12, 200.

Barcē, es, f., = Βάρκη. **I.** A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais, now Tolometa or Dolmetta (acc. to others, the ruins of Merdsjeh), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—Hence, **Barcaeii**, drum, m., the inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido (poet. prolepsis), Verg. A. 4, 43.—**II.** The nurse of Sicheus, Verg. A. 4, 632.

Barcino or **-on**, onis, f., the present city Barcelona, in Spain, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 5; Aus. Ep. 24, 89; Prud. scap. 33.—Hence, **Barcinonensis**, e, adj., of Barcelona: muria, Aus. Ep. 21 init.

Barcinus, v. Barcas, II. A.

Bardaei, drum, m., an Illyrian people (in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2, Vardaei).—Hence, **Bardaicus**, a, um, adj., Bardaeian: calcus, a kind of soldier's boot; poet. for the soldiers themselves, Juv. 16, 13 (cf. Caligula: cuculli, Capitol. Pertin. 8, 3; cf. bardocucullus.—Absol.: **Bardaicus**, i, m., a soldier's boot, Mart. 4, 4, 5.

barditus, i, m. [bardus], the war-song of the Germans, Tac. G. 3 Holder ad loc.; cf. baritus.

bardocucullus, i, m., a Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood or cowl, made of woollen stuff, Mart. 14, 128; 1, 54, 5; Gallien. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 17, 6 (in Capitol. Pertin. cucullus Bardaeus); v. Bardaeus, s. v. Bardaei fin.

Bardūlis, is, m., = Βάρδυλις, a king of Illyria, who waged war against Philip of Macedonia, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

1. bardus, a, um, adj. [root garu-, whence also gravis; Sanscr. gurū; cf. Gr. βαρύς, βαδύς, and Lat. brutus], stupid, dull of apprehension (rare), Fest. p. 28; cf. Non. p. 10, 3 sq.; Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2299 P.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so id. Ep. 3, 40; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2 (quoted by Non. l. l.): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, *Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36.—Sup. and adv. not in use.

† 2. bardus, i, m. [Engl. bard; Celtic, from Wal. bar, = spirit, or Armor. bar, = distinguished], a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel: bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, a gente Bardorum, de quibus Lucanus, 1, 449; Fest. p. 28; cf. Amm. 15, 9, 5 and 8.

1. Barēa, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

2. Barēa, ae, m., a Roman cognomen, e. g. Q. Marcus Barea, consul A.U.C. 779: Barea Soranus, Tac. A. 16, 23; cf. Juv. 7, 91.

Bargillum, i, n., a town of Epirus, Liv. 29, 13.

Bargus, i, m., a river of Thrace, tributary to the Ebrus, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50.

Bargūsii, drum, m., = Βαργούσιοι, Polyb., a people in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees, Liv. 21, 19, 7; 23, 2 al.

Bargyliae, drum, f., = Βαργύλια and Βάργυλα, τὰ, in Strabo; Βαργύλια, ἡ, in Stephan. Byzant., a town in Caria, Liv. 32, 33, 7; 33, 18, 18.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.**

Bargyliticus, a, um, adj., of Bargyliae: sinus, Liv. 37, 17, 3: campi, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.—And from the parallel form **Bargylia**, drum, n., = Βαργύλια, τὰ, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.—**B. Bargylētae**, drum, m., the inhabitants of Bargylia, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Bargylus, i, m., a mountain of Phoenicia, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

Barinē, es, f., name of a freedwoman, Hor. C. 2, 8, 2.

† barinulae = aquileges, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109.

barippe, es, v. baroptenus.

† baris, idos, f. [Egyptian], a small Egyptian row-boat, βάρις, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 44 Kuin.

† baritus (barritus or barditus), is, m. [cf. bassio and O. Germ. bar, baren, to raise the voice], the war-cry of the Germans; and in gen., battle-cry: clamor, quem baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: cornuti et bractati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12, 43; 21, 13, 15; 26, 7, 14; 31, 7, 11.—Of the battle-song: carmina, quorum relatu, quem barditum vocant, accendunt animos, Tac. G. 3 Halm; v. Comm. in h. l.

Barium, ii, n., = Βάριον, a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now Bari, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Liv. 40, 18, 8; Tac. A. 16, 9: piscosum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97.

Barnosthenes, is, m., a mountain in Laconia, east of Sparta, Liv. 35, 27, 13 (MSS. Barnosthenes, Weissenb. ad loc.); 35, 30, 9.

baro, onis m. [kindr. with bardus, q. v.; cf. also Varro, varo], a simpleton, blockhead, dunce (four times in Cicero, elsewhere rare): haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 76; so id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; id. Att. 5, 11, 6; Pers. 5, 138; Petr. 53, 11; 63, 7.

baroptenus, i, f., or **barippē**, es, f., an unknown precious stone of a black color, with white and red spots, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† bārōsus βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

Barpāna, ae, f., an island east of Corsica, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

*** barrinus**, a, um, adj. [barrus], of or belonging to an elephant, elephantine: aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrio, ire, v. n. [id.], to cry; of elephants: barrire elephantibus dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus balare, utique a sono ipso vocis: elephantii barriunt, ranæ coaxant, equi hinnunt, Spart. Get. 5, 6; Auct. Carm. Phil. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.

1. barritus, is, m. [barrio], the cry of the elephant, App. Flor. 16, p. 358, 2; Veg. Mil. 3, 24; cf. Isid. Orig. under barrus.

2. barritus, v. barrus.

† 1. barrus, i, m. [Indian; Sanscr. bhri, to bear], an elephant: apud Indos (elephantus) a voce (cf. barrio) barrus vocatur: unde et vox ejus barritus dicitur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14; 16, 5, 19: Ἐλέφας, elephantus, barrus, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 592; *Hor. Epod. 12, 1 Porphy. **2. Barrus**, i, m., a cognomen of T. Betucius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.

† barycēphalus, a, um, = βαρυκέφαλος, or **barycus**, a, um, adj. [βαρύς], in archit., top-heavy, with low walls and broad roofs, Vitruv. 3, 5.

† barypicon, i, n., = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), a Greek epithet of wormwood: absinthium, App. Herb. 100.

† barython, onis, m., = βαρύθων, a plant, also called Sabina, App. Herb. 85.

† barytōnōs, ōn, adj., = βαρύτονος, not accented on the last syllable, Macr. Diff. 4, 1, 5, 1 al.

Basaboiates, um, m., a people of Gallia Aquitania, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

†† basaltēs, is, m. [African], a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 6; cf. Strabo, 17, p. 818.

† basanites lapis = βασανίτης (βάσανος), a touchstone, test-stone, a very hard stone, used as a test for the precious metals, for whetstones, and, in medicine, for mortars, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147; 36, 22, 43, § 157; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.—Also basanites alone, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58.

†† bascauda, ae, f. [British; whence Engl. basket; cf. Wall. basget, basgawd; and Gr. βαστάζω, to carry], an article of table-furniture, prob. a delicately woven mat, or dish-holder of basket-work, Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99, 1.

*** basella**, ae, f. dim. [basis], a small base, Pall. 1, 18, 2.

basiatio, onis, f. [basio], a kissing; meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a kiss (rare; cf. osculum), *Cat. 7, 1; Mart. 7, 95, 17; 2, 23, 4.

basīator, ōris, m. [id.], a kisser, one who kisses, Mart. 11, 98, 1 sqq. (perh. not elsewhere).

Bāsilea (-ia), ae, f., the town Basel or Bâle, in Switzerland, Amm. 30, 3, 1.

1. Bāsilia, drum, n., = βασίλεια, τὰ (regal), the name of the books of Kings in the Bible, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

2. Bāsilia, ae, f., another name for the island Balcia, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; 37, 2, 11, § 36.

Bāsiliādae (-lidae), drum, m., a people of Sarmatia, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

bāsīlica, v. basilicus, II. B.

bāsīlicē, adv., v. basilicus, I. A. fin.

† bāsīlicīarius, μαλακός, ἀγοραίος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bāsīlicōla, ae, f. dim. [basilica], a small church, a little chapel, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev. 32, n. 17.

bāsīlicon, v. basilicus, II. C. 2.

† bāsīlicus, a, um, adj., = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent, = regalis (in this sense perh. only ante-class.). **I.** Adj. **A.** In gen.: basilicas ediciones atque imperiosas habet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: facinora, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: status, id. Ps. 1, 5, 43.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Basilica vitis, a kind of vine among the Dyrhachians, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30; Col. 3, 2, 19; 3, 2, 28; 3, 7, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 21, 3: uva, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 22.—**2.** Basilica nux, Macr. S. 2, 14, 7.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **bāsīlicus**, i, m. (sc. jactus), = Venerius, the king's throw, the best throw of dice (v. alea), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.—**B.** Esp. freq., **bāsīlica**, ae, f., = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία s. σόα), a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico (cf. regia; in the year of Rome 542 there were no such porticos there, Liv. 26, 27, 3; the first known was built by Cato in the year 568, and called Basilica Porcia, id. 39, 44, 7 Drak.; Aur. Vir. Ill. 47; the most considerable basilicae in the Aug. age were the Porcia, Opimia, and Julia; the latter, built by Julius Caesar in the third year of his dictatorship, was the chief seat of judicial proceedings; v. Vitruv. 5, 1; O. Müll. Archaeol. § 291; cf. with § 180; Dict. of Antiq.): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152; 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Mur. 34, 70; id. Att. 2, 14, 2; 4, 16, 14: Julia, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 5, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; so, Aemilia, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13: Pauli, id. 36, 15, 24, § 102; Tac. A. 3, 72; cf. Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: porticus Caii et Lucii, Suet. Aug. 29: completis undique basilicis ac templis, Tac. H. 1, 40.—Pure Lat. regia, Suet. Aug. 31 fin.; Stat. S. 1, 1, 30; v. regius.—In the fourth century churches were first built in the style of basilicas (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 194).—Hence, late Lat., basilica, a metropolitan church, a cathedral, a basilica. Sulp. Sev. H. Sacra, 2, 33 and 38.—**C.** **bāsīlicum**, i, n. **1.** A princely robe, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48.—**2.** In the Gr. form **bāsīlicon**, i, n., = βασιλικόν, a black plaster, Scrib. Comp. 210; also called, 238, **bāsīlicē**, es.—**3.** The best kind of nuts, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; cf. I. B. 2. supra.—Hence, adv., **bāsīlicē**, royally, etc.: exornatus basilice, in princely, mag-

nificent style, Pers. 4, 2, 1; 1, 1, 29; 5, 2, 25.—Of severe pain: ut ego interii basilice! how wholly, completely, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 54.

Basilis, is, m., a Greek geographer, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 193.

† **basilisca**, ae, f., = βασιλίσκη, a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk, also called regula, App. Herb. 128.

† **basiliscus**, i, m., = βασιλίσκος. **I.** A kind of lizard, a basilisk: Lacerta basiliscus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 33, § 78 sq.; App. Herb. 128; Sol. 27, 50; Vulg. Psa. 90 (91), 13.—For the deriv. of the word from βασιλεύς (king), v. Luc. 9, 726.—**II.** A surname of Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25.

† **basilium**, ii, n. [βασιλείον], a royal or princely ornament, Inscr. Orell. 2510; cf. Inscr. Maif. Mus. Veron. 293, 2.

basio, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [basium], to kiss, to give a kiss (poet. and rare; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9; 8, 18; 48, 1 sq.; Mart. 1, 94, 2; 7, 95, 7; 11, 98, 8; Petr. 18, 4; 135, 2.

basiolium, i, n. dim. [id.], a little kiss, Petr. 85 fin.; App. M. 10, p. 248, 35.

† **basis**, is and eos (gen. basis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 27; 7, 34: baseos, Vitr. 10, 15; acc. usu. basis, but BASEM, Inscr. Orell. 1263 al.: basidem, Ven. Fort. 8, 14; abl. usu. basi, but base, Treb. Pol. Gall. 18, 4; Inscr. Grut. 63, 3: BASIDE, ib. 16, 14; gen. plur. BASIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3272), f., = βάσις, a pedestal, foot, base. **I.** In gen.: in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 4, 34, § 74; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: quo (sc. ad sepulcrum) cum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: colossici Apollinis basis, Vitr. 10, 6: supra basim eriguntur regulae, id. 10, 13; Ov. P. 3, 2, 52; Phaedr. 2, epil. 2; Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 244; Suet. Vesp. 23; Inscr. Orell. 49; Vulg. Exod. 26, 19: villae, the foundation-wall, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Trop.: bases virtutis, foundations, Vulg. Eccles. 6, 30.—**II.** In partic., prov.: aliquem cum basi suā metiri, to measure a pillar together with its pedestal, i. e. to give false measure, to estimate too high, Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—**III.** Esp. **A.** In math.: basis trianguli, the base of a triangle, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, the chord of an arc, Col. 5, 2, 9; 3, 13, 12.—**B.** In archit., the lowest part of the shaft of a column, Vitr. 4, 1, 6 (our pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.).—**C.** In gram., the primitive word, the root, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 83.—**D.** Of cattle, a track, footprint, Veg. 1, 25, 6; 1, 26, 1; 1, 3, 46 al.

basium, ii, n. [for sāvium, suāvium; cf. Engl. buss; O. Germ. bus], a kiss. **I.** In gen. (rare and mostly poet.; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7; 5, 13; 7, 9; 16, 12; 99, 16; Mart. 2, 21, 1; 11, 98, 9; 12, 55, 9; 12, 59, 1; Petr. 21, 2, 110: impingere alicui, id. 21, 2, 31.—**II.** Esp., a kissing of the hand: jactat basia tibi, throws kisses of the hand, Phaedr. 5, 8, 28; so Juv. 4, 117.

Bassania, ae, f., a town in Illyria, now Elbassan, Liv. 44, 30, 7.—Hence, **Bassanitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Bassania, Liv. 44, 30, 13 and 15.

Bassaræus, ei, m., = Βασσαρεύς [Βασσαρά, a fox, fox-skin, as clothing of the Bacchantes], a title of Bacchus: candido Bassaræu, *Hor. C. 1, 18, 11; cf. Macr. S. 1, 18.

II. Deriv. **A.** **Bassaricus**, a, um, adj., of Bacchus: comae, the hair of Bacchus, Prop. 3 (4), 17, 30: metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2645 P.—**B.** **Bassaris**, idis, f., = Βασσαρίς, a Bacchantess, Pers. 1, 101. Schol.

Bassus, i, m., a family cognomen; e. g. **I.** A poet, a friend of Martial, Mart. 3, 76, 1 al.—**II.** Q. Caecilius Bassus, quaestor A. U. C. 695, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 32; id. Att. 2, 9, 1; 14, 9, 3; id. Fam. 11, 1, 4; 12, 18, 1.—**III.** Lucilius Bassus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 2.

† **bastaga** or **bastagia**, ae, f., = βαστάγη [Βαστάγω], a carriage of baggage (a carrying of freight upon wagons), Cod. Arc. ad Honor. 12, 58, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 11.

bastagarius, ii, m. [bastaga], a baggage-master, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 11; Cod. Valent. et Val. 11, 7, 4.

Bastarnae (also **Basternae**), ārum, m., = Βαστάρναι, a German tribe which became known to the Romans very early (in the war with Pyrrhus), whose abode extend-

ed. from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpathes, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine), Liv. 40, 5, 10; 40, 57, 2 sq.; 40, 58, 1 sq.; 41, 19, 4 sq.; 41, 23, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; Tac. A. 2, 65; id. G. 46.

basterna, ae, f., a sedan chair or litter, enclosed on all sides, and carried by mules, Pall. 7, 2, 3; Lampr. Elag. 21; Amm. 14, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 22 ad Eustoch. n. 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 5.

basternarius, ii, m. [basterna], a bearer of a sedan, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bastertini, ōrum, m., a people of Lower Italy, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Bastetania, ae, f., a district in Spain, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

Bastitani, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Basti in Spain, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Bastuli (Bascū-), ōrum, m., a people of Hispania Baetica, near the Strait of Gibraltar, Mel. 3, 1, 3.—Sing.: **Basculus**, i, m., Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 4.

1. bat, a comic word formed to parody the conj. at: Ps. Potin aliam rem ut cures? Cat. At. Ps. Bat. Cal. Crucior, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. at enim... bat enim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 86 (95).

2. bat, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

* **batalaria**, ae, f., a kind of war-ship, Schol. Juv. 3, 134.

Batavia, ae, f., = Βαταβία Dio, Batavia Zosim, the peninsula Batavia, Holland, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5 (in class. per. called only Batavorum Insula, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 23).

Batavodurum, i, n., a town in Holland, now Wyk by Diursted, Tac. H. 5, 20.

Batavus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Batavia, Batavian, of Holland, Dutch: spuma, Mart. 8, 33, 20.—Hence, **Batavi**, ōrum, m., = Βαταβοί, Ptol., the Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch, Tac. H. 4, 12; id. G. 29 al.: Batavorum Insula, v. Batavia.—With penult scanned short: Vangiones Batavique truces, etc., Luc. 1, 431.—Sing.: **Batavus**, i, m., one of the Batavi, Mart. 14, 176.—Collectively, Juv. 8, 51; Sil. 3, 608.

Batani, ōrum, m., a people of Asia, on the Oxus, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

baténim, v. 1. bat.

Batha, ae, f., a town in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Bathyllus, i, m., = Βάθυλλος. **I.** A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 9; cf. Anacr. 22.—**II.** A celebrated pantomime of Alexandria, a favorite of Mæceenas, and rival of the equally celebrated Pylades, Tac. A. 1, 54 Gron.; Juv. 6, 63; Pers. 5, 123 Schol.; Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 5; cf. Suid. s. v. Ὀρχηστίς, tom. ii. p. 720 Kust.

Bathymi, ōrum, m., a people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149.

Bathynias, ae, m., a small river of Thrace, near Byzantium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46.

batia, ae, f., an unknown kind of fish, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

batiaça, ae, f., a kind of drinking-cup: scaphis, cantharis, Batiacis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 11 Ritschl, Fleck. (al. batiolis).

batillum (in MSS. also **vatillum**), i, n. (**batillus**, i, m., Marc. Emp. 27). **I.** A shovel, a fire-shovel, coal-shovel, dirt or dung-shovel, etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127; 34, 11, 26, § 112; Treb. Pol. Claud. 14; Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6.—**II.** A fire-pan, chafing-dish, fumigating-pan, incense-pan: prunae batillum, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 36 (Jahn, K. and H. vatillum).

batiola, ae, f., a small drinking-cup, a goblet: batiolis bibere, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11 (Ritschl, batiacis): batiola aurea, id. Fragn. ap. Non. p. 545, 20.

† **bātis**, idis, f., = βατίς, a plant, sea-fennel, samphire: Crithrum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; Col. 12, 7, 2; 12, 13, 2.

Bato, ōnis, m., a leader of insurrection in Dalmatia, Ov. P. 2, 1, 46; cf. maxima duobus Batonibus ducibus auctoritas erat, Vell. 2, 110, 4; 2, 114, 4.

† **batrachion**, ii, n., = βατράχιον [Βάτραχος=frog], a medicinal plant, also called ranunculus (rana = frog), Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; App. Herb. 8 and 9.

† **batrachites**, ae, m., = βατραχίτης, a precious stone of a frog-green color, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 20.

Batrachomyomachia, ae, f., = Βατραχομυομαχία, The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, the title of a poem falsely attributed to Homer, Stat. S. praef.; Mart. 14, 183 lemm.

† **1. batrachus**, i, m., = βάτραχος, a fish, the sea-frog, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. Batrachus, i, m., = Βάτραχος, a Greek architect at Rome in the time of Pompey the Great, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42.

† **battalia**, v. † battulia.

Battara, ae, m., a Roman whose death is mentioned by Cicero A. U. C. 700, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2.

Battades, v. Battus, I. b.

Battis, idis, f., = Βαττίς, the sweetheart of the poet Philetas of Cos, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 (Merkel, Bittis).

Batton, ōnis, m., a Greek sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 73.

† **battualia** or **battalia**, ium, n. [battuo], the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators: inde etiam battuatores τοὺς βατανιστὰς dici puto, Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2300 P.

† **battuarium**, ii, m., = κοπανιστήριον, a mortar, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo (bat-), ui, ēre, v. a. and n. [cf. Engl. beat, bat; Fr. battre; Ital. battere], to strike, beat, hit (very rare): battuit κατακόντει, Gloss.; Naev. ap. Fulg. 562, 33; *Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60.—Of bruising in a mortar, Marc. Emp. Medic. c. 36.—Of pounding flesh before cooking it, Apic. 4, 2, 108; cf. Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104.—**II.** Neutr., of fencing (like the Germ. schlagen): battuebat pugna-toris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. Calig. 54; 32.—In mal. part., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

Battus, i, m., = Βάττος. **I.** A name given to Aristotle of Thera, the founder of Cyrene, Sil. 8, 57; 17, 591; Just. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **b. Battades**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Cyrene, Sil. 2, 61; 3, 252; 17, 592; and, κατ' ἐξοχήν, the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Cat. 65, 16; Ov. Tr. 2, 367; id. Ib. 55; id. Am. 1, 15, 13; Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.—**II.** A herdsman of Neleus, in Triphylia, near Elis, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone Index, Ov. M. 2, 688 sq.

Batulum, i, n., a town in Campania, built by the Samnites, Verg. A. 7, 739 Serv.; Sil. 8, 566.

batuo, v. battuo.

1. bātūs (bātōs), i, f., = βάτος, the blackberry-bush, App. Herb. 87; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 15 Müll.; esp., batos Idea = βάτος Ἰδαία, the raspberry-bush, App. Herb. 87.

2. bātūs, i, m., = βάτος; Heb. בַּת, a bath, a Hebrew measure for liquids, containing about nine gallons (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ezech. 45, 10 al.

* **haubor**, āri, v. dep. [cf. Gr. βαίω], of dogs, to bark gently or moderately (cf. latrare, to bark angrily): et quom deserti labantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1071; v. the context, and Munro ad loc.

Baucidiās, ādis, f., a small island in the Gulf of Argolis, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

Baucis, idis, f., = Βαυκίς. **I.** The wife of Philemon, in Phrygia. She, with her husband, entertained, in a very hospitable manner, Jupiter and Mercury, who came to them in the form of men; in return for which they were changed to two sacred trees before their hut, which became a temple, Ov. M. 8, 631 sq.—**II.** Meton, an old woman, Pers. 4, 21.

Baudōs, i, m., a river in Syria, Mel. 1, 12, 5.

Bauli, ōrum, m., = Βαῦλοι [acc. to the fable, from βοῦς and αὐλή, since here Hercules shut up the cattle taken from Geryon; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 107; 7, 662; Symm. Ep. 1, 1, both of whom understand the original form as Bouilia], a place near Baie, now Bacolo, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 5; Cic. ac. 2, 40, 125; 2, 3, 9; id. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; 9, 55, 81; 172; Tac. A. 14, 4; Suet. Ner. 34; Mart. 4, 63.

Bauma, ae, f., a town in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Bāvius, ii, m., a stupid poet, an enemy of Virgil and Horace: qui Bavius non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, Verg. E. 3, 90 (pro poenā ei contingat, ut diligit Maevius peiorem poetam. Nam Maevius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poetae, inimici tam Horatio quam Vergilio, Serv.; cf. id. ad Verg. G. 1, 210, where is found the attack of Bavius upon Verg. for using hordeum in the plur.; cf. also Philargyr. Verg. E. 1, 1, and Weich. Poët. Lat. Rel. p. 308 sq.).

† **baxeā** and **baxa**, ae, f. [πάξ = ἰσόδημα εὐπρόδοντος, Hesych.], a kind of woven shoe worn on the comic stage and by philosophers (only ante- and post-class. and rare), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; App. M. 2, p. 127, 6; 11, p. 260, 39; Flor. n. 9.—In sing., Tert. Idol. 8; Pall. 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6 and 13.

† **baxearius** (**baxi**), i, m. [baxeā], a maker of woven shoes: FABER SOLLARIUS BAXIARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 4085.

Bazāira, ae, f., a district of Asiatic Scythia, Curt. 8, 1, 10.

† **bellium**, ii, n. (bēdella, ae, f., Marc. Emp. 19; cf. the letter B), = βδέλλα, an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, the vine-palm: Borassus flabelliformis, Linn.; Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 6.—II. Meton., the costly gum exuding from it: Arabicum, Verg. 6, 14, 1 and 5; color bellii, Vulg. Num. 11, 7.—Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bellium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

beāte, adv., v. beatus fin. under beo.

beātifico, āre, v. a. [beatus-facio], to make happy, to bless (post-class.), Aug. Trin. 14, 14; Vulg. Isa. 9, 16; id. Jacob. 5, 11.

beātificus, a, um, adj. [id.], blessing, making happy (post-class.), App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29; Aug. Conf. 2, 5.

beātitas, ātis, f. [beatus], the condition of beatus, happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness, = beata vita, felicitas, a word first used by Cic.: aut ista sive beatus, sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 (but he seems to have used neither of the two words again): apud Ciceroem beatus et beatitudo, Quint. 8, 3, 32; so Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 9; App. Doct. Plat. 2.—Plur., Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 17.

beātītudo, īnis, f. [id.], the condition of beatus, happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitudo; a word coined by Cic.; cf. beatus, and pass. there cited. In the post-Aug. per. several times: animi, Petr. 8, 5; vitae, App. M. 6; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 23 al.; Cod. 12, 47, 1; Vulg. Gen. 30, 13; id. Gal. 4, 15.

* **beātūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], as subst., the sainted fellow (iron.), Pers. 3, 103.

beātum, i, n., v. beo, P. a. A. 3, 3.

beāus, a, um, v. beo, P. a.

bēber, bri, m., the beaver (late Lat. for fiber), Schol. Juv. 12, 34.—Hence, **bēbrīnus**, a, um, adj., of the beaver, beaver-, Schol. Juv. 2, 106.

†† **bebra**, ae, f., a weapon of barbarous nations, acc. to Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

Bebricensis and **Bebricum**, v. Bebr.

* **bebrīnus**, a, um, adj. [beber = fiber, a beaver], of or pertaining to a beaver: pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

I. Bēbryces, cum (acc.-cas, Val. Fl. 4, 315), m., = Βέβρυκες, a people inhabiting Bebricia, a province of Asia Minor, afterwards called Bithynia, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 127; Val. Fl. 4, 315.—II. Deriv. **A. Bēbrycia**, ae, f., = Βεβρυκία, the province inhabited by the Bēbrycians; afterwards Bithynia, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 5, 373; Val. Fl. 5, 502; y long in Avien. Perieg. 974.—**B. Bēbryx**, ūcis, m., a Bēbrycian, Val. Fl. 4, 315; and, κατ' ἔξοχην, an ancient king in Bebricia, also called Amycus, who, being powerful in the contest with the caesus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux, and slain, Val. Fl. 4, 261 and 290: Bebrycia (acc. Gr.), Stat. Achill. 1, 190.—**C. Bēbrycius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the province Bebricia, of Bebricia: gens, Verg. A. 5, 373; regnum, Val. Fl. 4, 99; fretum, id. 4, 220.—**2. Pertaining to King Bēbryx**: harena, upon which

Pollux fought with Amycus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 28: nemus, in which Amycus lay in wait for foreigners, id. Th. 3, 352: cruor, the blood shed by him, Tert. Carm. Sod. 2.—Also pertaining to the Bithynian king Prusias: hospes, Sid. Carm. 2, 304.

2. Bēbryces, cum, m., = Βέβρυκες [perh. of kindred origin with the preced.], a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees, Sil. 3, 423 sq.—II. Deriv.

A. Bēbryx, ūcis, m., a Bēbrycian; κατ' ἔξοχην, an ancient king of the Bēbrycians, whose daughter Pyrene gave name to the mountains there, Sil. 3, 423.—**B. Bēbrycius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to King Bēbryx, Bēbrycian: aula, Sil. 3, 443: virgo, i. e. Pyrene, id. 3, 420.

† **beccus**, i, m. [Gallic; cf. Fr. bec; Engl. beak], a beak, bill, esp. of a cock; as a cognomen of Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

† **bēchicus**, a, um, adj., = βηχικός, of or for a cough (pure Lat. tussicularis): medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172.

† **bēchion**, ii, n., = βηχίον, a plant good for a cough, colt's foot: Tussilago farfara, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

Bēchires, um (**Bēchiri**, ōrum, Avien. Descr. Orb. 945; **Bēchēri**, Mel. 1, 19, 11), m., = Βέχηρες, a Scythian people on the Pontus Euxinus; perh. kindr. with the modern Bashkirs, Plin. 6, 4, 3, § 11.

Bedēsis, is, m., a river in Gallia Cispadana, now Bedese, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

Bedriacum (also **Bēbriacum** and **Bētriacum**), i, n., = Βητριάκον, a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian, now Cividale; form Bedriacum, Tac. H. 2, 23, 39 sq.; 2, 23, 44; 2, 23, 49; 2, 3, 15; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 31.—Form Bēbriacum, Juv. 2, 106; Oros. 7, 8.—Form Bētriacum, Suet. Oth. 9; Aur. Vict. Epit. 7, 2; Eutr. 7, 17.—Hence, **Bētriacensis** (**Bētri**), e, adj., of Bedriacum: campi, Tac. H. 2, 70: via, id. ib. 3, 27: acies, id. ib. 3, 2; 3, 66; Suet. Vesp. 5: pugna, Tac. H. 2, 86: copiae et duces, Suet. Vit. 15: victoria, id. ib. 10: bella, Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

bee, the sound made by a sheep, Varr. R. 2, 1, 7; cf. balo.

Beelzebūb, indecl., or **Beelzebūl**, ūlis, m., = Βεελζεβοῦβ or Βεελζεβοῦλ, Heb. בְּעֶלְזֶבֶב or בְּעֶלְזֶבֶל; in eccl. Lat. Beelzebub, the chief of evil spirits, Vulg. Luc. 11, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26; Prud. steφ. 2, 267.

Begorrites lacus, a lake in Macedonia, now Lake of Kitrine, Liv. 42, 53, 5.

belbus, i, m., = hyaena, Capitol. Gord. III. 33, 1.

Belena = Helena, v. Quint. 1, 4, 15.

† **Belenus**, i, m., a deity worshipped in Noricum and Aquileia, Tert. Apol. 24; id. adv. Nat. 2, 8; Capitol. Max. 22, 2; Inscr. Orell. 823; 1967.

Belgae, ōrum, m., = Βέλγαι [Balge, in Lower Germany, a low, swampy region], the Belgians, a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 2, 4; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 1, 43; 3, 40; id. H. 4, 17; 4, 76 al.—In sing.: **Belga**, ae, m., a Belgian, Luc. 1, 426; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 226.—II. Deriv.: **Belgi-**

cus, a, um, adj., Belgic: esseda, Verg. G. 3, 204: color, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 26: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65; § 161: canis, Sil. 10, 80.—Hence, Gallia Belgica, or absol. Belgica, the northern part of Gaul, between the Rhine, Seine, Marne, and the North Sea, inhabited by the Belgians, Plin. 4, 17, 31; § 105; 7, 16, 17, § 76.—Absol., Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103; Tac. H. 1, 12; 1, 58 al.

Belgium, ii, n., a part of Gallia Belgica, on both sides of the Somme, including the Bellovacī, Atrebatēs, and Ambiani, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; 5, 24; 5, 25; 8, 46.

Belial, indecl. (**Belias**, ae, m.), = Heb. בְּלִיָּאל, Belial, a chief of the evil spirits, Prud. Psych. 714; Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 2; Vulg. Deut. 13, 13; id. 2 Cor. 6, 15.

Belias, v. Belial and Belus.

Belides, **Belis**, v. Belus.

belion, ii, n., a plant, the same as polion, q. v., App. Herb. 58.

bellaria, ōrum, n., that which is used as a dessert, fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine, etc.; the dessert, τράχημα, Fr. dragée [from bellus, like bellissimum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51 Don. and pulchralia, Fest. p. 210], Gell. 13, 11, 7; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

Here the corrupted passage ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. seems to belong: bellarium et bellaria res aptas bellis (epulis? acc. to Scal., or belle? Cod. Ber. and Lips. have belli) appellabant.

bellator, ōris (ancient form **duellator**, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; cf. the letter B), m. [bello]. **I. A warrior, soldier** (as capable of fighting, while miles signifies a soldier by profession; class.): domi bellique duellatores optimi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinā Ares, id. Truc. 2, 7, 54; id. Mil. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97; id. Curc. 4, 3, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 3; id. Ep. 3, 4, 66; id. Truc. 2, 7, 68; Cic. Balb. 23, 54: quis est, qui aut bellatori, aut imperatori, aut oratori quae rat aliquid, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; 4, 19, 43: ecqua pacifica persona desideret an in bellatore sint omnia, id. Att. 8, 12, 4: adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit bellator ac victor, ut, etc., Vell. 2, 25, 3: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1, 2: fortes (opp. otiosi urbani), id. 5, 20, 6; 8, 17; 7, 26, 13; 1, 59, 9; Tac. A. 1, 67; 4, 49; Ov. A. 3, 359; Juv. 8, 10; 13, 168; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 12; Vulg. Isa. 3, 2 al.—Humorously of champion drinkers, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 5.—**II. Esp. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.; v. Zumpt, Gr. § 102; in close apposition with another subst., and taking the place of an adj.), warlike, ready to fight, martial, valorous** (mostly poet.): bellator Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 614: bellator deus, the war-god Mars, id. ib. 9, 721.—So esp. freq. equus, a spirited, mettlesome horse, Verg. G. 2, 145; id. A. 10, 891; 11, 89; Ov. M. 15, 368; id. F. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 2, 385; Tac. G. 14.—Also absol.: feroci Bellatore sedens, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603.—Transf., of inanim. things: campus, the field of battle, Stat. Th. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376; and of a stone used in play, Ov. A. 3, 359.

bellatorius, a, um, adj. [bellator], warlike, martial, useful in warlike expeditions (very rare): iumenta, Amm. 23, 5, 13: pugnae et quasi bellatorius stilus, a pugnae, polemic style, * Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7.

bellatrix, ūcis, f. [id.], a female warrior; freq. in close apposition, and taking the place of an adj. (cf. bellator, II.), warlike, skilled in war, serviceable in war (mostly poet.). **I. Lit.:** Penthesilea, Verg. A. 1, 493: diva, i. e. Pallas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Tr. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 33: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, i. e. the elephant, Sil. 9, 576.—**B. Transf., of inanim. things:** carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: glaeba, i. e. producing warriors, Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 2: aquilae, ensigns, standards, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193.—**II. Trop.:** ista bellatrix iracundia, this warlike rage, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. ira, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 118.

* **bellatūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] (instead of bellulus for the alliteration), pretty, neat: Bella bellatula, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

* **bellax**, ācis, adj. [bello], warlike, martial: gens, Luc. 4, 406; cf. Prisc. p. 1263 P.

bellē, adv., v. bellus fin.

Bellerōphōn, ōntis (**Bellerōphontes**, ae, Aus. Ep. 25 fin.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288), m., = Βελλεροφών, Theocr. (regularly formed Βελλεροφόντης), son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus; he was sent by Proetus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenoboea, with a letter to Iobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death; he received from him the commission to slay the Chimera, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Hor. C. 3, 7, 15; 3, 12, 7; 4, 11, 28; Manil. 5, 97; Juv. 10, 325; Hyg. Fab. 2, 57; id. Astr. 2, 18; Serv. l. 1; Vulg. Myth. 3, 1.—Prov. for any one who carries a message unfavorable to himself (cf. Uriah's letter), Plaut.

Bacch. 4, 7, 12. — Hence, **II. Bellērophontēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Bellerophon*: equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 2: habena, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 560: sollicitudines, Rutil. Itin. 1, 449.

bellicosus (duellīc-), a, um, *adj.* [bellīcus], *warlike, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.; usu. of personal subjects; cf. bellīcus): gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: bellicosissimae nationes, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; id. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 4, 1; Sall. J. 18, 12; Nep. Ham. 4, 1; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 3, 3, 57: provincia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85; Quint. 1, 10, 20: civitas, Suet. Gram. 1: fortissimae quisque ac bellicosissimae, Tac. G. 15. — *Comp.*, Liv. 37, 8, 4. — Trop.: quod multo bellicosius erat Romanam virtutem ferociamque cepisse, i. e. fortius, Liv. 9, 6, 13: bellicosior annus, a more *warlike year*, id. 10, 9, 10 (cf. the opp. imbellis annus, id. 10, 1, 4). — *Adv.* not in use.

† **bellicrēpa saltatio**, an armed dance, a dancing in arms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. (Gr. ἐνοπλίους ὀρχήσεις); cf. Enn. Ann. v. 105 Vahl.

bellicus (duellīcus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum], of or pertaining to war, war, military. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ars duellica, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 14: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicio noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6; Suet. Calig. 43: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: jus, id. Off. 3, 29, 107: virtus, id. Mur. 10, 22: laus, military glory, id. Brut. 21, 84; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: laudes, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32, 5: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, proceeding from the enemy, Liv. 30, 5, 8: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 705: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 43: turba, id. 3 (4), 14, 13: parma, id. 2 (3), 25, 8: nomina, appellatives obtained by valorous deeds in war (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, etc.), Flor. 3, 8, 1: nubes, the misfortune of war, Claud. Laus. Seren. 196: columella, Fest. p. 27; cf. Bellona. — Hence, *subst.*: **bellicum**, i, n., a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack (given by the trumpet); always in the connection bellicum canere, to give the signal for breaking up camp, for an attack, for commencing hostilities: Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, at the first signal will be ready to take arms, etc., Liv. 35, 18, 6: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, causes the war-trumpet to sound, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Just. 12, 15, 11; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 37. — **B.** Trop.: idem bellicum me cecinisse dicunt, aroused, incited, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3. — And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus cantat etiam quodammodo bellicum, sounds the alarm, Cic. Or. 12, 39: non eosdem modos adhibent, cum bellicum est canendum, et cum posito genu supplicandum est, Quint. 9, 4, 11; 10, 1, 33. — **II.** Transf., poet., = bellicosus, *warlike, fierce in war*: Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: dea, id. ib. 2, 752; id. F. 3, 814: virgo, id. M. 4, 754: Mars, id. F. 3, 1: deus, i. e. *Romulus*, id. ib. 2, 478: civitas, devoted to war, Vell. 2, 38, 3. — Of animals: equorum duellīca proles, *Lucr. 2, 661.

Bellienus, i, m., a Roman cognomen. **I.** C. Annus Bellienus, a lieutenant of *Fon-tēus*, Cic. Font. 8, 18 (4, 8). — **II.** L. Bellienus, a friend of *Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: 16, 22, 2. — **III.** C. Bellienus, an advocate, Cic. Brut. 47, 175.

***bellifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [bellum-fero], making war, warlike: Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

belliger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [bellum-gero], waging war, warlike, martial, valiant (poet.; esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: viri, Sil. 3, 124: Augustus, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. Cons. 74: Hannibal, Sil. 1, 38: numen, i. e. *Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 504: fera, i. e. the elephant used in war, Sil. 8, 261. — **II.** Of inanim. things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 534: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717: tropaea, id. ib. 10, 28: mens, Sil. 3, 162: curus, id. 1, 434: axis, id. 17, 491: ars, id. 8, 261: labores, Val. Fl. 5, 617: iusus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 621.

belligerator, ōris, m. [belligero], a warrior, combatant (post-class. and rare):

Arimaspa, Avien. Perieg. 55; Ven. Vit. Mart. 3, 370; Vulg. 1 Macc. 15, 13; 16, 4.

belligero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (belligēror, āvi, v. dep., Hyg. Fab. 274 fin.) [bellum-gero], to wage or carry on war, to fight (very rare); nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 33 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 39: postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; id. Truc. 2, 7, 67: excitandus nobis erit ab inferis quoniam nobis non solum cum his... sed etiam cum fortuna belligerandum fuit, *Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 19 (but ap. Cic. Font. 16, 36, the true read. is in bello gerendo, B. and K.): cum Gallis tumultuatum veritus quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16, 4: adversum accolae, Tac. A. 4, 46; 2, 5; 3, 73; Suet. Aug. 94. — **II.** Trop.: cum Geniis suis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81: cum fortuna, Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 21.

belligeror, āvi, v. belligero *in*.
bellio, ōnis, f., the yellow ox-eye daisy: Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

bellipotens, entis, *adj.* [bellum-potens], mighty or valiant in war (poet. and rare): bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.). — *Subst.*: Bellipotens, i. e. *Mars*, Verg. A. 11, 8: diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 715; so Val. Fl. 1, 529; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 144: id. Laus Seren. 40; Tert. cont. Jud. 9; Firm. p. 27.

bellis, idis, f., the white daisy, ox-eye: Bellis perennis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 13, § 26; App. Herb. 57.

***bellisonus**, a, um, *adj.* [bellum-sono], sounding of war: flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 fin.

† **bellitudo**, inis, f. [bellus], beauty, loveliness, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

Bellius, i, m., a shortened form of the name *Duellius*, Cic. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15.

bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. n. [bellum]. **I.** Prop., to wage or carry on war, to war, to fight in war (class.; cf. milito, proelior).

A. Absol.: fuit proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; 13, 36; id. Mur. 14, 32: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Nep. Ham. 3, 1; id. Hann. 2, 1: Romana arma primum Claudio principe in Mauretania bellavere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11: verens, ne bellare perseveraret, Nep. Them. 5, 1: neque prius bellare destitit, quam, etc., id. Epam. 8, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 61: populus jam octingentesimum bellans annum, Liv. 9, 18, 9; 40, 47, 3; 42, 59, 10: bellante prior, jacentem Lenis in hostem, Hor. C. S. 51: ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40. — **B.** With prep. **1.** With cum: cum Poenis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: cum diis, id. Sen. 2, 5: cum Ennio, id. Arch. 11, 27; Nep. Hann. 1, 3; id. Timol. 2, 3; Liv. 6, 42, 4; 9, 41, 4; Curt. 8, 12, 12. — **2.** With adversum or adversus: adversum patrem tuum, Nep. Them. 9, 2: adversus Gentium, Liv. 44, 30, 1. — **3.** With contra: has contra, Val. Fl. 6, 373. — **4.** With de: de eo olim, Tac. A. 12, 60. — **5.** With pro: pro Samnitibus adversus Romanos, Liv. 9, 42, 9. — **6.** With inter se, Curt. 9, 4, 15. — **C.** With dat. (poet.; cf. Gr. πολεμεῖν τινι): magno parenti, Stat. Th. 8, 506; cf. Sil. 9, 503. — **D.** Impers. pass.: quod in Italia bellabatur, Liv. 29, 26, 4; 43, 4, 5: bellatum cum Gallis eo anno, Liv. 6, 42, 5. — **E.** With acc. (cf. Gr. πόλεμον πολεμεῖν): hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum quidam auctores sunt, conducted by, Liv. 8, 39, 16 (8, 40, 1). — **II.** Transf., poet., in gen., to fight, contend: quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo Pugnati, Ov. M. 5, 101. — Esp., with abl. of weapon, etc. (rare): ense, Sil. 3, 235: manu, id. 8, 498: nec caestu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829; Claud. Ep. 1, 30; cf. bellor.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also *Velocasses*, ium, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; and *Velliocasses*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7), m., a people on the right bank of the Seine, from the mouth of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Bellōna (old form *Duellōna*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 Müll., and the letter B); ae, f. [Bellona a bello nunc, quae Duellona a duello, Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.]; Ἐννός, Ἐρινύς, θεὰ πολεμική, Gloss.; the goddess of

war, sister of Mars, whose temple, built by Appius Claudius Caecus (Inscr. Orell. 539), in the ninth district of the city, was situated not far from the Circus Maximus, Publ. Vict. Descr. Urb. — A place of assemblage for the Senate for proceedings with persons who were not allowed entrance into the city, Liv. 26, 21, 1; 28, 9, 5; 30, 21, 12 al.; Verg. A. 8, 703; Hor. S. 2, 3, 223: Bellona dicebatur dea bellorum, ante ejus templum erat columella, quae Bellica vocabatur, super quam hastam jaciebant, cum bellum indicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 201 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53: oos. SENATVM. CONSOLVERVNT. N. OCTOB. APVD. AEDVM. DVELONAI, S. C. Bacch. v. Append.; Plaut. Am. prol. 43; Ov. M. 5, 155; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1313; Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. Cons. 121; id. in Ruf. 1, 342; 2, 263; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 12; Eutr. 1, 314; 2, 110; 2, 145; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 371; id. B. Get. 34; 466; Petr. 124, 256; Inscr. Orell. 1903; 2316. Her priests (turba entheata Bellonae, Mart. 12, 57, 11: **Bellonarii**, ōrum, Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 223 dub.) and priestesses were accustomed, in their mystic festivals, especially on the 20th of March (hence dies sanguinis, Treb. Claud. 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2318), to gash their arms and shoulders with knives, and thus to offer their blood, Tib. 1, 6, 45 sq.; Juv. 4, 123; Luc. 1, 565; Tert. Apol. 9; Lact. 1, 21, 16; Min. Fel. Oct. 30, 5.

bellonaria, ae, f., the plant solanum, used by the priests at the festival of Bellona (v. Bellona), App. Herb. 74.

Bellonarii, v. Bellona.

bellor, āvi, v. dep. (collat. form of bello), to carry on war, to war, to fight (poet.): et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Verg. A. 11, 660: et nudis bellantur equis, Sil. 2, 349; cf. Non. p. 472, 9; Prisc. 8, 4, 24, p. 796 P.

***bellōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [bellum], warlike: genus, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 80, 33.

Bellōvaci, ōrum, m., = Βελλοῦακοι, Strab.; Βελλοῦακοι, Ptol., a people in Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beuvrais, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 13; 7, 59; 7, 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 8, 14; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, etc.

bellūle, adv., v. bellulus fin.

bellulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [bellus], pretty, fine, lovely, beautiful (ante- and post-class.): edepol haec quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43; id. Cas. 4, 4, 22; id. Poen. 1, 2, 134; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3. — *Adv.*: bellūle, prettily, finely, etc., Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.; App. M. 10, p. 246, 23; 11, p. 272, 34.

bellum (ante-class. and poet. *duellum*), i, n. [Sanscr. dva, dvi, dus; cf. Germ. zwei; Engl. two, twice; for the change from initial du- to b-, cf. bis for duis, and v. the letter B, and Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.; 7, § 49 ib.], war. **I.** Form duellum: duellum, bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contententibus dimicatur. Inde est perduellis, qui pertinaciter retinet bellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 17 Müll.: bellum antea duellum vocatum eo quod duae sunt dimicantium partes... Postea mutata littera dictum bellum, Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 9: hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 9, 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.): legiones reveniunt domum Exstincto duello maximo atque inter necatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: quae domi duellique male fecisti, id. As. 3, 2, 13. — So in archaic style, or in citations from ancient documents: quique agent rem duelli, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: aes atque ferum, duelli instrumenta, id. ib. 2, 18, 45 (translated from the Platonic laws): puro pioque duello quaerendas (res) censeo, Liv. 1, 32, 12 (quoted from ancient transactions); so, quod duellum populo Romano cum Carthaginiensi est, id. 22, 10, 2: victoriae duelli populi Romani erit, id. 23, 11, 2: si duellum quod cum rege Antiocho sumi populus jussit, id. 36, 2, 2; and from an ancient inscription: duello magno dirimendo, etc., id. 40, 52, 5. — Poët.: hic... Pacem duello miscuit, Hor. C. 3, 5, 38: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, id. ib. 3, 14, 18: vacuum duellis Janum Quirinae clausit, id. ib. 4, 15, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 254; 2, 2, 98; Ov. F. 6, 201; Juv. 1, 169. —

II. Form bellum. **A.** War, warfare (abstr.), or a war, the war (concr.), i. e. *hostilities between two nations* (cf. tumultus). **1.** Specifying the enemy. **a.** By *adj.* denoting the nation: omnibus Punicis Sici- liensibusque bellis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: Britannicum bellum, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: Gallicum, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Germanicum, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Sa- binum, Liv. 1, 26, 4: Parthicum, Vell. 2, 46, 2; similarly: bellum piraticum, *the war against the pirates*, Vell. 2, 33, 1. — Some- times the *adj.* refers to the leader or king of the enemy: Sertorianum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: Mithridaticum, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: Jugurthinum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23; Vell. 2, 11, 1; similarly: bellum regium, *the war against kings*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50. — Or it refers to the theatre of the war: bellum Africanum, Transalpinum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: Asiaticum, id. ib. 22, 64: Afri- cum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: Actiacum, Vell. 2, 86, 3: Hispaniense, id. 2, 55, 2. — **b.** With *gen.* of the name of the nation or its leader: bellum Latinorum, *the Latin war*, i. e. *against the Latins*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Vene- torum, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Helvetiorum, id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.*; 1, 30: Amborigis, id. ib. 6, 29, 4: Pyrrhi, Philippi, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17: Sam- nitium, Liv. 7, 29, 2. — **c.** With *cum* and *abl.* of the name. (a) *Attributively*: cum Jugurthâ, cum Cimbris, cum Teutonibus bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: belli causâ cum Samnitibus, Liv. 7, 29, 3: hunc finem bellum cum Philippo habuit, id. 33, 35, 12: novum cum Antiocho instabat bellum, id. 36, 36, 7; cf. id. 35, 40, 1; 38, 58, 8; 39, 1, 8; 44, 14, 7. — (b) *With cum* dependent on the verb: quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 59: novi consules... duo bella habuere... alterum cum Tiburtibus, Liv. 7, 17, 2; esp. with *gero*, v. 2. b. a. *infra*. — **d.** With *adversus* and *acc.* of the name. (a) *Attributively*: bellum adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 1, 8: bellum populus adversus Vestinos jussit, id. 8, 29, 6. — (b) *With adversus* dependent on the verb: quod homines populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum fecere, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 14, 1: nos pro vobis bellum suscepimus adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 31, 18: ut multo acrius adversus duos quam adversus unum pararet bellum, id. 45, 11, 8: bellum quo rex adversus Datamem susceperat, Nep. Dat. 8, 5. — **e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: cum bellum nefa- rium contra aras et focos, contra vitam fortunâque nostras... non comparari, sed geri jam viderem, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1: causam belli contra patriam inferendi, id. ib. 2, 22, 53. — **f.** With *in* and *acc.* (very rare): Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes, Nep. Lys. 1, 1. — **g.** With *inter* and *acc.*: hic finis belli inter Romanos ac Persea fuit, Liv. 45, 9, 2. — **h.** With *apud* and *acc.*: secutum bellum gestum apud Mutinam, Nep. Att. 9, 1. — **k.** With *dat.* of the enemy after *inferre* and *facere*, v. 2. a. k. *infra*. — **2.** With verbs. **a.** Referring to the beginning of the war. (a) Bellum movere or commovere, *to bring about, stir up a war*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37: bellum com- motum a Scapulâ, id. Fam. 9, 13, 1: nuntia- bant alii... in Apuliâ servile bellum move- ri, Sall. C. 30, 2: is primum Volscis bellum in ducentos amplius... annos movit, Liv. 1, 53, 2: insequenti anno Veiens bellum mo- tum, id. 4, 53, 6: diu pium movere bellum, id. 8, 6, 4; cf. Verg. A. 10, 627; id. G. 1, 509; so, concitare, Liv. 7, 27, 5; and *ciere* (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 541; 6, 829; 12, 158. — (b) Bellum parare, comparare, apparare, or se praeparare bello, *to prepare a war*, or *for a war*: cum tam pestiferum bellum pararet, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: bellum utrumque summo- pere parabat, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 45, 11, 8 (v. II. A. d. β supra); Nep. Hann. 2, 6; Quint. 12, 3, 5; Ov. M. 7, 456; so, parare ali- cui, Nep. Alcib. 9, 5: bellum terrâ et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: tantum bellum... Cn. Pompeius extremâ hieme appa- ravit, ineunte vere susceptâ, mediâ aestate confectâ, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 3, 5: bellum omnium consensu apparari coeptum, Liv. 4, 55, 7: numquam imperator ita paci cre- dit, ut non se praepararet bello, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 2. — (γ) Bellum differre, *to postpone a*

war: nec jam poterat bellum differri, Liv. 2, 30, 7: mors Hamilcaris et pueritia Han- nibalis distulerunt bellum, id. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 5, 5, 3. — (δ) Bellum sumere, *to under- take, begin a war* (not in Caesar): omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime de- sinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: prius tamen omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere, id. ib. 20, 5: de integro bellum sumit, id. ib. 62, 9: iis haec maxima ratio belli sumendi fuerat, Liv. 38, 19, 3: sumi bellum etiam ab igna- vis, strenuissimâ cuiusque periculo geri, Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. id. A. 2, 45; 13, 34; 15, 5; 15, 7; id. Agr. 16. — (ε) Bellum suscipere (rarely *inire*), *to undertake, commence a war, join in a war*: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil nisi pax quaesita videatur, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 11, 35: judi- cavit a plerisque ignoratione... bellum esse susceptum, *join*, id. Marcell. 5, 13; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35 (v. supra): cum aver- tisset plebem a suscipiendo bello, *undertaking*, Liv. 4, 58, 14: senatus cum Camillo agi placuit ut bellum Etruscum sus- ciperet, id. 6, 9, 5: bella non causis inita, sed ut eorum merces fuit, Vell. 2, 3, 3. — (ζ) Bellum consentire = bellum consensu decernere, *to decree a war by agreement, to ratify a declaration of war* (rare): consensit et senatus bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12. — (η) Bellum alicui mandare, committere, de- cernere, dare, gerendum dare, ad aliquem deferre, or aliquem bello praeficere, praepo- nere, *to assign a war to one as a com- mander, to give one the chief command in a war*: sed ne tum quidem populus Roma- nus ad privatum detulit bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: populus Romanus consuli... bel- lum gerendum dedit, id. ib.: cur non... eidem... hoc quoque bellum regium com- mittamus? id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Camil- lus cui id bellum mandatum erat, Liv. 5, 26, 3: Volscum bellum M. Furio extra ordi- nem decretum, id. 6, 22, 6: Gallicum bel- lum Popilio extra ordinem datum, id. 7, 23, 2: quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepo- situs est imperator, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: cum ei (bello) imperatorem praeficere possi- tis, in quo sit exitiâ belli scientia, id. ib. 16, 49: hunc toti bello praefecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: alicui bellum suscipiendum dare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: bellum ad- ministrandum permittere, id. ib. 21, 61. — (θ) Bellum indicare alicui, *to declare war against* (the regular expression; coupled with *facere* in the ancient formula of the pater patratus), also bellum denuntiare: ob eam rem ego... populo Hermundulo... bellum (indico) facioque, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 14, 1: ob eam rem ego populusque Ro- manus populus... Latinis bellum indico facioque, Liv. 1, 32, 13: Corinthiis bellum in- dicamus an non? Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17: ex quo intellegi potest, nullum bellum esse justum nisi quo aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35: bellum indici posse existimabat, Liv. 1, 22, 4: ni reddan- tur (res) bellum indicare jussos, id. 1, 22, 6: ut... nec gererentur solum sed etiam in- dicerentur bella aliquo ritu, jus... descrip- tit quo res repetuntur, id. 1, 32, 5; cf. id. 1, 32, 9; 2, 18, 11; 2, 38, 5; Verg. A. 7, 616. — (κ) Bellum inferre alicui (cf. contra ali- quem, 1. e. supra; also bellum facere; *absol.*, with *dat.*, or with *cum* and *abl.*), *to begin a war against* (with), *to make war on*: Densetis nefarium bellum intulisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ei civitati bellum indici at- que inferri solere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Nep. Them. 2, 4; Verg. A. 3, 248: bellumne populo Romano Lampsa- cene civitas facere conabatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: bellum patriae faciet, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: civitatem Eburo- num populo Romano bellum facere ausam, Caes. B. G. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 2; 3, 29: con- stituit bellum facere, Sall. C. 26, 5; 24, 2: occupant bellum facere, *they are the first to begin the war*, Liv. 1, 14, 4: ut bellum cum Priscis Latinis fieret, id. 1, 32, 13: po- pulus Palaepolitânis bellum fieri jussit, id. 8, 22, 8; cf. Nep. Dion. 4, 3; id. Ages. 2, 1. — Coupled with *instruere*, *to sustain a war*: urbs quae bellum facere atque instruere possit, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77. — Bellum facere had become obsolete at Seneca's time, Sen.

Ep. 114, 17. — (λ) Bellum oritur or exoritur, *a war begins*: subito bellum in Galliâ ex- ortum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: aliud multo pro- prius bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 14, 4: Veiens bellum exortum, id. 2, 53, 1. — **b.** Referring to the carrying on of the war: bellum ge- rere, *to carry on a war*; *absol.*, with *cum* and *abl.*, *per* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.* (cf.: bellum gerere in aliquem, 1. a. and f. su- pra): nisi forte ego vobis... cessare nunc videor cum bella non gero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18: cum Celtiberis, cum Cimbris bellum ut cum inimicis gerebatur, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: cum ei bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret obtigisset, id. Div. 1, 46, 108: erant haec dif- ficultates belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, id. ib. 4, 6: Cn. Pompeius in extremis terris bellum gerebat, Sall. C. 16, 5: bellum quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum popu- lo Romano gessere, Liv. 21, 1, 1: alter con- sul in Sabinis bellum gessit, id. 2, 62, 3: de exercitibus per quos id bellum gereretur, id. 23, 25, 5: Chabrias bella in Aegypto suâ sponte gessit, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1. — Sometimes bellum administrare only of the command- er, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43; Nep. Chabr. 2, 1. — Also (very rare): bellum bellare, Liv. 8, 40, 1 (but belligerentes is *absol.*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); in the same sense: bellum agere, Nep. Hann. 8, 3. — As a synonym: bello persequi aliquem, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 25, 3. — (β) Tra- here or ducere bellum, *to protract a war*: necesse est enim aut trahi id bellum, aut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: bellum trahi non pos- se, Sall. J. 23, 2: belli trahendi causâ, Liv. 5, 11, 8: morae quâ trahebant bellum pae- nitebat, id. 9, 27, 5: suadere institui ut bel- lum duceret, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: bellum enim ducetur, id. ad Brut. 1, 18, 6; Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; id. Dat. 8, 4; similarly: cum his molli- ter et per dilaciones bellum geri oportet? Liv. 5, 5, 1. — (γ) Bellum repellere, defende- re, or propulsare, *to ward off, defend one's self against a war*: bellum Gallicum C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tan- tummodo repulsum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Samnitium vix a se ipsis eo tempore propulsantium bellum, Liv. 8, 37, 5. — **c.** Referring to the end of a war. (a) Bellum deponere, ponere, or omittere, *to give up, discontinue a war*: in quo (i. e. bello) et gerendo et deponendo jus ut pluri- mum valeret lege sanximus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 34: (bellum) cum deponi victores velint, Sall. J. 83, 1: bellum decem ferme annis ante depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1, 8: nos de- positum a vobis bellum et ipsi omisimus, id. 31, 31, 19: dicit posse conditionibus bel- lum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: bellum grave cum Etruriâ positum est, id. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch: velut positio bello, Liv. 1, 53, 5: manere bellum quod positum simuletur, id. 1, 53, 7: posito ubique bello, Tac. H. 2, 52; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 93; Verg. A. 1, 291: omis- so Romano bello Porsinna filium Arruntem Arician... mittit, Liv. 2, 14, 5. — (b) Bel- lum componere, *to end a war by agreement, make peace*: timerent ne bellum compo- neretur, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: si bellum com- positum foret, Sall. J. 97, 2: belli compo- nendi licentiam, id. ib. 103, 3; cf. Nep. Ham. 1, 5; id. Hann. 6, 2; id. Alcib. 8, 3; Verg. A. 12, 109; similarly: bellum sedare, Nep. Dat. 8, 5. — (γ) Bellum conficere, per- ficere, finire, *to finish, end a war*: conficere (the most usual term) and perficere, = *to finish a war by conquering*: finire (rare), without implying success: is bellum con- fecerit qui Antonium oppresserit, Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 2: bellumque maximum conficies, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: confecto Mithridatico bello, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 5, 10, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: quo proelio... bellum Venetorum confectum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 44; 1, 54, 3; 28, 4, 16: bello confecto de Rhodiis consul- tum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 36, 1; 114, 3: neminem nisi bello confecto pecuniam petiturum esse, Liv. 24, 18, 11; cf. id. 21, 40, 11; 23, 6, 2; 31, 47, 4; 32, 32, 6; 36, 2, 3: bello perfecto, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 6; Liv. 1, 38, 3: se quo die hostem vidisset perfec- turum (i. e. bellum), id. 22, 38, 7; 31, 4, 2; cf. id. 3, 24, 1; 34, 6, 12; Just. 5, 2, 11: ne- que desitrum ante... quam finitum, ali- quâ tolerabili conditione bellum videro, Liv. 23, 12, 10: finito ex maximâ parte...

Italico bello, Vell. 2, 17, 1; Curt. 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just. 16, 2, 6; 24, 1, 8; Verg. A. 11, 116.—**d.** Less usual connections: bellum delere: non modo praesentia sed etiam futura bella deleuit, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: alere ac fovere bellum, Liv. 42, 11, 5: bellum navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25; spargere, id. A. 3, 21; id. Agr. 38; Luc. 2, 682: serere, Liv. 21, 10, 4: circumferre, Tac. A. 13, 37: exercere, id. ib. 6, 31: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit (=quam celeriter navale bellum gestum est), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34; so Flor. 2, 2, 17: bellum ascendit in rupes, id. 4, 12, 4: bellum serpit in proximos, id. 2, 9, 4; cf. id. 2, 2, 15: bella narrare, Cic. Or. 9, 30: canere bella, Quint. 10, 1, 91: bella legere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28.—**3.** As object denoting place or time. **a.** Proficisci ad bellum, to depart for the war. (a) Of the commander: consul sortitu ad bellum profectus, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 4; cf. id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: ipse ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4: ut duo ex tribunis ad bellum proficiscerentur, Liv. 4, 45, 7; cf. id. 6, 2, 9: Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Sall. H. 2, 96 Dietsch.—Post-class.: in bellum, Just. 2, 11, 9; Gell. 17, 9, 8.—(b) Of persons partaking in a war: si proficisceretur ad bellum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1.—**b.** Ad bellum mittere, of the commander, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; 21, 62.—**c.** In bella ruere, Verg. A. 7, 732; 9, 182: in bella sequi, id. ib. 8, 547.—**d.** Of time. (a) In the locative case belli, in war, during war; generally with domi (=domi militariae): valete, Iudices justissimi, domi bellique duellatores, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; so domi duellique, id. As. 3, 2, 13 (v. i. supra): quibuscunque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt rem publicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitata, Sall. J. 41, 7: animus belli ingens, domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2; Liv. 2, 50, 11; 1, 36, 6; so id. 3, 43, 1; cf. bello domique, id. 1, 34, 12: domi belloque, id. 9, 26, 21; and: neque bello, neque domi, id. 4, 35, 3.—With-out domi: simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 (where belli may be taken with gloriam; cf. Wagn. ad loc.): magna res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris... belli gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 86.—(b) In bello or in bellis, during war or wars, in the war, in the wars; with adj.: ad haec quae in civili bello fecerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47; cf. id. ib. 14, 8, 22: in ipso bello eadem sensi, id. Marcell. 5, 14: in Volco bello virtus enituit, Liv. 2, 24, 8: in eo bello, id. 23, 46, 6: in Punicis bellis, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: in bello Trojano, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—Without adj.: ut fit in bello, caput alter filius, Plaut. Capt. prol. 25: qui in bello occiderunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2: quod in bello saepius vindicatum est in eos, etc., Sall. C. 9, 4: non in bello solum, sed etiam in pace, Liv. 1, 15, 8; 2, 23, 2: in bello patria, Quint. 5, 10, 42; 12, 1, 23.—(c) *Abi.* bello or bellis—in bello or in bellis (freq.); with adj.: nos semper omnibus Punicis Sici-liensibusque bellis amicitiam fidemque populi Romani secuti sumus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: bello Italico, id. Pis. 36, 87: Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: domestico bello, id. Planc. 29, 70: qui Volco, Aurunco Sabinoque militassent bello, Liv. 23, 12, 11: victor tot intra paucos dies bellis, id. 2, 27, 1: nullo bello, multis tamen proeliis victus, id. 9, 18, 9: bello civili, Quint. 11, 1, 36.—With gen.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—Without attrib.: qui etiam bello victis regibus regna reddere consuevit, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: res pace belloque gestas, Liv. 2, 1, 1: egregieque rebus bello gestis, id. 1, 33, 9; so id. 23, 12, 11: ludi bello voti, id. 4, 35, 3: principes pace belloque, id. 7, 1, 9: Codyn bello juvisse Persea, id. 45, 42, 7: bello parta, Quint. 5, 10, 15; cf. id. 7, 4, 22; Ov. M. 8, 19.—(d) Inter bellum (rare): cujus originis morem necesse est... inter bellum natum esse, Liv. 2, 14, 2: inter haec bella consules... facti, id. 2, 63, 1.—**4.** Bellum in attributive connection. **a.** Justum bellum. (a) *A righteous war*; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (v. II. A. 2. a. θ supra): justum piumque bellum, Liv. 1, 23, 4: non loquor apud recusantem justa bella populum, id. 7, 30, 17; so Ov. M. 8, 58; cf. illa injusta sunt bella quae sine causa suscepta

sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 23, 35.—(b) *A regular war* (opp. a raid, etc.): in fines Romanos excurrerunt, populabundi magis quam justo more belli, Liv. 1, 15, 1.—**b.** For the different kinds of war: domesticum, civile, intestinum, externum, navale, maritimum, terrâ marique gestum, servile, sociale; v. hh. vv.—**c.** Belli eventus or exitus, the result of a war: quicunque belli eventus fuisset, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24: haud sane alio animo belli eventum expectabant, Sall. C. 37, 9: eventus tamen belli minus miserabilem dimicationem fecit, Liv. 1, 23, 2; cf. id. 7, 11, 1: exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5, 15; so id. Off. 2, 8, 26: Britannici belli exitus expectatur, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: cetera bella maximeque Veiens incerti exitus erant, Liv. 5, 16, 8.—**d.** Fortuna belli, the chances of war: adeo varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit, Liv. 21, 1, 2; cf. Cic. Marcell. 5, 15 (v. c. supra).—**e.** Belli artes, military skill: cultibet superiorum regum belli pacisque et artibus et gloria par, Liv. 1, 35, 1: haud ignotas belli artes, id. 21, 1, 2: temperata et belli et pacis artibus erat civitas, id. 21, 6.—**f.** Jus belli, the law of war: jura belli, the rights (law) of war: in re publica maxime servanda sunt jura belli, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34: sunt et belli sicut pacis jura, Liv. 5, 27, 6: jure belli res vindicatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94.—**g.** Belli duces praestantissimos, the most excellent captains, generals, Cic. Or. 1, 2, 7: trium simul bellorum victor, a victor in three wars, Liv. 6, 4, 1 (cf. victor tot bellis, id. 2, 27, 1).—**h.** Belli vulnera, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things concr. and abstr.: qui parietibus, qui tectis, qui columnis ac postibus meis... bellum intulisti, Cic. Dom. 23, 60: bellum contra aras et focos, id. Phil. 3, 1, 1: miror cur philosophiae... bellum indixeris, id. Or. 2, 37, 155: ventri Indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 8.—**2.** Of animals: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: hanc Juno Esse jussit gruem, populisque suis indicare bellum, Ov. M. 6, 92.—**3.** With individuals: quid mihi opus... cum eis gerere bellum, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: cum mihi uni cum improbis aeternum videam bellum susceptum, id. Sall. 9, 28: hoc tibi juvenus Romana indicimus bellum, Liv. 2, 12, 11: falsum testem justo ac pio bello persequatur, id. 3, 25, 3: tribunum domi bellum patres territat, id. 3, 24, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—Ironically: equus Trojanus qui tot invictos viros muliere bellum gerentes tulit ac texerit, Cic. Cael. 28, 67.—**4.** In mal. part., Hor. C. 3, 26, 3; 4, 1, 2.—**5.** Personified as god of war (=Janus): tabulas duas quae Belli faciem pictam habent, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: sunt geminae Belli portae, etc., Verg. A. 7, 607: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, id. ib. 6, 279.—**6.** *Plur.*: bella, army (poet.): permatent Aonius Nereus violentus in undis, Bellaque non transfert (i.e. Graecorum exercitum), Ov. M. 12, 24: sed victae fera bella deae vexere per aequora, Sil. 7, 472: quid faciat bellis obsessus et undis? Stat. Th. 9, 490.—**7.** *Battle*,=proelium: ro-rarii dicti a rore: qui bellum committebant ante, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: quod in bello saepius vindicatum in eos qui... tardius, revocati, bello excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4: praecipua laus ejus belli penes consules fuit, Liv. 8, 10, 7: commissio statim bello, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2: Actia bella, Verg. A. 8, 675: ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, id. ib. 2, 439; cf. Flor. 3, 5, 11; Just. 2, 12, 18, 1 fin.; 24, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98 (form duellum); Ov. H. 1, 1, 69; Verg. A. 8, 547; 12, 390; 12, 633; Stat. Th. 3, 666.—**8.** Bellum=liber de bello: quam gaudebat Bello suo Punico Naevius! Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

belluōsus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, adj. [as if for benulus, from bonus=bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons, pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, pleasant, agreeable, etc. (of persons, things, actions, etc.); most freq. in the ante-class. per. and in the poets; in Cic. mostly in his epist.; uxor, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 17: nimis bella es at-

que amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. 2, 5, 6; Cat. 8, 16; 43, 6: puella, id. 69, 8; 78, 4; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 6; Mart. 1, 65; 2, 87: Pilliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dicet, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: fui ego bellus (civil, courtly, polite), Lepidus, bonus vir numquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: hospes, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 111; Cat. 24, 7; 78, 3; 81, 2: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7, 3.—Also active, brisk, lively, as the effect of health, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20: fac bellus revertare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1.—**B.** Of things, places, etc.: socius es hostibus, socius bellum ita geris, ut bella omnia (every thing beautiful, costly) domum auferas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 19: unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum, Carpm, *Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: nimis hic bellus atque ut esse maxime optabam locust, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 74: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a pleasant condition the State was, id. Att. 4, 16, 10: malae tenebrae Orci, quae omnia bella devorant, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectutis otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: (epistula) valde bella, id. Att. 4, 6, 4: occasio bellissima, Petr. 25: fama, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 114: quam sit bellum cavere malum, how delightful, pleasant it is, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: bellissimum putaverunt dicere amissas (esse litteras), thought it best, i. e. safest, most plausible, id. Fl. 17, 39; cf. bella haec pietatis et quaestiosa simulatio, fine, plausible, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145: mihi Jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse, aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3; id. Att. 13, 49, 2; Cod. 6, 35, 11.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Gallant, etc.: illam esse amicam tui viri bellissimam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 27; cf. Gallus homo st bellus: nam dulces jungit amores, Cat. 78, 3.—**B.** For bonus, good: venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physi-con, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 30 (Sat. Menipp. 87, 3).—Hence, **bellē**, adv. prettily, neatly, becomingly, finely, excellently, well, delightfully, etc.: quare bene et praecleara, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur; belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf. id. Quint. 30, 93; so Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35; *Lucr. 1, 644; Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 16, 3, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 48 al.: quod honeste aut sine detrimento nostro promittere non possumus... belle negandum est, in a courtly, polite manner, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45; so Publ. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14, 10: belle se habere, Cic. Att. 12, 37: belle habere (cf. εἶ, καλῶς εἶναι), to be in good health, be well, id. Fam. 9, 9, 1; so, bellissime esse, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: facere, in medical lang., to operate well, to have a good effect, Cato, R. R. 157; Scrib. Comp. 136; 150 (cf. the uses of bene).—With bellus: i sane, bella belle, Plaut. As. 3, 8, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 35 (cf. καλὴ καλῶς, Av. Ach. 253).—Ellipt., belle, for belle habere: sed ut ad epistolae tuas redeam, cetera belle, illud miror, the others are well or right, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2.—Sup.: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte, ut puto, et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 3; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: navigare, id. ib. 16, 9, 1 al. (comp. perh. not in use).

† bellūtus, v. belutus.

† belluus, v. beluus.

belo, v. balo init.

* **beloacōs** or **belōtōcōs**, a plant, also called dictamnus, App. Herb. 62.

† **belōne**, es, f., = βελόνη, a sea-fish, also called acus, hornpike, garfish, Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166.

belua (not bellua), ae, f. (belua, dissyl., Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 26) [perh. kindr. with θύρ, fera, as uber with οἶδα, and paulus with παῦρος], a beast distinguished for size or ferocity, a monster (as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, etc.; cf. bestia, fera): elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Curt. 8, 9, 29: ea genera beluarum, quae in Rubro Mari Indiāve gignantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: singulas stellas numeras deos, eosque beluarum nomine appellas, id. ib. 3, 16,

40; cf. *Lucr. 4, 143: fera et immanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: saeva, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: centiceps, id. C. 2, 13, 34 al.—

B. Esp. freq., κατ' ἐξοχὴν, the elephant, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25 Ruhnk.: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9; cf. Graev. ib. 2, 6, 49; Sil. 11, 543: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33 al.—Hence with the epithets, Inda, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: Gaetula, Juv. 10, 158.—**II.** Sometimes, in gen., a beast, animal (even of small and tame animals): quo quidem agno sat scio magis curiosam nusquam esse ullam beluam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26.—*The lower animals, as distinguished from man: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; 2, 6, 16 and 17; id. N. D. 2, 39, 99; 2, 47, 122.—**III.** Trop. **A.** As a term of reproach, *beast, brute* (class.), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112; id. Most. 3, 1, 78; id. Rud. 2, 6, 59: age nunc, belua, Credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani belua commemorare? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109: beluae quaedam illae immanes ac ferae, forma hominum indutae, exstiterunt, id. Sull. 27, 76; id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 13; id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Off. 3, 6, 32; Liv. 7, 10, 3.—**B.** Of abstract objects: quod, ut feram et immanem beluam, sic ex animis nostris adensionem extraxisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54 (p. 274 Gerl.).

***beluālis** (bell-), *e*, *adj.* [belua], *bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11, 15.
***beluātus** (bell-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *ornamented or embroidered with figures of animals*: tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

belūlis (bell-), *e*, *adj.* [id.], *bestial, brutal* (post-class.): beluile θηρώδες, Gloss. Philox.: beluile saevientes, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 88; 3, 55.

belūnus (bell-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *brutal, bestial, animal* (post-class.): voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2: fauces, Prud. Cath. 7, 114: pars corporis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 54.

Belūnum, *i*, *n*, the capital city of a people of Venetia, now Belluno, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 110; Inscr. Orell. 69; 3549.

belūosus (bell-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in beasts or monsters*: Oceanus, *Hor. C. 4, 14, 47; so Avien. Ora Marit. 204.

Belūs, *i*, *m*, = Βήλος; Heb. בֵּלְזָא. **I.** An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon and founder of the Babylonian kingdom, Verg. A. 1, 621; 1, 729 sq.: priscus, Ov. M. 4, 213 (like Βήλος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Aelian. V. H. 13, 3).—**II.** An Indian deity, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Robinson, Dict., under בֵּלְזָא.—**III.** A king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.—**IV.** Deriv. **A.**

Belides, *ae* (for the length of the *i*, cf. Prisc. p. 584 P.), *m*, = Βηλίδης, a male descendant of Belus: Belidae fratres, i. e. Danaus and Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 6, 291: surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, i. e. Lynceus, son of Aegyptus, Ov. H. 14, 73: Palamedes, Verg. A. 2, 82 (septimo gradu a Belo originem ducens, Serv.).—**B.** **Belis**, *idis*, *f*, and usu. in plur., **Belides**, *um*, the granddaughters of Belus, the Belides, = Danaides (v. Danaus), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 62; id. A. 1, 74; id. M. 4, 463; 10, 44.—**C.** **Belias**, *adis*, *f*, = Belis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 961.—**V.** **Beli** oculus, a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.—**VI.** A river of Galilee, on the borders of Phoenicia, now Nahr Naaman, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75; Tac. H. 5, 7.

†**belūtus** (bell-), *a*, *um*: bestiae similis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

†**beliūs** (bell-), *a*, *um*, = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

Bembinadia, *ae*, *f*, a district in Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21.

Bēnacus, *i*, *m*, = Βήνακος, Strabo: lacus, a deep and rough lake in Gallia Transpadana, near Verona, through which the Min-cio (Mincio) flows, now Lago di Garda, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 9, 22, 38, § 75; and absol. Benacus, Verg. G. 2, 160; id. A. 10, 205.—Hence, **Bēnācenses**, *ium*, *m*, the people

dwelling near Lake Benacus, Inscr. Grut. 260, 2.

Bendīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = Βενδίδεος, of or pertaining to Bendis (Βένδης, the Thracian Diana or goddess of the moon): templum, Liv. 38, 41, 1.

benē, *adv.* of manner and intensity [bonus; the first vowel assimilated to the *e* of the foll. syllable; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 366], *well* (comp. melius, better; sup. optime [v. bonus init.], best; often to be rendered by more specific Engl. adverbs). **I.** As adjunct of verbs. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of physical or external goodness, usefulness, ornament, and comfort: villam rusticam bene aedificatam habere expedit, Cato, R. R. 3: villam bonam beneque aedificatam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quid est agrum bene colere? Bene arare, Cato, R. R. 61: agro bene culto nihil potest esse... uberius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: ubi cocta erit bene, Cato, R. R. 157; 3; 4; 32 et saep.: te auratam et vestitam bene, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 50: ornatus hic satis me concedet? Ps. Optime, it is very becoming, id. Ps. 4, 1, 26: me bene curata cute vides, well tended, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: bene olere, Verg. E. 2, 43: bene sonare, Quint. 8, 3, 16: neque tamen non inprimis bene habitavit, in the very best style, Nep. Att. 13, 1: a Catone cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret, respondet Bene pascere? Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89: so, bene cenare, Cat. 13, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: bene de rebus domesticis constitutum esse, to be in good circumstances, Cic. Sen. 45, 97; similarly: rem (i. e. familiarem) bene paratam comitate perdidit, well arranged, Plaut. Rud. prol. 38.—**2.** With respect to the mind. **a.** Perception, knowledge, ability: quas tam bene noverat quam paedagogos nostros novimus, Sen. Ep. 27, 5: quin melius novi quam te et vidi saepius, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 22: novi optime (Bacchus) et saepe vidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: qui optime suos nosse debet, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1; id. S. 1, 9, 22: satini haec meministi et tenes? Pa. Melius quam tu qui docuisti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2: quod eo mihi melius cernere videor quo ab eo proprius absum, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: ut hic melius quam ipse illa scire videatur, id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Or. 38, 132: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram suam, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: gubernatoris ars quia bene navigandi rationem habet, of able seamanship, id. ib. 1, 13, 42: melius in Volscis imperatum est, better generalship was displayed, Liv. 2, 63, 6: nihil melius quam omnis mundus administratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: de medico bene existimari scribis, that he is well thought (spoken) of, i. e. his ability, id. Fam. 16, 14, 1: prudentibus et bene institutis, well educated, id. Sen. 14, 50: sapientibus et bene natura constitutis, endowed with good natural talent, id. Sen. 65, 137: quod si melius geruntur ea quae consilio geruntur quam, etc., more ably, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, good paintings, id. Brut. 75, 261: canere melius, Verg. E. 9, 67; Quint. 10, 1, 91: bene pronuntiare, id. 11, 3, 12: bene respondere interrogationibus, id. 5, 7, 28; 6, 3, 81.—**b.** Of feeling, judgment, and will: similis in utroque nostrum, cum optime sentiremus, error fuit, when we had the best intentions, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; so id. ib. 6, 4, 2; so, bene sentire, id. ib. 6, 1, 3; so, bene, optime de re publica sentire, to hold sound views on public affairs, id. Off. 1, 41, 149; id. Fam. 4, 14, 1; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: bene animatas eas (insulas) confirmavit, well disposed, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: ei causae quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus suscepit, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10; so, optime animati, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7: quod bene cogitasti aliquando, laudo, that you had good intentions, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: se vero bene sperare (i. e. de bello), had good hopes, Liv. 6, 6, 18: sperabis omnia optime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6; so freq.: bene alicui velle, v. volo: bene aliquid consulere, to plan something well: vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prospera omnia cedunt, Sall. C. 52, 29: omnia non bene consulta, id. J. 92, 2.—**c.** Of morality, honesty, honor, etc. (*a*) Bene vivere, or bene beateque vivere (= καλῶς κηαθῆναι), to lead a moral and happy

life: qui virtutem habeat, eum nullius rei ad bene vivendum indigere, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93: in dialecticā vestrā nullam esse ad melius vivendum vim, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: quod ni ita accideret et melius et prudentius viveretur, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. id. Ac. 1, 4, 15; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3 et saep. (for another meaning of bene vivere, cf. e. infra).—(*β*) Bene mori, to die honorably, bravely, creditably, gloriously: qui se bene mori quam turpiter vivere maluit, Liv. 22, 50, 7: ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblatum est hostis, id. 9, 3, 3; so id. 21, 42, 4: tum potui, Medea, mori bene, Ov. H. 12, 5.—(*γ*) Bene partum, what is honestly, honorably earned or acquired: multa bona bene parta habemus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: mei patris bene parta indiligenter Tutatur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5: res familiaris primum bene parta sit, nullo neque turpi quaestu, neque odioso, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15; Sall. C. 51, 42 (cf. mala parta, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: male partum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22).—(*δ*) Apud bonos bene agier, an old legal formula: bonā fide agi (v. bonus), to be transacted in good faith among good men: ubi erit illa formula fiducia ut inter bonos bene agier oportet? Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; id. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 17, 70.—(*ε*) Non bene = male, not faithfully: esse metus coepit ne jura jugalia conjunx Non bene servasset, Ov. M. 7, 716.—**d.** Representing an action as right or correct, well, rightly, correctly: bene mones, Ibo, you are right (to admonish me), Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: sequi recusant bene monentem, Liv. 22, 60, 17: quom mihi et bene praecipitis, et, etc., since you give sound advice, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 55; so Ter. And. 5, 9, 6; 3, 3, 80; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 372, 7: bene enim majores accubitionem epularem amicorum convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: hoc bene censuit Scaevola, correctly, Dig. 17, 1, 48.—**e.** Pleasantly, satisfactorily, profitably, prosperously, fortunately, successfully: nunc bene vivo et fortunata atque ut volo atque animo ut lubet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: nihil adferrent quo jucundius, id est melius, viveremus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 72: si bene qui cenat, bene vivit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, is better or more profitably invested, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: perenda sunt multa beneficia ut semel ponas bene, Sen. Ben. poet. 1, 2, 1: etiamsi nullum (beneficium) bene positurus sit, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. And. 2, 4, 23: bene ambulatum? Di. Huc quidem, hercle, ad te bene, Quia tui vivendi copiamst, has your walk been pleasant? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18: melius ominare, use words of better omen, id. Rud. 2, 3, 7; Cic. Brut. 96, 329: qui se suamque aetatem bene curant, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36.—**So**, bene (se) habere: ut bene me haberem filii nuptiis, have a good time at, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui se bene habet suisque amicis usui est, who enjoys his life and is a boon companion, id. Mil. 3, 1, 128: nam hanc bene se habere aetatem nimio est aequius, id. Merc. 3, 2, 6: bene consulere alicui, to take good care for somebody's interests: tuae rei bene consulere cupio, id. Trin. 3, 2, 9: ut qui mihi consulum optime velit esse, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 1: me optime consulentem saluti suae, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: qui se ad sapientes viros bene consulentes rei publicae contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46.—**So**, bene mereri, and rarely bene merere, to deserve well of one, i. e. act for his advantage; absol. or with de: addeceat Bene merenti bene referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 36: Licinii apud te bene merenti male refertur gratia? id. Ps. 1, 3, 86: ut memorem in bene meritos animum praestarem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: cogor nonnumquam homines non optime de me meritos rogatu eorum qui bene meriti sunt, defendere, id. ib. 7, 1, 4: tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus, Liv. 23, 12, 5: si bene quid de te merui, Verg. A. 4, 317; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; id. Sen. 1, 2; 12, 39; 66, 139; 68, 142; id. Mil. 36, 99; id. Phil. 2, 14, 36 et saep.; v. mereo, D. and P. a.—**So** esp. referring to price: bene emere, to buy advantageously, i. e. cheaply; bene vendere, to sell advantageously, i. e. at a high price: bene ego hercle vendidi te, Plaut.

Curc. 4, 2, 34: et quoniam vendat, velle quam optime vendere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 12, 51: ita nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat quidquam, simulatib' vir bonus, *id. ib.* 3, 15, 61: vin' bene emere? *Do. Vin'* tu pulcre vendere? *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 38: melius emetur, *Cato, R. R.* 1: quo melius emptum sciatis, *Cic. ap. Suet. Caes.* 50 *fin.*: qui vitā bene credat emi... honorem, *cheaply*, *Verg.* A. 9, 206; *Sil.* 4, 756. — **f.** Expressing kindness, thanks, etc.: bene facis, bene vocas, bene narras, *I thank you, am obliged to you for doing, calling, saying* (colloq.): merito amo te. *Ph.* Bene facis, thanks! *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 106; cf.: in consuetudinem venit, bene facis et fecisti non indicantis esse, sed gratias agentis, *Don. ad loc.*: placet; bene facitis, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 43: dividiuum talentum faciam. *La.* Bene facis, *id. ib.* 5, 3, 52: si quis erit dubium, immutabo. *Da.* Bene fecisti, *id. Ep.* 5, 1, 40: *Lo.* Adeas, si velis. *La.* Bene hercle factum vobis habeo gratiam. Accedam propius, *id. Rud.* 3, 6, 2; *Ter. Ad.* 4, 3, 10. — With *gratiam habere*: bene fecisti; gratiam habeo maximam, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 61; cf. bene benigneque arbitror te facere, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 130: quin etiam Graecis licebit utare cum voles... Bene sane facis, sed enitar ut Latine loquar, *I thank you for the permission, but, etc.*, *Cic. Ac.* 1, 7, 25: an exitum Cassi Maecique expectem? Bene facis quod abominamini... sed, etc., *I am much obliged to you for abhorring this, but, etc.*, *Liv.* 6, 18, 9: bene edepol narras; nam illi faveo virgini, thanks for telling me, for, etc., *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 7 (cf.: male hercule narras, *I owe you little thanks for saying so*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 6, 10): bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 20: bene narras, *Cic. Att.* 16, 14, 4; 13, 33, 2: tu ad matrem apud. Bene vocas; benigne dicis... Cras apud te, thanks for your invitation, but, etc., *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 108: eamus intro ut prandeamus. *Men.* Bene vocas, tam gratia'st, *id. Men.* 2, 3, 41. — **g.** Of accuracy, etc., well, accurately, truly, completely: cum ceterae partes aetatis bene descriptae sint, *Cic. Sen.* 2, 5: cui bene librato... Obstitit ramus, *Ov. M.* 8, 409: at bene si quaeras, *id. ib.* 3, 141: tibi comprimam linguam. Hau potes: Bene pudiceque adservatur, *Plaut. Am.* 1, 1, 196: bene dissimulare amorem, entirely, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 105: quis enim bene celat amorem? *Ov. H.* 12, 37. — So with a negation, = male: restat parvum quod non bene compleat urnam, *Ov. M.* 12, 615: non bene conveniunt... Majestas et amor, *id. ib.* 2, 846. — Redundant, with *vix* (*Ovid.*): vix bene Castalio descenderat antro, Incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam (= vix descenderat cum, etc.), *Ov. M.* 3, 14: tactum vix bene limen erat, Aesonides, dixi, quid agit meus? *id. H.* 6, 24: vix bene desideram, rettulit illa mihi, *id. F.* 5, 277. — **h.** *Sup.* most opportunely, at the nick of time (comic): sed eorum meum gnatum optime video, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 57: sed optime eorum exit senex, *id. Rud.* 3, 3, 44: optime adveniens, puere, cape Chlamydem, etc., *id. Merc.* 5, 2, 69: Davum optime video, *Ter. And.* 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 3; *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 25; 4, 5, 19; *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 66; *id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 9; 5, 5, 2. — **i.** *Pregn.* bene polliceri = large polliceri, to make liberal promises: praecipit ut ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, *Sall. C.* 41, 5; cf.: bene promittere, to promise success: quae autem inconstantia deorum ut primis mimentur extis, bene promittant secundis? *Cic. Div.* 2, 17, 38. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Bene dicere. **a.** To speak well, i. e. eloquently: qui optime dicunt, the most eloquent, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 26, 119; 2, 2, 6; etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est, *Sall. C.* 3, 1: abunde dixit bene quisquis rei satisfecit, *Quint.* 12, 9, 7; cf.: bene loqui, to use good language, speak good Latin, *Cic. Brut.* 58, 212; 64, 228. — **b.** To speak ably: multo oratorem melius quam ipsos illos quorum eae sint artes esse dicturum, *Cic. Or.* 1, 15, 65; cf. *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 2, 4: bene dicendi scientia, *Quint.* 7, 3, 12. — **c.** To speak correctly or elegantly: eum et Attice dicere et optime, ut... bene dicere id sit, Attice dicere, *Cic. Opt. Gen.* 4, 13: optime dicta, *Quint.* 10, 1, 19. — So, bene loqui: ut esset perfecta illa bene loquendi laus, *Cic. Brut.* 72, 252: at loquitur pulchre. Num melius quam Plato? *id. Opt. Gen.* 5, 16. — **d.** To speak well, i. e. kindly, of one, to praise

him; absol. or with *dat.*, or *reflex.*, with *inter* (less correctly as one word, benedicere): cui bene dixit unquam bono? *Of what good man has he ever spoken well, or, what good man has he ever praised*, *Cic. Sest.* 52, 110. bene, quae, inter vos dicatis, et amice absenti tamen, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 31. — Ironically: bene equidem tibi dico qui te digna ut eveniant precor, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 26: nec tibi cessaret doctus bene dicere lector, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 9, 9: cui a viris bonis bene dicatur, *Metell. Numid.* ap. *Gell.* 6, 11, 3. — And *dat.* understood: si bene dicatis (i. e. mihi) vestra ripa vos sequear, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 18: omnes bene dicunt (ei), et amant (eum), *Ter. Ad.* 5, 4, 11: ad bene dicendum (i. e. alteri) delectandumque redacti, *Hor.* *Ep.* 2, 1, 155. — Part.: indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco; Verum si dignis dicitur, bene dictum'st, is a praise, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 27 sq.: nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos animos, *Liv.* 23, 46, 1; cf. *Ter. Phorm.* prol. 20 infra. — Bene audio = bene dicitur mihi, *I am praised*: bene dictis si certasset, audisset bene, *Ter. Phorm.* prol. 20; v. audio, 5. — **e.** To use words of good omen (εὐφημεῖν): *Oh*. Quid si fors aliter quam voles evenierit? *St.* Bene dice, dis sum fretus (= fave linguā, melius ominare), *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 38 heja, bene dicito, *id. As.* 3, 3, 155. — **f.** Bene dixisti, a formula of approbation: ne quando iratus tu alio conferas. *Th.* Bene dixti, you are right, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 61. bene et sapienter dixti dudum, etc., it was a good and wise remark of yours that, etc., *id. Ad.* 5, 8, 30. — **g.** Bene dicta, fine or specious, plausible words (opp. deeds): bene dictis tuis bene facta aures meae expostulant, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 25; so, bene loqui: male corde consultare, Bene linguā loqui, use fine words, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 16. — **2.** Bene facere. **a.** Bene aliquid facere, to do, make, something well, i. e. ably (v. I. A. 2. a. supra): vel non facere quod non optime possis, vel facere quod non pessime facias, *Cic. Or.* 2, 20, 86: non tamen haec quia possunt bene aliquando fieri passim facienda sunt, *Quint.* 4, 1, 70: Jovem Phidias optime fecit, *id.* 2, 3, 6; so, melius facere, *Afran.* ap. *Macr.* 6, 1. — **P.** a.: quid labor aut bene facta juvant? his labor and well-done works are no pleasure to him, *Verg. G.* 3, 525. — **b.** Bene facere, with *dat.* absol., with *in* and *abl.*, or with *erga*, to do a good action, to benefit somebody, to impart benefits (less correctly as one word, benefacio). (a) With *dat.*: bonus bonis bene feceris, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 60: bene si amico feceris, ne pigeat fecisse, *id. Trin.* 2, 2, 66: malo bene facere tantumdem est periculum quantum bono male facere, *id. Poen.* 3, 3, 20: homini id quod tu facis bene, *id. Ep.* 1, 2, 33: tibi lubens bene faxim, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 6, 5; 5, 6, 8; 5, 8, 25: at tibi di semper... faciant bene, may the gods bless you, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 32: di tibi Bene faciant, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 7, 20; so *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 18. — *Pass.*: quod bonis bene fit beneficium, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 108: pulchrum est bene facere reipublicae, *Sall. C.* 3, 1: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abstinam, *Liv.* 36, 35, 4. — Reflexively, sibi bene facere, enjoy one's self, have a good time, genio indulgere (v. I. A. 2. e. supra): nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro... quin, ubi quidquam occasionis sit sibi faciat bene, *Plaut. As. grex* 5. — (β) With *in* and *abl.*: quoniam bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata ea habui, *Plaut. Am.* 1, 1, 30. — (γ) With *erga*: si quid amicum erga bene feci, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 4. — (δ) With ellipsis of *dat.*, to impart benefits: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego Quae dedi et quod bene feci, *Plaut. As.* 1, 2, 11: quod bene fecisti, referetur gratia, *id. Capt.* 5, 1, 20: ego quod bene feci, male feci, *id. Ep.* 1, 2, 34; *id. Trin.* 2, 2, 41: si beneficia in rebus, non in ipsā benefaciendi voluntate consistere, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 7, 1: benefaciendi animus, *id. ib.* 2, 19, 1. — So esp. in formula of thanks, etc.: bene benigneque arbitror te facere, *I thank you heartily*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 129: *Jup.* Jam nunc irata non es? *Alc.* Non sum. *Jup.* Bene facis, *id. Am.* 3, 2, 56; v. Brix ad *Plaut. Trin.* 384. — **P.** a. as *subst.*: bene facta, ōrum, n., benefits, benefactions (cf. beneficium): bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, *Enn. ap. Cic. Off.* 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.): pol, bene facta tua

me hortantur tuo ut imperio paream, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 65: pro bene factis ejus ut ei pretium possim reddere, *id. Capt.* 5, 1, 20: bene facta referre, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 3, 182: tenere, *id. ib.* 2, 42. — So freq. in eccl. writers: et si bene feceritis his qui vobis bene faciunt, *Vulg. Luc.* 6, 33: bene facite his qui oderunt vos, *id. Matt.* 5, 44. — (ε) *Absol.*, to do good, perform meritorious acts (in *fin.* verb. only eccl. Lat.): discite bene facere, *Vulg. Isa.* 1, 17: interrogo vos si licet sabbatis bene facere an male, *id. Luc.* 6, 9: qui bene facit, ex Deo est, *id. Joan. Ep.* 3, 11. — In *P. a.* (class.): bene facta (almost always in plur.), merits, meritorious acts, brave deeds: bene facta recte facta sunt, *Cic. Par.* 3, 1, 22: omnia bene facta in luce se collocari volunt, *id. Tusc.* 2, 26, 64; *id. Sen.* 3, 9: bene facta mea reipublicae procedunt, *Sall. J.* 85, 5; cf. *id. C.* 8, 5; *id. H. Fragm.* 1, 19: veteribus bene factis nova pensantes maleficia, *Liv.* 37, 1, 2; cf. *Quint.* 3, 7, 13; 12, 1, 41; *Prop.* 2, 1, 24; *Ov. M.* 15, 850; *Claud. VI. Cons. Hon.* 386. — *Sing.*: bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis non abscedet, *Cato ap. Gell.* 16, 1, 4. — (ζ) In medical language, to be of good effect, benefit, do good: id bene faciet et alvum bonam faciet, *Cato, R. R.* 157, 6. — So with *ad*: ad capitis dolore bene facit serpyllum, *Scrib. Comp.* 1; so *id. ib.* 5; 9; 13; 41. — (η) In the phrase bene facis, etc., as a formula of thanks, v. I. A. 2. f. supra. — (θ) Expressing joy, *I am glad of it, I am glad that* etc. (comic). *Da.* Tua quae fuit Palaestra, ea filia inventa'st mea. *La.* Bene mehercule factum'st, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 9: bis tanto valeo quam valui prius. *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo, *id. Merc.* 2, 2, 27; *Ter. And.* 5, 6, 11; *id. Hec.* 5, 4, 17; *id. Eun.* 5, 8, 7: bene factum et volup est hodie me his mulierculis Tetulisse auxilium, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 1; *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 11; so, bene factum gaudeo: nam hic noster pater est. *Ant.* Ita me Juppiter bene amet, benefactum gaudeo, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 47; *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 43; cf.: *Me.* Rex Creō vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat. So. Bene facit; quia nos eramus peregrini, tutatu'st domum, *I am glad of it, etc.*, *Plaut. Am.* 1, 1, 19: bene fecit A. Silius qui transegit; neque enim ei dessee volebam, et quid possem timebam, *I am glad that A. Silius, etc.*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 24, 1. — **3.** With *esse*. **a.** Bene est, impers., it is well. (a) In the epistolary formula: si vales bene est; or, si vales bene est, (ego) valeo (abbrev. S. V. B. E. V.), *Afran.* ap. *Prisc.* p. 804 P.; *Cic. Fam.* 5, 14, 1; 10, 34, 1; 4, 1, 1; cf. *id. ib.* 5, 7, 1; 5, 9, 1; 5, 10, 1; 10, 33, 1; 10, 14, 8; 10, 14, 11; 14, 14, 1; 14, 14, 16: si valetis gaudeo, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 41. — These formulas were obsolete at Seneca's time: mos antiquis fuit, usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales, bene est; ego valeo, *Sen. Ep.* 15, 1. — (β) = bene factum est (cf. I. 2. k. supra): oculis quoque etiam plus jam video quam prius. *Ly.* Bene est, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 26: hic est intus filius apud nos tuus. *De.* Optume'st, *id. ib.* 5, 4, 49; *Ter. Ad.* 3, 48; 5, 5, 3; *id. Hec.* 5, 4, 31. — **b.** Bene est alicui, impers., it is (goes) well with one, one does well, it is well off, enjoys himself, is happy: nam si curret, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest, *Enn. ap. Cic. N. D.* 3, 32, 79 (Trag. v. 355 Vahl.): bona si esse veis, bene erit tibi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 12: quia illi, unde huc abvecta sum, malis bene esse solitum'st, *id. ib.* 3, 1, 13: qui neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est invidias, *id. Ps.* 4, 7, 35 (so *id. Trin.* 2, 2, 71): num quippiam aluit me vis? *De.* Ut bene sit tibi, *id. Pers.* 4, 8, 5; *id. Poen.* 4, 2, 90; *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 101: nemini nimium bene est, *Afran.* ap. *Charis.* p. 185 P.: si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 88: nec tamen illis bene erit, quia non bono gaudent, *Sen. Vit. Beat.* 11, 4: BENE SIT NOBIS, *Inscr. Orell.* 4754; *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 95; 4, 2, 36; *id. Curc.* 4, 2, 31; *id. Pers.* 5, 2, 74; *id. Stich.* 5, 5, 12; *id. Merc.* 2, 2, 55; *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 9. — *Comp.*: istas minas decem, qui me procurem dum melius sit mi, des, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 40: spero ex tuis litteris tibi melius esse, that your health is better, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 22, 1; *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 1; *Ter. And.* 2, 5, 16. — With *dat.* understood: patria est ubicumque est bene (i. e. cuique), where one does well, there is his country, *Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37, 108 (Trag. Rel. inc. p. 248 Rib.)

—With *abl.*, to be well off in, to feast upon a thing: ubi illi bene sit ligno, aqua calida, cibo, vestimentis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: at mihi bene erat, non piscibus. Sed pullo atque hodo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 120.—**c.** Bene sum = bene mihi est: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 20: de eo (argento) nunc bene sunt tua virtute, id. Truc. 4, 2, 28: dato qui bene sit; ego ubi bene sit tibi locum lepidum dabo, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: scis bene esse si sit unde, id. Capt. 4, 2, 70.—**4.** Bene habere. **a.** With *subj. nom.* (a) To enjoy, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. I. A. 2. e. supra.—(b) To be favorable, to favor: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82.—(c) With *se*, to be well, well off: imperator se bene habet, it is well with, Sen. Ep. 24, 9; cf.: si te bene habes, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 122 Brix ad loc.—**b.** Hoc bene habet, or bene habet, impers. (= res se bene habet), it is well, matters stand well: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: bene habet: di pium movere bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 4: atque bene habet si a collegâ litatum est, id. 8, 9, 1; Juv. 10, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 557.—So pers.: bene habemus nos, si in his spes est; opinor, aliud agamus, we are well off, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1.—**5.** Bene agere, with *cum* and *abl.* (a) To treat one well: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—(b) Impers.: bene agitur cum aliquo, it goes well with one, he is fortunate: bene dicat secum esse actum, that he has come off well, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2: non tam bene cum rebus humanis agitur ut meliora pluribus placeant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 1.—With ellipsis of *cum* and *abl.*: si hinc non abeo intestatus, bene agitur pro noxiâ (sc. mecum), Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**6.** Rem (negotium) bene gerere. (a) To administer well private or public affairs: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriâ procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 295 Vahl.); non ut multis bene gestae, sed, ut nemini, conservatae rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; so, qui ordo bene gestae rei publicae testimonium multis, mihi uni conservatae dedit, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2: rem publicam, id. Pis. 19, 45: Apollini republicâ vestrâ bene gestâ servatâque... donum mittitote, Liv. 23, 11, 3.—(b) To be successful, meet with success, acquit one's self well; usu. of war; also of private affairs: bello extincto, re bene gestâ, vobis gratis habeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 2: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: quasi re bene gestâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, that you had met with great success, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Planc. 25, 61: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene rei gerendae, id. ib. 7, 44: res bello bene gestae, success in war, Liv. 23, 12, 11: laeti bene gestis corpora rebus Procure, Verg. A. 9, 157; cf. Cic. Planc. 25, 61; Liv. 1, 37, 6; 4, 47, 1; 8, 30, 5; 22, 25, 4; 23, 36, 2.—**7.** Bene vertere, in wishes. (a) With the *rel. quod* or *quae res* as subject, to turn out well; absol. or with *dat.*: quae res tibi et gnatae tuae bene feliciterque vortat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: quod utrisque bene vertat, Liv. 8, 5, 6: quod bene verteret, id. 3, 26, 9; cf. id. 3, 35, 8; 3, 62, 5; 7, 39, 10; v. verto; cf.: quod bene eveniat, Cato, R. R. 141.—(b) With *di* as subject: di bene vortant, may the gods let it turn out well, may the gods grant success, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 5; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 19; v. verte.—**8.** Bene, colloquially in leave-taking: bene ambula, walk well, i. e. have a pleasant walk! Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 166: De bene ambulo! Ly. Bene vale! id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite! id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: cives bene valete! id. Merc. 5, 2, 25; cf. id. Ep. 5, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 4, 28; 5, 4, 65; id. Curc. 4, 2, 30; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115; id. Hec. 1, 2, 122: salvere jubeo te, mi Saturides, bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 35: LAGGE, FILII, BENE QUIESCAS, Sepulch. Inscr. Orell. p. 4755.—**9.** In invocations to the gods, often redundant (cf. bonus): ita me Juppiter bene amet, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 47: di te bene ament, Hec. 1, 2, 29: ita me di bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 43; id. Hec. 2, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: Jane pater uti te... bonas preces bene precatus ssem, Cato, R. R. 134: bene sponsis, beneque volueris in precatione augurali Messala augur ait significare spo-

ponderis, volueris, Fest. p. 351 Müll. (p. 267 Lind.).—**10.** Elliptical expressions. (a) Bene, melius, optime, instead of bene, etc., dicit, dicis, or facit, facis, etc.: bene Pericles (i. e. dixit), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: bene (Philippus) ministrum et praebitorem, id. ib. 2, 14, 53: existimabatur bene, Latine (i. e. loqui), id. Brut. 74, 259; so id. Sen. 14, 47: at bene Areus, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. 10, 1, 56: nam ante Aristippus, et ille melius (i. e. hoc dixerat), Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 26: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium (i. e. facies), id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; 1, 19, 63; id. Off. 3, 11, 49; id. Sen. 20, 73; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; Quint. 10, 3, 25; 10, 2, 24; 6, 1, 3; 9, 4, 23.—(b) In applauding answers: bene and optime, good! bravo! excellent! euge, euge! Perbene! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75: huc respice. Da. Optume! id. ib. 3, 4, 3; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 114; 5, 4, 16.—(c) In drinking health, with *acc.* or *dat.*, health to you, your health! bene vos! bene nos! bene te! bene me! bene nostram etiam Stephanum! Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27; Tib. 2, 1, 31: bene te, pater optime Caesar, etc.; Ov. F. 2, 637: bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicae meae! Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 21; Ov. A. A. 1, 601.—**11.** P. regn., in ellipt. predicate: quod (imperium) si (ei) sui bene crediderint cives... credere et Latinos debere, if his own citizens did well to intrust the supreme power to him, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 5: in Vella aedificent quibus melius quam P. Valerio creditur libertas, to whom it will be safer to intrust liberty, id. 2, 7, 11: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus, it will be better for us to perish, id. 1, 13, 3: bene Arruntium morte usum, that it was right for Arruntius to die, Tac. A. 6, 48; Liv. 2, 30, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 92; Tac. A. 2, 44.—**12.** Adv. of intensity, =valde, very, with *adj.* and *adv.* **1.** With *adj.*: bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): foedus feri bene firmum, id. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. C. 3, 24, 50 (Ann. v. 33 ib.); cf.: bene firmus, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1; id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: bene robustus, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: bene morigerus fuit puer, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 13: bene ergo ego hinc praedatus ibo, id. Ps. 4, 7, 39: bene lautum, id. Rud. 3, 3, 39: bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, bene nummatum te futurum, an, etc., id. ib. 7, 16, 3: bene sanos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; 1, 21, 71; Hor. S. 1, 3, 61; 1, 9, 44: bene longinquos dolores, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: sermonem bene longum, id. Or. 2, 88, 361: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 33, 69: magna multitudo, Hirt. B. Hisp. 4: barbarus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: fidum pectus, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: cautus, Ov. H. 1, 44: multa, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 15: multi, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: homo optime dives, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 2.—**2.** With *adv.*: bene saepe libenter, Enn. Ann. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.); cf.: bene libenter vicitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44: bene mane haec scripsi, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 4, 10, 16: bene penitus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: bene longe, Hirt. B. Hisp. 25: bene graviter, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1 (28), 5.—With *adv.* phrase: si ad te bene ante lucem venisset, Cic. Or. 2, 64, 259.
* **benēdicē**, adv. of the *adj.*, not in use, **benēdicus**, a, um [benedico], with friendly words, kindly: ad se illicere blandae ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54.
benēdico, xi, ctum, ēre, v. n. and a., to speak well of any one, to commend, praise. **I.** In gen., in class. Lat. always as two words, v. bene, I. B. 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In late and eccl. Lat. with *acc.* **1.** Deum, to bless, praise, or adore (Heb. בָּרַךְ), App. Trism. fin.; Vulg. Ps. 112, 2.—**Pass.**: benedici Deum omni tempore concedet, Tert. Orat. 3: Deus benedicendus, App. Trism. fin.; Vulg. Gen. 24, 48; id. Jacob. 3, 9.—Rarely with *dat.*: benedic Domino, Vulg. Ps. 102, 1 sq.—**2.** Of men and things, to bless, consecrate, hallow (Heb. בָּרַךְ and קִדַּשׁ): requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14, 11; cf. Vulg. Gen. 2, 3; id. Marc. 6, 41: altarium, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 2: benedictum oleum, Hier. Vit. Hilar. med.: martyres, Tert. Mart. 1; Grut. 875, 3 al.—Sometimes with *dat.*: benedixit domui Israel, Vulg. Ps. 113, 12; 64, 12.—**B.** Herba benedicta, the plant also called lagopus or leporinus pes, App. Herb. 61.—

Hence, **1. benēdictum**, i, n. (prop. as two words), v. bene, I. B. 1. g.—**2. benēdictus**, i, m., an approved person, blessed one (eccl. Lat.): venite, benedicti Patris mei, Vulg. Matt. 25, 34 al.
benēdictio, ōnis, f. [benedico, II.] (eccl. Lat.), an extolling, praising, lauding, App. Trism. p. 82, 11; Vulg. Deut. 16, 10; Tert. Test. Anim. 2.—**B.** Meton., a consecrated, sacred object: benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.—**II.** A benediction, blessing, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 12; Vulg. Gen. 26, 29; id. Gal. 3, 14.
benēdictum, v. bene, I. B. 1. g.
benēfācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. n., better written as two words, v. bene, I. B. 2.
benēfactio, ōnis, f. [benefacio], the performing of an act of kindness, a benefaction, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 fin.
benēfactor, ōris, m. [id.], he who confers a favor, a benefactor (late Lat.), Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19; id. Laud. Just. 1, 314.
benēfactum, v. bene, I. B. 2.
benēficē, adv., v. beneficus fin.
benēficientia, ae, f. [from beneficus, like magnificentia, munificentia, from magnificus, munificus; cf. Beier and Gernh. upon Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20], the quality of beneficent, kindness, beneficence, an honorable and kind treatment of others (opp. maleficientia, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1; several times in the philos. writings of Cic.; elsewh. rare): quid praestantius bonitate et beneficiā? Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: beneficientia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; 1, 14, 42 sq.; 2, 15, 52 and 53: comitas ac beneficientia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: ut beneficiā adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20: beneficientia augebat ornabatque subjectos, Sen. Ep. 90, 5; Vulg. Heb. 13, 16.
benēficiārius, a, um, adj. [benefici-um], pertaining to a favor. **I.** As *adj.* only once: res, Sen. Ep. 90, 2.—**II.** Freq. subst.: **benēficiārii**, ōrum, m.; in milit. lang., soldiers who, through the favor of their commander, were exempt from menial offices (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.), free or privileged soldiers: beneficiarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio; e contrario munifices vocabantur, qui non vacabant, sed munus reipublicae faciebant, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comm. p. 347: beneficiarii superiorum exercituum, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. Such beneficiarii were usually in attendance upon their commanders, and were promoted by them to office: *Βenefικιάδαιοι οἱ ἐνὶ θεραπείᾳ τῶν Μαγιστράτων τεταγμένοι*, Gloss.: beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32); 10, 27 (36); Inscr. Orell. 192; 929; 1394 et saep.
benēficiū (better than **benefici-um**), ii, n. [beneficius]. **I.** A *benefaction*, kindness, favor, benefit, service, εὐεργετήρια (sunt qui ita distinguunt, quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria. Beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitavit et ferre opem jubet: ministerium esse servi, quem condicio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1);—(in prose freq.; in poetry, for metrical reasons, only in play-writers; most freq. in Ter.). **A.** In gen.: nullum beneficium esse duco id, quod, quoi facias, non placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 12: beneficium accipere, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: immemor beneficii, id. And. 1, 1, 17: cupio aliquos parere amicos beneficio meo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 69: beneficium verbis initum re comprobare, id. And. 5, 1, 5: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodos, beneficium illud habendum est, sed generatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Off. 2, 20, 70: beneficio adligari: beneficium victus esse, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; cf.: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere, Sall. J. 9, 3: collocare, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49 al.; 2, 20, 69: dare, id. ib. 1, 15, 48; id. Fam. 13, 8, 3: deferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: conferre in al-

quem, id. ib. 1, 14, 45: quia magna mihi debebat beneficia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1: in republica multo praestat beneficii quam malefici immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 28: senatus et populus Romanus beneficii et injuriae memor esse solet, id. ib. 104, 5; Petr. 126, 4: in iis (hominibus) beneficio ac maleficio abstinere aecum censent, Liv. 5, 3, 8: immortalis memoria retinere beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5 al.—Of the favor of the people in giving their vote: quidquid hoc beneficio populi Romani aetate potestate praetoria possum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69, and 71.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Beneficio, *through favor, by the help, aid, support, mediation*: beneficio tuo salvus, thanks to you, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 1; 13, 35, 1: nostri consulatus beneficio, *by means of*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 6: servi beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 71, 1: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: sortium beneficio, *by the lucky turn of*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Herz.: longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. 2, 11, 2; 5, 10, 121: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8 al.; cf.: fortunae beneficium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.—(B) In gen., *by the agency of*: quod beneficio ejus contingit, Dig. 39, 2, 40, § 1: beneficio furis, ib. 47, 2, 46 pr.—**2.** Alicujus beneficii facere (habere, etc.), *to make dependent on one's bounty or favor* (post-Aug.): commeatu a senatu peti solitos beneficii sui fecit, Suet. Claud. 23: ut munus imperii beneficii sui faceret, Just. 13, 4, 9; cf.: adeo quidem dominis servi beneficia possunt dare, ut ipsos saepe beneficii sui fecerint, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 4: sed nihil habebimus nisi beneficii alieni? Quint. 10, 4, 6.—**II.** Transf. to political life. **A.** A distinction, support, favor, promotion (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: quibus omnia populi Romani beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, among those recommended to favor, id. Arch. 5, 11 Halm. ad loc.; id. Fam. 7, 5, 3: cum suo magno beneficio esset, under great obligation to his recommendation, id. Phil. 8, 6 Wernsd.; Flor. 4, 2, 92; cf. Suet. Tit. 8.—**So, 2.** Esp. freq. of military promotions (whence beneficiarius, q. v.): quod scribis de beneficiis, scito a me et tribunis militaris et praefectis... delatos esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 7: ut tribuni militum... quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30, 3: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42, 11; Hirt. B. Afr. 54, 5: per beneficia Nymphidii, promoted, advanced through the favor of Nymphidius, Tac. H. 1, 25; 4, 43 Lips.: beneficii sui centuriones, i. e. his creatures, Suet. Tib. 12: Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, the book in which the public lands that were bestowed were designated, Hyg. Limit. Const. p. 193 Goes.; Arcad. ib. p. 260.—**So, SERVVS. A.** COMMENTARIUS BENEFICIORVM, Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—**B.** A privilege, right (post-Aug.): anulorum, Dig. 48, 7, 42: religionis, ib. 3, 18: militaris, ib. 29, 1, 3.—Hence, liberorum, a release from the office of judge, received in consequence of having a certain number of children, Suet. Claud. 15; Dig. 49, 8, 1, § 2.—**C.** Personified, as a god: duos omnino (deos credere), Poenam et Beneficium, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14.

beneficulus (better than **beneficus**), a, um, adj. [bene-facio] (comp. and sup. regularly formed, beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5; 5, 9, 2: beneficentissimus, Cic. Lael. 14, 51; id. N. D. 2, 25, 64; ante-class. beneficissimus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 603 P.), *generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favorable* (rare but class.): de Ptolemaeo rege optimo et beneficissimo, Cato, l. 1: beneficium esse oratione, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ubi beneficulus, si nemo alterius causam benigne facit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49: in amicum, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 14, 44: sunt enim beneficii generique hominum amici, id. Div. 2, 49, 102: beneficulus, salutaris, mansuetus civis, id. Mil. 8, 20; id. Lael. 9, 31; cf. Gell. 17, 5, 4: actio, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 5.—***Adv.** **benefice**, beneficently: facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

benefio, v. benefacio.

benefolentia, ae, f. [bene-oleo], a smelling agreeably (late Lat.), Hieron. in Dindym. Spir. Sanc. 11.

benē-plāceo, ūi, itum, 2, v. n., to

please: alicui, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 2.—Hence, **P. a.** **benēplācitus**, a, um, *pleasing, acceptable*, Vulg. Ecclos. 34, 21; Ambros. Isaac et An. 7, 57 init.—As subst.: **benēplācitus**, i, n., *good pleasure, gracious purpose*, Vulg. Eph. 1, 9 et saep.

Beneventum, i, n., = *Bevoúvnton* and *Bevoúvnton*, Strab. [bene-ventus], a very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium, now Benevento, Liv. Epit. 15; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; acc. to fable (Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9; Sol. c. 11), founded by Diomedes; it became a flourishing Roman colony 485 A. U. C., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38; Hor. S. 1, 5, 71; Vell. 1, 14, 7; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 59; called Maleventum on account of its unwholesome air, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; cf. Fest. p. 340, 8 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 34, 14 ib.; Liv. 9, 27, 14; 10, 15, 1; situated on the high-road towards the south of Italy; hence, much resorted to in warlike expeditions, as in the two Punic wars; after it was colonized by Augustus, it was called Julia Concordia, Front. Colon. p. 103 (abounding in the ruins of a former age).—Hence, **Benēventānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Beneventum: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38: sutor, Juv. 5, 46.—In plur.: **Beneventāni**, ōrum, m., the Beneventines, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.

benēvolē, adv., v. benevolus fin.

benē-volens (in MSS. also **benivolens**), entis, adj. [bene-volo], *wishing well, benevolent, favorable, propitious, kind, obliging* (ante-class. for the class. benevolus; in Plaut. very freq.), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7 and 8: ero benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 24: amicus multum benevolens, id. Merc. 5, 2, 46: benevolentes inter se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 25: ite cum dis benevolentibus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 41: benevolentem cum benevolente perire, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72: sodalis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 al.—**Comp.**, sup., and adv., v. benevolus.—**Subst.** **benēvolens**, ntis, comm., a well-wisher, friend, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 30: alicui amicus et benevolens, id. Most. 1, 3, 38; id. Pers. 4, 4, 98; id. Trin. 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 63: sua, id. Cist. 2, 3, 42 al.: illi benevolens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47 Fleck.

benēvolentia (better than **benivolentia**), ae, f. [benevolus], *good-will, benevolence, kindness, favor, friendship* (diff. from amor, q. v.; in good class. prose, most freq. in Cic., esp. in Lael. and Off.): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungenda, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1; *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 63 (Fleck. sapientia): capere, movere, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: declarare, to express, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, id. Off. 2, 14, 43: comparare, id. ib. 2, 15, 64: adungere sibi, id. Mur. 20, 41: alicujus benevolentiam consequi, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: capere, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: contrahere, id. ib. 1, 5, 8: conligere, id. ib.: pro tua erga me benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 13, 60, 2: desiderare benevolentiam, good-will, readiness, willingness, id. Or. 1, 1: benevolentia singularis, an exceeding friendliness of feeling, Suet. Calig. 3: cum aliquo benevolentia in aliquem certare, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the jurists, *mildness, benignity, indulgence*: interponere benevolentiam, Dig. 29, 2, 52; Just. Inst. 2, 20.—**B.** In plur. (post-class.), *kind conduct, friendly services*: non in benevolentis signis, Spart. Carac. 1; Arn. 6 init.

benē-volus (in MSS. and inscr. often **benivolus**), a, um, adj. [volo], *well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favorable* (class. for the ante-class. benevolens, from which it borrows the comp. and sup.; cf. malevolus): erga aliquem benevolus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis benivolusque tibi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 33 Fleck.: benevolus efficere auditorem, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: benevolos auditores habere, id. ib. 1, 4, 6: ut benevolos beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322; Quint. 3, 7, 24; 4, 1, 5; 10, 1, 48; Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23: benevolentem tibi, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; 13, 60, 1: officium benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, id. ib. 5, 16, 6: naturā benevolentissimus, Suet. Tit. 8.—**II.** Transf., of servants, devoted, yielding willing service: servus domino benevolus, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—**Adv.** **benēvolē**, benevolently, kindly, Cic. Fin.

1, 10, 34; id. Fam. 13, 21, 2.—**Sup.**, Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64; id. ib. ad Hier. 28.

Beni, ōrum, m., a Thracian people on the Hebrus, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

benignē, adv., v. benignus.

benignitas, ātis, f. [benignus], the quality of one benignus, an affable, kind bearing to others. **I.** Of feeling or external conduct, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, benevolence, benignity: si ad vortendum huc animum adest benignitas, Plaut. Merc. prol. 11: justitia, cui sunt adjunctae pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: etsi me attentissimis animis summā cum benignitate auditis, id. Sed. 13, 31; id. Caecin. 3, 9; id. Dom. 14, 32; id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 30; Dig. 48, 19, 11; 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Of deeds, kindness, liberality, bounty, favor: num solus ille dona dat? nunc ubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 (intellegit se et dona obtulisse, et id benigne saepe fecisse, Don.); Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 80: illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15, 52; 2, 15, 64: ne benignitas major esset quam facultates, id. ib. 1, 14, 44: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, id. Att. 4, 2, 7: (Volumnius) benignitatem per se gratam comitate adjuvabat, Liv. 9, 42, 5: satis superque me benignitas tua Ditavit, *Hor. Epod. 1, 31; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: benignitate deum fractae hostium vires, Tac. H. 4, 85; id. A. 14, 6.—In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54.—**B.** Lenity, mercy: severitas legum cum aliquo temperamento benignitatis, Dig. 48, 19, 11 pr.; 1, 3, 25.

benigniter, adv. (ante-class. for benigne), kindly, benignly, Titin. ap. Non. p. 510, 13; Prisc. p. 1010 P.

benignor, āri, 1, v. dep. [benignus], to rejoice, take delight (eccl. Lat.): in operibus ejus, Vulg. 3 Esd. 4, 39.

benignus, a, um, adj. [as if benignus, from bonus genus, anal. with malignus and privignus], of a good kind or nature, beneficent, kind. **I.** Of feeling or deportment towards others, kind, good, friendly, pleasing, favorable, benignant: nam generi leononio, Numquam ullus deus tam benignus fuit qui fuerit propitius, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: boni et benigni, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 2: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88; id. praef. § 21: divi, Hor. C. 4, 2, 52: numen, id. ib. 4, 4, 74; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34 al.—**B.** Of things, friendly, favorable, pleasant, mild: animus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: oratio, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6, 8; 30, 14, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 20: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24: benigniora verba, Liv. 21, 19, 11.—In the jurists, interpretatio, a mild, favorable interpretation (opp. dura, which follows the strictness of the letter; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31 sq.), Dig. 39, 5, 16: semper in dubiis benigniora praefenda sunt, ib. 50, 17, 56: benignior sententia, ib. 37, 6, 8.—**C.** Poet., = faustus, lucky, propitious, favorable: dies, Stat. S. 5, 1, 108: nox, id. Th. 10, 216.—**II.** More freq. of action, beneficent, obliging, that gives or imparts freely, liberal, bounteous, etc.: erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea haec tibi sunt servata, Plaut. Rud. 6, 3, 33; id. Trin. 3, 3, 12; 2, 4, 68: fortuna... Nunc mihi, nunc alibi benigna, Hor. C. 3, 29, 52: qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: qui liberalis benignusque dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: facilius in timore benigni quam in victoria grati reperiuntur, id. ad Brut. 1, 15, 8.—**Poet.**, with gen.: vini somnique benignus, a hard drinker and a lover of sleep, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3.—**Opp.** to bonae frugi = prodigus, prodigal, lavish: est benignus potius quam bonae frugi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** Of things (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. malignus), yielding liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib.

3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56. tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: cornu, id. C. 1, 17, 15: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingeni Benigna vena est, id. C. 2, 18, 10: praeda, Ov. F. 5, 174: benigna materia gratias agendi Romanis, Liv. 42, 38, 6: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *fruitful, or suitable for exhibition*, Mel. proem. § 1; so Seneca: primus liber ... benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen. Ira. 2, 1, 1: ipse materia risus benignissima, id. Const. 18, 1 (cf. also in Gr. ἀφθονος): aetivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11 (sermone multo et liberali et largo, Lamb.): benignissimum inventum, i. e. beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11. —Hence, *adv.*: **benigne** (ante-class. colat. form **benigniter**). 1. *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, courteously, benignly*: benigne et amice facere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109: me benignius Omnes salutant quam salutabant prius, id. Aul. 1, 2, 36: ecquid ego possim Blande dicere aut benigne facere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24: viam monstrare, *courteously, politely*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: salutare, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: audire, id. Clu. 3, 8: polliceri, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11, 1; Liv. 27, 4, 7: milites appellare, Sall. J. 96, 2: habere, id. ib. 113, 2: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28, 1: audire alicquem, id. 1, 9, 4: excipere alicquem, id. 2, 35, 6; 21, 19, 7; Tac. A. 1, 57: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 3, 26, 1: audire, Suet. Aug. 89. —In the ante-class. form **benigniter**, Titin. ap. Non. p. 510, 13, and Prisc. p. 1010 P. —**b. Mildly, indulgently** (in jurid. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Dig. 50, 17, 155; ib. 44, 7, 1, § 13: benignissime rescripserunt, ib. 37, 14, 4. —**c.** Benigne dicis, or *absol. benigne*, used in colloquial lang. in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused (the latter a courtly formula like the Gr. αἰνῶ σε, ζηῶ σε, καλῶς, κάλλιστα; cf. recte), *you are very kind, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you*. (a) In receiving: As. Perge cum advenis, cena detur. **Di.** Benigne dicis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 62. —(b) In declining: frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optima. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter: nam ego tervis HS non possum vendere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: dic Ad cenam veniat... Benigne Respondet. Neget ille mihi? etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; id. ib. 1, 7, 16 Schmid. —**2.** *Abundantly, liberally, freely, generously*: pecuniam praebere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 37; id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52 and 53; Sall. J. 68, 3; Liv. 9, 31, 5; 9, 32, 2: benignius Deprome quadrarium, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: paulo benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11. —**b.** Benigne facere alicui = bene facere, to do a favor, to show favor, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24 Ruhnck.; Cat. 73, 3: qui plurimis in ista provincia benigne fecisti, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Inv. 1, 55, 109; Liv. 4, 14, 5; 28, 39, 18; Gell. 17, 5, 10 al.; cf. Rutil. Lup. p. 127 Ruhnck. (175 Frotcher).

Benjamin, m., *indecl.* I. *The youngest son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 17, 21; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 12, 1 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 35, 18 al. —II. *The Jewish tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 29, 5. —Hence, **Benjaminitae**, ārum, m., *the Jews of the tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 29, 5. —**† benna**, ae, f. (Gallic), *a kind of carriage*; those who sat in the same benna were called *combenones*, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347 (a wagon of wicker or basket-work is still called *banne* in Belgium, and *benne* in Switzerland). —**† bennarius**, σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr. **bēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, v. bonus *init.* **bēo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [akin to *benus*, bonus, and acc. to Fick, connected with δίδω, δέω, to make happy, to bless (as verb. *fini*), rare, and mostly poet. for *fortunatus*, beatum efficere; not in Cic.]. I. In gen., to gladden, rejoice, refresh: hoc me beat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id. beat, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that gladden thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. —Hence, in colloq. lang. *beas* or *beasti*, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at*

that, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; Ter. And. 1, 1, 79. —II. Aliquem aliquid re, to make happy, reward with, enrich: caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29: seu te... bearis Interiore nota Falerni, id. ib. 2, 3, 7: ne dominus Munere te parvo beet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 75: Latium beabit divite lingua, id. ib. 2, 121. —Hence, **beātus**, a, um, P. a. **A. Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate** (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: felix, fortunatus): neque ulla alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: hic tyrannus ipse iudicavit quam esset beatus, id. ib. 5, 20, 61: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beator: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, id. ib. 5, 8, 23: beatus, ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18; Afran. ap. Non. p. 517, 17: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, etc., Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni Parte beatum, id. C. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23. —**2.** Transf.: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil ei esse beatum, cui, etc., *a cause of happiness*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. —**3.** Subst. (a) **beāti**, ōrum, m., *the happy, fortunate persons*: istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit Virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18. —(b) **beātum**, i, n. (= beatitas, beatitudo, q. v.), *happiness, blessedness*: in qua sit ipsum etiam beatum, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: ex bonis, quae sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. —**B. Esp.** 1. Of outward prosperity, opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis (sc. Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: res omnes quibus abundanti ii, qui beati putantur, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1: ut eorum ornatus... hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; 2, 18, 14; 3, 7, 3; 3, 16, 32; 3, 29, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 1; id. Epod. 16, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34. —As subst.: **beāti**, ōrum, m., *the rich*: noli nobilibus, noli conferre beatis, Prop. 2, 9, 33. —**P. oet.**, of inanimate things, rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent: gazae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 1: arces, id. ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, id. ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. C. S. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14. —With *abl.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 139: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5; Cat. 68, 14: argentum felix omnique beatus auro, Ov. P. 2, 8, 5. —**Trop.**: ubertas, overflowing, Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, id. 10, 1, 61: eventus, Tac. Dial. 9. —**2.** Late Lat., *blessed, i. e. deceased, dead*: quem cum beatum fuisse Sallustius responderet, intellexit occisum, Amm. 25, 3, 21: beatae memoriae, of blessed memory, Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24; cf.: si nobis, cum ex hac vita emigraverimus, in beatorum insulis immortale aevum, ut fabulae ferunt, degere liceret, Cic. ap. Aug. Trin. 14, 9 (Fragm. Hortens. 40 B. and K.). —**3.** Beatissimus, in late Lat., *a title of the higher clergy*, Cod. 1, 4, 13; Auct. Collat. 9, 6; Novell. 123, 3 al. —Hence, *adv.*: **beātē**, *happily*, Cat. 14, 10: vivere, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 39; id. Div. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29; id. Fin. 2, 27, 86; id. Par. 1, 3, 15. —**Comp.**, Sen. Ep. 92, 24. —**Sup.**, Sen. Cons. Helv. 9, 4.

berber, perh. old *inf.*, = *fervere*, Carm. Frat. Arv.

berbez, v. vervez.

Bercorcates, ium, m., *a people of Gallia Aquitana*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Berecynthus, i, m., = Βερέκυνθος, *a mountain on the banks of the river Sangarius, in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 784; 9, 82; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 4, 1, 22. —II. *Deriv., the adj.* **A. Berecynthius (Berecynth-)**, a, um, = Βερέκυνθος. 1. *Of or pertaining to the mountain Berecynthus, Berecynthian*: tractus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108 (acc. to Pliny, in Caria): juga, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 300: mater, i. e. Cybele, Verg. A. 6, 785; Stat. Th. 4, 782; and subst.: **Berecynthia**, ae, f., Verg. A. 9, 82; Ov. F. 4, 355. —**2.** *Of or pertaining to Cybele*: heros, i. e. *Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov. M. 11, 106: Attis, her favorite, Pers. 1, 93: tibia, a flute of a crooked shape (orig. employed only in her festivals), Ov. F. 4, 181; hence, for a curved Phrygian flute, in gen., Hor. C. 3, 19, 18; 4, 1, 22; Ov. M. 11, 16; cf.

cornu, Hor. C. 1, 18, 13: furores, *the madness of the priests of Cybele*, Mart. 4, 43, 8. —**B. Berecynthiades**, ae, m., *Berecynthian*: venator, perh. Attis (v. Attis), Ov. Ib. 506 Heins. —**C. Berecynthiacus**, a, um, = Berecynthius, 2., *of or belonging to Cybele*: sacerdos, Prud. c. Sym. 2, 51.

Beregrāni, ōrum, m., *the people of Beregrā, a town in Picenum*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

Berelides, um, f., *a group of small islands off the southern coast of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Berenice (in MSS. also **Bērōnicē**), ēs, f., = Βερενίκη. 1. *A female name. A Daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Evergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in heaven (Coma or Crinis Berenices)*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; cf. the poem of Catullus: de Coma Berenices, 66, 1 sqq. (Another constellation of the same name, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.) —Hence, **2. Bereniceus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Berenice: vertex, Cat. 66, 8. —**B.** The daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., accused of incest, Juv. 6, 156 sqq.; Tac. H. 2, 2, 2, 81; Suet. Tit. 7; called uxor Titi, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10, 4; called **Bernice**, Vulg. Act. 25, 13. —II. The name of several towns. **A.** In Cyrenaica, earlier called *Hesperis*, now *Benghazi*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Sol. 27, 54; Amm. 22, 16, 4. —Hence, **2. Bereniceis**, idis, f., *the region around Berenice*: ardens, Luc. 9, 524: undosa, Sil. 3, 249; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3880. —**B.** A town in Arabia, Mel. 3, 8, 7. —**C.** A town on the Red Sea, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 70; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 7. —**D.** A town on the frontier of Egypt, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 108; 6, 29, 33, § 168.

Bergae, ārum, m., *a people of Scythia*, Mel. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 9.

Bergi, ōrum, m., *an island in the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

† Bergimus, i, m., *a deity of the Galli Cenomani, in Upper Italy*, Inscr. Orell. 1971 sq.; 2194.

Bergistāni or **Vergistāni**, ōrum, m., *a community of robbers in Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv. 34, 16, 9; 34, 17, 5; 34, 21, 6.

Bergōmum, i, n., = Βέργιον, *a town in Gallia Transpadana, now Bergamo*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Just. 20, 5, 8; Inscr. Orell. 65. —Hence, **Bergōmas**, ātis, *adj.*, of *Bergomum*: ΜΥΝΙΟΠΙΥΜ, Inscr. Orell. 3349: RESPUBLICA, ib. 3898; and **Bergomates**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Bergomum*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; 34, 1, 2, § 2; Cato. Orig. 2, 4.

Bernicē, ēs, f., v. Berenice, I. B.

Bērōē, ēs, f., = Βερόνη. 1. *The nurse of Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 278; Hyg. Fab. 167. —II. *One of the Oceanids*, Verg. G. 4, 341. —III. *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus*, Verg. A. 5, 620 Wagn.

Bēroea (Berrh-) (trisyll.), ae, f., = Βέροια (Βέρροια), *a town in Macedonia, later called Irenopolis, north of the river Aliacmon, now Verria*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 45, 2 and 5; 45, 29, 9; Cic. Pis. 36, 89. —Hence, **Bērocaeus**, i, m., *a Beroean*, Liv. 23, 39, 3 (al. Boeotius); 42, 58, 7; and **Beroeenses**, ium, m., *the Beroeans*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Bērōnes, um, m., = Βήρωνες, acc. to Strab. 3, p. 238, *a powerful people in Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv. Fragm. 91, lin. 213 sq.; perhaps there is a reference to these Berones in the obscure passage, Hirt. B. Alex. 53: semper enim Berones, etc. (perh. a body-guard of Berones; perh. also kindr. with the Gallic baro, acc. to the Schol. Pers. 5, 138: lingua Gallica barones vel varones dicuntur servi militum).

Bērōnicē, v. Berenice.

Bērōsus, i, m., = Βηρώσιος, *a distinguished Babylonian astrologer of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Vitr. 9, 1, (4); Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 1; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Tert. Apol. 19.

Berresa, ae, f., *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 50, § 180.

Berricē, ēs, f., *a large island north of Europe*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

berūla, ae, f., *an herb, called also cardamine*, Marc. Emp. 36.

† **beryllus** (beryllus, Prud. Psych. 855; **berillus**, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 5; **berul-lus**, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 Jan.), i, m., = βήρυλλος. **I.** A precious stone of a sea-green color, coming from India, *beryl*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 sq.; Isid. Orig. 1.1; Sol. 53; Juv. 8, 37; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. — **B.** Meton for a ring for a beryl, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9. — **II.** Beryllus aëroides, = βήρυλλος αεροειδής, the sapphire, Plin. 1.1, § 77.

Berytus (Bérytus, Avien. Descr. Orb. Terr. 1030; cf. Wernsdorf poet. Lat. Min. V. p. 1103), i, f., = Βηρύτιος, a seaport town of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called Felix Julia, now Beirut, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Tac. H. 2, 81; Dig. 5, 15, 8; Prisc. Perieg. p. 853. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Berytius** (Bérytius, Aus. Praef. ad Syagr. 20), a, um, adj., of Berytus: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74: ura, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66. — **B. Berytensis**, e, adj., Berytensian, of Berytus: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1, § 1; and **Berytenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Berytus, Inscr. Orell. 1246; Cod. 1, 17, 2, § 9.

bes, bessis, m. (nom. bessis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; Prisc. Ponder. p. 1348 P.) [be-is = binae partes assis]. **I.** Two thirds of a unit (the as); eight unciae, or twelfths (cf. as): bessis octo sunt unciae ($\frac{8}{12}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$), triens quattuor, Paul. ex Fest. 1.1. **A.** As a coin: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ %, $\frac{2}{3}$ % was now reckoned; thus, acc. to the present mode of calculating, for the year, the interest advanced from 4 % ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$) to 8 % ($12 \times \frac{2}{3}$), * Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7. — **B.** In gen., two thirds of any whole. **1.** Of shares in a partnership: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76. — **2.** Of a sum of money: exsolvere bessem pretii, Dig. 17, 1, 12. — **3.** Of a tract of land: emere bessem fundi, Dig. 16, 21, 2, § 39: bisque novem, Nemeae, dabis, bessemque (i. e. eight months) sub illis, Manil. 3, 367. — **4.** Of a jugerum: partes duae tertiae pedes decem novem millia et ducentos, hoc est bes, in quo sunt scripula CCXII, Col. 5, 1, 11. — **5.** Of a measure of capacity: bes sextarii, Scrib. Comp. 126. — **6.** Of a pound, = 8 ounces: in binos semodios farinae satis esse bessem fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 157. — **7.** Of an inheritance: heres ex besse, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2. — **C.** Meton for eight: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Caius ut fiat Julius et Proculus (i. e. so many letters were comprised in these names; cf. 1. bibo, 2. e.), Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8. — **D.** Bes alter = $\frac{12+8}{12}$ = $1\frac{2}{3}$, Fest. s. v. triens, p. 363 Müll. — **II.** In mathematics, where the cardinal number is six (cf. as $\frac{6}{12}$), bes = 4, Gr. διμοιρος, Vitruv. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod. and bes alter = $\frac{6+4}{6}$ = $1\frac{2}{3}$, Gr. ἐκδιμοιρος, id. ib.

Besa, ae, m., = Βησα, an Egyptian divinity, Amm. 19, 12, 3.

Besaro, f., a town in Spain, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

Besbicus, i, f., a small island in the Propontis, Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204; 5, 32, 44, § 151.

Besidia, arum, f., a town in Bruttium, perh. the present Bisignano, Liv. 30, 19, 10.

bessalis, e, adj. [bes], comprising eight: laterculus, a tile eight inches long, Vitruv. 5, 10, 2; 7, 4, 2; scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7; clausulae, Porphy. prooem. ad Hor. Epod. — **II.** Meton for any thing of small value: comula, Petr. 58, 5.

Bessi, orum, m., = Βέσσιοι, Strab.; Βησσοί, Herod., a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace, about the Haemus mountains, and in the vicinity of the Hebrus, Veg. Mil. 2, 11; 4, 24; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 3; Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 91. — **Sing.** **Bessus**, i, m., Inscr. Orell. 3548; 3552. — Hence, **Bessicus**, a, um, adj., of the Bessi: gens, Cic. Pis. 34, 84. **Bessus**, i, m. **I.** A Bessian; v. Bessi. — **II.** Βήσσοις, a vicerey of Bactria, the mur-

derer of Darius Codomannus, Curt. 5, 8, 4; 5, 9, 2; Just. 12, 5, 10.

1. bestia, ae, f. [perh. akin to fera and to belua], a beast (as a being without reason; opp. to man; while animal, = a living being, includes man; bestia includes both fera, the beast as distinguished by fierceness, and belua, as distinguished by its size or ferocity; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 290 sq.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen. (in the classical per. mostly in prose; esp. freq. in Cic., who uses it in its most extended signif. of every kind of living creature excepting man): disserens, neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21; 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 11, 31; id. Agr. 2, 4, 9: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucibus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris... quanto id magis in homine fit natura, etc., id. Lael. 21, 81; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124. — So of the serpent, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75. — Of the crocodile and other amphibious animals, Cic. 1.1. — Of the dog, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. — Of the elephant (for the more usual belua), Liv. 33, 9, 7. — Of the ass, Suet. Aug. 96. — Of a caterpillar, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62. — Of the ostrich: sequitur natura avium, quarum grandissimi et paene bestiarum generis struthiocameli, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; cf. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; 9, 1, 1, § 10. — With muta, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; Liv. 7, 4, 6 (cf. mutae pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8, 24). — And for the designation of a wild animal, with fera: vincunt ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3, 2 Dähne; Liv. 26, 13, 12; 26, 27, 12; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; Just. Inst. 2, 1, 12 sq. — **2.** As a term of reproach (cf. belua and our beast): mala tu es bestia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21; id. Poen. 5, 5, 13. — And, humorously, of the odor of the armpits (cf. ala and caper), Cat. 69, 8. — **B.** Esp., when the contest with animals became more usual in the public spectacles at Rome (not yet customary A.U.C. 583, B.C. 171, Liv. 44, 9, 4), bestia designated, without the addition of fera, a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators or criminals (v. bestiarius; usually lions, tigers, panthers, etc.). — Hence, ad bestias mittere aliquem, to send one to fight with wild beasts, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; so, bestias obicere aliquem, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare aliquem ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 14: dare aliquem ad bestias, Dig. 48, 8, 11; Gell. 5, 14, 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. 1.1. § 10: tradere aliquem ad bestias depugnandas, Dig. 1.1. bestiarum damnatio, the condemnation to fight with wild beasts, ib. 48, 13, 6 al. — Hence the expl.: bestiarum vocabulum proprie convenit leonibus, pardis et lupis, tigribus et vulpibus, canibus et similibus ac ceteris, quae vel ore vel unguibus saeviunt, exceptis serpentibus, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 1 (but cf. supra, 1.). — **II.** Transf., as a constellation, the wolf, Vitruv. 9, 4 (7) (called by Cic. Arat. 211 or 455, Quadrupes vasta).

2. Bestia, ae, m., a cognomen in the Calpurnian family. **I.** The consul L. Calpurnius Bestia, Sall. J. 27, 4 al.; Flor. 3, 1, 7. — **II.** The tribune of the people L. Bestia, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; id. de Or. 2, 70, 283. — **III.** Another tribune of the people, L. Bestia, a confederate of Catiline, Sall. C. 17, 3; 43, 1.

bestialis, e, adj. [bestia], like a beast (post-class. and rare): villi, Prud. Cath. 7, 153. — Trop., fierce: nationes, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestiarius, a, um, adj. [id. I. B.], of or pertaining to beasts: ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. Ep. 70, 20; 70, 22. — Usu. as subst. **bestiarius**, ii, m., one who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles, a beast-fighter, θηρομαχός (persons hired, or criminals: the former with weapons, and as victors rewarded; the latter, unarmed, and sometimes bound, Vop. Aur. 37; Tert. Pud. 22): praecleara aceditas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: gladiatoribus et bestiariis obsedere rem publicam, id. Vatin. 17, 40; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 19, 1: ludus bestiarii, Sen. Ep. 70, 17; * Suet. Claud. 34.

bestiola, ae, f. dim. [bestia], a small animal, a little beast, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2; Sen. Ep. 70, 17; Plin. 11, 6, 7, § 17; 18, 17, 44, § 156; 22, 25, 81, § 163; Veg. R. R. 3, 15, 10 al.

Bestius, ii, m. [bestia], a rough and miserly man, otherwise unknown, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37; Pers. 6, 37.

1. beta, ae (betis, is, Ser. Samm. 54, 9), f. [hence Fr. bette; Engl. beet], a vegetable, the beet: Beta vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 132; 20, 8, 27, § 69; Col. 10, 254; 10, 326; 11, 3, 17 and 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 10; * Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; * Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf. * Cat. 67, 21; Mart. 13, 13; 3, 47, 9; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

† **2. beta**, n. indecl. (beta, ae, f., Aus. Technopaegn. c. Litt. Mon. v. 13), = βῆτα, the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet (pure Lat. be; v. B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, * Juv. 14, 209. — Hence, prov., the second in any thing (as alpha is the first), Mart. 5, 26.

bētaceus, a, um, adj. [I. beta], from or of the beet: pedes betacei, beet-roots, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27. — Subst.: **bētaceus**, i, m. (sc. pes), beet-root (cf. Charis. pp. 24 and 128 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib.), Apic. 3, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2 (where others, less correctly, read Baeticae); Arn. 4, p. 133 (others, betis).

Betasi, orum, m., a Belgian people, otherwise unknown, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 56 and 66.

Bēthlēhem, Bēthleēm, Bēthleem, n. indecl., and **Bēthlēhemum**, i, n., = βῆθ λὲμ, a town of the tribe of Judah, the birthplace of David and of Christ, now Beit el Lahm; form Bethlehem, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Gen. 35, 19. — Form Bēthleem, Juvenc. 1, 149; 1, 153; scanned Bēthlēem, Prud. σερφ. 10, 737. — Form Bēthleem, Prud. Cath. 7, 1; 12, 78. — Form Bēthlehemum, Hier. Vit. Paulae. — Hence, **A. Bēthlaeus**, a, um, adj., of Bēthleem, Sedul. Carm. 2, 73. — **B. Bēthlēemicus**, a, um, adj., of Bēthleem, Juvenc. 1, 260 dub. — **C. Bēthlēemites**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Bēthleem, a Bēthleemite, Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 1 al. — **D. Bēthlēmiticus**, a, um, adj., of Bēthleem, Hier. Vit. Paulae.

1. betis, v. 1. beta.

2. Bētis, v. Baetis.

* **bētizare** (or **bētissare**), used by Augustus for languere (on account of the softness of the beet, 1. beta; cf. Cat. 67, 21: languidior tenera beta), acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 Ruhnk.

bēto (baeto; in Plaut. bito), ēre, v. n. [kindr. with vado and faivo], to go (with its derivatives, abito, adbito, ebito, interbito, perbito, praeterbito, rebito, bienses, only ante-class.): in pugnam baetite, Pac. ap. Non. p. 77, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 255 Rib.): si ire conor, prohibet betere, id. ib.; Varr. ib.: ad aliquem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Betricum, v. Bedricum.

Betucius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, e. g. T. Betucius Bassus, an orator of Asculum, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.

betula (also **betulla**), ae, f., the birch, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; 16, 37, 69, § 176.

betulus, v. baetulus.

† **biaeōthānātus**, a, um, adj., = βίαιόθνατος, dying by violence, Tert. Anim. 57.

Biānor, ōris, m. [βία-άνωρ]. **I.** A centaur slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous, Ov. M. 12, 345. — **II.** An ancient hero of Mantua, Verg. E. 9, 60; acc. to Serv. in h. l. and upon A. 10, 198–200, the founder of Mantua, and identical with Ocnus.

† **biarchia**, ae, f., = βίαρχία, the office of a biarchus, a commissaryship, Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

† **biarchus**, i, m., = βίαρχος, a commissary, superintendent of provisions, Hier. adv. Joann. Hieros. n. 19; Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

Biās, antis, m., = Βίας, a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Par. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.

Bibaculus, i, m. [dibax], a Roman cognomen; e. g. of the poet M. Furius; of the praetor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49, 16.

Bibaga, ae, f., an island near Gedrosia, Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 80.

Bibali, *drum, m.*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

bibax, *ács, adj.* [bibō], given to drink, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 12.

biber, *v.* bibo *init.*

Biberius Caldius Mero [bibocalidus-merum], a name given in derision to the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero on account of his love of drink, Suet. Tib. 42.

† **Bibesīa**, *ae, f.*, Drinkland, a comically formed name, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74: Perediam et Bibesiam Plautus finxit suā consuetudine, cum intellegi voluit cupiditatem edendi et bibendi, Fest. p. 214, 28 Müll.; cf. Peredia.

* **bibilis**, *e, adj.* [bibō], drinkable, potable: cibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 81.

bibio, *ónis, m.* [id.], a small insect generated in wine, = mustio, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16; v. 2. bibo.—**II.** = vipio, q. v.

* **bibitor**, *ónis, m.* [id.], a drinker, toper, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bibitus, *a, um, Part.*, from bibo.

biblia, *drum, n.*, = *βιβλία*, the Bible, eccl. Lat.; and very late, **biblia**, *ae, f.*

† **biblinus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *βιβλινος* (*βύβλινος*), of or made from the Egyptian papyrus: epistulae, Hier. Ep. 51, n. 1.

† **bibliopóla** (ΒΥΒΛΙΟΠΟΛΑ, Inscr. Orell. 4154), *ae, m.*, = *βιβλιοπώλης*, a bookseller (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 1, 2, *fn.*; 9, 11, 2; Mart. 4, 72; Isid. Orig. 6, 14, 1 a.

† **bibliotheca** (also **bibliothēce**, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; Inscr. Grut. 584; and *βιβλ.*, Inscr. Orell. 40; 41; 1172), *ae, f.*, = *βιβλιοθήκη*, a library; and, as in Greek and English, both a library-room and a collection of books, Fest. p. 28. The expl. of Isidorus applies to the first signif.: bibliotheca est locus, ubi reponuntur libri, *βιβλος* enim Graece liber, *θήκη* repositorium dicitur, Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 5; cf. id. ib. 18, 9, 3; 6, 3, 1. The first public library at Rome was collected by Asinius Pollio A.U.C. 715, B.C. 39, in the atrium of the Temple of Liberty, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; 35, 2, § 10; Isid. Orig. 6, 5, 2; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 71; Quint. 11, 3, 4. Augustus founded two others, the Octavian, named after his sister Octavia, A.U.C. 721, B.C. 33, near the Theatre of Marcellus, Plut. Vit. Marcell.; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60 and 69 Jahn; and five years after, the Palatine (Gr. and Lat.) Library, on the Palatine Hill, in the Temple of Apollo, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29; Dio, 53, 1; Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41. Besides these there were other considerable libraries in Rome, e. g. in the Temple of Peace, Gell. 16, 8, 2; in the house of Tiberius, id. 13, 19; but esp. one founded by Trajan, id. 11, 17, and united by Diocletian with his Thermis, Vop. Prob. 2. Individuals also possessed large libraries, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5; id. Att. 4, 10, 1; id. Div. 2, 3, 8; id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Quint. 10, 1, 104; 10, 1, 57; Plut. Lucull.; Hor. C. 1, 29, 13; Sen. Tranq. 9; Suet. Aug. 56; esp. at their country-seats, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Mart. 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8 a. The books were arranged in cases or on shelves along the walls (armaria, foruli, loculamenta, capsae).—The librarian, or person who had the charge of the books, was called a **bibliothēca**, Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41, or **bibliothēcarius**, v. Dict. of Antiq.

bibliothēcalis, *e, adj.* [bibliotheca], of or belonging to a library (post-class.): thesaurus, a repository of books, Sid. Ep. 8, 4; copia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 139.

bibliothēcarius, *ii, m.* [id.], a librarian (late Lat.): M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: bibliothēcarius qui codices servat, Gloss. Isid.

* **bibliothēcula**, *ae, f.* *dim.* [id.], a small library; a collection of books, Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

† **bibulus**, *i, f.*, = *βύβλος* (*βύβλος*), the papyrus, a sort of rush that grew largely in Egypt, from the inner bark of which paper was made (poet. for the more usual papyrus): flumineae, Luc. 3, 222; cf. Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71 sq.—*Meton.*, paper, Sedul. 1, 6.

1. bibo, *bibi* (post-class. *part. fut.* *bibitūrus*, Hier. Isa. 8, 25, 8; Vulg. Matt. 20, 22; id. Act. 23, 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1; *part. perf.* *bibitus*, *a, um*, Cael. Aur.

Chron. 4, 3, 60; Capitol. Ver. 5, 3; Aem. Mac. c. de Porro; Plin. Val. 2, 18; *inf.* apocop. *biber*, Cato, Titin. and Fannii Annal. ap. Charis. p. 99), 3, v. a. [root bi; Gr. *πι-, πίνω, πέπωκα*; whence Lat. *poto*, as if from *po*; Sanscr. *pi*; Slav. *pi*; Lith. *pota*], to drink (usually from thirst, a natural want; *poto*, to drink from passion, habit, etc.; but *poto* is occasionally used of water, etc., e. g. Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; cf.: *bibere naturae est, potare luxuriae*, Isid. Diff. 1, 74; and the *part. potus* and *potatus* are regularly used instead of the *part. of bibo*). **I.** With *acc.* **1.** Of the liquid drunk: *per aetatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato*, Cato, R. R. 73: *jejunus heminam bibito*, id. ib. 126: *si voles vinum Choum bibere, licebit bibas*, id. ib. 48: *eapse merum condidit bibere; foribus dat aquam quam bibant*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4: *vicit vinum quod bibi*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1: *Darius in fugā cum aquam turbidam bibisset*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: *patrono malo suadebat ut mulsum frigidum biberet*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 282: *viveret, nisi illud (i. e. venenum) bibisset*, Quint. 8, 5, 31: *bibo aquam*, id. 6, 3, 93: *cur apud te vinum aetate tuā vetustius bibitur?* Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: *nisi Hymentia mella Falerno Ne biberis diluta*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: *et Veientani bibitur faex crassa rubelli*, Mart. 1, 103, 9: *lac bibere, to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22; id. M. 9, 377; 9, 615.—Also *nutricem bibere* (i. e. lac de nutrice), App. M. 2, p. 115, 29.—**Pot.** = *Caecubam* . . . Tu bibes uvam (i. e. vinum), Hor. C. 1, 20, 10: in usu radix tantum duabus drachmis bibenda (i. e. sucus radicis), Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 67.—**2.** *Pocula* or *cyathos bibere*. (a) *Pot.* = *vinum* (cf. *πίνειν κρατήρας*): *tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat*, Tib. 1, 5, 50: *ipse bibebam Sobria supposita pocula victor aquā*, id. 1, 6, 28: *plura pocula = plus vini*, id. 1, 9, 59; so, *nomismata* and *aera*, id. 1, 26, 3.—(b) Of the number of cups drunk at a merry-making: *vide quot cyathos bibimus: St. Tot quot digiti sunt tibi in manu*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24.—*Es p.* of the custom of drinking names, i. e. as many cups as there are letters in a name proposed; the number is frequently expressed by fractional parts of the as (*uncia* = a cyathus; *quincunx* = 5 cyathi, etc.): *quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus*, Gaius ut fiat, Julius, et Proculus, Mart. 11, 36, 7: *crebros ergo licet bibas trientes*, id. 1, 106, 8: *diluti bibis unciam Falerni*, id. v. 3 (cf. with *potare*: *sextantes et deunces*, id. 12, 28).—Hence, *nomen bibere*, *Julium*, etc., *bibere*: *ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam*, Mart. 8, 57, 26: *Laevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur*, Quinke Lycas, Lyde quattuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 71, 1 sq.: *Astyanacta bibes*, id. 8, 6, 16.—**3.** *Fluvium*, *undam*, *pruinās bibere* (poet.). (a) = *aquam ex flumine bibere*: *pruinquam Pabula gustasset Trojae Xanthumque bibissent*, Verg. A. 1, 473: *jam crassus torrens . . . bibitur tamen*, Stat. Th. 4, 821: *puram bibis amnibus undam*, Claud. Laud. Herc. 74.—(b) *Trop.*, to arrive at the region of the river: *non illum nostri possunt mutare labores*, Nec si . . . Hebrumque bibamus Sithoniasque nives . . . subeamus (i. e. si Thraciam adeamus), Verg. E. 10, 65: *ante . . . Aut Ararim Parthus bibet*, aut Germania Tigrim Quam, etc., *sooner will the Parthians come to Germany, or the Germans to the country of the Parthians*, id. ib. 1, 63: *turbaque Phasiacum Graia bibitis aquam*, Ov. H. 12, 10.—Hence, (γ) *Qui flumen bibunt*, = *the inhabitants of the country through which the river passes*: *qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt*, Verg. A. 7, 715: *qui profundum Danubium bibunt*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: *qui Nilum ex ipso protinus ore bibunt*, Mart. 7, 88, 6: *populosque bibentes Euphraten*, Luc. 8, 213: *qui te Nile, bibit*, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 38.—*So of an inland sea*: *caesamque bibens Maeotim Alanus*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 812.—*Of a single person*: *extremum Tanaim si biberes*, Lyce, Hor. C. 3, 10, 1.—*Similarly*, *montium pruinās bibere*, of the rivers fed by a mountain range: *amniunusque . . . quicunque Odrisyas bibunt pruinās*, Mart. 10, 7, 2: *fluvios qui . . . Alpinasque bibunt de more pruinās*, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 255.—**4.** *Bibere aquas*, to be drowned: *neu bibat aequoreas naufragus hostis aquas*, Ov. H. 7, 62.—*Transf.* of ships, to founder, to be wrecked: *o uti-*

nam . . . Argo funestas pressa bisbisset aquas! Ov. Am. 2, 11, 6.—**5.** *Sanguinem* or *cruorem bibere*. (a) *Sanguinem*, in a figurative sense, = *sanguinem sitire*: *cuju sanguinem (Antonium) non bibere censeatis?* (sitire, animo bibere), Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10.—(b) *Cruorem bibere, to draw blood, to kill*: *hasta virgineum alte bibit acta cruorem*, Verg. A. 11, 803; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 78.—**6.** *Transf.* to things other than liquids. **a.** Of concrete things: *dixit et ardentis avido bibit ore favillas, breathed in, drew in* (of the sparks of a funeral pyre), Mart. 1, 42, 5: *vigilant noctes et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**b.** *Figuratively*, of abstract things. (a) = *cupide audire, legere*: *pugnās et exactos tyrannos . . . bibit aure vulgus, eagerly listens to*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: *inceps suspensis auribus ista bibam*, Prop. 3, 4, 8: *hinc ille justitiae haustus bibat, imbibe* (by reading) the love of justice, Quint. 12, 2, 31: *illa divino fruitur sermone parentis, maternosque bibit mores*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 231.—(b) *To imbibe, be affected with*: *infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem*, Verg. A. 1, 749: *totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, the fire of love*, Stat. Achill. 1, 303.—(γ) *To draw out, exhaust*: *nudae illae artes omnem sucum ingenii bibunt*, Quint. proem. 24.—**c.** *To swallow, i. e. forget*: *quam ego vinum bibo, mandata hanc consuevi simul bibere una*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3.—**7.** *Transf.* of inanim. subjects, to absorb liquids, draw, imbibe them: *id si feceris metreta oleum non bibet*, Cato, R. R. 100.—*So trop.*: *claudite jam rivus . . . sat prata biberunt*, Verg. E. 3, 111: *inrigumque bibant violaria fonte, id. G. 4, 32*: *quae (terra) bibit humorem, absorbs moisture*, id. ib. 2, 218: *amphora fumum bibere instituta*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 11: *mista bibunt molles lacrimis unguenta favillae*, Ov. F. 3, 561: *tunc bibit irriguis fertilis hortus aquas*, Tib. 2, 1, 44: *lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, take no color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; so, *candorem* (i. e. *colorem candidum*) *bibere*, id. 31, 11, 47, § 123: *arcus bibit (aquas) et nubes bibunt (aquas), the rainbow, the clouds draw water* (according to a popular belief among the ancients): *cur bibit arcus aquas?* Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 32: *et bibit ingens Arcus*, Verg. G. 1, 380.—*And, jestingly*, of an old woman given to drink: *ecce autem, bibit arcus; hercle, credo, hodie pluere*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39 (44): *unde aures nubesque bibunt atque imbrifer arcus*, Stat. Th. 9, 405.—*So with object understood*: *bibite, festivae fores, with reference to the wine spilled*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 88: *palma toto anno bibere amat, i. e. aquam*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28.—**II.** *Absol.* (the *obj. acc.* understood). **a.** *Sc. aquam*: *nec sitis est extincta priusquam vita bibendo* (of those seized by the plague), Ov. M. 7, 569.—**b.** *Of liquids in general*: *numquam sitien biberat*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: *edendi mihi erit bibendique finis desideria naturae restinguere*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 5: *ut nec bibant sine ambitione, nec edant, id. ib. 12, 5*: *conducit inter cibos bibere*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, 41: *vino debemus homines quod soli animalium non sitientes bibimus*, id. 23, 1, 23, § 42.—**c.** *Es p. of wine*: *es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 82: *quamquam illud est dulce, esse et bibere*, id. Trin. 2, 1, 37: *jam diu factum postquam bibimus: nimis diu sicci sumus*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 45; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: *deceat luxuriosum bibendo mori*, Quint. 8, 5, 28: *ut jejuni biberent*, Plin. 14, 28 med.—*Pass. impers.* *bibitur, they drink, he drinks, people drink*: *dies noctisque estur, bibitur*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: *ab tertia hora bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: *bibitur usque dum de solio ministratur*, id. Pis. 27, 67.—**III.** *With adverbs or adverbial phrases*. **a.** *Of manner*: *jucundius bibere*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; id. Att. 13, 52, 1: *large*, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105: *fit invitatio ut Graeco more biberetur, i. e. propinando*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—**b.** *With num. adv.* denoting the number of cups: *jam bis bibisse oportuit*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 122: *sic ago, semel bibo*, id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: *plus quam deciens*, Sextilianus, bibis, Mart. 1, 26, 10: *quare bis deciens*, Sextilianus bibis? id. 1, 11, 2.—**IV.** *With abl.* **1.** *Of the liquid, river, etc.*: *de eo vino . . . bibito ante cenam*, Cato, R. R. 114: *a fonte biba-*

tur... an lacu, Mart. 9, 99, 9: ab amne, id. 12, 11: ex aqua, Prop. 2, 30, 32: ex fonte, id. 4, 14.—**2.** Of the vessel. (a) *Abt.*: gemmā, i. e. poculo ex gemmā facto, Verg. G. 2, 506: caelato = e poculo caelato, Juv. 12, 47: conchā, id. 6, 304: fictilibus, id. 10, 25: testā, Mart. 3, 82, 3: vitro, id. 1, 37, 2; 4, 85, 1: ossibus humanorum capitum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—And bibere understood: poscunt majoribus poculis, i. e. bibi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—(β) With *ex*: ex solido auro, L. Varius ap. Macr. 6, 1: e gemmā, Prop. 3, 3, 26.—(γ) With *in*: hac licet in gemmā bibas, Mart. 14, 120: in Priami calathis, id. 8, 6, 16: in auro, Sen. Thyest. 453: in argento potorio, Dig. 34, 12, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2.—**V.** Particular phrases.

1. Bibe si bibis = bibe nunc, si omnino bibere vis, a formula urging to drink, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; 5, 4, 51 (cf.: age, si quid agis, id. ib. 5, 4, 35).—**2.** Dare bibere, to give to drink, a Grecism, perh. only in the foll. passages: date illi biber, Titin ap. Charis. p. 99 P. (Com. Rel. v. 78 Rib.): jubebat biber dari, Fann. Ann. ib.: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40 (45): quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4; cf.: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47, 5: cf.: dare with *subj.*: tum vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 16.—And with *rel.* and *subj.*: nitium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 19: dat aquam quam bibant, id. Curc. 1, 3, 4.—**3.** Prov.: aut bibat aut abeat, taken from the Greek banquet, in which the chairman (arbitrator) biberet, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 could demand unconditional submission to the drinking laws (ἡ πῖθι, ἡ ἀνῆθη), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.

* **2. bībo**, ōnis, m. [i. bibo], a tippler, drunkard, Firm. Math. 5, 4 fin.—**II.** Esp. a kind of worm bred in wine, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 406 Rib.; al. bibiones).

‡ **bibōnius**, ii, m. [id.], πολυπότης, a hard drinker, a tippler, Vet. Gloss.

bibōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], given to drinking, fond of drink, Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12, 4; besides only in Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 3, 12, 1.

Bibracte, is (abl. Bibracte, but -ti, Caes. B. G. 7, 55), n., = Φρούριον Βίβρακτα, Strabo; Αἰγυοντοδόουν, Ptolem., the chief town of the *Edui*, later *Augustodunum*, now *Autun* en Bourgogne, Dép. de Saône et Loire, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 7, 55; 7, 63; 7, 90; 8, 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 43.—As a goddess: DEAE BIBRACTI, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1973.

Bibrax, actis (**Bibe**, Tab. Peutling.), f., a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi, now *Bièvre*, a small place between Laon and the river Aisne, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.

bibrēvis, e, adj. [bis-brevi], Latin transl. of the Gr. διβραχὺς in metre, consisting of two short syllables: pes, a pyrrhic, Diom. pp. 471 and 472 P.

Bibrocī, ōrum, m., a British people, acc. to Camden, in the region of the present *Bray*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

1. bibulus, a, um, adj. [i. bibo]. **I.** Lit., drinking readily, freely (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: potiores, id. ib. 1, 18, 91.—More freq., **B.** Transf., of inanim. things, that sucks in or absorbs moisture: harena, sand that imbibes, drinks up moisture, Lucr. 2, 376; Verg. G. 1, 114; Ov. M. 13, 901: lapis, a stone that absorbs moisture, Verg. G. 2, 348 (qui harenarius vocatur, Serv.); Col. 3, 15, 4: litus, Ov. H. 16 (17), 139: favilla, Verg. A. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: talaria, moistened, id. ib. 4, 730: medulla, id. ib. 4, 744: ollae bibulae aut male coctae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, growing in moist places, Luc. 4, 136: charta, blotting-paper, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 1: taenia papyri, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368 (cf. 1. bibo, B. 1.): lanae, absorbing or taking color, id. ib. 6, 9 (v. poto).—**II.** Trop., of hearing (cf. 1. bibo, II.): aures, ready to hear, listening, Pers. 4, 50.

2. Bibulus, i, m., a proper name. **I.** L. Publicius Bibulus, a military tribune in the time of the second Punic war, Liv. 22, 53, 2.—**II.** M. (in Appian. Civ. 2, 8, Δεύκιος) Calpurnius Bibulus, a contemporary of Caesar, consul with him A. U. C. 695, Suet. Caes. 19; 20; 49; cf. Cic. Vatin. 9, 21; id. Fam. 1, 9, 12; id. Att. 1, 17, 11; 2, 14, 1; 2, 19, 2; 6,

1, 13; 6, 8, 5.—**III.** C. Bibulus, an *œdile* A. U. C. 775, Tac. A. 3, 52.

bicameratus, a, um, adj. [bis-camera], with a double vault, doubly arched: cella, Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17: ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26.—As subst.: **bicameratum**, i, n., a receptacle with two compartments, Ambros. Hexaem. 6, 9, 72.

biceps, cipitis (old form *bicipes*, like *anceps* for *anceps*, acc. to Prisc. p. 754 P.; **bicepsos**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; **bicāpites**, δικέφαλοι, Gloss. Philox.), adj. [bis-caput]. **I.** Having two heads, two-headed (rare but class.): puella nata biceps, *Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: puer, Liv. 41, 21, 12: porcus, id. 28, 11, 3: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65; id. P. 4, 4, 23: serpens, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169: partus, Tac. A. 15, 47: gladius, with two edges, Vulg. Prov. 5, 4.—Poet., of mountains, with two summits: Parnasus, Ov. M. 2, 221; cf. id. ib. 1, 316; Luc. 5, 72; Pers. prol. 2.—**II.** Trop., divided into two parts: bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 454, 23; Flor. 3, 17, 3: argumentum, i. e. a dilemma, App. Flor. 4, n. 18.

bicessis, is, m. [bis-as], twenty asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170 Müll.; cf. as, i.

‡ **bicinium**, ii, n. [bis-cano], a duet: cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur; cum multi, chorus, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

biclinium, ii, n. [vox hybrida, from bis-κλινη; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68], a dining-couch for two persons (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69 (3, 84); 4, 4, 102 (3, 117).

bicodulus, a, um, adj. [bis-cauda], having two tails: inlex, App. Mag. 30, p. 294, 13.

bicōlor, ōris (**bicōlorus**, a, um, Vop. Aur. 13), adj. [bis-color], of two colors, two-colored (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equus, Verg. A. 5, 566: bacca, green and black, Ov. M. 8, 664: myrtus, steel-colored, id. ib. 10, 98; cf. id. ib. 11, 234; Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 144.

bicōmis, e, adj. [bis-coma], with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane: equus, Verg. 2, 28, 36.

* **Bicorniger**, gēri, m. [bis-corniger], two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus), Ov. H. 13, 33.

bicornis, e [bis-cornu]. **I.** Adj., having two horns, two-horned (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. H. 4, 49; id. F. 2, 268; 5, 99.—Poet., of a two-pronged fork: furcae, Verg. G. 1, 264; Ov. M. 8, 647: ferrum, Col. poet. 10, 148.—Of the new moon, *Hor. C. S. 35.—Of rivers with two mouths (perh. only epith. ornans; cf. *amnis inii*): Rhēnus, Verg. A. 8, 727: Grānicus, Ov. M. 11, 763.—Of the top of Parnasus: jugum, Stat. Th. 1, 63 (cf. *biceps*).—**II.** Subst.: **bicornes**, horned animals for sacrifice: AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNES; Inscr. Orell. 2335.

bicorpor, ōris, adj. [bis-corpus], having two bodies, double-bodied (poet. and very rare; late prose form **bicorporeus**, Firm. Math. 2, 12): bicorpores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.): Pallas bicorpor, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.; and so besides only in Cic. in a transl. from Sophocl. Trachin.: manus, Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bicors, cordis, adj. [bis-cor], with two hearts; trop., dissembling, false, Commod. Instr. 11, 8.

‡ **bicoxum** [bis-coxa], having two thighs, διμυρον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bicūbitalis, e (access. form **bicūbitus**, a, um, App. Herb. 72), adj. [bis-cubitus], of two cubits, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig (Jan. bipedal).

bidens (old form **duidens**), entis (abl. *bidentī*, Lucr. 5, 209; Verg. Cir. 212; Pomp. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 7: *bidente*, Tib. 2, 3, 6; Verg. Cat. 8, 9; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; gen. plur. *bidentium*, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: *bidentum*, Ov. M. 15, 575), adj. [bis-dens], with two teeth (not in Cic.). **I.** Adj. **A.** Lit.: amica, i. e. anus, Auct. Priap. 82: bos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.—**B.** Transf., with two prongs, points, etc.: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209: forfex, Verg. Cat. 8, 9: ferrum = forfex, id. Cir. 212.—**II.** Subst. **A.** Masc., a heavy hoe or mattock with two crooked iron teeth; Gr. δίκη-

λα: valido bidenti ingemere, Lucr. 5, 209; Tib. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 49; 2, 3, 6: glaebam frangere bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: duos jacitare bidentis, id. ib. 2, 355: durus bidentis et vomer aduncus, Ov. F. 4, 927: bidentibus soli terga convertere, Col. 4, 14, 1; 4, 17, 8; Pall. Jul. 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 43, 1; Dig. 33, 7, 8 al.—Hence, meton. for agriculture: bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228.—**B.** Fem. (old form **duidens**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll.; cf. the letter B), an animal for sacrifice (swine, sheep, ox): bidentes hostiae, quae per aetatem duos dentes altiores habent, Jul. Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 14: bidentes sunt oves duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 9. It is more correct to understand by *bidens* an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: ambidens sive bidentis ovis appellabatur, quae superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus, and in Heb. שֵׁנִי, the dual of שֵׁן, of the two rows of teeth; v. Gesen. Heb. Lex. under שֵׁן: mactant lectas de more bidentis Legiferae Cereri, Verg. A. 4, 57 Forbig. ad loc.; id. ib. 7, 93; 12, 170; *Hor. C. 3, 23, 14; Ov. M. 10, 227; 15, 675; Pompon. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.—Transf. from the lang. of offerings to a general use = ovis, a sheep, Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bidental, alis, n.; in the lang. of religion, a place struck by lightning, consecrated by the haruspices, and enclosed; so called from the offering, bidens, with which the lightning was propitiated (v. also putal), Fest. p. 27; Non. p. 53, 26; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 171; v. Dict. of Antiq. (perh. it is better to explain bidens here as = fulmen, from its forked form; thus Bidental = Fulminar, the temple, or the consecrated place of lightning): triste bidental Moverit incestus, *Hor. A. P. 471; Pers. 2, 27; Sid. Carm. 9, 191; App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41; Inscr. Orell. 2483; cf. Luc. 1, 606; 8, 864.—The priest of a bidental: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

‡ **bidentatio**, ōnis, f. [bidens, II. A.], a harrowing: occatio, σκαφερίς, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Bidis, is, f., a small town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Bidinus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Bidis: palaestritae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54.—**B. Bidini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Bidis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

biduus, a, um, adj. [bis-dies], continuing two days, of two days; as adj. only once, with tempus, Liv. 27, 24, 3, where tempus is prob. to be omitted; v. Weissenb. ad loc. But very freq. and class. as subst.: **biduum**, ii, n. (sc. tempus), a period or space of two days, two days: sinio biduum aut triduum cudent (oves), Cato, R. R. 96, 1: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; Ter. And. 2, 6, 9; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17: in castra quae aberant bidui (sc. spatio), id. Att. 5, 16, 4; 5, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 8, 14, 1: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: rus ibo: ibi hoc me mace-rabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 101 sq.; 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1; Nep. Att. 22, 3; Tac. A. 3, 13; 3, 17: supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23, 1: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96; Quint. proem. 7: per insequens biduum, Liv. 30, 8, 4: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, Nep. Hann. 6, 3: biduo post, Suet. Caes. 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 47 init.: post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43; id. Aug. 10: biduo continenti, id. Calig. 19; Tac. A. 11, 8; 14, 32.

biennalis, e, adj. [biennium], continuing two years, of two years: meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27: pensio, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 4, § 1: culpa, ib. 12, 40, 3.

biennis, e, adj. [id.], of two years, lasting two years (very rare): biennis quasi duorum annorum, Beda, p. 2331 P.; Macr. S. 6, 9, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 57; Nigid. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 13 (but in the phrase bienni spatio, Suet. Galb. 15; Plin. 2, 82, 84; § 198 Jan., bienni is the gen. of biennium).

biennium, ii, n. [bis-annus], a period or space of two years, two years: jam bien-

nium est, cum, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: intra tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4 (imitated by Ps.-Plaut. Merc. prol. 12): biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; Liv. 5, 14, 2: biennium provinciam obtinuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 216; 2, 4, 30, § 67: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caecin. 19, 54; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; id. Inst. 1, 12, 9: biennio postquam abii, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14, 2: matres, quae biennio durant, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73; Suet. Galb. 7: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, id. Aug. 26: intra tempus bienni, Col. R. R. 3, 9, 6: intra biennium, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ultra biennium, Tac. A. 1, 1.

bifarium, *adv.*, v. bifarius, A.

bifarius, a, um, *adj.* [bis, after the analogy of the Gr. διφάριος; cf.: ambifarius, trifarius, multifarius, etc.], *twofold, double* (as *adj.* only post-class.): ratio, Amm. 18, 4, 3: illatio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16 dub. (al. bifarius).—Hence, *adv.* in two forms.

A. bifarium (acc. fem. sc. partem), *on two sides, i. e. twofold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.* (class.): ut dispertirem obsonium hic bifarium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifarium divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 25, 32, 7; 41, 19, 8: bifarium quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distribuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: quam (inflexionem) bifarium contrarie simul procedentia efficiebat, id. Univ. 9: ita bifarium consules ingressi hostium fines, Liv. 3, 23, 7: gemina victoria duobus bifarium proelii parta, id. 3, 63, 5: castra bifarium facta, id. 10, 21, 12; Dig. 38, 10, 4: bifarium laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100: bifarium cum populo agi non potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.—**2.** Trop. (rare): bifarium intelligere aliquid, *in both ways or senses*, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 2; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16.—**B. bifaries**, *doubly*, Cassiod. de Or. 1 fin. p. 601 Gare.

† **bifax**, difax, *two-faced*, διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bis-facies].

bifer, era, erum, *adj.* [bis-fero]. **I.** Lit., *bearing fruit twice a year*: arbor, malus, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: ficus, Col. 10, 403; 5, 10, 11; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121; 16, 27, 50, § 114; Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119 (acc. to Serv. the rose blossomed twice in a year at Paestum).—**II.** Transf., *of twofold form*: biferum Centauri corpus, *a horse and man*, Manil. 4, 230.

* **bi-festus**, a, um, *adj.* [bis], *doubly festive*: dies, *a twofold festival*, Prud. *σπεφ.* 12, 66.

* **bifidatus**, a, um, *adj.* [bifidus], *cleft or divided into two parts* (v. bifidus): lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bifidus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft or divided into two parts* (the usual form; rarer bifidatus and bifissus): bifidos relinquit Rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: stirpis, id. 17, 20, 34, § 150: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

† **bifilum**, i, n. [bis-filum], *a double thread*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 375.

* **bifissus**, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft or divided into two parts*: ungulae, Sol. 52 med. (v. bifidus).

biforis, e (biforus, a, um, Vitr. 4, 6 fin.), *adj.* [bis-foris]. **I.** *Having two doors or folding-doors*: valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae, id. P. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** *Having two openings or holes*: double: via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum, Verg. A. 9, 618 (bisom, imparem, Serv.); Aus. Cent. Nupt. 27: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

* **bi-formatus**, a, um, *adj.* [bis], *double-formed, two-shaped*: non biformato impetu Centaurus (poet. for biformatus Centaurus impetu), Cic. post. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Kühner; v. biformis.

biformis, e, *adj.* [bis-forma], *double or two-formed, two-shaped* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg. A. 6, 25: Scyllae, id. ib. 6, 286: Ov. M. 8, 166: Janus, id. F. 1, 89; 5, 424: (Hermaphroditus), id. M. 4, 387: pater, i. e. Chiron, id. ib. 2, 664: Nessus, id. ib. 9, 121: Hodites, id. ib. 12, 456: monstrum, id. ib. 8, 156: a

Centaur, id. Am. 2, 12, 19; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 329 (cf. biformatus): Pan, Col. 10, 427: Glaucus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 12: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6, 7.—Trop., of a poet (as man and swan): vates, *Hor. C. 2, 20, 3: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64.

biforus, a, um, v. biforis.

bi-frons, ontis, *adj.* [bis], *with two foreheads, or, in a more extended sense, with two faces*, an epithet of Janus, Verg. A. 7, 180; 12, 198; Gav. Bass. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 13.

bifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca], *having two prongs or points, two-pronged*: ramus, two-forked, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: ferramentum, id. 13, 18, 6: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: valli, Liv. 33, 5, 9.—Also, *subst.*: **bifurcum**, i, n., *a fork*, Col. 3, 18, 6.—Trop., of the place where two branches start, Col. 4, 24, 10.—Of the connection of two veins upon the head of draught-cattle, Veg. 2, 40, 2; hence, sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the cheeks down to the neck*, Petr. 62.

bigae, arum (in plur. through the whole ante-Aug. per.; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 39, 142; 10, 2, 165; 10, 3, 177; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 272; Charis. p. 20 P.; post-Aug. also in sing. *biga*, ae; so Stat. S. 1, 2, 45; 3, 4, 46; id. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1520; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89; 35, 11, 40, § 141; Tac. H. 1, 86; Suet. Tib. 26; Val. Max. 1, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2545; Vulg. Isa. 21, 9; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 462; v. also trigae and quadrigae), *f.* [for biguae from bis-jugum], *a pair of horses or (rarely) of other animals; also, a two-horsed car or chariot*: bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae, Cat. 55, 26: Hector raptatus bigis, Verg. A. 2, 272: et nox atra polium bigis subvecta tenebat, id. ib. 5, 721; Val. Fl. 3, 211: roseae Aurorae, Verg. A. 7, 26 al.: cornutae, *a team for ploughing*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 164, 23; Isid. Orig. 18, 36, 1 and 2.—Stamped on a coin, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; v. bigatus.—*Adj.*: equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

† **bigamus**, twice married [vox hybrida, bis-γαμέω]: a numero uxorum vocatus, quasi duabus maritus, Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15; Ambros. Dignit. Sac. 4.

† **bigarius**, ii, m. [bigae], *a driver of a pair of horses*, Inscr. Murat. 621, 2.

bigatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the figure of a bigae (exclusively of coin); with the figure of a bigae stamped upon it* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): argentum, Liv. 33, 23, 7; 33, 37, 11; 36, 21, 11.—Also, *subst.*: **bigatus**, i, m. (sc. nummus), *a silver coin with the stamp of the bigae*; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: nummi quadrigati et bigati a figura caelaturae dicti, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. grave aes, p. 98 Müll.; Liv. 23, 15, 5: Tac. G. 5.

bigeminus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-geminus], *doubled*, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. 2572 P.

bigemmis, e, *adj.* [bis-gemma]. **I.** *Set with two precious stones*: anulus, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *having two buds*, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bigener, era, erum, *adj.* [bis-genus], *like degenerate from de-genus, and bicorpor from bis-corpus, descended from two different races, hybrid, mongrel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 14 Müll.: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiticii, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

Bigerria, ae, *f.*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, in the province of the Bastiani*, Liv. 24, 41, 11.

Bigerriones, um (Bigerri, erum, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Aus. 10, 246; Begerri, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), *m.*, *a Gallic people in Aquitania, now Bigorre, Département des hautes Pyrénées*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.—**II.** Deriv. v.

A. Bigerricus, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the Bigerriones: turbo, blowing from thence, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.—In fem. absol.: **Bigerrica**, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a warm shaggy garment*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Ven. de Vita S. Mart. 3, 49.—**B. Bigerritanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of the Bigerriones: patria, Aus. Ep. 11 fin.

† **biginae**, female twins, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 3 Müll. [contr. from bigenae, from bis-gigno].

† **bigradum**, διαβαδμον: duos habens gradus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bigus, v. bijugus init.

bijugis, e, *adj.* [bis-jugum] (a rare form for bijugus). **I.** Lit., *yoked two together*: equi, *Verg. G. 3, 91: bijugum Colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: curriculum, drawn by a pair of horses, Suet. Calig. 10.—**II.** In gen., *double*: uno bijuges tolli de limine fascies, i. e. two brothers, consuls from one family, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bijugus, a, um (contr. form bigus, Manil. 5, 3; cf. also bijugis, e), *adj.* [id.], *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602; Verg. A. 10, 253: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, drawn by two horses, Lucr. 5, 1299: terno, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, the contest with the bigae, Verg. A. 5, 144.—**II.** Subst.: **bijugi**, orum, *m.* (sc. equi), *two horses yoked abreast*: telo Admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10, 587; 10, 399: desiluit Turnus bijugis, i. e. from his chariot drawn by two horses, id. ib. 10, 453.

* **bi-lanx**, lancis, *adj.* [bis-lanx], *having two scales*: libra, Mart. Cap. 2, § 180.

Bilbilis, is, *f.* **I.** *A town in an elevated position in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial, now Calatayud Vieja*: Bilbilis, Mart. 10, 103, 1: Bilbilim, id. 1, 50, 3; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: Bilbilina, Mart. 4, 55, 11; 10, 104, 6; 12, 18, 9.—Hence, **B. Bilbilitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Bilbilis: aquae, *a medicinal spring in the vicinity of Bilbilis*, Itin. Anton.—**II.** The river Salo, near Bilbilis, now Xalon, Just. 44, 3, 13.

* **bilbo**, ere, v. n. [onomatop.], *to make a noise like that of a liquid agitated in a vessel*: bilbit factum est a similitudine sonitus, qui fit in vase. Naevius Bilbit amphora inquit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll. (Com. Trag. v. 124 Rib.): bilbit βουβίζει, Gloss.

* **librae**, ae, *f.* [bis-libra], *two pounds*: bilibrae raris, Liv. 4, 15, 6.

† **bilibralis**, διλιπριαός, *weighing two pounds*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bilibris, e [bilibra], of two pounds. **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Weighing two pounds*: offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5.—**B.** *Containing two pounds*: aqualis, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**II.** Subst., *a quantity of two pounds*, Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6; 3, 6, 10; Vulg. Apoc. 6, 6.

ilinguis, e [bis-lingua], *two-tongued, double-tongued*. **I.** Lit., *having two tongues*; humorously, of voluptuous persons kissing, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf. id. Poen. 5, 4, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Tibiae, with two keys, Varr. ap. Non. p. 229, 24.—**2.** *Speaking two languages*: bilinguis διγλωσσος, Gloss.: bilingues Bruttates Ennius dixit, quod Brutii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; cf. Commod. p. 350: cornutus, Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30: sed jam bilingues erant, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous*: tamquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 28: edico prius, Ne duplicis habeatis linguas, ne ego bilinguis vos necem, id. Truc. 4, 3, 7 (cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 74: bisulcilingua quasi proserpens bestia): quippe domum timet ambiguum Thyrodes bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25; Sil. 2, 56: os, Vulg. Prov. 8, 13: socii, Sil. 16, 157: insidiae, Claud. B. Gild. 284.—**B.** *Fabulae, having a double meaning, allegorical*, Arn. 5, p. 228.

biliosus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis], *full of bile*. *bilious*: alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, id. 2, 6: biliosa reicere, Scrib. 168.—*Subst.*: **biliosus**, i, m., *a bilious person*, Cels. 1, 3.—Trop., *hypochondriac*: biliosus, quod sit semper tristis, ab amore nigro, qui bilis vocatur, Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bilis, is (abl. bili, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 4, 664; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; bile, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4; Petr. 124, 2; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; Suet. Tib. 59; Pers. 2, 14; Juv. 13, 143; Inscr. Grut. 1040, 3), *f.* [kindr. with galbus, gilbus; Germ. gelb]. **I.** Lit., *bile* (the bilious fluid secreted by the liver, jecur, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18; Lucr. 4, 664; Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Cic.

N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; bilem pellere, Plin. 23, 8, 74, § 142: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10, § 27: detrahare, id. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—In plur. *biles*, the yellow and black bile, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 84: purgare, Scrib. Comp. 136 (cf. poet.: purgor bilem, Hor. A. P. 302).—**B.** Esp.: bilis suffusa, the overflowing of bile, i. e. the jaundice, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54 (in Sen. Ep. 95, 16, called subfusio luridae bilis).—And so, bile suffusus, having the jaundice, jaundiced, Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Anger, wrath, choler, ire, displeasure, indignation (v. jecur): non placet mihi cena, quae bilem movet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 8; so Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: bilem alicui commovere, to stir up, excite, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bile tumet jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: meum jecur urere bilis, id. S. 1, 9, 66: bilis inaequus praecordiis, id. Epod. 11, 16: justit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem meraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere, to vent, Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2: videte metuendam inimici et hostis bilem et licentiam, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4 B and K.—**B.** Atra (or nigra) bilis, black bile, for melancholy, sadness, dejection, μελαγχολία, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: bilem atram generantes, quos μελαγχολικούς vocant, Scrib. Comp. 104.—Also as in Gr., = furor, rage, fury, madness: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94, 17.

* **bilix**, lictis, adj. [bis-licium], with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Verg. A. 12, 375 Heyn.; cf. trilix.

††† **billis** apud Afros appellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

† **bi-longus**, a, um, adj. [bis], doubly long: pes, consisting of two long syllables, Mar. Vict. p. 2486 P.

bilustris, e, adj. [bis-lustrum], that lasts two lustra, i. e. ten years, of ten years' duration (very rare): bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9; so Sid. Carm. 23, 299.

bilychnis, e, adj. [bis-lychnus], having two lights (very rare): lucerna, Petr. 30, 3; Inscr. Orelli 36, 78.

* **bimammas**, a, um, adj. [bis-mamma], having two breasts; and trop., of the vine, having double clusters: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

bimaris, e, adj. [bis-mare], lying between two seas. **I.** Lit., an epithet of Corinth (poet.; a favorite word of Ovid): bimarise Corinthi Moenia, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407: Ephyre, id. H. 12, 27: Isthmos, id. M. 7, 405; 6, 419 sq.—**II.** Trop.: morbus, of one who practises unnatural unchastity, Aus. Epigr. 131.

bi-maritus, i, m. [bis], the husband of two wives (a word coined by Laterensis, the accuser of Plancius): bimaritum appellas, ut verba etiam fingas, Cic. Planc. 12, 30; and besides only in Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 49.

bimatris, e, adj. [bis-mater], having two mothers, poet. epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus init.): satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, Ov. M. 4, 12; Hyg. Fab. 167; Anthol. Lat. 1, 19, 2 (where it is scanned bimater).

bimatus, us, m. [bimus], the age of two years (of animals and plants): ante bimatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Col. 7, 3, 6; 7, 4, 4: (polybi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 80, 48, § 89; 11, 21, 24, § 73: neque his bimatu longior vita, id. 9, 80, 48, § 93.—Of children, Vulg. Matt. 2, 16.

bimembris, e, adj. [bis-membrum], having double members: puer, half man, half beast, Juv. 13, 64; most freq. a poet. epithet of the Centaurs (half man, half horse); cf. bicorpor and biformis: Centauri bimembres, Sil. 3, 41: forma bimembris, Ov. H. 9, 99.—**II.** Subst.: bimembres, ium, comm., = Centauri, the Centaurs: nubigenae, *Verg. A. 8, 293 Heyn. and Jahn; Ov. M. 12, 240; 12, 494; 15, 283; Stat. Th. 12, 654.

† **bimenstruus** [bis-mensis], = διμηναιος, of two months, Gloss. Cyril.

bimestris, e (abl. regularly bimestri), Hor. C. 3, 17, 15; by poet. license, bimestre,

Ov. F. 6, 158; cf. caelestis, perennis, etc.), adj. [bis-mensis], of two months' duration, of two months (rare): consularis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43, 6: triticum, which may be reaped two months after sowing, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 70: porcus, two months old, Hor. C. 3, 17, 15: porca, Ov. F. 6, 158.

biméter, tra, trum, adj. [bis-metrum], = dimeter, consisting of two metres: litterae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15: ars, id. ib. 9, 13.

bimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bimus], only two years old (very rare, and only of man), Cat. 17, 13; Suet. Calig. 8, fn.

bimus, a, um, adj. [prob. contracted from bis-hiems, of two winters; cf. Eutyph. ap. Cassiod. p. 231 P. and Aufrecht, Zeitschrift für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 415], two years old, of two years, continuing two years: nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; so, semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 195: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24, § 105: plantae, biennial, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, *Hor. C. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. P. 4, 9, 64: aestimatio usufuctus, Dig. 33, 2, 6: si legatum sit relictum annua, bima, trima die, etc., i. e. solvendum intra annum, biennium, triennium, etc., ib. 33, 1, 3; cf. dies.—**II.** In epist. style, as an abbreviated expression: bima sententia, the vote concerning the continuance of a provincial government for two years, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 9.

binarius, a, um, adj. [bini], that contains or consists of two: formae, i. e. coins of the value of two gold pieces, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

Bingium, ii, n., a town of Gaul, lying on the Rhine, opposite the modern Bingen, on the west bank of the Nahe, Tac. H. 4, 70; Amm. 18, 2, 4.

bini, ae, a (in sing. only twice, Lucr. 4, 452, and 5, 877; gen. plur. always binum, Sissen. ap. Non. p. 80, 4; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch; Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57; Scrib. Comp. 8), num. distr. [bis]. **I.** Two by two, two to each, two each, two at a time: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, every year two talents, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 6: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: si unumquodque bini pedes (campi) assignentur, two to each, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: distribuit binos (gladiatores) singulis patribus familiarum, id. Att. 7, 14, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 25, fn.: annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6, 7: Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13, 7: bini senatores singulis cohortibus propositi, id. 3, 69, 8; 10, 30, 10: dentes tricenari bini viris attribuuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71; 36, 9, 14, § 69.—**B.** Taking the place of the cardinal number duo, with subst. which are plur. only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing. (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 168): binae (litterae), two, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: binae hostium copiae, id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Val. Max. 1, 6, 2: inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130; cf.: binis centesimis faeneratus est, id. ib. 2, 3, 70, § 165: bini codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10.—Esp.: bina milia, two thousand, Sissen. ap. Non. p. 80, 4: bina milia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 77.

II. Of things that are in pairs or double, a pair, double, two: boves bini, a yoke of oxen, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16; Lucr. 5, 1299: si forte oculo manus uni subdita super Presit eum... Omnia quae tuimur fieri tum bina tuendo, bina lumina, Binaque supellex, etc., Lucr. 4, 449 sqq.: corpus, id. 5, 879: binos (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: per binos tabellarios, id. Att. 6, 1, 9; id. Fam. 10, 33, 3: aeribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Verg. A. 1, 313: aures, id. G. 1, 172: frena, id. A. 8, 168: fetus, id. E. 3, 30.—**B.** Without subst.: nec finis in bina secundo, into two parts, Lucr. 1, 534: si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49.—**III.** Bini, in mal. part. (cf. βινει), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

† **binio**, ðnis, m. [bini], the number two, a deuce: jactus quisque apud lusores vete-

res a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trinio, quaternio, quinio, senio, Isid. Orig. 18, 65: biniones ἀνάρια, Gloss. Philox.

binocitium, ii, n. [bis-nox], a period or space of two nights, two nights (post-Aug. and rare; perh. only in the two foll. exs.), *Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binocitium, Amm. 30, 1, 8.

binōminis, e, adj. [bis-nomen, analog. to cognominis, from con-nomen], having two names (only in Ov. and in gen. sing.): binominis, cui geminum est nomen, ut Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.: Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. P. 1, 8, 11; id. Ib. 415.

binūbus, i, m. [bis-nubo], a doubly-married man (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Sacr. 9, 38.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

† **biōcōlyta**, ae, m., = βιοκωλύτης, one who protects against violence, Jul. Epit. Nov. 15, 60.

Bion (in the class. per. perh. more correctly **Bio**, analog. to Plato, Meno, Dio, etc.), ðnis, m., = βιον (ὁ βοιωθενίτης, Strab.), a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school, born at Borysthenes: facietum illud Bionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.—Hence, **Bionēus**, a, um, adj., Bionian, for witty, satirical, biting: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60 Orell. ad loc. (Bioneis sermonibus, lividus jocus, id est, satira, Acro).—**II.** Bion Soleus or Soleusis, a writer on agriculture, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Biopator, ðris, f., the name of a town founded by the Trojans in Epirus, otherwise unknown, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 349.

† **biōs**, i, m., = βίος (life), a very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 77; 23, 1, 26, § 63.

† **biothānatus**, a, um, adj., = βιοθάνατος [βία-θάνατος], that dies a violent death, Lampr. Elag. 33; Firm. Math. 3, 14 fin.; 4, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 386.—Collat. form **biaeothānatus**, from βιας-θάνατος, Tert. Anim. 57.

† **biōticus**, a, um, adj., = βιωτικός, of or belonging to common life, used in common life, practical: epilogi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 718: metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2494 P. (in Diom. p. 470 ib. written as Greek).

bipalium, ii, n. [bis-pala], a double mattock: solum ad bipalium defodere, Col. 11, 2, 17 Schneid. ad loc. (MSS. bipēdālīum; elsewhere only in abl. sing.): bipalio vertere terram, Cato, R. R. 6, 3: bipalio agrum subigere, id. ib. 45, 1; Varr. R. 1, 37, 5; Col. 3, 5, 3; 11, 3, 11; id. Arb. 1, 5; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; 18, 26, 62, § 230.

bipalmis, e (access. form **bipalmus**, a, um, App. Herb. 7), adj. [bis-palmus], two spans long or broad, of two spans (very rare): tabulae, Varr. R. 3, 7, 4: spiculum, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

bi-partio (in MSS. also **bi-pertio**), no perf., itum, 4, v. a. [bis], to divide into two parts, to bisect (as verb. finit. very rare; more freq. in part. and adv.): ver bipartitur, is divided (in respect to weather), Col. 11, 2, 36; so, hiems bipertitur, id. II, 2, 5 Schneid. N. cr.—Mostly part. pass.: bipartita divisio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll.: genus bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43: ut faceres imperium bipartitum, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 23.—Hence, **bipartito** (bipert-), adv., in two parts or divisions; in two ways: bipartito classem distribuere, Cic. Fl. 14, 32; id. Phil. 10, 6, 13: signa inferre, to attack in two parties or divisions, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. N. cr.: collocare insidias in silvis, id. ib. 5, 32: equites bipertito in eos emissi magnam caedem edidere, Liv. 40, 32, 6: secta bipartito cum mens discurrat utroque, in two different directions, Ov. R. Am. 443.—With esse or fieri (cf. in Gr. διχα εἶναι, γίνεσθαι): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5 B. and K.: id fit bipartito, id. Inv. 2, 29, 86.

bipātens, entis, adj. [bis-pateo], opening in two ways, open in two directions (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 5, used by Enn. cf. Ann. v. 62 Vahl.; but only two exs. in Verg.

are preserved): portis alii bipatentibus asunt, i.e. portis duarum valvarum, Verg. A. 2, 330 Wagn. —Of the doors of the dwellings of the gods: considunt tectis bipatentibus, Verg. A. 10, 5 (est autem sermo Ennianus tractus ab ostiis, quae ex utraque parte aperiuntur, Serv.).

bipēda, ae, f. [bis-pes], a tile or flag-stone two feet long, for pavements (several times in Pall., elsewh. very rare), Pall. 1, 19, 1; 1, 40, 2 and 5; id. Mai. 11, 2 (twice); Inscr. Fabr. p. 611, 159 (cf. Vitr. 7, 1 fin.: tegulae bipedales).

bipēdalis, e, adj. [id.], two feet long, broad, or thick (class. in prose and poetry): fenestras, Cato, R. R. 14, 2; trabes, two feet thick, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: materia, id. B. C. 2, 10: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, *Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adulescentulus bipedali minor, *Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 fin.: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: hiatus, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 57: latitudo, Col. 3, 7. — **II.** Subst.: **bipēdale**, is, n., a tile or flag-stone two feet long, Inscr. Fabr. p. 600, 39.

bipēdaliū, ii, n. [bipedalis], a doubtful reading for bipaliū, Col. 11, 2, 17 Schneid. ad loc.; v. bipaliū.

bipēdāneus, a, um, adj. [bis-pes], two feet long, wide, or thick (a rare access. form of bipedalis; most freq. in Col.): scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: spatia, id. 4, 30, 5: humus, id. 2, 21 Gesn. and Schneid. N. cr.: latitudo, id. 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 28: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

bipennifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [2. bipennis-fero], bearing a two-edged axe (only in Ov.): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22; id. Tr. 5, 3, 39: Arcas, id. M. 8, 391.

1. bipennis (—pinnis), e, adj. [bis-penna], having two wings, two-winged (very rare): insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96 (cf. just before, binis advolat pinnis): plumae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 17.

2. bipennis, e (acc. sing. reg. bipennem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19; Verg. A. 5, 307; 11, 651; Petr. 132, 8; Juv. 6, 657; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 333; Sil. 5, 64: bipennim, only in Ov. M. 8, 766, with the var. lect. bipennem. — **Abl. sing. reg. bipenni**, Verg. A. 2, 479; Ov. M. 12, 611; Petr. 89, 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 800; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 345; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 79; 3, 377; Sil. 16, 264; and in prose, Plin. 8, 8, § 26: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bis-pinna]. **I.** Adj., having two edges, two-edged: securis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19: ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 135. — Far more freq., **II.** Subst.: **bipennis**, is, f. (sc. securis; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.), an axe with two edges, a battle-axe (mostly poet.; only found in the nom., dat., acc., and abl. sing., and in nom. and abl. plur.): bipennis dicitur, quod ex utraque parte habeat acutam aciem, quasi duas pennas. Pennum autem antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11; cf. id. ib. 11, 1, 46: a pinnā (quod est acutum) securis utrinque habens aciem bipennis, Quint. 1, 4, 12: correpta dura bipenni limina perumpit, Verg. A. 2, 479; 2, 627; 11, 135; id. G. 4, 331; Ov. M. 6, 79; 12, 611; Phaedr. 4, 6, 7; Tac. Agr. 10: duris ut illex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57; so Claud. in Eutr. 2, 414; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 231; Plin. 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 16, 264.

* **bi-pensilis**, e, adj. [bis], that may be suspended on two sides: forcipes, Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 24.

bipertio, etc., v. bipartio, etc.

bipes (—), Aus. Idyll. 11, 39; neutr. plur. bipedia, Aug. Mor. Manich. 9), pēdis, adj. [bis-pes], two-footed (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equi, Verg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, on two feet, Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 187: alium bipedem sibi quaerit asellum, two-legged ass, Juv. 9, 92: animal genus, mortale species, terrenum vel bipes differens, Quint. 5, 10, 61. — **II.** Subst., mostly contemptuously, of men: hoc ministro omnium non bipedum solum sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimo, Cic. Dom. 13, 48: Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, as great a rogue as walks on two legs, Modest. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14; Cic. Dom. 13, 48; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 9; cf. bipes asellus, of a simple man, Juv. 9, 92: replevit eam (terram) bipedibus et quadrupedibus, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 32.

bīpinna = pipinna, q. v.

bipinnis, v. 1. bipennis.

† **bīplex**, duplex, διπλῶς, double, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bīprōrus, a, um, adj. [bis-prora], of a ship, having two prows (cf. Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82): navis, Hyg. Fab. 168; and besides only id. ib. 277.

bīremis, e, adj. [bis-remus]. **I.** Two-oared, having two oars (rare): lembi, Liv. 24, 40 init.: scapha, *Hor. C. 3, 29, 62. — Also, **B.** Subst.: **bīremis**, is, f., a small vessel with two oars, Luc. 10, 56; 8, 562. — **II.** Freq. in an extended signif., having two banks of oars; only subst., a galley with two banks of oars (cf. Dict. of Antiq.; first used by the Erythraeans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51; 2, 5, 23, § 59; Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. H. 4, 27; 5, 23; Claud. B. Gild. 369; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 367; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15 al.

bīrōtus, a, um, adj. [bis-rotā], two-wheeled, with two wheels (post-class.): vehiculum, Non. p. 86, 30. — More freq. subst.: **bīrōta**, ae (gen. plur. birotum, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2; 8, 5, 9), f. (sc. raeda), a cabriolet, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 8, § 1 sqq.

† **bīrrus**, i, m. (**bīrrum**, i, n., Aug. Serm. Divers. 49), = πυρρός (of yellow color, a cloak to keep off rain (made of silk or wool), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; cf. Salmas. Vop. Carin. 20; Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 408; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1, § 1; Schol. Juv. 8, 145; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21, 4; Claud. Epigr. 42).

bis, adv. num. (for duis, from duo; like bellum from duellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll.; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153, and the letter B), twice, at two times, on two occasions, in two ways, —dis (very freq. in prose and poetry).

I. In gen.: inde ad nos elisa bis advolat (imago), Lucr. 4, 315; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Verg. A. 6, 32; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: non semel sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis ac saepius, id. 10, 5, 7; Nep. Thras. 2, 5: bis mori, Hor. C. 3, 9, 15: bis consul, who has been twice consul in all (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Lael. 11, 39; id. Verr. 2, 6, 23, § 59; Liv. 23, 30, 15; 23, 31, 6; 23, 34, 15; 25, 5, 3; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 35. — Sometimes (among later writers) for iterum, now a second time: bis consul, Mart. 10, 48, 20; Prid. Kal. Febr.; Coll. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 1, § 11. — **2.** Bis is followed by, (a) Semel . . . iterum, Cic. Dom. 52, 134: bis dimicavit: semel ad Dyrrhachium, iterum in Hispania, Suet. Caes. 36; so id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6; 72; id. Claud. 6; cf. Wolf, ejusd. id. Tib. 6. — (β) Primo . . . rursus, Suet. Aug. 17; 28. — (γ) Et rursus, without a preceding primo, Suet. Aug. 22; id. Tib. 48. — **B.** Transf., doubly, twofold, in two ways, in a twofold manner: bis perit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26: nam qui amat qui odio ipse est, bis facere stulte duco; laborem inanem ipse caput, et illi molestiam adfert, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 8 sq.: in unā civitate bis improbus fustis, cum et remisisti quod non oportebat, et acceptis quod non licebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: in quo bis laboris, primum, quod . . . deinde, quod, etc., id. Phil. 8, 4, 13: inopi beneficium bis dat qui dat celeriter, Publ. Syr. v. 235 Rib.: bis gratum est, id. v. 44 ib.: bis est mori alterius arbitrio mori, id. v. 50 ib. — **II.** Particular connections. **A.** Bis in die, mense, anno, etc., or bis die, mense, anno, etc., twice a day, month, year, etc.; cf. Suet. Aug. 31 Oud.; id. Galb. 4; id. Vit. Ter. 2: bis in die, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Cato, R. R. 26; 87: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31; Verg. E. 3, 34; Hor. C. 4, 1, 25; Cels. 1, 1; 1, 8; 3, 27, n. 2; Plin. 10, 63, 74, § 146; cf. cotidie, Liv. 44, 16, 5: in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59; Suet. Aug. 35: in anno, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184. — **B.** With other numerals, and particularly with distributives (class. in prose and poetry): bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299; Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49: bis quinos dies, Verg. A. 2, 126; Mart. 10, 75, 3; Ov. F. 3, 124: bis senos dies, Verg. E. 1, 44: bis septeni, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: bis octoni, Ov. M. 6, 50: bis deni, Verg. A. 1, 381; Prop. 2 (3), 9, 3; Mart. 9, 78: bis quinquageni, id. 12, 67: bis milies,

Liv. 38, 55, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 90; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. — **2.** Esp., with cardinal numbers to express twice a given number (in the poets very freq., but not in prose): bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 408; so Hor. Epod. 9, 17: bis sex, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31, p. 354 Lion.; Verg. A. 11, 9: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 8, 500; 8, 579; 11, 96: bis trium ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8: duo, Ov. M. 13, 642: centum, id. ib. 5, 208 and 209; 12, 188: quattuor, id. ib. 12, 15: sex, id. ib. 6, 72; 6, 571; 4, 220; 12, 553; 12, 554; 15, 39: septem, id. ib. 11, 302: novem, id. ib. 14, 253 al. — **C.** Bis terve, two or three times, very rarely: a te bis terve summum et eas perbrevis (litteras) accipi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror, Hor. A. P. 358. — **D.** Bis terque, several times, repeatedly, Mart. 4, 82, 3; cf. stulte bis terque, utterly, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6. — **E.** Bis tanto or tantum, twice as great, twice as much: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; id. Men. 4, 3, 6; id. Merc. 2, 2, 26: bis tantum quantum fundus reddit, Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praecipis tantum, quantus, etc., Verg. A. 6, 578. — **F.** Bis ad eundem (sc.: lapidem offendi, as in Aus. Ep. 11 med.); prov., to commit the same error twice, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2. — **G.** Bis minus, in an old enigma in Gell. 12, 6, 2, whose solution is Terminus (ter-minus): semel minusne an bis minus, non sat scio: at utrumque eorum, ut quondam audivi dici, Jovi ipsi regi noluit concedere.

B. In composition, bis, like the Gr. δις, loses the s: biceps, bidens, bifer, bigener, bijugus, bilix, etc.; hence bisseus, Sen. Agam. 812; id. Herc. Fur. 1282; Stat. Th. 3, 574; and bissemi, id. ib. 12, 811; Aus. Monos. Idyll. 12, and Prud. Cath. 12, 192, are better written as two words: bis senus (semi); so either bisextus, or as two words, bis sextus (Stat. S. 4, 1, 9); v. bisextus.

* **bisaccium**, ii, n. [bis-saccus], a double bag, saddle-bags, Petr. 31, 9.

Bisaltiae, arum, m., = Βισαλτῆαι, a Thracian people on the Strymon, Verg. G. 3, 461; Liv. 45, 29, 7; 45, 30, 3; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38. — Hence the country they inhabited was called **Bisaltica**, Liv. 45, 29, 6, or **Bisaltia**, Gell. 16, 15 (Βισαλτία, Thuc.).

Bisaltis, idis, f., = Βισαλτίς, Theophrastus, daughter of Bisaltis, changed by Neptune into a ewe: Bisaltida (Gr. acc.), Ov. M. 6, 117; cf. Hyg. Fab. 188.

Bisambritae, arum, m., a people on the Indus, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Bisanthē, ēs, f., = Βισάνθη, a town in Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians, afterwards called Παίδεστός, now Rodosto, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4.

† **biselliārus**, ii, m. [bisellium], one who enjoys the honor of the bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4055.

† **biselliātus**, ūs, m. [id.], the honor of a bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4043.

† **bisellium**, ii, n. [bis-sella], a richly ornamented seat of honor (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one sat thereon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.). Such a bisellium has been found represented upon a Pompeian tomb with the inscription: G. CALVENTIO . . . BISELLI HONOR. DATVS. EST, Inscr. Orell. 4044; cf. ib. 4046; 4047; 4048.

† **bisēta** porca dicitur, cujus a cervicē setae bifariam dividuntur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll. [bis-seta].

* **bisextialis**, e, adj. [bis-sexustus], containing two sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

* **bisextilis**, e, adj. [bisextus], containing an intercalary day: annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bi-sexustus (erroneously **bissextus**; v. bis fin.), i, m., sc. dies (bisextum, i, m., Censor. 20; Amm. 26, 1, 7) [bis], an intercalary day; so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: bisextus est post annos quattuor unus dies adiectus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25; Dig. 50, 16, 98; 4, 4, 3, § 3; Macr. S. 1, 14; Aug. Trin. 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25-27.

Bisgargitani, ōrum, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

* **bisōlis**, e, *adj.* [bis-solea], *having two (foot) soles*, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

† **bisomum**, i, n. [vox hybrida, from bis-*ompa*], a *sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell. 8; Inscr. Rein. 20, 40; 20, 116.

† **bison**, ontis, m., = *βίσων* [acc. to Opi-
an. Cyn. 2, 155, named from the Thracian
Bisotres], a *species of wild ox living in
northern regions, the Urus, the humpbacked
ox, bison*: *Bos bison*, Linn.; Plin. 8, 15, 15,
§ 38; Sen. Hippol. 65; Mart. Spect. 23, 4;
Sol. 20.

bisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sono], *sound-
ing twice*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618.

bispellio, ōnis, m. [bis-pellis], *only
trop., a man with two skins, a cunning
man*, Dig. 47, 3, 72; also written **bisbel-
lio**, Dig. 21, 2, 31.

bissenus and **bissēni**, v. bis *fin*.
bissexus, v. bisextus.

Bistōnes, um, m., = *Βιστόνες*, the *Bis-
tones*, a Thracian people south of Mount
Rhodope, not far from Abdera, Plin. 4, 11,
18, § 42. — In the poets, **B.** In gen. for
the Thracians, Luc. 7, 569; acc. *Bistonas*,
Val. Fl. 3, 83; Sil. 2, 76. — **II.** Derivv.

A. Bistōnius, a, um, *adj.*, = *Βιστόνιος*,
pertaining to the *Bistones*. 1. *Bistonian*:
plagas, Lucr. 5, 30. — 2. In gen. Thracian:
rupes, Prop. 2 (3), 30, 36; viri, the Thracians,
Ov. M. 13, 430; aqua, id. H. 2, 90; sarissae,
id. P. 1, 3, 59; Minerva (as goddess of the
wild life Thracians), id. Ib. 377; Tereus, Verg.
Cul. 261; tyrannus, i. e. the Thracian king
Diomedes, Luc. 2, 163; aves, i. e. grues, id.
3, 200; turbo, i. e. a violent north wind, id.
4, 767; ensis Tydei, Stat. Th. 2, 586; chelys,
the lyre of the Thracian *Orpheus*, Claud.
Rapt. Pros. praef. 2, 8 al. — Subst.: **Bistō-
nia**, ae, f., = *Βιστόνια*, Thraciae: *Bistoniae*
magnus alumnus, i. e. *Orpheus*, Val. Fl. 3,
159. — **B. Bistōnis**, idis, *adj.*, = *Βιστό-
νιος*, pertaining to the *Bistones* for Thracian:
ora, Ov. H. 15 (16), 344; terra, id. P. 2, 9, 54;
alea: i. e. *Proene*, wife of the Thracian king
Tereus, Sen. Agam. 670. — 2. Subst., a *Thra-
cian woman*: *Bistonidum* crines, of the
Thracian *Bacchantes*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 20; so
Verg. Cir. 164, ubi v. Sillig.

* **bisulcilingua**, ae, *adj.* [bisulcus-
lingua], with a cloven tongue; trop., of a
hypocrite, a double-tongued, deceitful per-
son: *bisulcilingua*, quasi prosperpens be-
stia, Plant. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bisulcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sulcus] (two-
furrowed); hence, in gen., *divided into two
parts, two-cleft, cloven* (poet. and in post-
Ang. prose): *lingua, forked*, Pac. ap. Non.
p. 506, 17; Ov. M. 9, 66; pedes, *Lucr. 2, 356;
Ov. M. 7, 113; Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254; un-
gula, a cloven hoof, id. 8, 21, 30, § 73; 10, 1,
1, § 1: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85; forcipes,
id. 11, 28, 34, § 97. — **II.** Subst.: **bisulca**,
ōrum, n. (sc. animalia), *animals with cloven
feet* (opp. to the solidipedes), Plin. 11, 37,
85, § 212; cornigera fere bisulca, id. 11, 46,
106, § 255; 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93,
§ 199. — Rare in sing.: *bisulcum* oryx,
Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.

bisyllābus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-syllaba],
disyllabic: sic Socer, Macer, Varr. L. 1, 9,
62, 151. — Spelled **bissyllābus**, Macr.
Diff. 6, 8; 8, 11.

Bithiae, ārum, f., the name of certain
women in Scythia, said to have two pupils
in each eye, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Bithynia, ae, f., = *Βιθυνία*, a very
fruitful province in Asia Minor, between
the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the
Romans carried on a considerable trade (its
inhabitants were, acc. to Herod. 7, 75, Thra-
cians, who had wandered there), now *Ejalet
Anadolı*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Agr. 2,
18, 40; id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; id. Fam. 13, 9,
12, 13, 3; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148; Tac. A. 1,
74, 16, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 6 and 12; Claud. in
Eutr. 2, 247; Vulg. Act. 16, 7. — **II.** Derivv.

A. Bithynicus, a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian*,
of *Bithynia*: societas, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2:
civitates, Plin. Ep. 10, 115; Nicomedes,
Flor. 3, 5, 3; Volusius, Juv. 15, 1. — Also
an agnomen of Q. Pompeius, as conqueror
of *Bithynia*, Fest. s. v. rutrum, p. 223; Cic.
Brut. 68, 240. — And of the son of the same,
Cic. Fam. 6, 16; 6, 17; 16, 23, 1. — **B.**
Bithynius, a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian*: Dio-
phanes, Col. 1, 1, 10. — And in plur.: **Bi-**

thynii, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Bi-
thynia*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69. — **C. Bithy-
nus** (once *Bithynus*, Juv. 7, 15 Jahn), a,
um, *adj.*, *Bithynian*: carina, Hor. C. 1, 35, 7:
mare, Tac. A. 2, 60; tyrannus, Juv. 10, 162;
equites, id. 7, 15; casus, Plin. 11, 42, 97,
§ 241; negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. — And in
plur.: **Bithyni**, ōrum, m., = *Βιθυνιοί*, the
inhabitants of *Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 19,
1; 2, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; 5, 32, 43,
§ 150; Tac. A. 12, 22; 14, 46; Claud. in
Eutr. 1, 201; 2, 239 and 467. — **D. Bithy-
nis**, idis, f., = *Βιθυνία*. 1. A *Bithynian
woman*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25. — 2. A town on
the island Thynias in the Pontus Euxinus,
Mel. 2, 7, 2. — 3. An otherwise unknown
town in Thraciae, Mel. 2, 2, 6. — **E. Bithy-
nion**, ii, n., = *Βιθυνιον*, a town in *Bithynia*,
afterwards called *Claudionopolis*, Plin. 5, 32,
43, § 149.

Bitias, ae, m. **A.** A Tyrian nobleman
at Dido's court, Verg. A. 1, 738. — **B.** Son of
Alcanor, and a companion of *Aeneas*, Verg.
A. 9, 672; 11, 396.

† **bitiensis**, ium, m. [beto], those who
are continually wandering about, Paul. ex
Fest. p. 35 Müll.

1. **bito**, v. beto.

2. **Bitō** or **Biton**, ōnis, m., = *Βίτων*,
a son of the Argive priestess *Cydippe*, and
brother of *Cleobis*, distinguished for his
filial affection, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; Val.
Max. 5, 4, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 31).

Bittis, idis, f., = *Βιττίς*, a woman be-
loved by the poet *Philetas* of Cos, Ov. Tr. 1,
6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 Merkel (al. *Battis*).

Bituitus, i, m., a king of the *Arverni*,
Liv. Epit. 61; Flor. 3, 2, 5; Eutr. 4, 22; Val.
Max. 9, 6, 3.

† **bitūmen**, inis, n. [cf. Sanscr. gatu,
gum], *bitumen*, a kind of mineral pitch
found in Palestine and Babylon, Gr. ἀσφαλ-
τος, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178 sq.; Tac. H. 5, 6;
5, 17; Just. 1, 2, 7; Vitr. 2, 6; Lucr. 6, 808;
Verg. G. 3, 451; Ov. M. 9, 660; 14, 792; Vitr.
8, 3, 1 sqq.; *Judaicum*, Veg. 1, 20, 1; 3, 56,
2; 5, 83, 3; 6, 14, 1: *Apollonium*, id. 6, 14,
1; Vulg. Gen. 6, 14. — For magical or relig-
ious use, Verg. E. 8, 82; Hor. Epod. 5, 82;
Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 325.

* **bitūmēus**, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen],
consisting of *bitumen*, *bituminous*: vires
a poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov. M.
15, 350.

bitūmino, āre, i, v. a. [id.], to cover or
impregnate with *bitumen* (late Lat.), Am-
bros. Hexaem. 6, 9, 72; cf.: *bitumino*, ἀσ-
φαλτώω, Gloss. Lab. — Hence, P. a.: **bitū-
minātus**, a, um, impregnated with *bitu-
men*, *bituminous*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

bitūminosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], abound-
ing in *bitumen*, *bituminous* (perh. only in
the two foll. exs.): terra, Vitr. 8, 3, 9: fon-
tes, id. 8, 3, 4.

Bituriges, um (in sing. *Biturix*, Luc.
1, 423), m., = *Βιτουρύγες*, the *Bituriges*, a
people in Gallia Aquitania, divided into
two tribes. **A.** *Bituriges Cubi*, Βιτ. Κούβοι,
Strab., the present *Berry*, Départ. du Cher.
et de l'Indre, whose capital was *Avaricum*,
now *Bourges*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; and
without Cubi, Caes. B. G. 7, 5; 7, 15; Hirt.
B. G. 8, 3. — **B.** *Bituriges Vivisci*, Βιτ. Οὐ-
ίσκοι, Ptol., whose chief city was *Burdigala*,
now *Bordeaux*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108. —
Sing. *Biturix*, one of the *Bituriges*, Luc. 1,
423; Inscr. Orell. 190. — **II.** Deriv.: **Bi-
tūricus**, a, um, *adj.*, of the *Bituriges*:
vitis (very much valued), Col. 3, 2, 19; 3,
7, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 21, 3 and 10. Also in the
form **Bitūrgiacus**, a, um, Plin. 14, 2,
4, § 27.

† **biūri**, ōrum, m. [vox hybrida, from
bis-*ōipa*, two-tailed], the name of rodent
animals found in Campania, otherwise
unknown, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

bivertex, icis, *adj.* [bis-vertex], with
two summits or peaks: *Parnassus*, Stat. Th.
1, 628; mons, Sid. Carm. 15, 9.

bivira, ae, f. [bis-vir], a woman mar-
ried to a second husband (opp. *univira*),
Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 21 sq. (Sat. Menipp.
48, 5).

bivius, a, um, *adj.* [bis-via], *having two
ways or passages* (rare; not in Cic.): fauces,
Verg. A. 11, 516. — So, calles, Val. Fl. 5, 395;

di, deae, worshipped at cross-roads, Inscr.
Orell. 2105. — Hence, subst. **A. biviu** (sc.
di), Inscr. Orell. 389; 2104. — **B. bivium**,
i, n., a place with two ways, or where two
ways meet. 1. Lit.: in bivio portae, Verg.
A. 9, 238; ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45, 8;
Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Marc. 11, 4. —
2. Trop.: *bivium nobis ad culturam* de-
dit natura, experientiam et imitationem,
a twofold means or method, Varr. R. R. 1,
18, 7. — Of a twofold love, Ov. R. Am. 486.

Bizōne, es, f., a town in Thraciae, Mel.
2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 44.

Bizya, ae, f., a town in Thraciae, once
the royal residence, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

blachnon (blech-), i, n., = *βλάχνον*,
a kind of fern (filix), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

† **blactero**, āre, v. n. [cf.: *ballo*, *blatio*],
to bleat, of the ram, Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

† 1. **blaesus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *βλαστός*,
lispings, stammering, hesitating in utterance,
speaking indistinctly (most freq. in poetry):
blaesus, cui litterae sibilantes (s, z) mole-
stae sunt vitiosae pronuntiantur, Popp.
Differ. p. 133; Ov. A. 3, 294; Mart. 10, 65,
10. — Of a parrot: *sonus*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.
— Hence, subst.: **blaesus**, i, m., one who
lisps, Dig. 21, 1, 10. — Of infrequently per-
sons, Juv. 15, 48; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 598.

2. **Blaesus**, i, m., a cognomen in the
Sempronian gens, Stat. S. 2, 1, 191; Tac.
A. 1, 16; 1, 18; 1, 21 al.; 6, 40. — Hence,
Blaesianus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging
to a *Blaesus*, Mart. 8, 38, 14.

Blanda, ae, f. 1. A maritime town in
Lucania, now *Maratea*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin.
3, 5, 10, § 72 (in Liv. 24, 20, 5, **Blandae**,
ārum). — 2. A small maritime town in
Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Blanes*, Mel.
2, 6, 5 (in Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22, **Blandae**,
ārum).

blandē, adv. v. *blandus fin. b.*

† **blandicella**, ōrum, n. dim., coaxing
or flattering words, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35
Müll.

* **blandicūle**, adv. of an *adj.* not in
use, *blandiculus* [blandus], *flatteringly*,
soothingly, *courteously*: respondere, App.
M. 10, p. 252.

* **blandidicus**, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-
dico], speaking soothingly, coaxingly, or
kindly, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

* **blandificus**, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-
facio], flattering, soothing: fax, Mart. Cap.
9, § 888.

blandifluus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-fluō],
flowing or diffusing itself sweetly, pleasant-
ly: odor, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

* **blandiloquens**, entis, *adj.* [blandus-
loquor], speaking courteously, flatteringly,
or soothingly, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3.

* **blandiloquentia**, ae, f. [blandilo-
quens], coaxing language, softness of ex-
pression, Eun. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag.
v. 227 Rib., or v. 305 Vahl.).

* **blandiloquentulus**, a, um, *adj.*
dim. [id.], speaking caressingly, fair-spoken,
Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

* **blandiloquium**, ii, n. [blandus-lo-
quor], soft words, flattering speech: insidi-
osum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandiloquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], speak-
ing smoothly or flatteringly, fair-spoken:
ut blandiloqu'est! Hei mihi metuo, Plaut.
Bacch. 5, 2, 54: vox, Sen. Agam. 289.

blandimentum, i, n. [blandior]. 1.
Flattering words, blandishment, compli-
mentary speech, flattery (class.; most freq.
in plur. and in Tac.): nec eam (virtutem)
minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret,
Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: pessum dedisti me
blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id.
Truc. 2, 2, 63: multa igitur blandimenta
plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2,
9, 6: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19,
4: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac.
A. 13, 13; 12, 64: muliebribus blandimentis
infectae epistulae, id. H. 1, 74. — In sing.,
Tac. A. 14, 4. — And in poet. exuberance:
cui blandimenta precesque Verbaque jac-
tanti mitissima, desine, dixit, etc., Ov. M.
2, 815. — 2. Trop. **A.** Any thing that
pleases the senses, an object that charms,
an allurements, a pleasure, charm, delight:
multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa ge-
nuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae

(= res, quae vitam jucundam reddunt), Tac. A. 15, 64; id. H. 2, 53 (cf.: delinimenta vitae, id. A. 15, 63): aestivi caloris, Pall. Sept. 17: vecturae, Veg. 2, 28, 37. — Of the spices, seasoning, condiments in food, Petr. 141, 8; Tac. G. 23. — **B.** *Healing applications, cures*: alia quoque blandimenta excogitabat, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14. — **C.** *Careful culture*: hoc blandimento (i. e. blanda cultura) impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

blandiō, ire, 4 (*act. collat. form* of blandior), to caress, coax, court: cur ego blandirem (mulierem), App. Mag. 87, p. 328 *fin.* — *Part. pass.*: blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte, Verr. ap. Prisc. 792 P.: blandiendo duce nutritum malum, Sen. Hippol. 135.

blandiōr, itus, 4, v. *dep.* [blandus]. **I.** Prop., lit., to ching caressingly to one, to fawn upon, to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax (class.). **1.** With *dat.*: matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88. — **2.** With *inter se*, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109. — **3.** With *ut* and *subj.*: Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1, 4. — **4.** *Absol.*: cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: tantusque in eo vigor, et dulcis quidam blandientis risus apparuit, ut, etc., Just. 1, 4, 12: et modo blanditur, modo... Terret, Ov. M. 10, 416. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to flatter, make flattering, courteous speeches, be complaisant to. **1.** With *dat.*: nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37: blandiri eis subtiliter a quibus est petendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: cur matri praeterea blanditur? id. Fl. 37, 92: duras supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: sic (Venus) patruo blanda suo est, id. M. 4, 532; 6, 440; 14, 705. — **2.** *Absol.*: quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: lingua juvet, mentemque tegat. Blandire, noceque, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 103: in blandiendo (vox) lenis et summissa, Quint. 11, 3, 63: pavidum blandita, timidly coaxing, Ov. M. 9, 569: qui cum dolet blanditur, post tempus sapit, Publ. Syr. v. 506 Rib. — **3.** With *per*: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 2. — **4.** With *abl.*: torrenti ac meditata cotidie oratione blandiens, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Blandiri sibi, etc., to flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self: blandiuntur enim sibi, qui putant, etc., Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2. — So often in Dig. et Codd.; cf.: ne nobis blandiar, not to flatter ourselves, to tell the whole truth, Juv. 3, 126. — **2.** Pregn., to persuade or impel by flattery (= blandiendo persuadere or compello — very rare). **a.** With *subj.*: (ipsa voluptas) res per Veneris blanditur saecula propagant (= sic blanditur ut propagant), Lucr. 2, 173 Lachm. — **b.** With *ab* and *ad*: cum etiam saepe blandiatur gratia conviviūm a veris iudiciis ad falsam probationem, Vitruv. 3 praef. — **III.** Trop. **A.** Of inanim. things as subjects, to flatter, please, be agreeable or favorable to; to allure by pleasure, to attract, entice, invite. **1.** With *dat.*: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10. — **2.** *Absol.*: fortuna cum blanditur captum venit, Publ. Syr. v. 167 Rib.: blandiente inertia, Tac. H. 4, 4: ignoscere vitis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16; Suet. Ner. 20; Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60. — **3.** With *abl.*: opportuna sua blanditur populus umbrā, Ov. M. 10, 555. — **B.** Of things as objects: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? i. e. believe what I wish, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54: nisi tamen auribus nostris bibliopolae blandiuntur, tickle with flattery, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6. — Hence, **A.** *Subst.*: blandiens, entis, m., a flatterer: adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35. — **B.** blanditus, a, um, P. a., pleasant, agreeable, charming (rare): rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 67.

blandit, adv., v. blandus *fin.* a.

blanditiā, ae (blandities, ēl, in *abl.*, App. M. 9, p. 230, 11), f. [blandus]. **I.** The quality of one blandus; a caressing, flattering, flattery (mostly in an honorable sense; cf. on the contrary, assentatio and adulatio; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *plur.*). (a) *Sing.*: haec meretrix meum erum blanditiā intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21: viscus merus vostra'st blanditiā, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: in cive excelso atque homine nobili blanditiā, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 7, 7 (ap. Non. p. 194, 27): nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiā, assentationem, id. Lael. 25, 91: occursatio et blanditiā popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41; Prop. 1, 16, 16 al. — (β) *Plur.*, flatteries, blandishments, allurements, = blandimenta: puerique parentum blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum, caresses, *Lucr. 5, 1018; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 8: quot illic (sc. in amore) blanditiā, quot illic iracundiae sunt! id. Truc. 1, 1, 7: ut blanditiis suis suam voluptatem expleat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 11: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando conligere turpe est, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: tantum apud te ejus blanditiā flagitiosae voluerunt, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65: hereditates... malitiosis blanditiis quae sitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid exprimere, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4, 4: viro factum purgantium, id. 1, 9, 16: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 53 al.; cf. also Tib. 1, 1, 72; 1, 2, 91; 1, 4, 71; 1, 9, 77; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66; id. M. 1, 531; 4, 70; 6, 626; 6, 632; 6, 635; 7, 817; 10, 259; 12, 407; 14, 19; id. H. 13, 153; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14. — **II.** Trop. *pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurements* (cf. blandus, II. A., and blandior, II. B.): blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita cotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditiā (i. e. lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandities, v. blanditiā.

* **blanditim**, adv. [blanditus, from blandior], in a flattering, caressing manner, Lucr. 2, 173.

blanditor, ōris, m. [blandior], a flatterer (late Lat.), Itin. Alex. M. 39 (90).

blanditus, a, um, v. blandior, P. a.

* **blandulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [blandus], pleasing, charming: animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, adj. [for blandus; akin to μέλιχος, mollis, mulier; Goth. milds; Engl. mild], of a smooth tongue, flattering, fawning, caressing (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit.: blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nemini credo qui large blandu'st dives pauperi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 19: ut unus omnium homo te vivat numquam quisquam blandior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 21: scis me minime esse blandum, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 4: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, id. ib. 12, 3, 1: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Lael. 25, 95: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: an blandiores (mulieres) in publico quam in privato et alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2, 10: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, Ov. A. A. 2, 411: canes, Verg. G. 3, 496: catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. 4, 999: Nemes. Cyneg. 215: 230: columba, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 56: tigres, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 604; Quint. 9, 4, 133; 11, 1, 30; 11, 3, 72 al. — **b.** Poet. constr. (a) With *gen.*: precum, Stat. Achill. 2, 237. — (β) With *acc.*: genas vocemque, Stat. Th. 9, 155. — (γ) With *inf.*: blandum et auritas fidibus canoris Ducere quercus; Hor. C. 1, 12, 11; Stat. Th. 5, 456. — (δ) With *abl.*: chorus implorat... doctā prece blandus (= blande supplicans dis carmine quod poeta eum docuit, Orell. ad loc.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135. — **II.** Trop. (mostly of things). **A.** Flattering, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming, seductive (cf. blandior, II. B.; blanditiā, II.): blanda voce vocare, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): ne blanda aut supplici oratione fallamur, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26; Lucr. 6, 1245: voces, Verg. A. 1, 670; Cat. 64, 139: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46; Hor. C. 4, 1, 8; id. A. P. 395; Ov. M. 10, 642: querelae, Tib. 3, 4, 75: laudes, Verg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575; 6, 360: dicta, id. ib. 3, 375; 9, 156: os, id. ib. 13, 555: pectus, Afran. ap. Non. p. 515. — So, voluptas, Lucr. 2, 966; 4, 1081; 4, 1259; 5, 179; Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: amor, Lucr. 1, 20;

Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 49: Veneris blandis sub armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 137: amaracini liquor, Lucr. 2, 847: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 18; cf. Ov. M. 2, 691: aquae, id. ib. 4, 344: caudae, id. ib. 14, 258 al.: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18, 12: blandiores suci, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4; Suet. Tib. 27: blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 96; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32: actio, Quint. 7, 4, 27: ministerium, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 12, § 1. — With *dat.*: et blandae superum mortalibus irae, Stat. Th. 10, 836: neque admittunt orationes sermones... jucunda dictu aut legentibus blanda, Plin. 1, proem. § 12. — **2.** Of persons: filiolus, Quint. 6, proem. § 8; cf.: nam et voluptates, blandissimae dominae (the most alluring mistresses), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. — **B.** Persuading by caressing, persuasive: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 56. — Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, soothingly, flatteringly, courteously, etc. **a.** Anteclass. form **blanditer**, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; id. Ps. 5, 2, 3; Titin. ap. Non. p. 210, 6 (also id. ib. p. 256, 15), and ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. — **b.** Class. form **blandē**, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: compellare hominem, id. Poen. 3, 3, 72: me adpellare, id. Truc. 1, 2, 61: adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22: dicere, id. Ad. 5, 4, 24; cf.: blande, leniter, dulciter dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 71; and blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54: rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: excepti hospitio ab Tullio blande ac benigne, Liv. 1, 22, 5: quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: et satiati agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, id. 2, 320: colere fructus, to treat carefully, gently, id. 5, 1368 (cf. blandimentum, II. B.): flectere cardinem sonantem, softly, carefully, Quint. Decl. 1, 13 al. — *Comp.*: blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Caes. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderare fidem, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13 al. — *Sup.*: blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72. — **c.** **blandum** = blande: ridere, Petr. 127, 1.

† **blapsigōnia**, ae, f., = βλαψιγονία, a disease which prevents bees from breeding, Plin. 11, 19, 20, § 64.

Blascōn, ōnis, f., = Βλάσκων, an island off the coast of Gaul, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Avien. Or. Mar. 600.

blasphemābilis, e, adj. [blasphemo] (eccl. Lat.), that deserves reproach, censurable, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphematiō, ōnis, f. [id.] (eccl. Lat.), a reviling, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

† **blasphemia**, ae, f. (blasphēmum, ii, n., Prud. Psych. 715) = βλασφημία (eccl. Lat.), a reviling, slander, Vulg. Isa. 51, 7: towards God, blasphemy, Hier. Ep. 62, n. 2; Aug. Verb. Dom. Serm. 11, 14; 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 17; id. Matt. 26, 65.

† **blasphēmo**, are, v. a., = βλασφημέω (eccl. Lat.), to revile, reproach, Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 7: God and divine things, to blaspheme: Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 24, 11; id. Matt. 9, 3; 26, 65.

† **blasphemus**, a, um, adj., = βλασφημος (eccl. Lat.), reviling, defaming: satellites, Prud. σερφ. 1, 75; and *subst.*, of God and divine things, blasphemus, Tert. Res Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 9; Vulg. Lev. 24, 14 (as transl. of the Heb. בלשן, id. 1 Tim. 1, 13).

blateas bullas luti ex itineribus, aut quod calceamentorum soleis eraditur appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

bläteratio, ōnis, f. [blatero], a babbling (late Lat.), Auct. Idiom. p. 576, 28 Keil.

bläteratus, ūs, m. [id.], a babbling, prating (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*: canini, whining, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999.

1. blätēro, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [kindred with βλάς, simple, stupid, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.; cf. blatero]. **I.** To talk idly or foolishly, to babble, prate (colloq. and mostly ante- and post-class.), Pac. ap. Fulg. p. 561, 17; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 32: illud memento, ne quid in primis blateres, id. ib.; Plaut. ap. Non. p. 44, 15: desine blaterare, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 79, 2: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; Gell. 1, 15, 17: his et similibus blateratis, App. M. 4, p. 153, 18; so id. Mag. p. 275, 8; id. Flor. p. 345, 19. — **II.** Of the sounds of frogs, Sid.

Ep. 2, 2 med.; and of camels, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 34, 2 Müll.

† **2. blatero**, ōnis, m. [1. blatero], a *tabbler, prater*, acc. to Gell. 1, 15 fin.

blatio, ire, v. a. [kindred with blatero], to utter foolish things, to babble, prate (ante-class and late Lat.): nugas blatis, Plant. Am. 2, 1, 79; so id. Curc. 3, 82; id. Ep. 3, 1, 13; Tert. Pall. 2; cf. Non. p. 44, 11 sq.

1. blatta, ae, f., an insect that shuns the light; of several kinds, the cockroach, chaffer, moth, etc., Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 139; 11, 28, 34, § 99; Lucifuga, Verg. G. 4, 243 (per noctem vagans, Serv.); cf. Col. 9, 7, 5; Pall. 1, 37, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Mart. 14, 37; cf. Voss, Verg. l. l.—On account of its mean appearance: amore cecidi tamquam blatta in pelvim, Laber. ap. Non. p. 543, 27.

2. blatta, ae, f., *blatta* θρόμβος αἵματος, a clot of blood, Gloss.—Hence, **II.** (Accross form **blattea**, Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 19.) Purple (similar in color to flowing blood; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 46, and Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; late Lat.): purpura, quae blatta, vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Th. 4, 40, 1: serica, id. 10, 28: blattam Tyrus deferit, Sid. Carm. 5, 48; Lampr. Elag. 33; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 1, 2.

blattarius, a, um, adj. [1. blatta], pertaining to the moth: balnea, for moths, i. e. dark bathing-rooms (so called from the dislike of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86, 7; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 99.—**II.** Subst.: **blattaria**, ae, f. (so herba), moth-mullein: Verbasum blattaria, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60, § 108.

blattea, v. 2. blatta, II.
blatteus, a, um, adj. [2. blatta, II.], purple-colored, purple: tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46, 4: pallium, id. 45, 5: fuses, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattarius, ii, m. [2. blatta, II.], a dyer in purple, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2 dub.

* **blattifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [2. blatta, II., -fero], wearing purple, clothed in purple: senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

Blaudenius, a, um, adj., of the town Blandus (Βλανδοῦς, Strab.), in Phrygia Major: Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4.

† **blēchnon**, v. blachnon.

† **blēchon**, ōnis, m., = βλήχων, wild pennyroyal, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.

Blemmyae or **Blemyae**, ārum (also **Blemyes**, Avien. Descr. Orb. 329; and **Blemyi**, ōrum, Prisc. Perieg. 209), m., = Βλέμυες, an Ethiopian people, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 4, 8 fin.; Vop. Aur. 33, 4; Prob. 17; Claud. Nit. 19; acc. to the fable, without head and eyes, and with the mouth in the breast, Mel. 8 fin.; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 17; Sol. 3, 4.

† **blendius** (in MSS. and edd. also **blennius**, corresponding more nearly to the Greek), ii, m. (**blendēa**, ae, f., Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32), = βλέννος, Oppian., βέλννος, Athen., an inferior kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 102.

† **blennus**, i, m., = βλεννός, a block-head, dolt, simpleton: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, bucones, Plant. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

Blepharōn, ōnis, m., = Βλεφάρων [eye-lids], a comic character in the Amphitruo of Plautus.

blitēus, a, um, adj. [blitum], tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, useless (ante-class.), Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: belua, Laber. ap. Non. p. 80, 26.

† **blitum**, i, n. (**blitus**, i, m., Pall. Mart. 9, 17: blitus seritur is written prob. from the corrupted or misunderstood blitūseritur; or perh. the obscure blitus, eritur of the MSS.), = βλίτον, a vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache, or spinach: Spinacia oleracea, Linn.; Plant. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 16; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; Pall. Mart. 4, 9 fin.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 348 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

Blossius, ii, m., a Roman proper name; esp., C. Blossius of Cumae, a Stoic and a follower of Ti. Gracchus, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

boā (also **bova** in the MSS. of Pliny and Festus), ae, f. [bos; cf. βοῦβών], a large Italian serpent: in Italia appellatae bovae in tantam amplitudinem exeuntes ut divo Claudio principe occisae in Vaticano soli-

dus in alvo spectatus infans, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 30, 14, 47, § 138 sq.; Sol. 2; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll., a water-serpent, so called because it milked cows, Sol. 2, 33; or because it could swallow an ox, quas boas vocant, ab eo quod tam grandes sint ut boves glutire soleant, Hier. Vit. Hil. Erem. 39.—**II.** A disease producing red pustules, the measles or small-pox, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 53: boam id est rubentes papulas, id. 26, 11, 73, § 120: boas finum bubulum abolet: unde et nomen traxere, id. 28, 18, 75, § 244; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. tama, p. 360 Müll.—**III.** Crurum quoque tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. (the same author explains with these words the disease tama).

Boadicēa, v. Boudicea.

boārius (bōvārius, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 28), a, um, adj. [bos], of or relating to neat cattle: NEGOTIANTES, INSCR. Orell. 913: forum, the cattle market at Rome (in the eighth district of the city, near the Circus Maximus): in foro bovario, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 5 Müll.; acc. to Ov. F. 6, 478, so called from the large brazen statue of an ox placed there; cf. Plin. 34, 3, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24; acc. to fable, because Hercules fed here the herd which he took from Cacus, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 19; Liv. 10, 23, 3; 33, 27, 4; 21, 62, 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; 2, 4, 7: lappa boaria, a plant, unknown to us, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

boātus, ūs, m. [boo], a loud crying, a bellowing or roaring: praecōnis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 17; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.

Boaulia, ae, v. Bauli.

bobsequa, ae, v. bubsequa.

† **bocas**, v. box.

Bocchar, āris (in MSS. also **Bocchor**, ōris), m., a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war, Liv. 29, 30, 1; cf. id. 29, 32, 1.—Hence, poet. for an African, in gen., Juv. 5, 90.

Boccharum, i, n., a town on the larger of the Balearic islands, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Bocchus, i, m., a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he gave up bound to Sulla, Sall. J. 19, 7; 80; 81; 83; 97; 101 sqq.; Vell. 2, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 15; Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; 8, 5, 5, § 15.—**2.** A plant, so called in honor of him: Βόκχος, βοτάνης είδος, Hesych.; Verg. Cul. 404.—**II.** A king of Mauritania, son of the former, Auct. B. Afr. 25.

bōculus, bōcula, v. bucus.

Bodincus, i, m. [Ligurian, = bottomless], the Ligurian name of the river Po, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 122.

Bodotria, ae, f., = Βοδέρια, Ptol., a bay in Scotland on which the present Edinburgh is situated, now Firth of Forth, Tac. Agr. 23.

Boduognātus, i, m., a leader of the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.

Boebē, es, f., = Βοίβη. **I.** A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis, on the shore of Lake Baebeis, Ov. M. 7, 231.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** Lacus **Boebeis** (Βοίβης λίμνη, Hom. Il. 2, 711), Lake Baebeis, now Karla, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30; because in the neighborhood of Ossa: Ossa, Luc. 7, 176; and because Minerva was said to have once bathed her feet in it (cf. Hesiod. Fragm. 50, Göttl. in Strab. 9, p. 640): sanctae Boebeidos undae, Prop. 2, 2, 11: pinguis, Val. Fl. 1, 449.—**2.** **Boebēus**, a, um, adj., Boebēian, = Thessalian: proles, i. e. the Thessalian nymphs, Val. Fl. 3, 543.—**II.** Boebē palus = Boebeis, Lake Baebeis, Liv. 31, 41, 4.

Boeotarches, ae, m., = Βοιωτάρχης, one of the chief magistrates in Boeotia, a Boeotarch, Liv. 33, 27, 8; 42, 43, 7 al.

Boeōtia, ae, f., = Βοιωτία. **I.** Boeotia, a district of Greece proper, whose capital was Thebes, the birthplace of Bacchus and Hercules, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Ov. M. 2, 239; Mel. 2, 3, 4; acc. to fable, so called either after Apollo's cow (Βοῦς), Ov. M. 3, 13, or from Boeotus, the son of Neptune, Hyg. Fab. 186.—Its inhabitants were noted for their stupidity, Cic. Fat. 4; Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; id. Epam. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Liv. 42, 43 sqq.; Tert.

Anim. c. 20; cf. the Comm. upon Aelian. Var. H. 13, 25; Schol. Apoll. Rhod. Argon. 3, 1241.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** **Boeōtius**, a, um, adj., = Βοιωτός, Boeotian: Baciis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: vates, id. ib. 2, 26, 56; Neo; Liv. 44, 43, 6; Haemon, Prop. 2, 8, 21: moenia = Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 13: Thyas, Val. Fl. 5, 80.—In plur.: **Boeōtīi**, ōrum, m., the Boeotians, Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; Liv. 33, 1, 1; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—**2.** **Boeōtus**, a, um, adj., = Βοιωτός, Boeotian (poet.): tellus = Boeotia, Ov. M. 12, 9: flumina, Stat. Th. 7, 424: urbes, id. ib. 4, 360: duces, Luc. 3, 174: Orion, Ov. F. 5, 493.—In plur.: **Boeōtīi**, ōrum, m., the Boeotians, Liv. 33, 29, 1 sq.; 42, 43, 5 sq. al.: Boeotum = Boeotium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Avien. Orb. Terr. 586; Prisc. Perieg. 428.—**3.** **Boeōticus**, a, um, adj., = Βοιωτικός, Boeotian: frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: cucumis, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68: napus, id. 19, 5, 25, § 76.—**4.** **Boeōtis**, idis, f., = Βοιωτίς = Boeotia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**II.** The wife of Hyas, and mother of the Plerades, Hyg. Astr. 2, 21.—**III.** The Boeotian woman, the name of a lost comedy of Plautus, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

Boēthius, ii, m.: Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a distinguished philosopher and theologian of the post-classic period under Theodoric; born about A. D. 470; beheaded in prison (A. D. 524), where he composed his most distinguished work, De consolatione philosophiae libri V.

† **1. boēthus**, i, m., = βοηθός, the aid or assistant of a scribe (pure Lat. adjutor), Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

2. Boēthus, nom. prop. **A.** A distinguished sculptor and engraver in silver, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Plin. 33, 12, 55, §§ 154 and 155.—**B.** A Stoic philosopher, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 13; 2, 21, 47.

Bogud (in MSS. also **Bogus**; cf. Oud. ad Hirt. B. Alex. 62), ūdis, m., son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania, captured and slain by Agrippa B. C. 31, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; Liv. Fragm. lib. 112 ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.; Auct. B. Afr. 23; Suet. Caes. 54; Hirt. B. Alex. 59 and 62.—Hence, **Bogudiāna** Mauretania, that was ruled by Bogud, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19.

Bohemi, v. Boii.

Boia, ae, v. Boii.

boiae, ārum, f. [bos], a collar for the neck, κλοιός (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron), Fest. p. 29; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: boia κλοιός, Gloss. Vet.: pedicae boiae, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: attrita boiis colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34.—For boiam terere, v. Boii fin.

Boicus ager, v. Boii.

Boiemi or **Bohemi**, v. Boii.

Boii, ōrum, m., = Βοιοί, Polyb., Βοιοί Strab., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Bourbonnais, Département de l'Allier, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 1, 25; 1, 28; Liv. 5, 35, 2 et saep.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; 3, 15, 20, § 116; Tac. G. 28; their chief town, or, acc. to others, their country, was **Boia**, ae, f., Caes. B. G. 7, 14.—A part of the Boii went to Upper Italy, and occupied the region of the present Parma and Modena, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Liv. 5, 34 sqq.; 10, 26 sqq.; Front. Strat. 1, 2, 7.—Hence, Boicus ager dicitur, qui fuit Boiorum Gallorum. Is autem est in Gallia citra Alpes, quae togata dicitur, Fest. p. 30.—In Germany also they established themselves, and were called there **Boiemi**, **Bohemi** or **Boihemi**, or, by collective term, **Boihaemum**, i (Halm), the present Bohemians, Tac. G. 28; cf. Vell. 2, 109, 3.—In sing.: **Boia**, ae, f., a woman of the Boii, in a pun with boia, the sing. of boiae: Boius est, Boiam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

Boiōrix, īgis, m., a king of the Boii, Liv. 34, 46, 4.—**II.** A king of the Cimbri, Liv. Epit. 67; Flor. 3, 3.

Bōla, ae (in Liv. 4, 49, 6 sq. **Bōlae**, ārum), f., = Βόλα, a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium, now Poli, Verg. A. 6, 775.—Hence, **Bōlanus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Bola: ager, Liv. 4, 49, 11.—And **Bōlani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Bola, Liv. 4, 49, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Bolbitanus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Bolbitine, now Rosetta, in

Lower Egypt: ostium, the *Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Later col. lat. form **Bolbiticus**, a, um: ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Amm. 22, 15, 10.

† **bolbiton**, i, n., = βολβίτον, the dung of cattle, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232.

Bolbulae, ārum, f., a group of small islands near Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

bolētaria, ium (post-class. in sing.):

bolētar, Apic. 2, 1; 5, 2; 8, 7; Treb. Claud. 17; cf. altaria, n. [bolētus], a vessel for mushrooms, Mart. 14, 101 lemm.—2. In gen., a vessel for cooking and eating in, Apic. 1, 1.

† **bolētus**, i, m., = βολίτης, the best kind of mushrooms, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14; Mart. 1, 21; 14, 101; Juv. 14, 8; much valued by the Romans, Mart. 3, 60; 13, 48.—The emperor Claudius is said to have been poisoned by them, Plin. 1, 1: Tac. A. 12, 67 dub.; Suet. Claud. 44; Juv. 5, 147.

† **bolis**, idis, f., = βολίς (a missile, an arrow), a fiery meteor of the form of an arrow, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.

† **bolites**, ae, m., = βολίτης, the root of the plant lychnis, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171.

† **boloe** (dissyll.), = βώλοι (clods of earth), a kind of precious stones, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† **bolonae**, ārum, m. [from βόλος and ὀνέμαι]. I. A draught of fishes set to sale (post-class.), Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.—II. Dealers in fish, fish-mongers (post-class.), Gloss. Isid.; Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **bolus**, i, m., = βόλος, a throw or cast (ante- and post-class.; cf. jactus). I. Lit.

A. Of dice in gaming, a throw: si vis tribus bolis... Th. Quo tu in malam crucem cum bolis, cum bulbis, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; nimis lepide jecisti bolum, id. Rud. 2, 2, 30; enumerare bolos, Aus. Prof. 1, 26.—B. A cast of the net in fishing; and meton., the cast, i. e. the draught of fishes, the haul: bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.—II. Trop., gain, profit, advantage; a haul, winning, piece of fortune, etc.: primumdum merces annua: is primus bolus est, that's her first haul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10; intus bolos dat, id. ib. 4, 2, 12; dabit haec tibi grandis bolos, id. Pers. 4, 4, 106; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 46, 13: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; 3, 2, 16.—Esp.: aliquem tangere bolo, to cozen, wheedle of gain: quia amare cernit, tangere hominem volt bolo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 101; cf.: verum hoc te multabo bolo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.—B. A choice bit, nice morsel: cracior bolum mihi tantum ereptum tam desubito e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6 Wagn. ad loc.—(In some or all the passages under II. al. refer the word to Gr. ἡ βώλος, a clod; cf.: bolus apud Graecos si per o scribitur, significat jactum retis; si per ω, glaebam terrae, vel frustum cuiusque rei, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; cf. Speng. ad Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10.—But bolus is always masc. in Plaut. and Ter., and is scanned bōlus; v. esp. Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70; id. Poen. prol. 101).

† **bombax**, interj., = βομβάξ (v. Eustath. Od. p. 1718, a), an exclamation of real or affected surprise, indeed! strange! Ca. Fur. Ba. Babae. Ps. Fugitive. Ba. Bombax, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 Lambin.

bombinator, ōris, m., the buzzer, hummer, of the bee, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Kopp. (al. bombitat ore).

† **bombio**, ire, = βομβῶ, to buzz, hum, Vet. Gloss.

bombito, āre, v. n. [bombus; cf. Gr. βομβῶ], to buzz, hum; of bees (cf.: bombio, bombitatio, bombus), Auct. Carm. Phil. 36; Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Eysenhen.

† **bombizatio**, ōnis, f., the buzzing of bees: est sonus apium ab ipso sonitu dictus: ut mugitus boum, hinnitus equorum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 2.

Bombomachides (or **Bumb**, Ritschl), ae, m., a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

Bombos, i, m., = βόμβος, a river of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **bombus**, i, m., = βόμβος, a hollow, deep sound, a booming, humming, buzzing: Ennius sonum pedum bombum pedum dixit, Fortun. Dial. (v. Enn. p. 183 Jn. Vahl.);

of bees; of a horn; of the clapping of hands: si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum tuba... mugit, Et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546; raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263: torva mimalloneis implerunt cornua bombis, Pers. 1, 99 Coningt. ad loc.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; 2, § 197: organorum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 23: qui plausuum genera condiscerent (bombos et imbrices et testas vocabant), Suet. Ner. 20 Casaub.

† **bombyciae hārudines** = βομβυκίας κάλαμος (Theophr. H. P. 4, 12), reeds suitable for flutes, βομβύξ (v. Lid. and Scott, s. v.), Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

bombycinus, a, um, adj. [bombyx], of silk, silken (cf. sericus): vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76: panniculus, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24; Dig. 34, 2, 23, § 1.—Subst.: **bombycina**, ōrum, n., silk garments, Mart. 11, 50, 5; 8, 68, 7; App. M. 8, p. 214, 6.—And **bombycinum**, i, n., a silk texture or web, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13.

† **bombylis**, is, f., = βομβύλις, the silk-worm in its chrysalis state, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76.—Collat. form **bombylius**, il, m., = βομβύλιος, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 23, 77.

† **bombyx**, ōis, m. (f., Plin. 11, 23, 27; Tert. Pall. 3), = βομβύξ. I. The silk-worm, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 75 sqq.; Mart. 8, 33, 16; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 121; Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 8; 19, 27, 5.—II. Meton. A. That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk: Arabius, Arabian (the best), Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78.—B. In gen., for any fine fibre, e. g. cotton, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Bomilcar, āris, m. I. A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles, Just. 22, 7, 8.—II. One of Hannibal's generals, Liv. 23, 41, 10; 24, 36, 7 al.—III. A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards guilty of rebellion, and put to death by him, Sall. J. 35; 61; 62; 70 sqq.

† **Bomōnicæ**, ārum, m., = βομωναῖκαι, the Lacedæmonian youths who allowed themselves to be whipped at the altar of Artemis Orthia, in order to gain the honor of firmness, Hyg. Fab. 261; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 116.

Bona Dea (Diva), the good goddess, worshipped by the women of Rome as the goddess of chastity and fertility. No man was permitted to enter her temple; but in later times it became the resort of unchaste women, and the scene of license, Macr. S. 1, 12, 21 sqq.; Ov. A. A. 3, 244; cf. also id. ib. 3, 637; Juv. 2, 84 sq.; 6, 314. Clodius invaded this sanctuary, and is hence called by Cicero the priest of the Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; id. Har. Resp. 17, 37.

† **bōnāsus**, i, m., = βόνασος, a species of bull in Peonia, with the hair of a horse, and with horns unfit for fighting, hence saving itself by flight, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; Sol. 40; cf. Aristot. H. A. 9, 45.

bōnē, adv., = bene, formerly read in Lucr. 2, 7; 4, 572; 6, 998, by Giffan. after some ancient MSS.; now replaced by bene.

† **bōnifacies**, = εὐπρόσωπος, of a handsome face, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

† **bōnifatus**, = εὐμύιος, lucky, fortunate, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

† **bōnimōris**, = καλότροπος, well-mannered, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bōnitas, ātis, f. [bonus], the good quality of a thing, goodness, excellence (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 28 Herz.; class., but mostly in prose). I. Of concrete objects: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 28: agrī aut oppidī, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 76: praediorum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; Dig. 50, 16, 86: terrae, Lucr. 5, 1247: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17, § 61: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37, § 116 al.: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 69: verborum, id. ib. 49, 164: mutuū eādem bonitate solvatur quā datum est, Dig. 12, 1, 3: secunda bonitas (amoni), the second quality, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 2.—II. Of abstract objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14: causae, id. Dom. 22, 57: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: sapientiae, Quint. 5, 10, 75.

—B. Esp. freq. of character, good, honest, or friendly conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, blamelessness: neque ego nunc de illius bonitate, sed de generi impudentia disputo, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 13: rustici cum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mioces, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatem commendo, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: si recte vestram bonitatem atque prudentiam cognovi, id. Quint. 17, 54: nec justitiae ullus esset nec bonitati locus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: perennis, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 27: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, integrity, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; so id. Timol. 5, 1.—2. Kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, affability: perpetua naturalis bonitas (kind-heartedness, benevolence), quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 64; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: bonitas et beneficentia, id. ib. 1, 43, 121; 3, 34, 84: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per avaritiam appetisse, et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse, id. ib. 7, 21: multas hereditates nullā aliā re quam bonitate consecutus est, Nep. Att. 21, 1: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 5, 1, 22; Tac. H. 1, 52.—3. Esp., parental love, tenderness: quid dicam... de bonitate in suos, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, Phaedr. 3, 15, 18.

Bonna, ae, f., a city on the Rhine, now Bonn, Tac. H. 4, 19; 4, 25; 70, 77; 5, 22; Flor. 4, 12, 26.—Hence, **Bonnensis**, e, adj., of Bonna: castra, Tac. H. 4, 20; 4, 62: proelium, id. ib. 4, 20.

Bōnōnia, ae, f., = Βονωνία. I. A town in Gallia Cisalpina, in the neighborhood of Mutina, a Roman colony founded A. U. C. 563, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; Liv. 37, 67, 7; Veil. 1, 15, 2; Sil. 8, 599; Mel. 2, 4, 2; previously a Tuscan town called Felsina, now Bologna, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Interpr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 198; Liv. 33, 37, 3; Amm. 20, 1, 3; 27, 8, 6.—Hence, **B. Bōnōniensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Bononia: amnis Rhenus, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161; so, C. Rusticellus Bononiensis, of Bononia, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.—II. A fortress in Pannonia, now Banostor, Amm. 21, 9, 6; 31, 11, 6; Idin. Anton.—III. A town in Gallia Belgica, earlier called Gessoriacum, now Boulogne, Tab. Peutling.

bōnum, i, n., v. bonus, I. 5. and II. A. 5. **bōnus** (old form **dōnus**, Carm. Sall. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 67 Müll.), a, um, adj. [for duonus, cf. bellum, bis, and cf. root dvi-; hence δειδω, deōr], good; comp. **melior**, us [cf. Gr. μάλα, μάλλον], better; sup. **optimus** (**optumus**, ante-class. and often class.) [root op- of ops, opes; cf. copia, apiscor], best. I. Attributively. A. As adjunct of nouns denoting persons. 1. Vir bonus. (a) A man morally good (καλὸς καγαθός): quoniam boni me viri pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60: omnibus virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28: ille vir bonus qui... intolerabili dolore lacerari potius quam aut officium prodat aut fidem, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: sive vir bonus est is qui prodest quibus potest, nocet nemini, certe istum virum bonum non facile reperimus, id. Off. 3, 15, 64: qui se ita gerunt ut eorum probitas, fides, integritas, etc. hos viros bonos... appellandos putemus, id. Lael. 5, 19: non intellegunt se de callido homine loqui, non de bono viro, id. Att. 7, 2, 4: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspiciat, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: nec enim melior vir fuit Africano quisquam, nec clarior, id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 14, 41; 1, 18, 48; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Par. 3, 1, 21; id. Marcell. 6, 20; id. Fam. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 16, 57.—(β) An honest man: justitia, ex qua viri boni nominantur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; 1, 44, 155; 2, 11, 39; 2, 12, 42; 2, 20, 71; 3, 12, 50: cum is sponsionem fecisset ni vir bonus esset, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: quoniam Demosthenes nec vir bonus esset, nec bene meritus de civitate, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116.—(γ) A man of good standing in the community: id viri boni arbitratu deducetur, Cato, R. R. 143; so id. ib. 149: tuam partem viri bono arbitratu... dari oportet, Dig. 17, 1, 243.

85; 37, 6, 2, § 2: quem voles virum bonum nominato, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55: vir bonus est . . . quo res sponse, et quo causae teste tenentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 40. — Hence, ironically of wealthy men: praetores iudicant, aediles ludos parant, viri boni usus perscribunt, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3. — (δ) Ironically of bad men: sed eorum lenonem Lycum, bonum virum, Plant. Poen. 5, 5, 52; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 9; 4, 3, 18; id. Ad. 3, 4, 30: expectabam quinam isti viri boni testes huius manifesto deprehensi veneni dicerentur, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: nam socer ejus, vir multum bonus est, id. Agr. 3, 3, 13; so especially in addresses (mostly comic): age tu, illic procede, bone viri! Plant. Capt. 5, 2, 1; id. Curc. 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7, 48; id. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 5, 10; 5, 2, 5; id. Ad. 4, 2, 17; id. Eun. 5, 2, 11: quid tu, vir optime? Ecquid habes quod dicas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. — (ε) Sometimes boni viri = boni, in the sense of optimates (v. I. A. 3.): bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 20. — (ζ) As a conventional courtesy: homines optimi non intellegunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: bone accusator, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 58: sic illum amicum vocasti, quomodo omnes candidatos bonos viros dicimus, *gentlemen*, Sen. Ep. 3, 1. — For bonus vir, a *good husband*, v. 3. — and for vir optimus, as a laudatory epithet, v. 5. — 2. Boni homines (rare) = boni, *better classes of society*, v. II. A. 3: in foro infimo boni homines atque dices ambulant, Plant. Curc. 4, 1, 14. — 3. With nouns denoting persons in regard to their functions, offices, occupations, and qualities, denoting excellence: bonus consul, Liv. 4, 40, 6; 22, 39, 2 (different: consules duos, bonos quidem, sed dumtaxat bonos, amissimus, *consuls of good sentiments*, almost = *bad consuls*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, 4): boni tribuni plebis, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: bonus senator, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37: senator bonus, id. Dom. 4, 8: bonus iudex, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 34: bonus augur (ironically), id. Phil. 2, 32, 80: bonus vates, Plant. Mil. 3, 3, 27: bonus imperator, Sall. C. 60, 4: bonus dux, Quint. 12, 1, 43 (cf. trop.: naturam, optimam ducem, *the best guide*, Cic. Sen. 2, 5): bonus miles, Sall. C. 60, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: bonus orator, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: optimus orator, id. Opt. Gen. 1, 3: poeta bonus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11; 2, 46, 194; id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: scriptor bonus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: bonus advocatus, id. 5, 13, 10: bonus defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: bonus alterator, a *good debater*, id. 6, 4, 10: bonus praceptor, id. 5, 13, 44; 10, 5, 22: bonus gubernator, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: optimus opifex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sutor bonus, id. ib. 1, 3, 125: actor optimus, Cic. Sest. 57, 122: cantor optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: melior gladiator, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 33: agricola (colonus, dominus) bonus, Cato, R. R. proem.; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bonus paterfamilias, a *thrifty head of the house*, Nep. Att. 13, 1: bonus servus, Plant. Trin. 4, 3, 58; id. Am. 2, 1, 46; id. Men. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Mil. 22, 58: dominus bonus, Cato, R. R. 14: bonus custos, Plant. Truc. 4, 3, 38. — Ironically, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57: filius bonus, Plant. Am. 3, 4, 9: pater, Quint. 11, 3, 178: parens, id. 6, proem. 4: bonus (melior, optimus), viz. a *good husband*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 sq.; Liv. 1, 9, 15: uxor melior, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: amicus, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3: amicus optimus, Plant. Cas. 3, 3, 13: optimus testis, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: auctor, in two senses, *good authority*, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; and = bonus scriptor (post-class.), Quint. 10, 1, 74. — Esp.: bonus civis (rarely civis bonus): in re publica ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint: talem enim solemus et sentire bonum civem et dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: eaque est summa ratio et sapientia boni civis, commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eadem continere, id. ib. 2, 23, 85: eum esse civem et fidelem et bonum, Plant. Pers. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; 1, 9, 10; 3, 12, 1; 6, 6, 11; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Liv. 22, 39, 3; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 10 Dietsch: optimus et fortissimus civis, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; id. Sest. 17, 39. — 4. Bonus and optimus as epithets of the gods. (a) In gen.: sed te bonus Mercurius perdat, Plant. Cas. 2, 3, 23: fata . . . bonique divi, Hor. C. 4, 2, 38: divus orte bonis, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: O bone deus! Scrib. Comp. 84 *fin.*: BONORVM DEORVM, Inscr. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: totidem, pa-

ter optime, dixi, Tu mihi da cives, referring to Jupiter, Ov. M. 7, 627. — (β) Optimus Maximus, a standing epithet of Jupiter: (Juppiter) a majoribus nostris Optimus Maximus (nominatur), et quidem ante optimus, id est beneficentissimus, quam Maximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: Jovem optimum et maximum ob eas res appellat, non quod, etc., id. ib. 3, 36, 87: in templo Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Sest. 56, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21; Liv. 1, 12, 7; id. 6, 16, 2. — (γ) Di boni, O di boni, expressing indignation, sorrow, or surprise: di boni, hunc visitavi antihac! Plant. Ep. 4, 1, 16: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: di boni, quid hoc morbi est, id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 13; id. Ad. 3, 3, 86: alter, O di boni, quam taeter incedebat! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; id. Brut. 84, 288; id. Phil. 2, 8, 20; 2, 32, 80; id. Att. 1, 16, 5; 14, 21, 2; Val. Max. 3, 5, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3. — (δ) Bona Dea, etc., v. 6. — 5. Optimus as a laudatory epithet. (a) Vir optimus: per vos nobis, per optimos viros optimis civibus periculum inferre conantur, Cic. Sest. 1, 2: virum optimum et constantissimum M. Cispium, id. ib. 35, 76: fratrem meum, virum optimum, fortissimum, id. ib.: consolabor hos praesentes, viros optimos, id. Balb. 19, 44; id. Planc. 21, 51; 23, 55; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Marcell. 4, 10; id. Att. 5, 1, 5; Hor. S. 1, 6, 53. — (β) Femina bona, optima: tua conjunx bona femina, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: huius sanctissimae feminae atque optima pater, id. ib. — (γ) Senex, pater, frater, etc.: optimus: parentes ejus, prudentissimi atque optimi senis, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105; 2, 1, 12: C. Marcelli, fratris optimi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (8), 2; 2, 4, 2. — (δ) With proper names (poet.): optimus Vergilius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 54: Maecenas optimus, id. ib. 1, 5, 27: optime Quinti, id. Ep. 1, 16, 1. — (ε) Esp. as an epithet of the Roman emperors: quid tam civile, tam senatorium quam illud, additum a nobis Optimi cognomen? Plin. Pan. 2, 7: gratias, inquit, ago, optime Princeps! Sen. Tranq. 14, 4: ex epistula optimi imperatoris Antonini, Gai. Inst. 1, 102; cf.: bene te patriae pater optime Caesar, Ov. F. 2, 637: optime Romulae Custos gentis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1. — 6. Bonus and Bona, names of deities. (a) Bona Dea, the goddess of Chastity, whose temple could not be entered by males (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22): Bonae Deae pulvinaribus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95; id. Mil. 31, 86; id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; cf. in mal. part., Juv. 2, 86 sq.; 6, 314 sq.; 6, 335 sq. — (β) Bonus Eventus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.*; Amm. 29, 6, 19; Inscr. Orell. 907: 1780 sq. — (γ) Bona Fortuna: si bona Fortuna veniat, ne intrinsemus, Plant. Aul. 1, 3, 22: Bonae Fortunae (signum), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: FORTUNAE BONAE DOMESTICAE, Inscr. Orell. 1743 sq. — (δ) Bona Spes: Spes Bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plant. Rud. 1, 4, 12: BONAE SPEI, Aug. Inscr. Grut. 1075, 1. — (ε) BONA MENS, Inscr. Orell. 1818 sq.: Mens Bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacra dona, Prop. 3, 24, 19.

B. With nouns denoting things. 1. Things concrete, denoting excellence: navis bona dicitur non quae pretiosis coloribus picta est . . . sed stabilis et firma, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: gladium bonum dices, non cui auratus est balteus, etc., sed cui et ad secundum subtilis acies est, et, etc., id. ib. 76, 14: id vinum erit lene et bono colore, Cato, R. R. 109; Lucr. 2, 418; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 9: tabulas . . . collocare in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: ex quavis olea oleum . . . bonum fieri potest, Cato, R. R. 3: per aetatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato, id. ib. 73; cf.: bonae aquae, ironically compared to wine, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 28: praedium bonum caelum habet, *good temperate*, Cato, R. R. 1: bona tempestate, *in good weather*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: (praedium) solo bono valeat, *by good soil*, Cato, R. R. 1: bonae (aedes) cum curantur male, Plant. Most. 1, 2, 24: villam bonam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: bonus pons, Cat. 17, 5: scyphi optimi (= optime facti), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: perbona toreumata, id. ib. 2, 4, 18, § 38: bona domicilia, *comfortable residences*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: agrum Meliorem nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: fundum meliorem, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: fundos optimos et fructuo-

sissimos, id. Agr. 3, 4, 14: equus melior, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: bona cena, Cat. 13, 3: boni nummi, *good, not counterfeit*, Plant. As. 3, 144; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: super omnia vultus accessere boni, *good looks*, Ov. M. 8, 678: mulier bona forma, *of a fine form*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: equus formae melioris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52: tam bona cervix, simul ac jussu, demetur, *fine, beautiful*, Suet. Calig. 33: fruges bonae, Cat. 34, 19: ova suci melioris, *of better flavor*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13. — Trop.: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Plant. Rud. 2, 3, 71: bona dextra, a *lucky hand* (cf.: bonum omen, 2. e.), Quint. 6, 3, 69: scio te bonā esse voce, ne clama nimis, *good, sound, loud voice*, Plant. Most. 3, 1, 43; so, bona firmaque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13. — 2. Things abstract. (a) Of physical well-being: ut si qui neget sine bonā valetudine posse bene vivi, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 2: Lucr. 3, 102; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 2, 35 et saep.: non bonus somnus de prandio est, Plant. Most. 3, 2, 8: bona aetas, *prime of life*, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: optimā aetate, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3. — Ironically: bonā, inquis, aetate, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 1. — (b) Of the mind and soul: meliore esse sensu, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: optima indoles, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: bona conscientia, Quint. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 5: bono ingenio me esse ornatam quam auro multo mavolo, *with a good heart*, Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 91; id. Stich. 1, 21, 59; Sall. C. 10, 5: mens melior, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 78; Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13; Liv. 39, 16, 6; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 4; id. Ep. 10, 4; Pers. 2, 8; Petr. 61. — Personified, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 31: duos optimae indolis filios, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 6; Quint. 1, 2, 5: bonum consilium, Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 6; id. Rud. 4, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bona voluntas, a *good purpose*, Quint. 12, 11, 31: memoria bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: bona ratio cum perditā . . . configit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: bonae rationes, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: pronuntiatio bona, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27. — (c) Of moral relations: ego si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives, Plant. Most. 1, 3, 71; Cic. Sest. 66, 139; Liv. 6, 11, 7; Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 (cf. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; v. e. infra): si ego in causā tam bonā cessi tribuni plebis furori, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; id. Planc. 36, 87; Ov. M. 5, 220: fac, sis, Bonae frugi sis, *of good, regular habits*, Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 35; id. Cas. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 19; id. Ps. 1, 5, 53; id. Truc. 1, 1, 13; id. Capt. 5, 2, 3 sq. (v. frux, II. B. 1. β): vilicus disciplinā bonā utatur, Cato, R. R. 5: bona studia, *moral pursuits*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 25: quidquid vitā meliore parasti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15: ad spem mortis melioris, *an honorable death*; so as an epithet of religious exercises: Juppiter, te bonas preces precor, Cato, R. R. 134; 139. — (d) Of external, artistic, and literary value and usefulness: bono usui estis nulli, Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 15: Optumo optime optumam operam das, id. Am. 1, 1, 122: bonam dedistis mihi operam, a *valuable service to me*, id. Poen. 2, 3, 70; 3, 6, 11; id. Pers. 4, 7, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 11 (in a different sense: me bonā operā aut malā Tibi inventurum esse auxilium argentarium, *by fair or unfair means*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 102; v. e. infra): optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis . . . gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bonum otium, *valuable leisure*, Sall. C. 4, 1: bonis versibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 74: versus meliores, Plant. Trin. 3, 2, 81: meliora poemata, Hor. A. P. 303: in illā pro Ctesiphonte oratione longe optimā, Cic. Or. 8, 26: optimas fabulas, id. Off. 1, 31, 114: melius munus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7. — (e) *Favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate*: de Proclio rumores non boni, *unfavorable rumors*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 5: bona de Domitio, praeclara de Afranio fama est, *about their success in the war*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1: si fuisset in discipulo comparando meliore fortunā, id. Pis. 29, 71; cf. fortunā optimā esse, *to be in the best pecuniary circumstances*, id. ad Brut. 1, 1, 2: occasio tam bona, Plant. Most. 2, 2, 9: senex est eo meliore condicione quam adulescens cum, etc., Cic. Sen. 19, 68; id. Fam. 4, 32: bona navigatio, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; esp. in phrase bona spes. — Object: ergo in iis adulescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus et magnam indolem quos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. — Subject: ego sum spe bonā, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 3; id. Cat. 2, 11, 25;

id. Att. 14, 1 a, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: optima spe, id. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—*Pregn.* = spes bonarum rerum, Sall. C. 21, 1; v. C. 1. c. infra: meliora responsa, *more favorable*, Liv. 7, 21, 6: melior interpretatio, Tac. H. 3, 65: cum laude et bonis recordationibus, id. A. 4, 38: annis Doctus iter melius, i. e. *less injurious*, Hor. A. P. 68: omen bonum, *a good, lucky omen*, Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. Liv. praef. § 13: melius omen, Ov. F. 1, 221; optimum, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: bona scaeva, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 24: auspicio optumo, id. ib. 3, 2, 6; cf. meminisse bene, sed meliore Tempore dicam = *opportuniore tempore*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 68.—*f.* Of public affairs: si mihi bonā re publica frui non licuerit, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: optima res publica, id. Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: minus bonis temporibus, id. Dom. 4, 8; so, optimis temporibus, id. Sest. 3, 6: nostrae res meliore loco videbantur, id. ad Brut. 1, 3, 1: lex optima, id. Pis. 16, 37; id. Sest. 64, 137; id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—*g.* Good = large, considerable: bono atque amplo lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: bona librorum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109; cf.: bona copia cornu, Ov. M. 9, 88; v. bona pars, C. 8. *γ.*—*h.* Noble; with genus, good family, noble extraction, honorable birth: quali me arbitraris genere prognatum? *Etu.* Bono, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35; so id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1, 3; id. Pers. 4, 4, 94: si bono genere natus sit, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 13.—*k.* Referring to good-will, kindness, faithfulness, in certain phrases. (a) Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā, *with the kind permission* of a person addressed, especially bonā veniā orare, expetere, etc.: primum abs te hoc bonā veniā expeto, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: bonā tuā veniā dixerim, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: oravit bonā veniā Quirites, ne, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3: obsecro vos . . . bonā veniā vestrā liceat, etc., id. 6, 40, 10: cum bonā veniā quaeo audiat, etc., id. 29, 17, 6; Arn. c. Gent. 1, p. 5; cf.: sed des veniam bonus oro = veniā bonā oro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 5.—(β) Bona pax, *without quarrelling*: bona pax sit potius, *let us have no quarrel about that*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 7; so especially cum bonā pace, or bonā pace: Hannibal ad Alpīs cum bonā pace incolentium . . . pervenit, *without a difficulty with the inhabitants*, Liv. 21, 32, 6; 21, 24, 5; 1, 24, 3; 28, 37, 4; 8, 15, 1; cf.: si bonam (pacem) dederitis, = *a fair peace, under acceptable conditions*, id. 8, 21, 4.—(γ) Amicitia bona = bonā fide servata, *faithful, undisturbed friendship*: igitur amicitia Masinissae bona atque honesta nobis permansit, Sall. J. 5, 5.—(δ) Bona societas, *alliance*: Segestes, memoriā bonae societatis, impavidus, Tac. A. 1, 58.

C. In particular phrases. **1.** Bonae res. *a.* = Vitae commoda, *comforts of life*, abstract or concrete: concedatur bonis rebus homines morte privari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87: optimis rebus usus est, *he had every most desirable thing*, Nep. Att. 18, 1.—*b.* = Res secundae, opp. res adversae, *prosperity*: bonis rebus tuis, meas irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: in bonis rebus, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2.—*c.* Res bona = res familiaris bona, *wealth* (poet.): in re bonā esse, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4.—Also an object of value: homines quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, *who had no property, nor the hope of any*, Sall. C. 21, 1.—*d.* Costly things, *articles of luxury*: capere urbem in Arabia plenam bonarum rerum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46; 4, 4, 82: nimium rei bonae, id. Stich. 2, 3, 55: ignorantia bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5: bonis rebus gaudere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 110: re bonā copiosum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 7.—*e.* Moral, *moral-ity good*: illi cum res non bonas tractent, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 72: ut de virtutibus et vitiis, omninoque de bonis rebus et malis quaerent, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: quid habemus in rebus bonis et malis explorati? id. ib. 2, 42, 129; so id. Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: quae tamen omnia dulciora fuit et moribus bonis et artibus, id. Sen. 18, 65.—*f.* In literary composition, *important or interesting matter, subjects, or questions*: res bonas verbis electis dictas quis non legat? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: studiis generorum, praesertim in re bonā, Plaut. Am. 8, 26.—**2.** Bonae artes. (a) *A good, laudable way of dealing*: qui praecurrit facinoris aut artis bonae famam quaerit, Sall. C. 2, 9: huic bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, id. ib. 11, 2: quod is bonarum artium cupiens erat, Tac. A. 6,

46.—(β) *Liberal arts and sciences*: litteris aut ulli bonae arti, Quint. 12, 1, 7: conservate civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium, bonorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 32, 77.—*Esp.*: optimae artes: optimarum artium scientia, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 4; id. Ac. 2, 1, 1; id. Cael. 10, 24; id. Marcell. 1, 4.—**3.** Bona fides, or fides bona. *a.* Good faith, i. e. *conscious honesty in acts or words*: qui nummos fide bonā solvit, *who pays (the price of labor) in good faith, i. e. as it is honestly earned*, Cato, R. R. 14: dic, bonā fide, tu id aurum non subripuisti? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46; 4, 10, 47; id. Capt. 4, 2, 111; id. Most. 3, 1, 137; id. Poen. 1, 3, 30; id. Pers. 4, 3, 16; id. Ps. 4, 6, 33: si tibi optima fide omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144; Quint. 10, 3, 23.—Hence, bonae fidei vir, *a conscientious man*, Quint. 10, 7, 1.—*b.* Jurid. t. t. (a) *Good faith in contracts and legal acts* in general, opposed to dolus malus, *honesty and fairness in dealing with another*: ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere, notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67.—Hence, alienam rem bonā fide emere, *to buy, believing the seller to be the rightful owner*, Dig. 41, 3, 10; 41, 3, 13, § 1: bonae fidei possessor (also possessio), *believing that he is the rightful owner*, ib. 5, 3, 25, § 11; 5, 3, 22; 41, 3, 15, § 2; 41, 3, 24: conventio contra bonam fidem et mores bonos, ib. 16, 31, § 7: bonam fidem praestare, *to be responsible for one's good faith*, ib. 17, 1, 10 proem.—Hence, (β) Bonae fidei actiones or judicia, *actions in equity*, i. e. certain classes of actions in which the strict civil law was set aside by the praetorian edict in favor of equity: actiones quaedam bonae fidei sunt, quaedam stricti juris. Bonae fidei sunt haec: emptio venditio, locatio conductio, etc., Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28, § 19.—In the republican time the praetor added in such actions to his formula for the iudex the words ex fide bonā, or, in full: quidquid dare facere oportet ex fide bonā, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: iste dolus malus et legibus erat vindicatus, et sine lege, iudicis in quibus additur ex fide bonā, id. ib. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. ib. 3, 17, 70.—**4.** Bona verba. (a) *Kind words*: Bona verba quaeo, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.—(β) *Words of good omen* (v. omen): dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1: dicite suffuso ter bona verba mero, Ov. F. 2, 638.—(γ) *Elegant or well-chosen expressions*: quid est tam furiosum quam verborum vel optimorum atque ornatissimorum sonitus inanis, Cic. Or. 1, 12, 51: verborum bonorum cursu, id. Brut. 66, 233: omnia verba sunt alicubi optima, Quint. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Moral sayings*: non est quod contemnas bona verba et bonis cogitationibus plena praecordia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 1.—**5.** Bona dicta. (a) *Polite, courteous language*: hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit leniter dictis bonis, Plaut. Am. prol. 25.—(β) *Witticisms (bon-mots)*: flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi, quam bona dicta teneat, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 2, 54, 222: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus quibus solebam menstruales epulas ante adipiscer, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22: ibo intro ad libros ut discam de dictis melioribus, id. Stich. 2, 3, 75.—**6.** Bona facta. (a) = bene facta (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.), *laudable deeds*: nobilitas ambobus et majorum bona facta (sc. erant), Tac. A. 3, 40.—(β) Bonum factum est, colloq., = bene est, bene factum est (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.): bonum factum est, ut edicta servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16: haec imperata quae sunt pro imperio historico, bonum hercle factum (est) pro se quisque ut meminerit, id. ib. 45.—Hence, (γ) *Elliptically, introducing commands which cannot be enforced, = if you will do so, it will be well*: peregrinis in senatum allectis, libellus propositus est: bonum factum, ne quis senatori novo curiam monstrare velit, Suet. Caes. 80: et Chaldaeos edicere: bonum factum, ne Vitellius . . . usquam esset, id. Vit. 14: hac die Carthaginem vici: bonum factum, in Capitolium eamus, et deos supplicamus, Aur. Vict. 49; cf.: o edictum, cui adscribi non poterit bonum factum, Tert. Pud. 1.—**7.** Bona gratia. (a) *A friendly understanding*: cur non videmus inter nos haec potius cum bonā ut componantur gratiā quam cum malā? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17; so, per gratiam bonam abire, *to part with good feelings*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 33.—In jest: sine bonā

gratiā abire, *of things cast away*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.—(β) *Pleon.* in the phrase bonam gratiam habere, = gratiam habere, *to thank* (v. B. 2. k.), Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 32; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 99.—**8.** Bona pars. (a) *The well-disposed part of a body of persons*: ut plerumque fit, major pars (i. e. of the senate) meliorem vicit, Liv. 21, 4, 1: pars melior senatus ad meliora responsa trahere, id. 7, 21, 6.—(β) *The good party*, i. e. the optimates (gen. in plur.): civem bonarum partium, Cic. Sest. 32, 77: (fuit) meliorum partium aliquando, id. Cael. 6, 13: qui sibi gratiam melioris partis velit quaesitam, Liv. 2, 44, 3.—*Paronom.* (Roscius) semper partium in re publicā tam quam in scaenā optimarum, i. e. *party and part in a drama*, Cic. Sest. 56, 120.—(γ) *Of things or persons, a considerable part* (cf. *a good deal*): bonam partem ad te adtulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43: bonam partem sermonis in hunc diem esse dilatam, Cic. Or. 2, 3, 14: bonam magnamque partem exercitus, Val. Max. 5, 2, ext. 4: bona pars noctium, Quint. 12, 11, 19: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: meae vocis . . . bona pars, id. C. 4, 2, 46; so id. A. P. 297; Ov. P. 1, 8, 74: melior pars diei, Verg. A. 9, 156.—(δ) *Rarely, and mostly eccl. Lat.*: optima pars, *the best part or lot*: nostri melior pars animus est, Sen. Q. N. 1, proem. § 14; cf.: quae pars optima est in homine, *best, most valuable*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: major pars aetatis, certe melior republicae data sit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 1: Maria optimam partem elegit, quae non auferetur ab ea, Vulg. Luc. 10, 42.—(e) *Adverb.*: bonam partem = *ex magna parte*, Lucr. 6, 1249.—(f) *Aliquem in optimam partem cognoscere, to know somebody from his most favorable side*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: aliquid in optimam partem accipere, *to take something in good part, interpret it most favorably*: Caesar mihi ignoscit quod non venerim, seseque in optimam partem id accipere dicit, id. Att. 10, 3 a, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 3: quaeo ut hoc in bonam partem accipias, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 45.—**9.** Dies bonus or bona. (a) *A day of good omen, a fortunate day* (= dies laetus, faustus): tum tu igitur die bono, Aphrodisiis, addice, etc., Plaut. Poen. 2, 49: nunc dicenda bonā sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 72.—(β) *A beautiful, serene day*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 3.—**10.** Bonus mos. (a) *Boni mores*, referring to individuals, *good, decent, moral habits*: nihil est amabilius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: nam hic nimium morbus mores invasit bonos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 6: domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur, Sall. C. 9, 1: propter ejus suavissimos et optimos mores, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum per tot annos matronae optimis moribus vixerint, Liv. 34, 6, 9: mores meliores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 18.—(β) *Bonus mos or boni mores*, in the abstract, *morality, the laws, rules of morality*: ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *it is a rule of morality that you should, etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: ex optimo more et sanctissima disciplina, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: negligentia boni moris, Sen. Ep. 97, 1.—*Jurid. t. t.*: conventio, mandatum contra bonos mores, *in conflict with morality*, Quint. 3, 1, 57; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 7; Gai. Inst. 3, 157 et saep.—**11.** Adverbial phrases. *a.* Bono animo esse, or bonum animum habere. (a) *To be of good cheer or courage*: bono animo es! Liberabit ille te homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 33; so id. Aul. 4, 10, 61; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; id. Ad. 2, 4, 20; 3, 5, 1; 4, 2, 4; 4, 5, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 72: animo bono es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; id. Am. 2, 2, 48; 5, 2, 1: bono animo es, inquit Scrofa, et fuscina expedii, Varr. R. 1, 26: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 6, 10, 29: bono animo esse jubere eam consul, Liv. 39, 13, 7: habe modo bonum animum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 58; so id. Am. 1, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 6, 44; id. Aul. 2, 2, 15: habe animum bonum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 1; 4, 2, 31: bonum animum habet, Liv. 45, 8, 5: clamor ortus ut bonum animum haberet, id. 8, 32, 1; so Sen. Ep. 87, 38.—(β) *Bono animo esse, or facere aliquid, to be of a good or friendly disposition, or to do with good, honest intentions*: audire jubet vos imperator historicus, bonoque ut animo sedeant in subselliis qui, etc., Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sunt enim (consules)

optimo animo, summo consilio, of the best disposition. Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: bono te animo tum populus Romanus... dicere existimavit ea quae sentiebatis, sed, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56: quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Quint. 7, 4, 15.—(γ) Bonus animus, good temper, patience: bonus animus in malā re dimidium mali est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37: vos etiam hoc animo meliore feratis, Ov. M. 9, 433.—b. Bono modo. (α) = placide, with composure, moderation: si quis quid deliquerit, pro noxā bono modo vindicet, Cato, R. R. 5: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137.—(β) In a decent manner: neu quisquam prohibito filium quin amet... quod bono fiat modo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 62.—c. Jure optimo or optimo jure, with good, perfect right: te ipse jure optimo incuses licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23; id. Rud. 2, 6, 53: ut jure optimo me deserere posses, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6; Sen. Ot. Sap. 2 (29), 2.—With pass. or intr. verb. deservedly: ne jure optimo irrideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 151; id. Marcell. 1, 4; similarly, optimo iudicio, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2.

II. As subst. **A. bonus**, boni, m.; of persons. 1. In sing. or plur. orig. = bonus vir, boni viri; v. I. A. 1. a. β, supra, a morally good man. (α) Plur.: bonus quod bene fit laud perit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 2, 108; id. Trin. 2, 1, 55; id. Pers. 4, 5, 2: melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, quamobrem... bonis inter bonos quasi necessarium (esse) benevolentiam, id. Lael. 14, 50: diverso itinere malos a bonis loca tætra... habere, Sall. C. 52, 13; 7, 2; 52, 22: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52: tam bonis quam malis conduntur urbes, Sen. Ben. 4, 28, 4; so id. Vit. Beat. 15, 6; Quint. 9, 2, 76.—Rarely **bonae**, arum, f., good women: quia omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addeceat, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 41.—(β) Sing.: malus bonum malum esse vult ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 8: nec enim cuique bono mali quiddam evenire potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99; cf. qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 29.—2. Bonus, a man of honor. (α) A brave man: pro quā (pariā) quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere si ei sit profuturus? Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: libertatem quam nemo bonus nisi cum animā simul amittat, Sall. C. 33, 5: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29 (opp. ignavi): famā impari boni atque ignavi erant, Sall. J. 57, 6; 53, 8; id. C. 11, 2.—(β) A gentleman: quis enim umquam, qui paululum modo bonorum consuetudinem nosset, litteras ad se ab amico missas... in medium protulit? Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7.—3. Boni, the better (i. e. higher) classes of society. (α) In gen. (of political sentiments, = optimates, opp. populares, seditiosi, perditii cives, etc.; so usu. in Cic.): meam causam omnes boni proprie enixeque susceperant, Cic. Sest. 16, 38: audaces homines et perditii nutu impelluntur... boni, nescio quomodo, tardiores sunt, etc., id. ib. 47, 100; ego Kal. Jan. senatum et bonos omnes legis agrariae... metu liberavi, id. Pis. 2, 4: etenim omnes boni, quantum in ipsis fuit, Caesarem occiderunt, id. Phil. 2, 13, 29; id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; 5, 21, 2; id. Sest. 2, 5; 16, 36; 48, 103; id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. Off. 2, 12, 43: maledictis increpat omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4; 19, 2; 33, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; so, optimi, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 37; and, ironically, boni identified with the rich: bonorum, id. est lautorum et locupletum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3.—(β) Without reference to political views; opp. vulgus (rare): nihil ego istos moror fatuos mores quibus boni dedecorant se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 22: semper in civitate quibus opes nullae sunt bonis invident, Sall. C. 37, 3: elatus est sine ullā pompā funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximā vulgi frequentia, Nep. Att. 22, 2.—So, **meliores**, um, m., one's betters: ut quaestui habebant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 13: dā locum melioribus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 37.—4. Boni, bone, in addresses, as an expression of courtesy, Hor. S. 2, 2, 1; 2, 6, 51; 2, 6, 95; id. Ep. 2, 2, 37; **ironice**, id. S.

2, 3, 31.—5. Optimus quisque = quivis bonus, omnes boni. (α) Referring to morality: esse aliquid naturā pulcrum quod optimus quisque sequeretur, every good man, Cic. Sen. 13, 43: qui ita se gerebant ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id. Sest. 45, 96; id. Off. 1, 43, 154; id. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Sest. 54, 115; and = even the best: quare deus optimum quemque malā valetudine adficiat? Sen. Prov. 4, 8.—(β) Of the educated classes: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cuiusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 85: Catilina plerisque consularibus, praeterea optimo cuique, litteras mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: optimo cuique infesta libertas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 2 (32 fin.).—(γ) Honorable, brave: optimus quisque cadere et sauciari, ceteris metus augeri, Sall. J. 92, 8.—(δ) In gen., excellent: optimus quisque facere quam dicere... malebat, Sall. C. 8, 5.—(ε) Distributively: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, to the best man in each instance, Sall. C. 2, 6.—(ζ) Referring to another superlative (= quo quisque melior eo magis, etc.): hic aditus laudis qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; so id. Lael. 4, 14; id. Inv. 2, 11, 36; Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 1.—(η) Attributively, with a noun: optimam quamque causam, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: optima quaque dies, Verg. G. 3, 66.

B. bonum, i, n., plur. bona; melius, oris, n.; optimum, i, n. (v. infra); of things in gen. 1. Bonum, or plur. bona, a good, or goods in a moral and metaphysical sense, a moral good, a blessing: sunt autem hae de finibus defensae sententiae: nihil bonum nisi honestum, ut Stoici; nihil bonum nisi voluptatem, ut Epicurus; nihil bonum nisi vacuitatem doloris, ut Hieronymus... tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, ut Peripatetici, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 84 sq.: quid est igitur bonum? Si quid recte fit et honeste et cum virtute, id bene fieri vere dicitur, et quod rectum et honestum et cum virtute est, id solum opinor bonum, id. Par. 1, 1, 9: ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud simplex et verum bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: non est igitur voluptas bonum, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: finis bonorum et malorum (τέλος ἀγαθῶν) = summa bona et mala: sunt nonnullae disciplinae quae, propositis bonorum et malorum finibus, officium omne pervertant. Nam qui summum bonum sic instituit ut, etc., id. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Par. 1, 3, 14; id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; 2, 36, 114; 2, 42, 129; id. Fin. 1, 9, 29; 1, 12, 42; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 5; id. Ep. 117, 1 et saep.—2. Bonum, what is valuable, beneficial, estimable, favorable, pleasant, physically or mentally: quoi boni Tantum adfero quantum ipsis a diis opat, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: multa bona vobis vult facere, will do you much good, id. Poen. 5, 4, 60; id. Am. prol. 43, 49; id. Pers. 4, 8, 4; 2, 3, 14; id. Cas. 2, 8, 32: tum demum nostra intellegemus bona quom ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33: multa tibi di dent bona, id. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; 3, 3, 74; id. Mil. 3, 1, 120; id. Men. 3, 3, 34; id. Pers. 4, 3, 23; id. Truc. 1, 2, 23; id. Merc. 1, 2, 40; id. Most. 1, 1, 47: omnia Bona dicere, to speak in the highest terms of one, Ter. And. 1, 1, 70: sed ne vivus quidem bono caret, si eo non indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: cum quaecumque bona Peripatetici, eadem Stoici commoda viderentur, id. ib. 5, 41, 120: nihil enim boni nosti, nothing that is good for any thing, id. Phil. 2, 17, 16: mala pro bonis legere dementia est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 1; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3 fin.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 73: quia bonum sit valere, a good thing, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (cf. III. A. 5. infra): melius: quo quidem haud scio an... quidquam melius sit homini a diis immortalibus datum, id. Lael. 6, 20: meliora... Aristotelem de istis rebus scripsisse, id. Or. 1, 10, 43: optimum: difficillimum est formam exponere optimi, id. ib. 11, 36.—Here belongs the phrase boni consulere; v. consulo.—So after prepositions: in bonum vertere, v. under vertere: in melius ire, to change for the better, Tac. A. 12, 68.—In the same sense: in melius aliquid referre,

or reflectere (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 281; 11, 426; 10, 632: ad melius transcurrere, to pass over to something better, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82.—3. Bonum or bona, prosperity: fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 58: nulli est homini perpetuum bonum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 33: unā tecum bona, mala tolerabimus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 23: quibus in bonis fuerit et nunc quibus in malis sint, ostenditur (= in secundis, in adversis rebus), Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 107.—4. Good qualities, gifts: omnia adsumt bona, quem penes est virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 30: magnis illi et divinis bonis hanc licentiam adsequebantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: nisi qui se suā gravitate et castimonia... tum etiam naturali quodam bono defenderet, etc., id. Cael. 5, 11: hunc meā sententiā divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto, id. ib. 17, 39: non intellego quod bonum cuiquam sit apud tales viros profuturum, id. Balb. 23, 63: gaudet isto tuo tam excellenti bono, id. Marcell. 6, 19; so id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—5. Advantage, benefit: si plus adipiscare, re explicatā, boni, quam addubitātā mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: saepe cogitavi bonine an mali plus addulerit... eloquentiae studium, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1; 2, 35, 106; id. Off. 2, 2, 5; id. Sest. 10, 24: maximum bonum in celeritate ponebat, Sall. C. 43, 4; so, bono publico (abl.), for the public good: hoc ita si fit, publico fiat bono, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 183; Liv. 2, 44, 3; Dig. 41, 3, 1.—6. With aequum, what is fair and good, the fair (thing), fairness, equity: si bonum aequumque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 149; so id. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Men. 4, 2, 11: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 29; id. Ac. 1, 1, 39: a quo vivo nec praesens nec absens quiddam aequi bonique impetravit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—Hence, aequo et bono, or ex aequo et bono, in (with) fairness, in equity, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 30; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14; 2, 12, 18; 2, 13, 20; Gai. Inst. 3, 137: aequi bonique, as gen. of value, with facere: istuc, Chreme, Aequi bonique facio, I place a fair and proper value on it, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40.—7. Bona, one's property, fortunes, almost always denoting the whole of one's possessions. a. In gen.: paterna oportet reddi filio bona, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 120: bona sua med habiturum omnia, id. Truc. 2, 4, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Most. 1, 3, 77; id. Trin. 4, 4, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: bona mea dripiantur atque ad consulem deferreantur, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cum de capite civis et de bonis proscripio ferretur, id. ib. 30, 65: bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, id. Caecin. 13, 38: at multiantur bonis exsules, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106; id. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Par. 1, 1, 7; id. Sest. 19, 42; 43, 94; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; Caes. B. G. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 3, 5; 2, 5, 5; 4, 15, 8; Tac. A. 2, 48; Quint. 6, 1, 19 et saep.—b. Bonorum possessio, the possession of one's property by another. (α) Bonorum possessio in consequence of bonorum cessio, i. e. an assignment of one's property for the benefit of creditors, Dig. 42, tit. 3.—(β) Bonorum possessio granted by the praetor against a contumacious or insolvent debtor (in bona mittere, in bona ire jubere, bona possidere jubere, etc.); cf. Dig. 42, tit. 4: postulat a Burrieno Naevius ut ex edicto bona possidere liceat, Cic. Quint. 6, 25, and the whole of c. 8: edixit... neu quis militis... bona possideret aut venderet, Liv. 2, 24, 6: bona proscrivere, to offer the property thus transferred for sale, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—(γ) Chiefly referring to the property of a defunct person (hereditas), where the praetor, till the heir had proved his right, granted a bonorum possessio secundum tabulas or contra tabulas, Dig. 37, tit. 4; 37, tit. 11.—c. In bonis esse; with reference to the older civil law, which distinguished between civil property (habere rem ex jure Quiritium) and natural property (reim in bonis habere, res in bonis est), Gai. Inst. 2, 40, 41; Dig. 40, 12, 38, § 2; 37, 6, 2, § 1; 37, 6, 3, § 2; ib. Fragm. 1, 16; Gai. Inst. 1, 22; 1, 35; 1, 222; 1, 167; Dig. 1, 8, 1; 27, 10, 10: neque bonorum possessorum, neque... res pleno jure sunt, sed in bonis efficiuntur, ib. Fragm. 3, 80.—Hence, nullam omnino arbitrabamur de eā hereditate controversiam eum habiturum, et est hodie in bonis, i. e.

the bonorum possessio has been granted to him, which did not give full ownership, but effected only that the hereditas was in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

III. Predicative use. **A.** With nouns or pronouns as subjects. **1.** Bonum esse, to be morally good, honest: nunc mihi bonae necessum est esse ingratis, Quamquam esse nolo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 82: bonam ego quam beatam me esse nimio dici mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; so id. Capt. 2, 1, 44; id. Men. 4, 2, 6; id. Rud. prol. 29: itaque viros fortes magnanimos eosdem, bonos et simplices... esse volumus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 21, 84; id. Att. 15, 6, 1: Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: ut politiora, non ut meliora fiant ingenia, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 5 fin.—**2.** To be beneficial, prosperous, advantageous, valuable, favorable, serviceable, correct, with reference to both persons and things as subjects, and in regard to physical and mental relations: jam istuc non bonum est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 29; Cato, R. R. 157: oleum viridius et melius fiet, id. ib. 3: vinum ut alvum bonam faciat, to correct the bowels, id. ib. 156: quid est homini salute melius? Plaut. As. 3, 127: non optima haec sunt, verum meliora quam deterumma, id. Trin. 2, 3, 1: quid est quod huc possit quod melius sit accedere? Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 41; 1, 18, 57; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: in quo (vestitu) sicut in plerisque rebus, mediocritas optima est, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; 2, 17, 59; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Or. 2, 6; 11, 36: meliorem tamen militem... in futura proelia id certamen fecit, Liv. 2, 51, 3: parvus ut est cygni melior canor, ille gruum quam Clamor, Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 191: si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34.—So in the optative formula: quod bonum, faustum, felixque sit, Liv. 1, 28, 7; 1, 17, 10; 39, 15, 1; 3, 54; 3, 34.—Also, quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 50; and with a noun as subject: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix, fortunataque evenat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3.—**3.** To be kind: bonus cum probis sit (erudus), malus cum malis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22: hic si vellet bonus ac benignus Esse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52.—**4.** With reference to the gods: ecaster ambae (Fortuna et Salus) sunt bonae, Plaut. As. 3, 129: Palladis aut oculos ausa negare bonos (esse), Prop. 3, 24, 12 (2, 28, 12).—**B. Impers.** **1.** Bonum est (very rare for the class bene est; v. bene). (a) Without a subject: bonum sit! may it be fortunate, favorable! Verg. E. 8, 106.—(b) With subject inf.: nam et stulte facere, et stulte fabulari in aetate haud bonum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61: bonum est paucillum amare, insane non bonum est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—**2.** Melius est. (a) With subject inf.: melius sanam est mentem sumere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51: nihil sentire est melius quam tam prava sentire, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125; cf. id. Fin. 1, 19, 62; id. Off. 1, 43, 156; so, melius fuit, fuisset, or fuerat, it would have been better, id. N. D. 3, 33; id. Sen. 23, 82; id. Off. 3, 25, 94: proinde quiescere erit melius, Liv. 3, 48, 3; 3, 47, 3; Verg. A. 11, 303.—(b) With subject inf.-clause: melius est te quae sunt mandata tibi praevortier, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 125; id. Men. 5, 9, 32.—(c) With ut-clause: quid melius quam ut hinc intro abeam et me suspendam clanculum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 145; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 18.—(d) With subject-clause in the subjunctive: nunc quid mihi melius quam lico hic opperiar erum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 22.—**3.** Optimum est. (a) With subject inf.: optimum visum est, captivos quam primum deportare, Liv. 23, 34, 8; si quis dicit optimum esse navigare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 4 (32 fin.); so, optimum fuit, it would have been better, and optimum erat, it would be better, Quint. 6, prooem. 3; 11, 2, 33; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7.—(b) With inf.-clause: constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: optimum visum est, in fluctuantem aciem tradi equos, etc., Liv. 6, 24, 10; 22, 27, 6.—(c) With ut and subj.: hoc vero optimum, ut is qui, etc., id. ib. 2: hoc vero optimum, id ipsum quid et quale sit nesciat, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 6.—(d) With quod: illa vero optima (sunt) quod cum Haluntium venisset Archagathum vocari jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; § 51: optimum vero (est) quod dictaturae nomen in perpetuum de re publica sustulisti, id. Phil. 2, 86, 91.—(e) With second sup., in

the phrase optimum factu est (where factu is redundant): sed hoc mihi optimum factu arbitror, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 16: optimum factu esse duxerant frumento... nostros prohibere, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: optimum factu credens exercitum augere, Sall. C. 32, 1 (Kfritz, factum); 57, 5 (Kfritz, factum).

IV. Ellipt. use: di meliora, i. e. dent or velint, i. e. let the gods grant better things than what you say, etc.; God forbid! in full: di melius dunt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 16: di meliora velint! Ov. M. 7, 37.—Ellipt.: di meliora! inquit, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: id ubi mulier audivit, perturbata, di meliora inquit, etc., Liv. 39, 10, 2; 9, 6; Verg. G. 3, 513; similarly, di melius, i. e. fecerunt, Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3.

V. With object expressed, **1.** By dat. (a) = good, useful, beneficial for: ambula, id. Ileni optimum est, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 25: quia vobis eadem quae mihi bona malaque esse intellexi, Sall. C. 20, 3: bona bello Cornus, jaculis, etc., Verg. G. 2, 447.—(b) = benignus or propitius, kind to: vicinis bonus esto, Cato, R. R. 4: bene merenti mala es, male merenti bona es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 3: vos o mihi Manes, Este boni, Verg. A. 12, 647.—(c) = idoneus, fit for, adapted to: qui locus vino optimum dicitur esse, Cato, R. R. 6: tum erit ei rei optimum tempus, id. ib. 26: terra cui putre solum, Optima frumentis, Verg. G. 2, 205; 2, 319; 1, 286.—(d) With sum and dat., in the phrase alicui bono est, it is of service to one, profits him: accusant in quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12, 4.—Hence, with rel. dat.: cui bono (est), for whose advantage it is: quod si quis usurpet illud Cassianum cui bono fuerit, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Mil. 12, 32 Ascon. ad loc.; cf. ellipt. form cui bono? Prisc. p. 1208 P.—(e) With dat. gerund: ager oleo conservando qui in Favonium spectavit, aliis bonus nullus erit, Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 24: (mons) quia pecori bonus alendo erat, Liv. 29, 31; 9, 10.—**2.** By ad and acc.: refert et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 91: occasio quaeritur idoneane fuerit ad rem adoriendam, an alia melior, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: non campos modo militi Romano ad proelium bonos, etc., Tac. A. 2, 14.

bōnuscūla, ōrum, n. dim. [bonus], small possessions, a little estate (post-class.): de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 29, § 1.

bōo (with the digamma **bōvo**, Enn.; v. infra), āre or ōre, v. n. [from the root **bo**, kindr. with Sanscr. **gū** and the Gr. **βοῶ**; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; Non. p. 79, 4; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. directly from the Gr.], to cry aloud, roar (mostly ante- and post-class., and in the poets).

a. Bōvo, āre: clamore bovantes, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. (Ann. v. 571 Vahl).—**b.** Bōo, ōre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. ap. Non. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 223 Rib.; Varr. ib.; perh. in both pass. we should read boant; cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77).—**c.** Bōo, āre (the usual form): boat Caelum fremitu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77; Ov. A. A. 3, 450; App. Flor. 17.

bōopes, is, n., = **βοῶπις**, a plant, pure Lat. caerefolium, App. Herb. 104.

Bōotes, ae (gen. Bootae, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; Luc. 2, 722; Juv. 5, 23; Mart. 4, 3, 5; cf. Rudd. l. p. 76, n. 48; Bootis, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24; Avien. Perieg. 364; 456; 856; Isid. Orig. 3, 70, 9: Booti, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. p. 706; v. 100 B. and K., and Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110; acc. Booten, Ov. F. 5, 733; voc. Boote, id. M. 2, 176), m., = **βοῶτης**, the nearly stationary constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper, = **Arctophylax** (q. v.; cf. also **arcturus**), Cic. Arat. l. l.; Verg. G. 1, 229; Ov. M. 10, 447 al.: piger, id. F. 3, 405; Juv. 5, 23; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 190: tardus, Ov. M. 2, 176; Caes. Germ. Arat. 139; Val. Fl. 2, 68; Sen. Med. 315; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 123.

Bora, ae, m., a mountain in Macedonia, now *Nitje*, Liv. 45, 19, 8 sq.

Borcāni, ōrum, m., a people of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

bōreālis, e, v. boreas, II. B.

bōreās (**borras**, Prud. Psych. 847; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 245), ae, m., = **βορέας**

or **Boppās**. **I.** The north wind; pure Lat. aquilo, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: ventus Boreas, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: Boreae frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: tellus boreā rigida spirante, id. ib. 2, 316; id. A. 3, 687: horriore, Ov. M. 1, 65: praecipit, id. ib. 2, 185; 13, 418; 15, 471; Col. poet. 10, 288; Stat. S. 5, 1, 82.—Acc. Boreas, Ov. M. 15, 471; id. F. 2, 147; Luc. 4, 61; 5, 543; 5, 705; 8, 183; 10, 289; Stat. S. 3, 2, 45; id. Th. 7, 6; Manil. 4, 644: Boream, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 51; Claud. Epigr. 9, 3.—**B.** Meton.

1. The north: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 38.—**2.** Personified, the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica, Ov. M. 6, 682; 6, 711 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 51 (3, 22, 31).—**II.** Deriv. **A. bōrius** or **bōreus** = **βορέος**, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; so Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 1 Lind. N. cr.; 3, 36; 13, 5, 5: frigus, Prisc. Perieg. 271; 315; 789.—**Bōrion**, ii, n., = **Βόρειον**: promontorium, *Βόρειον ἄκρον*, in Cyrenaica, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.—**B. bōreālis**, e, northern (rare; perh. only in Avienus): flamina, the north winds, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 951; id. Perieg. 84 and 292.

bōreōtis, idis, adj. f., = **βορεώτις**, northern; acc. plur. boreotidas, Prisc. Perieg. 577.

bōria, ae, f., = **βόρεια** (northern), a kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

Bōrion, v. boreas, II. A.

† bōrith = **בִּרְיָה**, a plant purifying like soap, soapwort (herbe savonnaire, Jar-chi Malach. 3, 2; cf. Ges. and Robinson's Heb. Lex. under **בִּרְיָה**), Vulg. Jer. 2, 22, and Mal. 3, 2.

borras, v. boreas init.

borrio (**bur-**), ōre, 4, v. n., to swarm: in stipite formicarum nidificia borriebant, App. M. 8, p. 211, 30.

Bōrysthēnes, is, m., = **Βορυσθένης**, a large but gently-flowing river in Sarmatia, which empties into the Black Sea, now the Dnieper, Mel. 2, 1, 6; 2, 7, 2; Curt. 6, 2, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82 sq.; Gell. 9, 4, 6.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Bōrysthēnius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Borysthēnes; annis poet. circumlocution for Borysthēnes, Ov. P. 4, 10, 53.—**B. Bōrysthēnis**, idis, f., adj., = **Βορυσθένης**, the same: ora, Calvus ap. Val. Prob. p. 1395 P.—And subst.: **Bōrysthēnis**, idis, f., a town on the Borysthēnes, previously called Olbia, a colony from Milesus, now Kudak, in the region of the present Oczakow, or of Nikolajew, Mel. 2, 1, 6 (here erroneously distinguished from Olbia).—**C. Bōrysthēnidae**, ōrum, m., the dwellers on or near the Borysthēnes: hiberni, Prop. 2, 7, 18.—**D. Bōrysthēnidae**, ōrum, m., = **Βορυσθένιαι**, the same, Macr. S. 1, 11, 33.

bōs, bōvis (prob. orig. form of nom. **bōvis**, like bovere for boare, Petr. 62, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 74 Müll., where, acc. to Cod. B., the read. should be: nunc in consuetudine aliter dicere pro Jovis Juppiter, pro Bovis Bos, pro Strus Strues.—Hence, gen. plur. **bōverum**, Cato, R. R. 62 Schneid. N. cr.; cf. Varr. L. L. 1, 1: alios dicere Boum greges, alios Boverum; v. Juppiter, nux, rex, sus, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 171.—Regular gen. boum very freq.; uncontracted form **bōvum**, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16 Halm; Cod. Sang. Colum. 6, 17, 6; 6, 37, 11, and Cod. Reg. ib. 6, 38, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 773 P.—**Dat. plur.** contr. **bōbus**, Hor. C. 3, 6, 43; id. C. S. 49; id. Epod. 2, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 169, twice; cf. Prisc. p. 773 sq. P.; but more freq. and class. **būbus**, even Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 54, 1; 54, 60; 54, 70; 54, 73; once **būbus**, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2; cf. on the other hand, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 86.—Exs. of the uncontracted form **bōvibus** are entirely wanting; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 280 sq.; 1, 289, comm.; generally masc. in prose (hence, femina **bos**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Liv. 25, 12, 13; 27, 37, 11; Col. 6, 24, 3; Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 136; Tac. G. 40) [from the root **bo**, prop. the roar- ing, kindr. with Gr. **βοῶ**, **βῶς**; Sanscr. **gō**, **gu**]. **I.** An ox, a bull, a cow; described by Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176 sq.; Cato, R. R. 70 sq.; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; 2, 1, 12 sq.; 2, 5, 7.—In gen.: quia boves vini hic sunt in crumena,

i. e. the price of them, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16: Olympiae per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, cum umeris sustineret bovem, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: consimili ratione venit bubus quoque saepe Pestilitas, Lucr. 6, 1131: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, Verg. G. 1, 3: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87; Verg. G. 3, 50 sq.; Col. lib. 6; Pall. Mart. 11, 1 sq. — In fem.: actae boves, Liv. 1, 7, 6: bove eximia captā de grege, id. 1, 7, 12; Ov. M. 8, 873; so, torva, Verg. G. 3, 52: cruda, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: intactae, id. ib. 9, 22: formosa, Ov. M. 1, 612: incustoditae, id. ib. 2, 684: vidisti si quas boves, id. ib. 2, 700: fonda, fecunda, id. F. 4, 630 and 631 al. — Prov.: bovi clittellas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i. e. to assign one a duty for which he is not qualified, old Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3 (in the form non nostrum onus: bos clittellas (sc. portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21 Spald.); cf.: optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43; and Amm. 16, 5, 10. — Humorous, for a whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: bos Lucas, the elephant; v. Lucani, D. — **II.** A kind of sea-fish of the genus of the turbot, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; Ov. Hal. 94; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **boscis**, idis, f., = βοσκός, a kind of duck, Col. 8, 15, 1 (perh., acc. to the Greek, more correctly **boscās**, ādis; v. Schneid. Comment. in h. l.).

Bosporus and **Bosphorus** (in MSS. sometimes **Bosforus**), i. m. (fem., Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 26; Prop. 3, 11, 68; v. infra), = βοσπορος and Βόσφορος (i. e. the heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer), the name of several straits, and particularly, **A.** Thracius, Gr. Βόσπορος Ὁρρεός, between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Strait or Channel of Constantinople, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 2, 2 and 6; 1, 19, 5 and 12; 2, 2, 6; 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq.; 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 14; 3, 4, 30; Val. Fl. 4, 345. — **B.** Cimmericus, the Cimmeric Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof, now the Strait of Kertsch or Jenikaleh, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 19, 15; 1, 19, 17; 1, 19, 18; 2, 1, 2 and 3; Curt. 6, 2, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq. — **Voc.** Bosporus, fem., of the land adjoining the Bosporus, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 68. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Bosporius** (**Bosporus**), Sid. Carm. 2, 55), a, um, adj. = βοσπόριος, of the Bosporus: mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 298 Jahn. — **B.** **Bosporicus**, a, um, the same: mare, Gell. 17, 8, 16. — **C.** **Bosporanus** (**Bosph-**, **Bosf-**), i. m., = βοσποράνιος, a dweller on or near the Bosporus Cimmericus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Tac. A. 12, 15, 16. — Hence, adj.: bellum, Tac. A. 12, 15, 63.

Bostar, āris, m., a Carthaginian proper name, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 2, 1 sq.; 4, 8; Liv. 22, 22, 9 sqq.; 23, 34, 1; Sil. 3, 647.

Bostra, ae, f., = Βόστρα, the capital of the Roman province of Arabia from the time of Trajan, now Bozra, Amm. 14, 8, 13. — Called **Bosra**, Vulg. Isa. 34, 6; id. Jer. 48, 24 al. — Hence, **Bostrēnus**, a, um, adj., of Bozra. — Only subst.: **Bostrēnus**, i. m., an inhabitant of Bozra: praetextatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3; plur., Inscr. Orell. 3440.

† **bostrychites**, ae, m., = βοστροχιτης, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150; 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **bostrychus**, a, um, adj. = βοστροχιος, curled, in ringlets: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

† **botanicum** herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

† **botanismus**, i. m., = βοτανισμός, a weeding, a pulling up of weeds, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

botellus, i. m. dim. [botulus], a small sausage (rare), Mart. 5, 78, 9; 11, 31, 13; cf. Apic. 2, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Boterdum, i. n., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Mart. 1, 49, 7; 12, 18, 11.

† **bothynus**, i. m., = βόθυνος, a fiery meteor in the form of a pit: sunt bothynoe (acc. to the Gr. form) = bothyni, like adelphoe, arctoe, etc.) cum velut coronā cingente introrsus ingens caeli recessus est similis effossae in orbem speluncae, Sen. Q.

N. 1, 14, 1 (Haas. as Greek); App. de Mundo, pp. 58 and 64.

† **botrax**, dicta quod ranae habeat faciem. Nam Graeci ranam βότρακα (βάτραχον) vocant, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 35.

† **botronatus**, is, m. [βότρος], an ornament for the hair of a female, in the form of a cluster of grapes, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10; Cypr. Hab. Virg. p. 98.

botruosus, a, um, adj. [botrus], full of clusters (pure Lat. racemosus), App. Herb. 66; Isid. Orig. 17, 11, 8.

botrus, v. botrys, I.

† **botrytis**, idis, f., = βοτρυτης and βοτρυδης (cluster-shaped), a kind of calamine, Cels. 6, 6, n. 6; Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 101; Scrib. Comp. 24 and 220. — **II.** A precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† **botryo** (**botrio**), Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, m., a parallel form to botrys, = βοτρυών = βότρος, a cluster of grapes, Pall. Febr. 33; id. Sept. 17; id. Nov. 12, 1; Mart. 11, 27, 4.

† **botryodes**, is, adj., = βοτρυδης, in the form of a cluster of grapes: cadmea, Veg. 6 (4), 11, 1.

† **botryon**, i. n., = βοτρυον, a medicine prepared from excrements, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **1. botrys**, ūos, f., = βότρος. **I.** Latinized **botrus**, i. f. (cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), the grape, Vulg. Mic. 7, 1 (as transl. of the Heb. תִּירוֹן). — **II.** In the Greek form botrys, a plant, also called artemisia, mugwort, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74; 27, 4, 11, § 28.

2. Botrys, ūos, f., = βότρος, a town in Phoenicia, now the village of Batron, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 1, 12, 3.

Bottiaea, ae, f., = Βοττίαία, a small province in Macedonia, Liv. 26, 25, 4; whose inhabitants are called **Bottiaei**, = Βοττίαῖοι, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40 (acc. to the same in Thrace).

* **botularius**, ii, m. [botulus], a sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

botulus, i. m. (orig. like φύσκη and the Ital. budello, derived from the Lat.; Fr. boyau, an intestine; hence like the somewhat differently formed derivatives, Ital. boldone and boldonuccio; Fr. boudin; Engl. pudding), a sausage (very rare; acc. to Gell. 17, 7, 11, a vulgar word, used by Laber. for farcimen): botulus genus farciminis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; Mart. 14, 72; Petr. 49 fin.; Apic. 2, 5; Arn. 2, 73; Tert. Apol. 9. — **II.** Meton., a stomach filled with delicacies, Tert. Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1.

Boudicea or **Bouducea**, ae, f., queen of the Iceni, a British tribe, Tac. A. 14, 31 sq.; id. Agr. 16 (al.: Boadicea, Boadica).

† **boustrōphēdon**, adv., = βοστροφῆδον, from right to left and back again alternately, forwards and backwards, an ancient way of writing, Mar. Vict. 1, 14, 6 Gaisf. (al. boustrophēn, id. p. 2499 P.).

1. bova, v. boā.

2. bova, ae, f., a swelling of the legs: crurum tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur, Fest. p. 25.

bōvārius (**boār-**), a, um, adj. [bos], of or relating to horned cattle: arva, afterwards the site of the Forum Bovarium, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 19: Forum, the cattle-market, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.: horam sibi octavam, dum in foro bovario inquireret, postulat, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23; cf. Ov. F. 6, 473; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.; Liv. 21, 62, 3; 33, 27, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 35, 40, 8; Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; 2, 4, 7; Plin. 34, 3, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24: lappa boaria, a kind of bur, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105: NEGOTIANTES, Inscr. Orell. 913.

bōvātim, adv. [id.], after the manner of oxen or cows, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25 (others read boatin).

Bōvianum, i. n., = Βοιάνον, the name of two towns in Samnium. **I.** The principal place of the Pentri, now Boiano, Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 9, 28, 2 and 3; 9, 31, 4; 10, 43, 15; in Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107, with the app. Vetus, to distinguish it from, **II.** Bovianum, Undecumanorum, prob. a place in the neighborhood of the preceding, occupied

by the veterans of the eleventh legion, Plin. 1, 1. — Hence, **Bōvianus**, a, um, adj., of Bovianum: castra, Sil. 9, 566. — **Bōvianus**, a, um, adj.: ager, Gromat. Vet. p. 259, 23.

* **bōvicidium**, ii, n. [bos-caedo], a slaughtering of cattle, Sol. 1, § 10.

bōville, v. bubile.

† **bōvilla**, βουστασία, a cattle-stall, Vet. Gloss.

Bōvillae (**Bōbellae**, Tab. Peut.; **Bōbillae**, Gromat. Vet. p. 231, 11), ārum, f. (**Bōvilla**, ae, f., Front. Colon. p. 103).

I. A small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from Alba Longa, about twelve miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it; it contained the Sacramum of the Julian gens, Tac. A. 2, 41; 15, 23; id. H. 4, 2; 4, 46; Suet. Aug. 100; Flor. 1, 11, 6; Schol. Pers. 6, 55 al.; Vell. 2, 47, 4: suburbanae, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 33; Ov. F. 3, 667; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Inscr. Orell. 2625. — At an inn in this town Clodius, previously attacked and wounded in the Temple of Bona Dea, was murdered by Milo, Acon. Cic. Mil. Argum. (4). — **B.** Deriv. **1. Bōvillanus**, a, um, adj., of Bōville: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23: pugna, i. e. the killing of Clodius with a play on the word bovillus), id. Att. 5, 13, 1 B. and K. — **2. Bōvillenses**, ium, m., inhabitants of Bōville, Inscr. Fabr. p. 456, n. 74; so Fratr. Arval. Marin. p. 654. — **II.** Bovillanus fundus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3, is referred to another place of the same name in the territory of the Arpini, otherwise unknown.

bōvillus, a, um, adj., a very ancient form of the class bubulus [bos]. **I.** Of or pertaining to oxen or cows: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10, 3: carnes, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7. — No comp. or sup. — **II.** **Bōvillus**, a, um, = Bovillanus; v. Bovillae, I. B. 1. fin.

bōvinator, ōris, m. [bovinor]. **I.** A brawler, blusterer, reviler, acc. to the Gloss.: bovinatores θορυβοποιοί, θορύλλον ποιούντες ἢ παραχίν; v. bovinor. — **II.** = tergiversator, one who seeks evasions (the figure drawn perh. from the holding back of draught cattle, Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 9; cf. Non. p. 79, 26).

† **bōvinor**, āri, v. dep. [bos], to bellow at, brawl, revile: bovinator = conviciator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 12 Müll.: bovinator = conviciator, inconstans. Bovinari = conviciari, damnare, clamare, Vocab. Vet.

* **bōvinus**, a, um, adj., = bubulus [id.], of or pertaining to oxen or cows: medulla, Theod. Prisc. Diaeta, 15.

bōvis, v. bos.

bōvo, v. boō.

† **bovus** non nisi singularem numerum capit, nam pluralem nemo dixit, Charis. p. 58 (the signification of this word, not used elsewhere, is not given by Charis.).

† **bōx**, bōcis, m., = βῶξ, βῶας, a sea-fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. In Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 6 Müll. (Jan. boca), bocas: bocas = genus piscis a boando id est vocem emittendo appellatur; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

† **brābēum** or **-ium**, i. n., = βραβεῖον, a prize in the games (late Lat.), Prud. στέφ. 5, 538; Tert. adv. Marc. 3; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 24.

† **brābeuta**, ae, m., = βραβευτής, one who presided at the public games, an umpire, one who assigned the prizes: designatores, quos Graeci βραβευτάρς appellant, artem ludicram non facere, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; * Suet. Ner. 53.

brabylla, ae, f., a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 8, 32, § 55.

† **brācae** (not **braccae**), ārum (once in sing. **brāca**, ae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 34; and as access. form **brāces**, Edict. Diocl. p. 20), f. [Germ.: Swed. brök; Angl.-Sax. brók; Engl. breeches; Dutch, broek], trousers, breeches; orig. worn only by barbarians, i. e. neither Greeks nor Romans: barbara tegmina crurum, Verg. A. 11, 777; in the time of the emperors also among the Romans, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49: Galli bracas deposuerunt, latum clavum sumpserunt, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 80 al.: virgatae, Prop. 4 (5), 10,

43: bracas indutus, Tac. H. 2, 20; Juv. 2, 169: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: Sarmaticae, id. 5, 424: albae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.* al.; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

Bracari, um, m., a tribe of Gauls in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; 5, 424: albae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.* al.; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

Bracarius, ii, m., [braca], a maker of trousers or breeches (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

bracatus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Wearing trousers or breeches. **A.** A gen. epithet for foreign, barbarian, effeminate: sic existimatis eos hic sagittas bracosque versari, Cic. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: miles, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47: Jahn: Medi, Pers. 3, 53. — **B.** As a geog. designation of the land and the people beyond the Alps, = transalpinus, in distinction from togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; cf. bracatis et Transalpinis nationibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2. — Hence, sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (kindr. with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), Cic. Pis. 23, 53: bracatorum pueri, boys from Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234. — **II.** In gen., wearing broad garments: Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

brachialis (bräch-), e, adj. [brachium], of or belonging to the arm: nervus, Plant. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, the thickness of an arm, Plin. 17, 17, 27; § 123: torques, Vop. Aur. 7. — Hence, **II.** Subst.: **brachiale**, is, n. (sc. ornamentum): argenteum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 82 sq.; 25, 10, 80, § 129; 32, 1, 3, § 8; and **brachialis**, is, m. (sc. torques), Treb. Claud. 14, 5 (class. armillae); an armlet, bracelet; cf. Prisc. p. 1220 P.

brachiatus (bräch-), a, um, adj. [id. II. C.], with boughs or branches like arms (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9; 5, 5, 12; 5, 5, 13: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123. * **brachiolaris** (bräch-), e, adj. [brachiolus, II. A.], pertaining to a muscle of a horse: musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brachiolus (bräch-), i, n. dim. [brachium]. **I.** A small, delicate arm: puellulae, * Cat. 61, 181. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A muscle in a horse's leg, Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 6, 2, 2; 5, 27, 7; 5, 70, 2. — **B.** The arm of a chair or seat, Vulg. 2 Par. 9, 18.

† **brachionarium** (bräch-), ii, n., = ὀπλον ἀνδρός, a bracelet, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [βραχίων].

brachium (less correctly brächium; gen. brachi, Lucr. 6, 434), ii, n. [perh. kindr. with Gr. βραχίων; but cf. Sanscr. bāhu; like frango, Sanscr. bhang, Bopp, Gloss. p. 239 a], the arm; particularly, **I.** Lit., the forearm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder), Lucr. 4, 830; 6, 397: brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501; 1, 550 sq.: subjecta lacertis brachia, id. ib. 14, 305; Curt. 8, 9, 21; 9, 1, 29: (feminae) nudae brachia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17 (opp. umerus); Cels. 8, 1, § 79 sq.; 8, 10, § 55 sq. — Far oftener, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the arm, the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers, Pac. ap. Non. p. 87, 26, and Varr. L. L. 5, 7, p. 4 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: quod eum brachium frigisse diceret, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. Cels. 1, 10, 3: multi ut diu jactato brachio praeparent scutum manu emittente et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: brachium (sc. dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic. Cael. 5, 11 (cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 6: brachium extra togam exserere): eodem ictu brachia ferro exsolunt (i.e. venas incidunt, as, soon after, crurum et poplitum venas abruptum), Tac. A. 15, 63; 1, 41. — Of embraces: collo dare brachia circum, to throw the arms round the neck, Verg. A. 6, 700; cf. circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, id. ib. 1, 762: inicere collo, id. ib. 3, 389: cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: lentis adhaerens brachiis, id. Epod. 15, 6: Hephaestionis brachium hastā ictum est,

Curt. 4, 16, 31: ut in jaculando brachia reducimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinistiore brachio, Suet. Dom. 17: brachia ad superas extulit auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: alteraque jactat Brachia protendens (Dares), id. ib. 5, 377: juvenus horrida brachiis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50. — Of a rower: si brachia forte remisit, Verg. G. 1, 202: amatri brachia tendere, Ov. M. 3, 723: patrio tendens brachia caelo, id. ib. 9, 210: tendens ad caelum brachia, id. ib. 9, 293: precando Brachia sustulerat, id. ib. 6, 262. — Prov.: dirigere brachia contra Torrentem, to swim against the current, Juv. 4, 89. — **2.** Of the movement of the arms in speaking: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so Quint. 11, 3, 84: extento brachio paululum de gestu addidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: demissa brachia, Quint. 2, 13, 9: a latere modice remota, id. 11, 3, 159: ut brachio exserto intropiciatur latus, id. 11, 3, 118: aliqui transversum brachium proferunt et cubito pronunciant, id. 11, 3, 93: brachium in latus jactant, id. 4, 2, 39: si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27. — **3.** Of the motion of the arms in dancing: brachia in numerum jactare, Lucr. 4, 769; imitated by Ov.: numerosa brachia jactat (ducit, Jahn), Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29, and id. R. Am. 754; Lucr. 4, 790; imitated in Ov. A. 1, 595; Prop. 2 (3), 22, 6; imitated in Stat. S. 3, 5, 66; cf. of the labors of the Cyclopes: illi inter sese magnā vi brachia tollunt in numerum, Verg. G. 4, 174. — **4.** Trop.: levi or molli brachio agere aliquid, to do any thing superficially, negligently, remissly (prob. peculiar to the lang. of conversation), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; so, molli brachio aliquem oburgare, id. ib. 2, 1, 6. — Prov.: praebuerim sceleris brachia nostra tuo, lend a hand, Ov. H. 7, 126. — **B.** The limbs of animals analogous to the arms of men; of the claws of crawfish, etc., Ov. M. 4, 625; 10, 127; 15, 369; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97: hence also of the sign Cancer, Ov. M. 2, 83; also of Scorpio, Verg. G. 1, 34; Ov. M. 2, 82; 2, 195. — Of the claws of the nautilus, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88, and other sea-fish, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258. — Of the lion: in feminem et brachiorum ossibus, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214. — **2.** Comicé for armus or femur (as inversely armus = brachium): Ar. Edepol vel elephant in India Quo pacto pugno perfergi brachium. Py. Quid? brachium? Ar. Illud dicere volui femur, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade of the elephant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26 sq. Brix ad loc. — **C.** Objects resembling arms. **1.** The branches of trees (cf. Ov. M. 1, 550: in ramos brachia crescut; v. also manus and coma): vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato, R. R. 95 *fin.*; of the vine, Verg. G. 2, 368; Col. 4, 24, 2; 7, 8 sq.; 5, 5, 9 sq.; Pall. Febr. 9, 6; id. Mal. 2, 1: quatiens brachia Quercus, Cat. 64, 105: differt quod in brachia ramorum spargitur, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62: (aesculus) Tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, etc., Verg. G. 2, 296; Ov. M. 14, 630; Val. Fl. 8, 114. — **2.** An arm of the sea: nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16. — **3.** The collateral branches or ridges of a mountain: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98. — **4.** Poet., = antenna, the sail-yards: jubet intendi brachia velis, Verg. A. 5, 829; cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 244. — **5.** In milit. lang., a (natural or artificial) outwork or line for connecting two points in fortifications, etc.; Gr. σκέλη: aliā parte consul muro Ardeae brachium inunxerat, a line of communication, Liv. 4, 9, 14; 38, 5, 8; 22, 52, 1 Drak.; 44, 35, 13; Hirt. B. Alex. 30; id. B. Afr. 38; 49; 51; 56; id. B. Hisp. 5; 6; 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16; Luc. 3, 387; 4, 266. — So of the side-works, moles, dikes, in the fortification of a harbor, Liv. 31, 26, 8; cf. Just. 5, 8, 5 Gron.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 15; Suet. Claud. 20. — **6.** The arm of a catapult or ballista, Vitruv. 1, 1; 10, 15 sq.

†† **bracē**, ēs (acc. -em), f., a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn, acc. to Hard. blé blanc de Dauphiné; pure Lat. sandala, Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (al. brance).

* **bracēus**, a, um, adj. [bracae], pertaining to breeches: mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

† **brächile**, v. redimiculum.

Brachmanae, ārum; -māni, ōrum, and -mānes, ium, m., = Βραχμανες [Engl. Brahmins], the priests and learned caste of the Hindoos, the present Brahmins; forin Brachmanae, Tert. Apol. 42. — Form Brachmani, Amm. 23, 6, 33; 28, 1, 13. — Gen. Brachmanum, App. Flor. 2, n. 15 (in Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64, mentioned as separate tribes or nations: multarum gentium cognomen Brachmanae).

† **brächycatālectum** (brächycatālecticum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, n. (sc. metrum), = Βραχυκατάληκτον or Βραχυκατάληκτικόν; in metre, a verse that wants a whole foot or half a metre, Diom. p. 501 P.

brachypōta, ae, m., = Βραχυπότης, a small drinker, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15, 120.

† **brächysyllabus**, i, m. (sc. pes), = Βραχυσύλλαβος (of short syllables); in metre, another name of the tribrachys, — — —, Diom. p. 475 P.; Mar. Vict. 2539 P.

brāciūs or **braccius**, v. braceus.

† **brācile**, v. redimiculum.

bractea (also brattēa), ae, f. [perh. kindr. with βράχω, to rattle], a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf (thicker plates of metal are called laminae; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2: bractea dicitur tenuissima lamina): aranea bracteaque auri, * Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Verg. A. 6, 209: inspicie, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat, Ov. A. A. 3, 232; Mart. 8, 33, 6; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61; cf. argenteae, id. 37, 7, 31, § 105. — **B.** Poet.: viva, the golden fleece of Spanish sheep, Mart. 9, 62, 4. — **C.** Meton., thin layers of wood, veneers (opp. lamina): ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 232. — **II.** Trop., show, glitter: eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

* **bractēālis**, e, adj. [bractea], of metallic plates: fulgor, golden, Prud. στερφ. 10, 1024.

* **bractēamentum**, i, n. [id. II.], glitter, splendor, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractearius, ii, m. [bractea], a worker in gold-leaf, a gold-beater, Firm. Math. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4153; 4067. — In fem.: **bractearia**, ae, Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 19; Inscr. Orell. 4153.

bractēator, ōris, m. [id.], a gold-beater, Firm. Math. 8, 16; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 1.

bractēātus, a, um, adj. [id.], covered with gold-plate, gilt (post-Aug. for the class. aureus): sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, id. ib. 2, 10. — **B.** In gen., glistening like gold: leo, i.e. with a yellow mane, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75. — **II.** Trop. (cf. aureus, II.). **A.** Splendid, golden: O mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8. — **B.** Shining only externally, gilded, delusive: felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

bractēōla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a thin leaf of gold, * Juv. 13, 152; so Arn. 6, p. 205; Prud. Psych. 355; id. στερφ. 12, 49.

Brage, ārum, f., an island on the coast of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150.

Brana, ae, f., a town of Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

brancē, v. brace.

† **branchiae**, ārum (sing. branchia, ae, Aus. Mos. 266; Vulg. Tob. 6, 4), f., = τὰ βράγχια, the gills of fish, Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16; 9, 18, 33, § 69.

Branchidae, ārum, m., = Βραγχίδαι, the posterity of Branchus, a son of Apollo, hereditary priests of the temple and oracle (penetralia Branchi, Stat. Th. 8, 198) of Apollo at Miletus, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Curt. 7, 5, 16; 7, 5, 30; Amm. 29, 1, 31. — Sing.: **Branchides**, ae, m., a surname of Apollo, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **branchōs**, i, m., = Βράγχος, a son of Apollo; or, according to others, of Smicrus of Delphi, inspired by Apollo with prophecy, v. Branchidae, Stat. Th. 3, 479; 8, 198 Schol.

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Brancosi, ōrum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

† **brasmātiæ** (access. form **brastae**, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), ārum, f., = οἱ βρασματίαι (sc. ἀνέμοι) or βράσται, a

shaking of the earth, an earthquake: brasmatae sunt (terrarum motus), qui terram molestius suscitantes sursum propellunt immanissimas moles, ut in Asia Delos emersit, etc., Anm. 17, 7, 13.

brassica, ae, f., cabbage; of several varieties (much prized by the ancients, and freq. employed in medicine), Cato, R. R. 156 sq.; Col. 10, 127 sq. Schneid.; 11, 3, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 sq.; 20, 9, 33, § 78 sq.; Pall. Febr. 24, 7; id. Jun. 4; id. Sept. 13, 1; id. Aug. 5, 3; Veg. 3, 15, 12; Plin. Val. 4, 29; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 44 al. (in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120, perh. a gloss; v. Orell. N. cr.). — **Pur.**: **brassicae**, arum, f., varieties of cabbage, Cato, R. R. 187, 3; Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96.

brastae, v. brasmatae.

† **brathy**, ys, n., = *βράθυ*, the savin-tree (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102; App. Herb. 85; Scrib. Comp. 154.

brattea, v. bractea.

Brattia, ae, f., an island of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

* **bratus**, i, f., a tree similar to the cypress, Plin. 12, 17, 39, § 78.

Bratuspantium, ii, n., a town in Gallia Belgica, in the province of the Bellovacii, afterwards called Caesaromagus, Itin. Anton., now Breteuil, Caes. B. G. 2, 13.

Brauron, ōnis, m. (**Braurōnia**, ae, f., Mel. 2, 3, 6), = *Βραυρών*, a village in Attica, not far from Marathon, now Vraona, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Stat. Th. 12, 615.

Breganticus, v. Briganticus.

†† **bregma** (brechma) [Indian], a defect of pepper, = abortus, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27.

Bregmenteni, ōrum, m., a people of the Troad, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

† **Brenda**, v. Brundisium.

Brenni, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, m., = *Βρέννος*, a leader of the Gauls who defeated the Romans at the river Alia, Liv. 5, 38, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 826. — Hence, **Brennicus**, a, um, adj., of Brennus: signa, Sid. Carm. 7, 561. — **II**. A king of the Gauls who invaded Greece in the second century B.C. and attacked Delphi, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81; Just. 24, 5 sqq.; Val. Max. 1, 1, 18; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 51.

Brentesia, ae, m., the river Brenta, in Upper Italy, Messal. Aug. Progen. 10. — Called also **Brinta**, ae, m., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 677.

† **brēphōtrōphēum** or **-ium**, n., = *βρεφωτροφειον*, a foundling hospital, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

† **brēphōtrōphus**, i, m., = *βρεφωτροφος*, one who brings up foundlings (v. *brephotropheum*), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

Breuci, ōrum, m., = *Βρεῦκοι*, a people in Pannonia, in the Save, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Suet. Tib. 9; Inscr. Orell. 126; 2248.

Breuni (erroneously **Brenni**), ōrum, m., a people in Rhætia, in the Upper Valley of the Inn, and bordering upon the Genauni, in the Lower Valley of the Inn, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136; Flor. 4, 12, 4.

brēviarius, a, um, adj. [brevis], abridged: rationes, Dig. 33, 8, 26. — More freq. subst.: **brēviarium**, ii, n., a summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome (post-Aug.; cf. *summarium*): haec quae nunc vulgo *brēviarium* dicitur, olim cum Latine loqueremur, *summarium* vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1. omnis culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 280: *rationum*, Suet. Galb. 12: *imperi*, *statistical view*, *statistics*, id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. 16, 28: *rationarium imperii*; and id. Calig. 16: *rationes imperii*): *rerum omnium Romanarum*, id. Gram. 10: *officiorum omnium* *brēviaria*, *official reports*, id. Vesp. 21; Tac. A. 1, 11; Eutr. tit.

brēviatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a shortening (late Lat.): *dierum*, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18: *chronicorum*, Jornd. Ant. Get. praef.

brēviator, ōris, m. [id.]. * **I**. An abreviator, epitomizer, Oros. 1, 8. * **II**. The author of a *brēviarium* (q. v.), Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brēviculus, a, um, adj. dim. [brevis], somewhat short or small (rare): *homo*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54: *pinnae*, Fronto, Eloq. grabatulus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 18. — **B**. Subst.:

brēviculus, i, m. (sc. liber), a short writing, a summary, Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44, and Cod. Th. 1, 4, tit. 17 dub. — **II**. Transf., of time: *tempus*, App. M. 6, p. 183, 35.

* **brēvilōquens**, entis, adj. [brevisloquor], speaking briefly, brief, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1.

brēvilōquentia, ae, f. [brevisloquētia], brevity of speech: *brēvilōquentiam* in dicendo colat, an expression of Cicero, censured by Seneca ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7.

brēvilōquium, ii, n. [brevisloquor], brevity in speech, Prisc. p. 754 P.; Fulg. Myth. praef. fin.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 561.

† **brēvilōquus** or **-quis**, = *βραχυλόγος*, short in speech, speaking briefly, Gloss. Lab.

brēvio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [brevis], to shorten, abbreviate, abridge, *βραχύνω* *brevio*, Gloss. Vet. (post-Aug.; cf. *Burm. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 76*; most freq. in Quint.); Manil. 3, 461; 6, 431: *breviare* quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: *aliquid* *callide*, id. 5, 13, 41 Spald. N. cr.: *prolixa* (in scribendo), Lact. Epit. 8, 6; Sev. Sulp. Hist. Sac. 1, 1: *breviae* *horae*, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 13: *umerorum* *raro* *decens* *allevatio* *atque* *contractio* *est*. *Breviatur* enim *cervix*, Quint. 11, 3, 83: *non* *breviatis* *augustis* *que* *gradibus* *ascenditur*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. — **II**. Transf.: *Syllabam*, to pronounce short, Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brēvis, e, adj. (abl. *breve*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; comp. abl. *breviore*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22) [cf. *βραχύς*, Fest. p. 26], short, little, of small extent, in space and time (opp. *longus*; in space, in good class. prose, diff. from *parvus*, which designates that which fills a small space in length, breadth, and thickness; while *brevis* is used only of length in its different directions of breadth, height, or depth; and even of a circle, as merely a line, and without reference to the space enclosed, v. infra. In poets and post-Aug. prose *brevis* sometimes = *parvus*). **I**. Lit., in space. **A**. In distance, extent, short, little, small, narrow (opp. *latus*), Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: *brevis* *via*, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Tib. 1, 10, 4: *via* *brevis*, Verg. E. 9, 23; Ov. M. 5, 253; Juv. 14, 223: *cursum* *brevis*, Verg. A. 3, 507: *brevis* *iter*, Ov. P. 1, 4, 32: *cursum* *brevis*, Almo, id. M. 14, 329: *quid* *mihī*, *quod* *lato* *non* *separar* *aequore*, *prodest*? *Num* *minus* *haec* *nobis* *tam* *brevis* *obstat* *aqua*? *so* *narrow* *a* *stream*, id. H. 18, 174; cf. also *brevis* *unda*, opp. *latus* *mare*, id. ib. 19, 141 and 142: *non* *Asiam* *brevis* *oris* *aquae* *distinguit* *usquam* *fluctus* *ab* *Europa*, Luc. 9, 957 (strictioris, Schol.); cf. id. 9, 317: *brevis* *terra*, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 2: in *Euboico* *scopulis* *brevis* *emicat* *altō* *Gurgite*, a small, narrow rock, Ov. M. 9, 226: *brevis* *Gyaris*, Juv. 1, 73: *scis* *In* *breve* *te* *cogi* (*sc. libellum*), *that* *you* *are* *closely* *rolled* *together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: *quo* *brevis* *valent*, *the* *nearer*, *the* *more* *powerful* *are* *they* *in* *conflict*, Tac. A. 6, 35. — **2**. Trop. of the journey of life: *quid* *est*, *quod* *in* *hoc* *tam* *exiguo* *vitae* *curriculo* *et* *tam* *brevi* *tantis* *nos* *in* *laboribus* *exerceamus*? Cic. Arch. 11, 28; cf. *vitae* *brevis* *cursum*, *gloriae* *sempiternus*, id. Sest. 21, 47: *tum* *brevis* *dirae* *mortis* *aperta* *via* *est*, Tib. 1, 10, 4. — And poet. of the thread of life: *fila* *vitae* *brevis* *ora*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46.

— **B**. In height, short, small, low (opp. *altus* and sometimes *longus*): of the human figure: *sed* *sedebat* *iudex* *L. Aurifex*, *brevis* *ipse* *quam* *testis*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: *ut* *statura* *breves*, *in* *digitis* *eriguntur*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: *forma*, Ov. M. 5, 457: (*puella*) *longa* *brevisque*, id. Am. 2, 4, 36: *brevis* *corpore*, Suet. Galb. 3; id. Vit. Hor. — Of a maiden changed to a boy: *et* *incomptis* *brevis* *mensura* *capillis*, Ov. M. 9, 789. — Of other things: *ut* *pleraque* *Alpium* *ab* *Italia* *sicut* *brevis* *ora*, *ita* *arrectoria* *sunt*, *lower*, Liv. 21, 35, 11: *brevis* *ilex*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1641: *mus*, *little*, Ov. F. 2, 574.

— **C**. In depth, small, little, shallow (opp. *profundus*): *puteus*, Juv. 3, 226: *vada*, Verg. A. 5, 221; Sen. Agam. 570. — Hence, subst.: **brēvia**, ium, n., as in Gr. *τὰ βραχέα*, shallow places, shallows, shoals: *tris* *Eurus* *ab* *alto* *In* *brevia* *et* *syrtis* *urget*, Verg. A. 1, 111 (*brevia* *vadosa* *dicit* *per* *quae* *vadi* *pedibus* *potest*, Serv.); Luc. 9, 338: *neque* *discerni* *poterant* *incerta* *ab*

solidis, *brevia* *a* *profundis*, Tac. A. 1, 70: *brevia* *litorum*, id. ib. 6, 33 fin. — Perh. also in sing.: *breve*, Tac. A. 14, 29 Draeg. ad loc. (Ritter, *brevia*; al. *breve* *litus*). — **2**. Trop.: *brevia*, in quibus volutatur, incerta, ancipitia, difficulties, Sen. Ep. 22, 7. — **D**. Of the line of a circle: *ubi* *circulus* (i.e. arcticus) *axem* *Ultimus* *extremum* *spatioque* *brevis* *simus* *ambit*, *makes* *the* *shortest* *path*, Ov. M. 2, 517; cf. of similar orbits, of stars: *ab* *sides* *breviares*, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63. — Of the circular course of a horse on the track: *discit* *gyro* *brevis* *recti*, Sen. Hippol. 314. — **II**. Transf., of time. **A**. Lit. (the usu. signif. of the word), short, brief, small, little. **1**. In gen.: *quanto*, *nox*, *fuisti* *longior* *hac* *proxima*, *Tanto* *brevis* *dies* *ut* *fiat* *faciam*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 51: *breve* *spatium* *st* *perferendi* *quae* *minitas* *mihī*, id. Capt. 3, 5, 85: *brevis* *hora*, Lucr. 4, 179; so Ov. M. 4, 696: *Pa. Brevis* *an* *longinquo* *sermone*? *Mi. Tribus* *verbis*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: *occasio*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 57; Phaedr. 5, 8, 5: *brevis* *hic* *est* *fructus* *homulleis*, *short* *is* *this* *enjoyment* *for* *little* *men*, Lucr. 3, 927; cf. *MORS* *PERFECIT* *TVA* *VT* *TIBI* *ESSENT* *OMNIA* *BREVIA* *HONORIS* *FAMA* *VIRTUSQUE* *GLORIA* *ATQUE* *INGENUUM*, Inscr. Orell. 558: *omnia* *brevia* *tolerabilia* *esse* *debent*, Cic. Lael. 27, 104; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40; 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Sen. Ira. 3, 43, 5: *quoniam* *vita* *brevis* *est*, *memoriam* *nostrī* *quam* *maxime* *longam* *efficere*, Sall. C. 1, 3; so, *vitae* *summa* *brevis* *spem* *nos* *vetat* *incohare* *longam*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 6: *aut* *omnia* *brevia* *ali* *quanto* *fuere*, *aut* *Saguntum* *principio* *anni* *captum*, *occupied* *a* *shorter* *time*, Liv. 21, 15, 5: *brevis* *tempus*, id. 5, 6, 7: *detrimētum*, Quint. 11, 1, 10: *arbitrium* *amoris*, Tac. A. 15, 60: *breves* *populi* *Romani* *amores*, id. ib. 2, 41: *tempus*, Suet. Ner. 20 al.: *nobis* *quom* *semel* *occidit* *brevis* *lux*, *nox* *est* *perpetua* *una* *domienda*, Cat. 5, 5: *fructus*, Lucr. 3, 914: *aevum*, Hor. C. 2, 16, 17; id. S. 2, 6, 97; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; Plin. Pan. 78, 2: *anni*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 22: *ver*, Ov. M. 1, 118; 10, 85: *flores* *rosae*, *quickly* *withering*, *short-lived*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 13: *lilium*, id. ib. 1, 36, 16: *cena*, *frugal*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: *mensa*, id. A. P. 198: *dominus*, *living* *but* *a* *short* *time*, id. C. 2, 14, 24: *stultitia*, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: *ira* *furor* *brevis* *est*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: *actio* *brevis* *atque* *conclisa*, Quint. 6, 4, 2: *somnus*, Sen. Troad. 441: *nec* *gratius* *quicquam* *decore* *nec* *brevis*, *nothing* *is* *more* *acceptable*, *but* *nothing* *more* *perishable*, *fading*, *than* *beauty*, Suet. Dom. 18: *domus*, Sen. Hippol. 762: *fortuna*, Sil. 4, 734. — **2**. Esp. a. Comp. *brevis*, with subj. clause, shorter, i.e. easier, more convenient: *brevis* *visum* *urbana* *crimina* *incipi*, *quorum* *obvii* *testes* *erant*, Tac. A. 13, 43: *modo* *ne* *existimes* *brevis* *esse* *ab* *urbe* *mitti*, Trag. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 40 (49), 3. — **b**. In *brevis* *spatio*, *brevis* *spatio*, in *brevis* *tempore*, *brevis* *tempore*, and *absol.* *brevis* *or* *in* *brevis*, *in* *a* *short* *time*, *shortly* (before or after) (*brevis* *tempore* and *brevis* *are* *class.*; the latter, as in Gr. *ἐν βραχεί*, to be considered as neuter, without supplying *tempore*): *in* *que* *brevis* *spatio* *mutantur* *saela* *animantum*, Lucr. 2, 77; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Ner. 30; cf. in *multo* *brevis* *temporis* *spatio*, id. Aug. 22: *multa* *brevis* *spatio* *simulacra* *geruntur*, Lucr. 4, 160; Sall. J. 87, 3: *spatio* *brevis*, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: *res* *publica* *per* *vos* *brevis* *tempore* *jus* *suum* *recuperabit*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; 5, 21, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 11; Nep. Milt. 2, 1; id. Them. 1, 4; Suet. Caes. 3: *sic* *ille* *affectus*, *brevis* *postea* *est* *mortuus*, *soon* *after*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (Zumpt; acc. to MSS. *perbrevis*). — **So** *brevis* *post* = *paulo* *post*: *brevis* *post* *Marcellus* *Roman* *venit*, Liv. 33, 37, 9; 24, 3, 14: *brevis* *deinde*, id. 24, 4, 9: (Britanni) *tantum* *usu* *cotidiano* *et* *exercitatione* *efficiunt*, *uti* *in* *declivi* *ac* *praecipiti* *loco* *incitato* *equos* *sustinere* *et* *brevis* (in a short time, i.e. with great rapidity) *moderari* *ac* *flectere* *consuerunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 fin. Herz. and Held.: *fama* *tanti* *facinoris* *per* *omnem* *Africam* *brevis* *divolgatur*, Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Them. 4, 4: *mirantur* *tam* *brevis* *rem* *Romanam* *crevisse*, Liv. 1, 9, 9: *brevis* *omnia* *subegit*, Suet. Caes. 34; so id. Aug. 17, 65; id. Vesp. 5; id. Gram. 3; Gell. 1, 15, 18: *scire* *in* *brevis*, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.; Flor. 1, 1, 15. — **c**. *Brevi*, a short time, a little while:

cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32; cf. illa brevi spatio silet, id. ib. 7, 307; so, *breve, Cat. 61, 187.—**B.** Ad breve, *for a short time*, Suet. Tib. 68; cf. ad breve quoddam tempus, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31.—**B.** Transf. to things done or taking place in a short time; so most freq. **1.** Of discourse, *short, brief, concise* (most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196; laudatio; comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44, 162; cf. id. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius: bonum omne laudabile, etc., id. Fin. 4, 18, 48: quam falsa res! quam brevia responsu! id. Clu. 59, 164: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in brevē dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64 (brevis = οὐ πολὺμῶρος, Hom. Il. 3, 214): breviores commentarii, Quint. 3, 8, 58: annotatio, id. 10, 7, 31: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10; so, sententiae, id. 10, 1, 60: causae, id. 6, 1, 8: docendi compendia, id. 1, 1, 24: comprehensiones, id. 12, 2, 19: quod ut brevissimo pateat exemplo, id. 3, 6, 10: commendatio, *requiring few words*, i. e. moderate, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**M.** et n. of a speaker or orator, *brief*: multos imitatio brevitas decipit, ut cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 38: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. 10, 1, 73.—**Hence, brevis, adv., briefly, in few words (freq. and class.): brevis pro breviter M. Tullius de Orat. ad Quintum fratrem (1, 8, 34): ac ne plura quidem quae sunt innumerabilia consector, comprehendam brevis, Charis. p. 176 P.: id percurram brevis, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: aliquid explicare, id. Planc. 40, 95. Wund.: circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97; so id. ib. 5, 12 Orell. N. cr.: id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: completi, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: exponere, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: perscribere, id. ib. 4, 5, 1; so Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 35, 47 al.; cf.: in brevi, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—**So** once in epistolary style: breve facere, *to be short or brief*: quid scribam? breve faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 6; cf.: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12.—**Once**, in breve cogere (diff. from L. A.), *to comprise in few words, bring into a small compass*: in breve coactae causae, Liv. 39, 47, 5; cf.: in breve coactio causae, Gai. Inst. 4, 15.—**In late Lat. subst.: brevis, is, m.** (scilicet liber—acc. to another reading, *brève, is, n.*), *a short catalogue, summary*, = brevarium: brevis nomenclum, Vop. Aur. 36; so id. Bonos. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21; Hier. Ep. 5, n. 2 al.—**2.** Of a short syllable; rarely as adj.: Syllaba longa brevi subiecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: a brevis, gra brevis, faciet tamen longam priorem, Quint. 9, 4, 86 et saep.—**More freq. subst.: brevia, is, f.** (sc. syllaba): dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217 sq.: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 86: plurimum habent celeritatis breves, id. 9, 4, 91.—**Hence** also once of a syllable long by position, but pronounced short: indoctus dicimus brevi primā litterā, insanus productā: inhumanus brevi infelix longā, Cic. Or. 48, 159 Meyer N. cr.: cf. Gell. 2, 17, sqq., and Schütz Lex. Cic. s. v. brevis.—**C.** For parvus, exiguus, *little, small*: exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: brevis latere ac pede longo est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; cf. just before: breve quod caput, ardua cervix, v. 89, and brevis alvus, Verg. G. 8, 80 (on the other hand, Nemes. 244: parvae alvi): mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (sc. pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457.—**So**, lapathi herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 (brevis = parva, non excrescens in altum, Schol. Cruqu.): folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26 (minor corona, Schol. Cruqu.): census, id. C. 2, 15, 13; pondus, id. S. 2, 2, 37: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188 Ruhnck.: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1; cf. Juv. 1, 73:**

vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: ofulae, id. 1, 29, 4: pantheris in candido breves macularum oculi, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62.—**With nom. abstr.:** breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72; S. Oedip. 935.—**So**, pondus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37 al.—**Hence, breviter, adv., shortly, briefly, etc.** **1.** Of space (acc. to I.) (rare): seu libeat, curvo brevius convertere gyro, *shorter*, i. e. in a smaller circle, Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: Sarmatae, omisso arcu, quo brevius valent, contis gladiisque ruarent, Tac. A. 6, 35.—**Far more freq. in prose and poetry.** **2.** (Acc. to II. A. b. and c.) Of time, *in a short time*. **a.** In gen.: iratum breviter vites, inimicum diu, Publ. Syr. v. 249 Rib.: sapiens, cum breviter et strictim colore atque vultu motus est, Gell. 19, 1, 20.—**b.** Esp. (a) In expression, *briefly, in brief, in few words, concisely, summarily*: sed breviter paucis praestat comprehendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta (sc. ἀποφθέγματα; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104) memoriae mandabam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: rem totam breviter cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 169; 2, 3, 27, § 67; so id. de Or. 2, 83, 340: summam breviterque describere, id. Or. 15, 50: breviter tangere, id. Off. 3, 2, 8 Beier N. cr.: breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111, 1: adicere aliquid, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. also Verg. A. 2, 11, 4, 632; 6, 321; Ov. M. 2, 783: omnia soli Forsitan Pacuvio breviter dabit (i. e. paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125 Web. (cf. id. 1, 68: beatum exiguis tabulis).—**Comp.**, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 26; Quint. 8, prooem. § 1; 8, 6, 61; 9, 2, 16; 10, 1, 49; 11, 1, 5 al.—**Sup.**, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; id. Div. 1, 32, 70; Quint. 1, 10, 1; 4, 2, 113 al.—**(β)** Of syllables: quibus in verbis eae primae litterae sunt quae in sapiente atque felice, producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, Cic. Or. 48, 159.

brevitas, ātis, f. [brevis], *shortness*. **I.** Lit., in space (cf. brevis, I.) (rare): brevitatis angustia freti, *the narrowness of the strait*, Gell. 10, 27, 6: hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30; cf.: haec habilis brevitatis suae est, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 35: spatii, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: crurum, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13: guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8, 2.—**More freq.** **B.** Transf. **1.** In time, *shortness, brevity*: ita diei brevitatis conviviis, noctis longitudo in stupris continebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10, 1: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 47: horae, Sil. 3, 141: vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91; Sen. Brev. Vit. tit. et saep.—**Absol.** confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, in eadem propemodum brevitate quae illae bestiolae reperimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—**But** most freq., **2.** Of discourse, *brevity, conciseness*: si brevitatis appellanda est, cum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitatis, cum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 sq.; id. Brut. 13, 50; 17, 66; id. Inv. 1, 20, 28 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103; id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: cuius tanta in dicendo brevitatis fuit, id. Har. Resp. 19, 41: et a me brevitatis postulator, qui mihi me ipsi amicissima est, id. Quint. 10, 34: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitatis, id. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: brevitatis quoque aut copia non genere materiae sed modo constant, id. 3, 8, 67; 10, 1, 46; 10, 5, 8; 6, 3, 45; 12, 10, 48: ea, quotiens causa poscit, ubertas, ea, quotiens permittit, brevitatis, Tac. Or. 23: contionem imperatoria brevitatem pronuntiat, id. H. 1, 18: est brevitatis opus, ut currat sententia, *Hor. S. 1, 10, 9; Phaedr. 2, prol. 12; 3, 10, 60: brevitatis causa, gratia, *for the sake of brevity or conciseness*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 67: gratia, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 214.—**3.** Of shortness of syllables: fuit numerum tum incitatus brevitatem pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: brevitatis celeritas syllabarum, id. ib. 57, 191: contractio et brevitatis dignitate non habet, id. ib. 57, 193.—**In plur.:** omnium longitudo et brevitatum in sonis... iudicium, etc., Cic. Or. 51, 173.—**II.** For exiguitas, parvitas (cf. brevis, II. C.), *littleness*

smallness: cuiusvis in brevitae corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: vineae, Paul. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11.

breviter, adv., v. brevis fin.

* **bria, ae, f.**, a wine-vessel, εἶδος ἀργείου, Gloss. Philox.; Arn. 7, p. 235; cf. Hildebr. ad App. Mag. 59 (acc. to Charis. p. 63, *hebricia*: hebricia est vas vinarium, unde ebrius et ebricia dicitur).

Briareus (trisyll.), ei, m., = Βριάρεως, Callim. Del. 143 (old form Βριάρεως, Hom. Il. 1, 403; v. Crus. Wb. of Prop. Names), *the hundred-armed giant, also called Egeon*: centumgeminus, Verg. A. 6, 287 Serv. and Heyne; cf. id. ib. 10, 565: ferox, Luc. 4, 596 Schol.: immensus, Stat. Th. 2, 596; cf. also Ov. M. 2, 10; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 304: vastus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 167.—**Hence, Briareus, a um, adj.**, of or belonging to Briareus: turba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 188.

Brietes, is, m., a Greek painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 123.

1. brigantes, um, m., a species of small worm in the eyelashes, Marc. Emp. 8.

2. Brigantes, um (acc. Brigantas, Tac. A. 12, 32), m., the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain, subdued by Cerialis, Tac. A. 12, 32; id. H. 3, 45; id. Agr. 17; Juv. 14, 196.—**Hence, Julius Brigantinus, a son of the sister of Civilis, Tac. H. 4, 70; 2, 22; 5, 21.**

Briganticus, i, m., a Roman cognomen, Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 70 (**Brē-**, Halm).

Brigantium, ii, f., or **Brigantia, ae, f.** **I.** A town in Rhætia, now Bregenz, Aem. 15, 4, 1 and 3; Itin. Anton.—**Hence, Brigantinus, a, um, adj.**: lacus, the lake of Constance, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63 (in Mel. 3, 2, 8, Lacus Venetus).—**II.** The town of Briangon, in France, Aem. 15, 10, 7.

Brigiani, orum, m., an Alpine tribe in Gaul, Inscr. Trop. Aug. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brimo, ūs, f., = Βρίμω (prop. the angry one; cf. Arn. 5, p. 170), a name of Proserpine, Prop. 2, 2, 12.—**Acc.** Brimo, Stat. S. 2, 3, 38.

Briniates, um, m., a Ligurian tribe south of the Po, near the modern Brignolo, Liv. 41, 19, 4.

brisa, ae, f. [kindr. with the Gr. βρύση, *rad*], the refuse grapes after they are pressed, grape-skins, Col. 12, 39, 2.

Brisaeus (-seus), i, m., = Βρίσαιος, a name of Bacchus, Maer. S. 1, 18; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf. of the poet Attius, antiquated, Pers. 1, 76 Coningt. ad loc.

Briseis, idos (acc. Briseida, Prop. 2, 8, 35; Ov. A. A. 3, 189 al.: Briseidam, Hyg. Fab. 106; voc. Briseia, Ov. A. A. 2, 713), f., = Βρίσηϊς, Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon: Varro, Sat. Men. 63, 4; Prop. 2, 22, 29; Hor. C. 2, 4, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 11; id. H. 3, 137.

Britanni, orum, m., the Britons, inhabitants of Great Britain, Lucr. 6, 1105; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 14; 5, 21 et saep.; Tac. Agr. 11 sq.; id. A. 14, 29; Verg. E. 1, 67; Hor. C. 1, 35, 30; 3, 4, 33; 3, 5, 3 et saep.—**In sing.** Britannus catenatus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.—**2.** The inhabitants of Bretagne, or Brittany, in France, Sid. Ep. 1, 7, 9, 9.—**II.** Deriv.

A. Britannia (Britannia in MSS. and edd. of Sol. and Mart. Cap.), ae, f., = Βρεττανία, Great Britain, in its most extended sense, consisting of Albion (England and Scotland) and Hibernia or Ibernia (Ireland), Plin. 4, 16, 30; § 102; hence, also, in plur. Britanniae, Cat. 29, 20; 45, 42; in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 8; 5, 12 sq.; Mel. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 6; Plin. 4, 16, 30; § 102 sq.; 25, 3, 6; § 21; Tac. Agr. 10 sq.; 21; 24; id. H. 1, 9 sq.—**B. Britannus** (Britannus, Lucr. 6, 1105), a, um, adj., of Britain, British (poet. Britannicus): eseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76: canes, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 301: litus, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 28: oceanus, id. B. Get. 202; Laus Ser. 40 et saep.—**C. Britannicus, a, um, adj.**, Britannic, British: aestus, the British Channel, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: mare, Mel. 3, 6, 3: oceanus, id. 1, 3, 1; 2, 6, 1: inter Rhenum et Sequanum, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: legiones, Tac.

H. 1, 9; 1, 60; 2, 57; 2, 65; 3, 22 al.: balae-na, Juv. 10, 14: lingua, Tac. G. 45; herba, water-dock: rumex aquaticus, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—Subst.: **Britannicus**, i, m., a cognomen of the conquerors of Britain: of the son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, previously called Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 27; 43; Tac. A. 11, 4; 11, 11; 11, 26; 11, 32; 12, 2; poisoned by Nero, Tac. A. 13, 16; Suet. Ner. 33.—Of the emperor Commodus, Lampr. Commod. 8.—**D. Britto** or **Brīto**, ōnis, = Britannus. 1. A Briton, Aus. Epigr. 110.—2. An inhabitant of Bretagne, in France, Mart. 11, 21, 9.—Plur., Juv. 15, 124 (al. Bistones).—**E. Britannis**, idis, f. adj., British, of Britain: insulae, i. e. Albion et Hibernia, Prisc. Perieg. p. 577.—**F. † Britanniciānus**, a, um, adj., Britannic, transacting business in Britain, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 177; Inscr. Orell. 2029.

Britomartis, is, f., = Βριτόμαρτις (Cretan, BPIVY, rich in blessing, and MAP-TIS, maiden, Sol. 11). 1. A Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carme, inventress of the hunting-net; when pursued by Minos, she cast herself into the sea, Verg. Cir. 285 sq.—II. An epithet of the Cretan Diana: ignea, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 251: lucos Britomartis agit, id. ib. 303.

Brittū, v. Bruttii.

Brixellum (**Brixillum**, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Inscr. Murat. 239), i, n., a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po, between Parma and Mantua, now Brescello, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; Tac. H. 2, 33; 2, 39; 2, 51; 2, 54; Suet. Oth. 9.—Hence, **Brixillānus**, a, um, adj., of Brixellum, Inscr. Orell. 3734.

Brixentes, um, m., = Βριξάνται, a people in Rhætia, in the modern Brizen, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brixia, ae, f., = Βριξία, a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Brescia, Liv. 5, 35, 1; 32, 30, 6; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Just. 20, 5; Cat. 67, 32 (id. 33 and 34 suspicious; v. Sillig N. cr.).—II. Deriv. **A. Brixianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Brixia: Galli, Liv. 21, 25, 14: porta, Tac. H. 3, 27.—Subst.: **Brixiani**, ōrum, the Brixians, Inscr. Orell. 1971.—**B. Brixianensis**, e, adj., of Brixia (post-class.): episcopus, Aug. Ep. 222 (id. Haeres. 41: Brixianus).

Brixillum, v. Brixellum.

* **brocchitas**, ātis, f. [brochus], a projection of the teeth in animals: dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169.

brochōn, i, n., the gum flowing from the bdellium, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

1. **brochus**, **broccus**, **broccus**, or **bronus**, a, um, adj. [root bor-; cf. voro] (ante-class. and rare). 1. Lit., of the teeth of animals, projecting: dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3 Schneid.; 2, 9, 3.—II. Transf., of animals, with projecting teeth, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 27 sq.; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. valgos, p. 375 Müll.

2. **Brochus**, i, m., a Roman cognomen: Brochus (Broccus), Cic. Lig. 4, 11; 11, 32 sq.

Brogitarus, i, m., a Gallo-Grecian, son-in-law of King Deiotarus, to whom P. Clodius as tribune sold the office of high-priest at Pessinus and the title of king, Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56.—In plur. Brogitari, to denote a class, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59.

† **brōmatici**, ōrum, m., those who loathe food, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 [βρωμα, edacitas, id. ib.].

Brōmē (**Brōmiē**, Hyg. Fab. 182), es, f., a nymph who, with her sister, brought up Bacchus, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15.

Brōmius, i (voc. Brōmie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82), m., = Βρόμιος (the noisy one), a surname of Bacchus (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.; Ov. M. 4, 11; Petr. 41, 6; Luc. 5, 73; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 132; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 132.—Hence, II. Adj. **A. Brōmialis**, e, Brōmian, i. e. Bacchic, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—**B. Brōmius**, a, um, of Bacchus: Bromia auctumnitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18 (but Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 1006, conj. Bromii); so, remi, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 365.

† **brōmos**, i, m., = βρόμος, oats, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93; 22, 25, 79, § 161.

† **brōmōsus**, a, um, adj., = βρωμώδης, 252

stinking, fetid: caro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: qualitas, id. Tard. 3, 2.

Brōmus, i, m., = Βρόμος, a Centaur slain by Ceneus in the contest with the Centaurs, Ov. M. 12, 459.

† **Brōnchia**, ōrum, n., = βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 147.

bronus, v. brochus.

† **Brontē**, es, f., = Βροντή. 1. Thunder (personified), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.—II. As nom. propr., the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Hyg. Fab. 183.

brontēa, ae, f. [βροντή], the thunderstone, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.—Also called **brontia**, Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 24 (MSS. bronia).

Brontes, ae (acc. Brontem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4), m., = Βρόντης, a Cyclops who labored in the workshop of Vulcan, Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 193.

brontia, v. brontea.

†† **Bronton**, ontis, adj., = Βροντών (the thunderer), an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. 1272.

Brōtēas, ac, m., = Βροτέας. 1. One of the Lapithae, slain by the Centaur Grynus at the marriage festival of Perseus, Ov. M. 12, 262.—II. Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 107.—III. A son of Vulcan and Minerva, Ov. Ib. 515.

Brūānium (**Brŷā-**), ii, n., = Βρυά-νιον, a town in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 39, 5.

Bruchion, ii, n., the royal residence in Alexandria, containing the palace, museum, mausoleum, etc., Amm. 22, 16, 15; Hier. Vit. St. Anton.

† **brūchus**, i, m., = βροῦχος or βροῦκος, a kind of locust without wings, Prud. Ham. 229; Vulg. Lev. 11, 22 al.

Bructeri, ōrum (gen. -terum, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 2), m., = Βρούκτεροι, a German people occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser, Tac. G. 33; id. A. 1, 51; 1, 60; 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21; 4, 77; 5, 18; Vell. 2, 105, 1.—In sing.: **Bructerus**, i, m., Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 451; and adj. **Bructerus**, a, um: natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

Brūges, v. Phryges.

brūma, ae, f. [for brevia, breuma = brevisima: dicta bruma quod brevisimus tunc dies est, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: bruma a brevitate dierum dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6; Gesn. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 106; Ruhnk. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 23]. 1. Lit., the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, * Lucr. 5, 746; Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: circa brumam serendum non esse, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204 al.—Plur.: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; Ov. F. 1, 163.—II. Transf. A. In gen., the winter time, winter (mostly poet.): musculorum jecuscula brumâ dicuntur augeri, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: ver proterit aestas, Interitura, simul Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners, Hor. C. 4, 7, 12; Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: serite hordea campis Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, even to the last rain of rough winter, Verg. G. 1, 211; 3, 321.—So, horrida cano gelu, Verg. G. 3, 443: frigida, id. A. 2, 472: hiberna, Tib. 1, 4, 5; Ov. Ib. 37; Prop. 1, 8, 9: tepidae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18: nives illinet agris, id. Ep. 1, 7, 10: per brumam, id. ib. 1, 11, 19: brumae tempore, Juv. 3, 102; Val. Fl. 5, 602; Stat. S. 1, 3, 89 al.—B. In the most gen. sense (pars pro toto), poet., a year; plur., Manil. 3, 607; Mart. 4, 40, 5; 10, 104, 9.

brūmalis, e, adj. [bruma]. 1. Of or pertaining to the winter solstice, or shortest day: dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Fat. 3: polus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: signum, Capricorn, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: flexus, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 615; 5, 639: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: tempus, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oriens, Col. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: occasus, id. 1, 1: meridies, Col. 9, 5, 1: revocatio, Cic. Univ. 9: hora, the shortest (since it was the twelfth part of the shortest day), Censor. 16: solstitium, Col. 11, 2, 94.—II. (Acc. to bruma, II.) Wintery, of winter: tempus, Cic. Arat. 61; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95:

brumales hiemis menses (hiemis, perh. gloss; cf. shortly after: etiam brumali mense), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146: horae, the short winter hours, Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Verg. A. 6, 205; Mart. 13, 16, 1: nix, Ov. P. 4, 5, 4: grando, id. ib. 4, 7, 34: ventus, Luc. 5, 407.

* **brūmāria**, ae, f. (sc. herba) [bruma], a plant, also called leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Brunda, ae, v. Brundisium.

Brundisium (in many MSS., but less correctly **Brundisium**; cf. Suet. Caes. 34 Torrent.; Sil. 8, 576 Heins. and Drak.; Flor. 1, 20 Duker.; Luc. 2, 609 Cort.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104 K. and H.), ii, n. (access. form **Brenda**, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; **Brunda**, Arn. 2, p. 50), = Βρεντέσιον or Βρεντήσιον [Βρένδον ἔλαφον, Hesych.; cf. Strab. 6, p. 432; Steph. Byz.; Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 49; from the harbor extending beyond the town like the antlers of a stag], an ancient town in Calabria, with a very convenient harbor, the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic, and their regular point of departure for Greece, now Brindisi, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl); redeunt Graeciā, Brundisium navem advertimus, Gell. 16, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 25; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Planc. 40, 96; 41, 97; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; 5, 6, 1; 5, 8, 1; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; id. Ep. 1, 17, 52; 1, 18, 20; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Just. 12, 2; Luc. 2, 609 sq.; Vell. 1, 14 fin.; Flor. 1, 20.—II. Deriv. **Brundisinus** (**Brundus-**), a, um, adj., of Brundisium, Brundisian: colonia, Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4: nuntii, id. ib. 8, 13, 1: portus, Liv. 23, 33, 4: foedus, Tac. A. 1, 10: ostrea, taken in the harbor of Brundisium, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.

—Subst.: **Brundisini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Brundisium, Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; Liv. 27, 10; Gell. 16, 6, 1: in Brundisino (sc. agro), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

Brundisium, v. Brundisium unit.

bruscum, i, n., an excrescence on the maple-tree, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

brutesco, ēre, v. inch. [brutus], to become brutish, rough, unreasonable (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 1 fin.; Lact. 7, 12, 24; Ven. Ep. praef. carn. 6, 5.

Brutiānus, a, um, v. Bruttii, II. B.

and Brutus, II. B. 2. a.

Brutidiūs, ii, m., a Roman name; esp. Brutidiūs Niger, an historian of the time of Tiberius, and author of a work upon the death of Cicero, now lost, Tac. A. 3, 66; Juv. 10, 83.

Brutinus, a, um, v. Brutus, II. B. 2. b.

† **Bruttates**, v. Bruttii, II. C.

Bruttii (in MSS. also **Brutii**, **Bruti**, and **Brittii**), ōrum, m., = Βρούτιοι Polyb., Βρούτιοι Steph., the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 22, 61, 11 al.—In sing.: **Bruttius**, ii, m., a Bruttian, collect., Liv. 31, 7, 11; Flor. 1, 18, 27; Sil. 8, 570; 11, 10.—B. Meton., the country of the Bruttii, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: in Bruttiiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; id. Caecin. 19, 54; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 32, 1, 7: ex Bruttiiis, id. 32, 1, 11; Gell. 10, 3 fin.: in Bruttios, Liv. 34, 53, 1.—II. Deriv. **A. Bruttius**, a, um, adj., of the Bruttii: ager, the country of the Bruttii, Bruttium, Liv. 27, 51, 13; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: promunturium, Mel. 2, 4, 8 and 9: angulus, Flor. 3, 20, 13: litus, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: pontus, Sen. Thyest. 578: tellus, Col. 10, 139: saxa, Pers. 6, 27: pira, Plin. 15, 16, § 56: pix (prepared there, of the best quality), Col. 12, 18, 7; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 7, 23, § 37; Veg. 6, 14, 1; and absol. Bruttia, Calp. Ecl. 5, 8.—B. **Bruttiānus** (**Brutiā-**), a, um, adj., of the Bruttii: caules, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—Subst.: **Bruttiāni**, ōrum, m., a class of servants to the magistrates: Bruttiani dicebantur, qui officia servilia magistratibus praestabant; eo quod hi primum se Hannibali tradiderant et cum eo perseveraverant usque dum recederet de Italia, Fest. p. 26; Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. the expl. of the term by Gell. 1, 1, § 18 sq.—2. Adj.: Bruttianae parmae dicebantur scuta, quibus Bruttiani sunt, usi, Fest. p. 26.—C. **Bruttates** bilingues Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce

et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. (Ann. v. 488 Vahl.).

1. brutus, a, um, adj. [kindr. with βῆρ, perh. contr. from barutus, a lengthened form of barus, like actutus, astutus, cinctus, versutus, from actu, astus, cinctus, versus; cf. also βῆρ, heavy, weighty; Fr. and Engl. brute, brutal]. **I.** Lit., heavy, unwieldy, immovable (rare): brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.: pondus, falling down with heavy weight, Lucr. 6, 105: tellus, *Hor. C. 1, 34, 9 (cf. terra iners, id. ib. 3, 4, 45: immota tellus, Sen. Thyest. 1020: terra semper immobilis, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 102: Unde Horatius. Et bruta tellus): corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aethera, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5. — **II.** Trop., dull, stupid, insensible, unreasonable. **A.** Of men: brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum . . . Pacuvius Hermiona: et obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes, Non. p. 77, 31 sq.: fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. sardare, p. 322 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 65, p. 18 Vahl.): T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adulescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 4; App. M. 7, p. 191, 30: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12; Prud. στέφ. 2, 66; cf. 2. Brutus, II. B. — **Esp.** in a play on the name, 2. Brutus, v. h. v. — **B.** Of animals, irrational (= ἀναισθητός, Arist. Part. Anim. 3, 4) (so several times in Pliny the elder): animalium hoc maxime brutum (sc. sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; 9, 29, 46, § 87; 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 39, 92, § 226. — But only late Lat. as a general designation of animals opp. to men, our brute, irrational, dumb, Greg. Mag. in Job, 10, 13, 23; 17, 30, 46 al. — **C.** Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, qd. striking blindly, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: scitum Caesaris, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Prud. στέφ. 5, 66. — * Sup., Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 67.

2. Brutus, i, m., = Βρούτος [1. brutus], a Roman cognomen. **I.** L. Junius, the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity [whence the name], and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion, Liv. 1, 56, 7 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 717; 2, 837; Verg. A. 6, 818; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89 saep. After him, Brutus was the cognomen of the patrician gens Junia. — **II.** From the plebeian gens Junia, **A.** M. Junius, son of Servilia, a half-sister of Cato Uticensis by M. Brutus (not by Caesar; v. Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. cxxvii.), an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age, and one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56, 3; 2, 58, 1; Tac. A. 1, 2; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; 1, 4, 9 and 10; 2, 12, 28 sq.; 2, 13, 31; id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; as a philos. and orator active and respected, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12; id. Fin. 1, 3, 8; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 1 sq.; id. Att. 12, 5, 3; 13, 9, 2; Plut. Brut. 4; Cic. Or. 71, 237; Quint. 10, 1, 123; Tac. Or. 17 sq.; 21; cf. Ellendt, above cited; Meyer, Fragm. Orat. 205. To him Cic. dedicated his writings: Orator, Brutus, de Deorum Naturâ, de Finibus, and Tusc. Quaestiones. — **B.** D. Junius, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 4; id. Fam. 10, 11, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 2; to him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 11, 5 sqq.; 12 sqq. al. — To these two Cicero's witicism has reference: quid ergo? Ista culpa Brutorum? Minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brutorum, qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2; cf. id. Phil. 4, 2, 7; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; Liv. 1, 56, 8; Ov. F. 2, 717. — **Deriv.** **a. Brutianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to (M. Junius) Brutus: castra, Vell. 2, 72: Cassianaeque partes, id. 2, 74: bellum civile, Lact. 2, 7 fin. — **b. Brutianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Brutus (M. Junius): consilia rei publicae liberandae, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15. — **III.** D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio A. U. C. 616, Cic. Brut. 28, 107; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Balb. 17, 40; Vell. 2, 5. — **IV.** D. Junius Brutus Julianus, consul with Marcus Aemilius Lepidus A. U. C. 677, Cic. Brut. 47, 175; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Att. 12, 22, 2. — **V.** M. Junius Brutus, the hus-

band of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Caesar, a distinguished lawyer, Cic. Brut. 62, 222.

† **brya**, ae, f., = βρύα, a shrub, also called myrice and tamarice, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 42, § 69.

Bryanion, v. Bruanion.

Bryaxis, is, m., = Βρύαξ, a Grecian sculptor, Vitruv. 7, praef. § 13; Col. 1, praef. 31; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 42; 34, 8, 19, § 73 al.

Bryazon, ontis, m., a river in Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Bryazus, i, m., the name of a Bithynian god and of his temple, Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

Bryges, um, m., a people of Macedonia, emigrants from Asia Minor, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

Bryllion, ii, n., a town in Mysia, on the Propontis, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

† **bryon**, i, n., = βρύον. **I.** Moss; esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108. — **II.** The grape-formed blossom of the silver poplar, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132. — **III.** A plant growing upon the seashore, with leaves like lettuce, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 137; 27, 8, 33, § 56; 32, 9, 36, § 110.

† **bryonia**, ae, f., = βρύωνια, a wild vine, the bryony; of two kinds: the white, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 59; the black, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; Col. 10, 250; App. Herb. 66.

† **1. bu** = βου, a Greek prefix, which, in composition, expresses the idea of greatness: Graeci assueti magnis et amplis rebus praepone βου, a magnitudine scilicet bovis. Hic est, quod grandes pueri βούπαιδας appellant et mariscam ficum βούσικον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4 [cf. Engl. horse-cucumber, elephant-folio, etc.].

† **2. bu**, v. bua.

† **bua**, ae, f. [bu, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. imbutum, p. 109 Müll.], the natural sound made by infants in asking for their drink, as pappu for their food, Varr. ap. Non. p. 81, 1 sq.; cf. viniuba.

bubalinus, a, um, adj. [bubalus], pertaining to the African gazelle: laridum, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

† **bubalion**, ii, n., = βουβάλιον, a wild cucumber, App. Herb. 113.

† **bubalus**, i, m., = βουβαλος, a kind of African stag or gazelle, Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Sol. 20, 5; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5. — Hence, **bubalus**, a, um, adj., of the gazelle: caro, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. 1 Par. 16, 3. — **II.** The buffalo, wild-ox, = urus, Sol. 20, 5; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; this use of the word is censured by Pliny, 8, 15, 15, § 38. — Collat. form **būfalus**, i, m., Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4, 21.

Bubassus (-āsus), i, f., = Βύσσας, Steph. a town in Caria, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

— **II.** Deriv. **A. Bubassius**, a, um, adj., of Bubassus: sinus, Mel. 1, 16, 2. — **B. Bubasis**, idis, f. adj., of Bubassus, Ov. M. 9, 644.

Bubastis, is, f., = Βούβαστις. **I.** A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tel-Basta (i. e. Hill of Bubastis), in the vicinity of the village Benalhassar, Mel. 1, 9, 9. — Hence, **Bubastites nómōs**, Βουβαστίτης νομός, Strab., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49; Mel. 1, 9, 9. — **II.** The goddess Bubastis, who was worshipped there; corresponding to Diana, Ov. M. 9, 691; cf. Hdt. 2, 137; 2, 156. — Hence, **Bubastius**, a, um, adj., of Bubastis: sacra, Grat. Cyn. 42; gen. plur. BVBASTIVM, Inscr. Örell. 5974.

Bubeium, i, n., a town in Africa, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

Bubetani, ōrum, m., a people of Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

bubile (access. form **bōvile**, unus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 Müll.; although used by Cato, acc. to Charis. p. 81; and by Veg. 4, 1, 3), is, n. [bos], a stall for oxen: (boves) reicere in bubile, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 1; Col. 1, 6, 4; Phaedr. 2, 8, 4.

† **bubinare** (buv-) est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Gloss. Isid.

† **bubleum**, i, n., a kind of wine, Paul. ex Fest. 32 Müll. [Βύβλιος οἶνος, Hesiod. Op. 587 Göttil].

1. būbo, ōnis, m. (f. only once Verg. A. 4, 462; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Non. p. 194, 1. — Hence given erroneously by Prisc. p. 683 P. and Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1370 *fin.* ib. as comm.) [βῦας, βῦζα], an owl, the horned owl: Strix bubo, Linn., whose cry was considered as ill-boding, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; Verg. A. 4, 462: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, id. ib. 6, 432 (cf. id. ib. 5, 543: profana avis): funereus, id. ib. 10, 453: Stygius (since Ascalaphus, son of Acheron or Styx, was changed to an owl; v. Ascalaphus), id. ib. 15, 791: raudi, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: bubone sinistro, Luc. 5, 396: trepidus, id. 6, 689: moestus, Sen. Med. 734: luctifer, id. Herc. Fur. 687: infastus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 407.

* **2. būbo**, ēre, v. n., to cry like a bit-tern, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (al. butio).

Būbon, ōnis, f., = Βουβών, a town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

Būbona, ae, f. [bos], the protecting goddess of cattle among the Romans, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 34. — Hence, **Būbetius**, a, um, adj., of or for Būbona: ludi, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12.

† **būbōnium** (-on), ii, n., = βουβώνιον, a plant useful against swellings in the groin, also called aster Atticus, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36.

bubsequa (also **bobsequa** and **būsequa**), ae, m. [bos-sequor], a neatherd, herdsman (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 201, 13; id. Flor. 1, n. 3; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

† **būbulcarius**, = βούβλῆς, a ploughman, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

būbulcito, āre, v. n. (**būbulcitor**, āri, v. dep., Plaut.) [bubulcus], to be a herdsman, to keep, feed, or drive oxen (ante- and post-class., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: bubulcitaris, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50; App. Flor. n. 6, p. 343, 14. — **II.** Trop., to cry or bawl like an ox-driver, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 29 (Sat. Men. 52, 1).

1. būbulcus, i, m. [bos, bubulus, βούκος]. **I.** In a restricted sense, one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman, = arator (diff. from pastor and armentarius, a herdsman; so most freq. in the Script. rerr. rust.). Varr. R. R. 2, proem. § 4 sq.; Juv. 11, 151; cf. Col. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 2; 2, 25, 2; 5, 2; 2, 12, 1 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; Juv. 7, 116; 11, 151 al. — **II.** In a more general sense, a herdsman (rare, and not before the post-Aug. per.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

2. Būbulcus, i, m., the cognomen of several persons in the gens Junia, Liv. 9, 20, 7; 27, 6, 8; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

būbulinus, a, um, adj. [bos], for bubulus, of cattle, ox- (post-Aug.; only in Veg.): stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3: fimus, id. 3, 28, 3: sebum, id. 4, 3, 2: urina, id. 4, 17.

* **būbūlo**, āre, v. n. [bubo], to cry, hoot, or screech like an owl, Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

būbūlus, a, um, adj. [bos], of or pertaining to cattle or oxen (class.): cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; and humorously, cottabi, the snapping of such ox-whips (cf. cottabus), id. Trin. 4, 4, 4 Lind.; so also monimenta, for lashes, id. Stich. 1, 2, 6; and, exuviae, id. Most. 4, 1, 26: pecus, neat cattle, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: fimus, Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Liv. 38, 18, 5: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, cow's milk, id. 11, 41, 96, § 238: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: cornu, Plin. 13, 25, 51, § 140; used esp. freq. in medicine, Cels. 5, 22, 2; 5, 25, 4; Veg. 6, 27, 6 al.: caro, the flesh of neat cattle, beef, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156; so absol.: būbūla, ae, f. (sc. caro), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4; id. Cūrc. 2, 3, 88; Cels. 2, 24; Apic. 8, 5: jus bubulae, Scrib. Comp. 188 sq.: lingua, a plant, also called buglossa, ox-tongue, Cato, R. R. 40 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112. — No comp. or sup.

Būca, ae, f., a town in Samnium, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106. — Hence, **Būcāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Būca, Inscr. Murat. 1032, 4.

* **būcaeda**, ae, m. [bos-caedo], one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide (cf. bos and bubulus), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

† **būcardia**, ae, f., = βουκαρδία (ox-heart), an unknown precious stone, perh. a kind of turquoise, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 160.

bucca (not **buccha**), ae, f. [kindred

with *βύζα, βύζαν*; Fr. bouche]. **I.** The cheek (puffed or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.; diff. from genae, the side of the face, the cheeks, and from mala, the upper part of the cheek under the eyes; v. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq.; mostly in plur.; class.); buccam implere, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42; inflare, id. ib. 5, 6, 7; rumpere buccas, to write bombast, Pers. 5, 13; sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17, 4.—In violent anger (cf. in Gr. *φυσῶν τὰς γνάθους, δεινὰ φυσῶν*, etc.): quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, etc., *Hor. S. 1, 1, 21; pictus Gallus... distortus, ejectione linguā, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13; fluentes pulsataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25 B. and K.; purpurissatae (rouged), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.—In blowing the fire: buccā foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262 al.—Hence, **b.** Dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venit, a colloq. phrase, to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4; 7, 10 fin.; 14, 7, 2; Mart. 12, 24, 5.—Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** One who fills his cheeks in speaking, a declaimer, bawler: Curtius et Matho buccae, Juv. 11, 34 (jactantuli, qui tantum buccas inflant et nihil dicunt, Schol.); cf.: bucca loquax vetuli cinoedi, Mart. 1, 42, 13; homo duras buccae, Petr. 43, 3; so of a trumpeter: notaeque per oppida buccae, Juv. 3, 35.—**2.** One who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite, Petr. 64, 12.—**3.** A mouthful: bucca panis, Petr. 44, 2; Mart. 7, 20, 8; 10, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** From men to animals; of croaking frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**B.** In gen., a cavity; of the knee joint, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250.

***bucca**, ae, f. [bucca], a morsel, mouthful, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76 fin.

buccella, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small mouthful, morsel, Mart. 6, 75, 3; Apic. 7, 6; Vulg. Ruth. 2, 14; panis, Vulg. Gen. 18, 5.—**II.** Small bread divided among the poor, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 5; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 35.

buccellāris, e, adj. [buccellatum], farina, meal ground from biscuit, Plin. Val. 1, 6.—**II.** Subst.: **buccellāre**, in, n., a cooking utensil, Marc. Emp. 23 (others, bucculari, from buccula, in the same signif.).

buccellatūm, i, n. [buccella], soldiers' biscuit, Amm. 17, 8, 2; Vulcat. Gall. Avid. Cass. 5, 4; Spart. Pesc. Nig. 10, 4; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 6; 7, 5, 2.

buccina, **buccinātor**, **buccino**, **buccinum**, and **buccinus**, v. bucina, etc.

bucco, ōnis, m. amplif. [bucca, one who has distended cheeks], a babbler, block-head, fool (very rare): bucco = garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat, Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

buccōniātis vitis, a species of vine in Thuriis, the fruit of which is not gathered until after the first frost, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

buccūla (bucūla), ae, f. dim. [bucca], **I.** A little cheek or mouth. *Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. M. 6, p. 182, 17; 3, p. 137, 40; Arn. 2, p. 73.—**II.** In milit. lang. **A.** The beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks, *παραγνάθις*: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34, 8; Juv. 10, 134; Capitol. Max. Jun. 3; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1.—**B.** Bucculae, two cheeks; one on each side of the channel in which the arrow of the catapult was placed, Vitr. 10, 15, 3.

bucculārius, ii, m. [buccula, II.], the maker of beavers for helmets, Dig. 50, 6, 7 (6) dub. (Momms. buccularum structores).

***bucculentus**, a, um, adj. [buccula, I.], having full cheeks or a large mouth, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

Bucēphālas, ae (-lus, i, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; **Bucēphāla**, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 11), m., = *Βουκέφαλος* (Macedon. = *Βουκέφαλος*, that which is marked with the figure of a bullock's head—*βούξ, κεφαλή*—or so called from the breadth of its forehead), the horse of Alexander the Great, Curt. 6, 5, 18; 9, 3, 23;

Gell. 5, 2, 1; acc. Bucēphalan, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—Hence, **II.** **Bucēphāla**, ōrum, n. (or -la, ae, f., Curt. 9, 3, 23; or -ia, ae, f.; or -ē, es, f., Just. 12, 8, 8; or -lōs, i, f., Gell. 5, 2, 5); = *Βουκέφαλα*, a town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77; Sol. 45.

Bucēphālus, i, m., a promontory in the Peloponnesus, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

†**bucēras**, ūtis, n., = *Βουκείρας*, a plant, otherwise called faenum Graecum, fenu-greek, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

bucērius, a, um, v. bucerus.

†**bucērus** (bucērius, Lucr. 2, 663), a, um, adj., = *Βουκείρος*, having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned (perh. only in the foll. exs.): bucerum pecus de bubus dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.: buccra saecula, the race of horned cattle, Lucr. 5, 864; so id. 6, 1236; imitated by Ovid: armenta, *Ov. M. 6, 395: bucceriae greges, Lucr. 2, 663 (quoted by Non. p. 80, 27, and p. 208, 21).

bucētum (bucita, ōrum, n., Varr. L. 1, 5, § 164 Müll.), i, n. [bos], a pasture for cattle, cow-pasture (very rare), Luc. 9, 185; Gell. 11, 1, 1; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

†**bucina** (not buccina), ae, f., = *βύκιν*, a crooked horn or trumpet (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet; cf. Veg. Mil. 3, 3, 5 Stewech.). **I.** Lit., a shepherd's horn, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: bucina inflata, id. ib. 3, 13, 1; Col. 6, 23, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A war-trumpet: bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina, Verg. A. 11, 475: quā bucina signum Dira dedit, id. ib. 7, 519.—In gen., as a signal employed in changing the four night-watches, and for waking the soldiers (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae buccinā datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35, 1; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 63; Sil. 7, 154.—**2.** Hence, meton.: ad primam, secundam, etc., bucinam (for vigiliam), at the first, second, etc., watch: ut ad tertiam bucinam praesto essent, Liv. 26, 15, 6.—It was also blown at the end of the evening meal, Tac. A. 15, 30 Nipp. ad loc.—**B.** In other spheres of life; so for calling assemblies of the people: bucina datur: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: bucina coegit priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13; Curt. 3, 3, 8.—For designating the hours of the day (which were divided into four parts), Sen. Thyest. 799; cf. buccino.—**C.** Poet., a kind of circular, winding shell on which Triton blew, Triton's shell, Ov. M. 1, 335 and 337; cf. bucinator.—**D.** Trop.: foedae bucina famae, the trumpet of ill fame, Juv. 14, 152; cf. bucinator, II.

bucinātor (bucc-), ōris, m. [bucino], one who blew the bucina, a trumpeter, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Petr. 26, 9; Varr. L. L. 6, § 75; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3522.—**II.** Trop. (cf. bucina, II. D.), one who trumpets forth, blazes abroad: bucinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3232.

Bucinna, ae, f., a small island near Sicily, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

bucino (bucc-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [bucina], to blow the bucina, to sound or give a signal with the trumpet (mostly impers.; cf. Gr. *σαλπίζειν*) cum bucinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: saepe declamante illo ter bucinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: bucinare in neomenia tubā, Vulg. Psa. 81 (80), 4: Triton conchā sonaci leniter bucinat, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3; cf. bucina, II. C.

bucinum (bucc-), i, n. [id.]. **I.** The sound or blast of a trumpet, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11, 10, 10, § 20.—Hence, ad Bucinum, a quarter in Rome, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** A shell-fish used in dyeing purple, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 129 sq.

***bucinus** (bucc-), i, m. [id.], = bucinator, a trumpeter; of the cock, Petr. 74, 2.

†**bucolicus**, a, um, adj., = *βουκολικός*, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic. **I.** In gen.: Bucolicōn poema, Virgil's pastoral poetry, the *Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10, 8; and absol.: **Bucolica**, ōrum, n., = τὰ

Βουκολικά, *Bucolics*, Ov. Tr. 2, 538: *Bucolica* Theocriti et Vergilii, Gell. 9, 9, 4; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Bucolica* tome = *βουκολική τομή*, in metre, the *bucolic caesura*; that of an hexameter whose fourth foot is a dactyl, and ends a word (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88.

B. A species of panaces, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 31.—**C.** **Bucolici**, ōrum, m., a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode, *Bucolica*, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 6, 7.

Bucolium, ii, n., = *Βουκόλιον*, a town in Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 16, § 20.

†**bucranium**, ii, n., = *βουκράνιον*, ox-head. **I.** A place of sacrifice, Inscr. Orell. 2322.—**II.** A plant like a bullock's head in shape, App. Herb. 86.

buculus (also **boculus**), i, m. dim. [bos], a young bullock, a steer, Col. 6, 2, 4; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 26.—More freq. and class., **II.** Subst.: **bucula**, ae, f., a young cow, a heifer, Verg. G. 1, 375; 4, 11; id. E. 8, 86.—**B.** As a work of art, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. The statue of a brazen cow at Athens, the work of Myron, was especially distinguished, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

buda, ae, f., colloq., = *ulva*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 189, 2; Aug. Ep. 88, 6; Don. ad Verg. A. 2, 135.

Budalia, ae, f., a town of Lower Pan-nonia, Eutr. 9, 4.

Budini, ōrum, m., a people of Sarmatia, Mel. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.

būfālus, i, m., = *bubalus*, q. v.

būfo, ōnis, m. [root bu-; cf. 2. bubo, bos], a load, Verg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, m., a plant, also called *ajuga reptans*, Marc. Emp. 8.

†**būglossa** (būglossa, Aem. Mac. de Būglossa, 1 and 10), ae (būglossōs, i, Plin. 25, 8, 40, § 81), f., = *βούγλωσσος*, *ox-tongue*, *būgloss*, an herb, App. Herb. 11; Ser. Samm. 424.

†**būgōnia**, ae, f., = *βουγόνια*, the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

†**būlapāthum**, i, n., = *βουλάπαθον*, the herb patience, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 235.

Bularchus, i, m., = *Βουλάρχος*, an ancient Grecian painter, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; 35, 8, 34, § 55.

***bulbāceus**, a, um, adj. [1. bulbus], that has bulbs, bulbous: hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170.

bulbatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a forming of bulbs, v. l. for bullatio, q. v.

†**bulbinē**, es, f., = *βολβίνη*, a kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 19, 5, 30, § 95.

bulbōsus, a, um, adj. [1. bulbus], bulbous: radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90, § 158; 21, 17, 62, § 102.

bulbūlus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small bulb, Pall. 3, 21, 8.

1. bulbus (bulbōs), i, m. [*βολβός*]. **I.** A bulb, bulbous root (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc.), Plin. 19, 4, 21, § 61; cf. Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144; 21, 5, 11, § 24; 22, 22, 32, § 67 sq.—**II.** An onion; a garden vegetable of several kinds, among which the Megarean was the best known, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Ov. R. Am. 797; Col. 10, 106; 4, 32, 2; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; in Apic. 8, 7, and in Edict. Diocl. p. 16, called *bulbus fabrilis*.

2. Bulbus, i, m., a Roman name, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79.—With a play on 1. bulbus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

†**būlē**, es, f., = *βουλή*, the (Greek) council, the senate, Plin. Ep. 10, 116 (117), 1; 10, 81 (85), 1; 10, 110 (111), 1; 10, 112 (113), 1.

†**būleuta**, ae, m., = *βουλευτής*, a councillor, a senator, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 5; 10, 112 (113), 3; 10, 114 (115), 3; Spart. Sever. 17.

†**būleuterium** (-on), ii, n., = *βουλευτήριον*, the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house: in curiā Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium nomine appellat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50: Cyzici et buleuterion vocant aedificium amplum sine ferreo clavo, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

† **bulga**, ae, f. [Gallic; now bougette], a leather knapsack, bag: bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos appellat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.: bulga est folliculus omnis, quam et crumenam veteres appellarunt: et est sacculus ad brachium pendens, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78 (Sat. 2, 16, and 6, 1); Varr. ap. Non. 78, 2 (Sat. Men. 61, 3). — **II.** Humorously, the womb, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78, 14 (Sat. 26, 36).

Bulimio, ōnis, m., a Roman cognomen, Inscr. Fabr. 125, 35.

būlimo, āre, āvi, ātum (βουλιμῶ), 1, v. n., to have bulimy or insatiable hunger, Pelag. Vet. 10; Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

būlimōsus, a, um, adj. [bulimus], afflicted with insatiable hunger, Pelag. Vet. 10.

† **būlimus**, i, m., = βούλιμος, great hunger, bulimy; hence also, weakness of the stomach, fainting, Gell. 16, 3, 9; cf. bu; Veg. 5, 34 (3, 35); 5, 37 (3, 38) (in Varr. 2, 5, 4, written as Greek). — Also written **būlima**, ae, f., Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.

bulia, ae, f. [root vhal-; Gr. φάλλω; cf. φαλλός, φύλλον], any object swelling up, and thus becoming round; hence, **I.** A water-bubble, bubble: ut pluvio perlucida caelo Surgere bulia solet, Ov. M. 10, 734: crasior, Mart. 8, 33, 18; Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12; App. M. 4, p. 145, 7. — Hence, **B.** Trop., a bubble, trifle; vanity: si est homo bulia, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Petr. 42, 4. — **II.** Any thing rounded by art. **A.** A boss, knob (upon a door, etc.): jussine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20: bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124 (by such door-studs fortunate or unfortunate days were designated, Petr. 30, 4). — **B.** A stud in a girdle: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Verg. A. 12, 942; 9, 359; Aus. Cup. Cruc. 49; Prud. Psych. 476. — **C.** The head of a pin in the water-clock, Vitr. 9, 6, 9 sq. — **III.** Esp., the bulia, a kind of amulet worn upon the neck (mostly of gold), orig. an ornament of the Roman triumphers, in imitation of the Tuscan kings and Lucumones (Plut. Romul. 25; Fest. s. v. sardi, p. 252), but in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152 (cf. Ascon. in h. l., acc. to whom bullae of leather were hung upon the necks of the children of freedmen); it was laid aside when they arrived at maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30; cf.: Lares bullati, Petr. 60, 8; acc. to Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10, first hung by Tarquinius Priscus upon the neck of his son; cf. also Macr. S. 1, 6, 9 sqq.; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 127; Liv. 26, 36, 5; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 131; Suet. Caes. 84; Flor. 2, 6, 24. — From the Etruscan custom, called Etruscum aurum, Juv. 5, 163. — Hence the phrase bulla dignus for childish: senior bulla dignissime, Juv. 13, 33. — It was also hung upon the forehead of favorite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullatio, ōnis, f. [bullo], a bubbling, forming of pebbles, of a stone found in small detached fragments: sparsa bullatio magnetis (opp. cautes continua), Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148 Sill. and Jan. (al. bulbatio).

bullatus, a, um, adj. [bullo]. **I.** (Acc. to bulla, I. B.) Quickly passing; acc. to others, inflated, bombastic: nugae, Pers. 5, 19. — **II.** (Acc. to bulla, II.) Furnished with a boss or stud: cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll. — Of the heavens, studded with stars: aether, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 24 Münck.

III. (Acc. to bulla, III.) Wearing a bulla about the neck: puer, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, 7: statua, of a child, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1: heres, yet a child, Juv. 14, 5; cf. Petr. 60, 8.

bullesco, ēre, 3, v. incho. n. [bullo], to bubble, form bubbles, Ampel. 8.

Bullidenses, -ienses, -ini, and -iones, v. Bylli.

bullio, ire, v. bullo.

* **bullitus**, is, m. [bullio], the bubbling, gushing up of water: aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, āre, and **bullio**, īvi, ītum, 4, v. n. [bullo], to be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble. (a) Form bullo, āre: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 2, 7, 4, 2; Calp. Ecl. 1, 11; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; 18, 31,

74, § 317. — (β) Form bullio, ire: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3; Cels. 5, 19, 28; Pers. 3, 34; Apic. 4, 119; 6, 212. — As v. a. in part. pass.: ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita (sodden, i. e. half-cooked) atteres, dabisque ad bibendum, Veg. 2, 17, 5 (1, 45, 5). — **II.** Trop.: indignatione, to boil with rage, fly in a passion, App. M. 10, p. 250, 34: libidinum incendio bulliebant, Hier. ad Eustach. p. 236, 1, 1.

bullula, ae, f. dim. [bullo]. **I.** A watery vesicle, Cels. 2, 5 fin.; 5, 28, n. 17. — **II.** A small neck-ornament (bulla), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, adj. [bu-mamma, having large breasts], of the vine, with large clusters: uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 102.

† **būmastus**, i (būmasta, ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), f., = βούμαστος, sc. ἀμπελος (having large breasts: cf. būmammus), a species of grape with large clusters, Verg. G. 2, 102 and Serv. ad loc.; id. Cul. 405; Col. 3, 2, 1; cf.: tument mammarum modo būmasti (acini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **būmelia**, ae, f., = βουμेलία, a kind of ash-tree, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 63.

† **būnias**, ādis, f., = βουνιάς, a kind of Swedish turnip, Col. 10, 422; acc. būniada, Plin. 20, 4, 11, § 21. — Another kind is called būnion, ii, n., = βουνιον, Plin. 1, 1. — Hence, būnitus, a, um, adj., made from būnion: vinum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 52.

būpaeda, ae, m. [βούπαις], a huge youth, Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 9, § 908 Kopp. (al. pūbeda).

Būpālus, i, m., = Βούπαλος, a statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax, but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems, Hor. Epod. 6, 14; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 11.

† **būphthalmos**, i, m., = βούφθαλμος, **I.** Oxeeye, a plant, Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 93. — **II.** A species of aizoon majus, houseleek, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **būpleuron**, i, n., = βούπλευρον, an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear: Bupleurum baldense, Host.; Plin. 22, 22, 35, § 77.

† **būprestis**, is, f., = βούπρηστις (πρήθω, to swell up). **I.** A venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in cattle, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Veg. 5, 14, 10, § 77, 1; Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 5; Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 3. — **II.** A kind of vegetable, Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78.

1. būra, ae, v. buris.

2. būra, ae, f., a town in Achaia, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.

† **burdo**, ōnis (collat. form **burdus**, i, Aeron. ad Hor. C. 3, 27, 7), m., = בורד, a mule (the offspring of a horse and she-ass, while mulus is the offspring of an ass and a mare; v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters, Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 17.

burdonarius, ii, m. [burdo], a mule-driver, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burdunculus, i, m., a plant, perh. borage, Marc. Emp. 5.

burgarii, ōrum, m. [burgus], inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the borders (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 14, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 28.

Burgundiones, um, m., and **Burgundii**, ōrum, m., a tribe of Goths, divided into the East Burgundians, who dwell between the Oder and the Vistula, and the West Burgundians, upon the upper Main. (a) Form Burgundiones, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Mamert. I. Pan. 5 init. — (β) Form Burgundii, Amm. 28, 5, 9 sqq.; Mamert. II. Pan. 17 init. — Sing.: **Burgundio**, ōnis, m., a Burgundian, Sid. Carm. 7, 234. — As adj.: Burgundiones equi, Veg. Vet. 6, 6, 3.

† **burgus**, i, m. [cf. βύργος; Germ. Burg, Berg; Engl. -burg, borough, -bury], a castle, fort, fortress (post-class.): castellum parvulum, quem burgum vocant, Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta burgos vulgo vocant, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99; 9, 4, 28; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cod. Th. 12, 19, 2; Sid. Carm. 22.

Buri or **Buril**, ōrum, m., = Βουροι, a German people in the neighborhood of the Marcomanni and Quadi, Tac. G. 43; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 22 init.

1. būris, is, m. (būra, ae, f., Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2) [acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 170 (cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2), contr. from βοῦρ and οἰπᾶ, ox-tail], the curved hinder part of the plough of the ancients, the plough-beam, Varr. ap. Serv. I. 1. — Acc. burim, Verg. G. 1, 170 Serv. and Voss.; Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2.

2. Būris, is, f., a city of Achaia; acc. Burin, Ov. M. 15, 293.

burius, ii, m., a species of animal, otherwise unknown, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

burra, ae, f. [burrus]. **I.** A small cow with a red mouth or muzzle, acc. to Fest. s. v. — **II.** A shaggy garment, Anthol. Lat. 5, 133, 5. — Hence, plur.: **burrae**, ārum, f., trifles, nonsense (post-class.): burras, quiskillas, ineptiasque, etc., Aus. praef. ad Latin. Pacat. 3.

† **burranica pōtio** [id.], a drink composed of milk and must, so called on account of its red color, Fest. p. 30; cf. Ov. F. 4, 780.

† **burranicum**, i, n. [prob. formed from the preced.], a kind of vessel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.

† **burrhion**, i, n. [βούρ-ῖον], a plant, oenose, App. Herb. 86.

burricus or **būricus** (-chus), i, m. [burrus; Fr. bourrique], a small horse, Veg. 6, 2, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29; cf. Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

† **1. burrus**, a, um [πυρρός], an old word, = rufus, rubens, red, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. id. p. 36. — Collat. form **byrrus**, a, um, Prob. ad Juv. 3, 283.

2. Burrus, an old form for Pyrrhus, Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 4, 15.

Bursāōnenses, ium, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; called **Bursāōnenses**, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: **Bursāōnes**, um, Liv. lib. 91, Fragm. 20 Weissenh.

† **būselinum**, i, n., = βουσελίον, a plant, ox-parsley, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

būsequa, v. busequa.

Būsis, idis and idos (idis, Verg. G. 3, 5; Idos, Stat. Th. 12, 155; acc. Busiridem, Quint. 2, 7, 4; Hyg. Fab. 31; 66; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300: Busirin, Ov. A. A. 1, 649; id. M. 9, 183: Busirim, Amm. 28, 1, 46), = Βούσις, **I.** Masc., a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Verg. G. 3, 5; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 65; 2, 157; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 39; Macr. S. 3, 5, 9. — **II.** Fem., a considerable town in Lower Egypt, with a temple of Isis, now Abousir, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64. — **B.** A village near the Great Pyramid, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.

† **bustar**, aris, m. [bustum], a place where dead bodies were burned, Charis. p. 25 P.

busticētum, i, n. [id.], post-class. for bustum, a place where dead bodies were burned, Arn. 1, p. 24; 7, p. 222.

* **bustirāpus**, i, m. [bustum-rapio], a robber of tombs, a term of reproach: impudice, scelestae, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustualis, e, adj. [bustum], of or pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Prud. Cath. 9, 52.

bustūārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned: gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead, Cic. Pis. 9, 19; Tert. Spect. 11; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 519 (Cicero so calls Clodius, in the passage cited, on account of a tumult which he caused at the funeral ceremonies that Cicero's brother made in honor of Marius): moescha, she who prostitutes herself among tombs, Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, upon which men were offered, Tert. Pall. 4: latro = bustirapus, Amm. 28, 1, 12.

bustum, i, n. [buro = uro, whence also comburo; cf. burrus, red], orig. the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried; later also, in gen., for a tomb: bustum proprie dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus... ubi vero est combustus quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo ustrina vocatur; sed modo busta sepulchra appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg.

A. 3, 22; 11, 201; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3. **I.** The place of burning and burying; the funeral-pyre after the burning of the body: semistatue servant Busta neque avelli possunt, Verg. A. 11, 201 Don. ad loc.; Lucr. 3, 906; Stat. S. 5, 1, 226; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a mound, tomb (most freq. in the poets): in busto Achilli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τῦμβον) violarit, Solon ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; id. Att. 7, 9, 1; Cat. 64, 363; Verg. A. 11, 850; 12, 863; *Hor. C. 3, 3, 40; Prop. 3 (4), 6, 29; 1, 19, 21; 2 (3), 13, 33; Ov. M. 4, 88; 13, 452 al.; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 33, 38; Luc. 8, 748. — **2.** Trop., of things that, like a tomb, give up a body to destruction; so of the man of an animal that eats men: viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, seeing the living body enclosed in the living grave, Lucr. 5, 991. — So of Tereus, who devoured his son: flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, Ov. M. 6, 665. — Sarcastically, of one who annulled the laws: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: bustum rei publicae, id. ib. 4, 9. — Of a battle-field: civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27. — **B.** ad Busta Gallica, a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls who were burned and buried there, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; Liv. 5, 48, 3; 22, 14, 11. — **C.** Of a destroyed city, the site, ruins, Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73. — **D.** The burned body itself, the ashes, Stat. Th. 12, 247.

būtēo, ōnis, m., a kind of falcon or hawk, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 11, 49, 110, § 263; Arn. 7, p. 280; Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; giving auguries by its flight, v. ales, II. E.

Būtes, ae (acc. Buten, Verg. A. 5, 372; 9, 647; 11, 690 sq.; Ov. M. 7, 500), m., = Βούτης. **I.** Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Daedalus at the tomb of Hector, Verg. A. 5, 372. — **II.** An Argonaut, son of Teleon and Zeuxippe, Hyg. Fab. 14. — **III.** Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Aeacus, Ov. M. 7, 500. — **IV.** An armor-bearer of Anchises, Verg. A. 9, 647 sqq. — **V.** A Trojan, Verg. A. 11, 690 sqq.

Buthrotum, i, n. (**Buthrotōs**, i, f., Ov. M. 13, 721), = Βουθρωτός and Βουθρωτός, a town on the coast of Epirus, now Butrinto, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; Verg. A. 3, 293 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4. — Hence, **Buthrotius**, a, um, adj., of Buthrotum: ager, causa, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. 4: Plancius, id. ib. 15, 29, 3; and subst.: **Buthrotii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Buthrotum, id. ib. 14, 11, 2; 15, 2, 2; 16, 16, A. 4.

† **buthysia**, ae, f., = βουθυσία, a sacrifice of oxen, Suet. Ner. 12 fin.

Būticus, v. Butos.

1. būtio, ōnis, m., a bittern, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

2. būtio, ire, v. 2 bubo.

Būtoā, ae, f., a small island near Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Butoridas, ae, m., = Βουτορίδας, a Greek writer on the Pyramids of Egypt, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 79.

Būtōs, i, f., = Βούτρος, the chief city of the nomos Ptenethu in Egypt, upon the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile; containing a famous temple and oracle of Latona (Buto), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64. — Hence, **Būticus**, a, um, adj., of Butos: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Butrōtus, i, m., a river of Bruttia, now the Bruciano, Liv. 29, 7, 3.

buttuti, interj., Plaut. ap. Charis. p. 216 P.

būtūbatta = nugatoria, trifles, worthless things, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.); Charis. 2, 16, p. 216 P.; cf. Comment. p. 351 sq.

Butuntum, i, n., a town of Calabria, now Bitonte; hence, **Butuntinenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Butuntum, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Col. p. 111.

† **būtūrum** (γ), Sid. Carm. 12, 7; **būtūrum**, Aen. Mac. Herb. c. de ruta. buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, n., = βούτρον [said to be a Scythian word, but prob. βούτρος; Engl. butter], butter, Cels. 4, 15; 4, 18; 5, 26, 30; Col. 6, 12, 5; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 35, § 133 sq.

buxans, antis, adj. [buxus], of the color of boxwood: pallor, App. M. 8, p. 211, 5; p. 180 Bip.

Buxentum, i, f., = Πεζούρι, a town in Lucania, of Greek origin, colonized by the Romans after the second Punic war, Vell. 1, 15, 3; Liv. 34, 45, 2; now Policastro, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 39, 23, 3. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Buxentius**, a, um, adj., of Buxentum: ager, Front. Colon. p. 90. — **B.** **Buxentius**, a, um, adj., the same: pubes, Sil. 8, 585.

buxētum, i, n. [buxus], a plantation of boxwood, Mart. 2, 14, 15: tonsile, id. 3, 53, 3.

buxēus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or pertaining to the boxwood-tree, made of boxwood, boxwood: luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. 74, 5. — **II.** Of the color of boxwood: rostra (anatum), Varr. ap. Non. p. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: anuli, perh. ironic. for spurious (on account of the paleness of boxwood), Petr. 58, 10; cf. pallor, App. M. 1, p. 110, 30: luror, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 4.

* **buxifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [buxus-fero], bearing box-trees: Cytorus, Cat. 4, 13.

* **buxōsus**, a, um, adj. [buxus], like boxwood: xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

buxum, i, n. [id.], the wood of the box-tree (cf. Neue, Forment. 1, 509; 1, 625). **I.** In gen.: torno rasile, Verg. G. 2, 449: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: multifori tibia buxi, id. ib. 12, 158: buxoque simillimus Pallor, id. ib. 11, 417; cf. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70. — **II.** Esp. of objects made of boxwood. **1.** A flute, pipe: infanti murmur buxi, Ov. M. 14, 637: terebratum per rara foramina, id. F. 6, 697; id. P. 1, 1, 45: cava buxa, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42: ad inspirata rotari Buxa, Stat. Th. 7, 171; Sen. Agam. 688. — **2.** A cop.: volubile, Verg. A. 7, 382: buxum torquere flagello, Pers. 3, 52. — **3.** A comb: crines depetere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194. — **4.** A writing-tablet, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 8; Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 74. — **III.** Transf., = buxus, the box-tree, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 231.

† **buxus**, i, f., = πύκος (cf. Prisc. p. 549, and the letter B). **I.** Lit., the pale, evergreen box-tree, Enn. ap. Phylarg. l. l.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: crispata, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: horrida, id. ib. 2, 268: perpetuo virens, Ov. M. 10, 97; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230; for its natural history, v. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70 sq. — **II.** For things made of boxwood (cf. Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172), a pipe or flute: tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecynthia, Verg. A. 9, 619 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 4, 30; Stat. Th. 2, 77; 9, 480; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 286; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 209; 3, 130.

Buzae, ārum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Buzēri, ōrum, m., a people of Pontus, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

Būzyges, ae, m., = Βουζύγης, an ancient Athenian hero, the inventor of the plough and of ploughing with oxen, = Tripolemus and Epimenides, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; cf. Varr. R. 2, 5, 4; Aus. Ep. 22, 46; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

bybliothēca, v. bibliotheca.

Byblis, idis, f. (voc. Bybli, Ov. M. 9, 580; 9, 651; acc. Byblida, id. ib. 9, 453; 9, 467), = Βυβλίς, a daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who fell in love with her brother Caurus, and, being repulsed, was changed to a fountain, Ov. M. 9, 452; cf. Theocr. Id. 7, 114; acc. to Ov. A. A. 1, 283, and Hyg. Fab. 243, she hanged herself.

Byblus (-ōs), i, f., = Βύβλος, a very ancient town in Phoenicia celebrated for the worship of Adonis, now Dschebail, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 15.

Byllis or **Bullis**, idis, f., = Βυλλίς Steph., Βουλλίς Ptol., a town in Grecian Illyria, Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Bullidenses**, Caes. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 40. — **B.** **Bulliensēs**, Cic. Pis. 40, 96. — **C.** **Bulliones**, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1 (others, **Bullidenses**). — **D.** **Bulliones**, m., Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145. — **E.** **Bullini**, the inhabitants of Byllis, Liv. 44, 30, 10.

Byrsa, ae, f., = Βύρσα, the citadel of Carthage, Verg. A. 1, 367; Liv. 34, 62, 12. — Hence, adj.: **Byrsicus**, a, um, Byrsic, i.e. Carthaginian, Sid. Ep. 7, 17, 18.

† **byssinus**, a, um, adj., = βύσσινος,

made of byssus: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 21: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 15: opus, Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 7. — Subst.: **byssinum**, i, n. (sc. opus), a garment of byssus; trop.: vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpura pudicitiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 12 al.

† **byssus**, i, f. (**byssum**, i, n., Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 4), = βύσσιος [Heb. יָשָׁן], cotton, cotton stuff, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20; Mart. Cap. 2, § 114; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4 al. (acc. to others, a fine kind of flax, and the linen made from it; v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.).

† **Bythōs**, i, m., = βυθός (depth), one of the Aëons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7; id. adv. Haer. 49 (access. form **Bythiōs**, id. adv. Val. 8).

Byzācium, ii, n., = Βυζάντιον, a province in Africa Propria, between the river Triton and the Lesser Syrtis, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 17, 5, 3, § 41. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Byzacenus**, a, um, adj., of Byzacium: provincia, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; Cod. Th. 1, 27, 2. — As subst.: **Byzaceni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Byzacium, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29. — **B.** **Byzacius**, a, um, the same: rura, Sil. 9, 204.

Byzantium, ii, n., = Βυζάντιον, a city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon, later Constantinopolis, now Constantinople; among the Turks, *Istamboul* or *Stamboul* (i.e. eis tēn πόλιν), Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 13, § 46; 9, 15, 20, § 50 sq.; Nep. Paus. 2, 2; Liv. 38, 16, 3 sq.; Tac. A. 12, 63 sq.; id. H. 2, 83; 3, 47 al. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Byzantius**, a, um, adj., of Byzantium, Byzantine: litora, the Strait of Constantinople, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 31: portus, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51. — Subst.: **Byzantii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Byzantium, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; 4, 6 sq.; id. Ver. 2, 2, 31; § 76; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; Liv. 32, 33, 7. — **B.** **Byzantiacus**, a, um, adj., of Byzantium: lacerti, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13. — **C.** **Byzantinus**, a, um, adj., the same (post-class.): Lygos, Aus. Clar. Urb. 2: frigora, Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

C.

C, c, n. indecl., or f., the third letter of the Latin alphabet; corresponded originally in sound to the Greek ρ (which in inscrr., esp. in the Doric, was frequently written like the Latin C; v. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 295); hence the old orthography: LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXPOCIONT, [PU]GONANDOD, PVO[nad], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginiensi; and the prænomena Gaius and Gnaeus, even to the latest times, were designated by C. and Cn., while Caeso or Caeso was written with K; cf. the letter G. Still, even as early as the time of the kings, whether through the influence of the Tuscans, among whom ρ sounded like K, or of the Sabines, whose language was kindred with that of the Tuscans, the C seems to have been substituted for K; hence even Consul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before a, as in Kalendae; k. k. for calumniae causae, INTERKAL for intercalaris, MERK for mercatus, and in a few other republican inscrr., because by this vowel K was distinguished from Q, as in Gr. Kappa from Koppa, and in Phoenician Caph from Cuph, while C was employed like other consonants with e. Q was used at the beginning of words only when u, pronounced like v, followed, as Quirites from Cures, Tanaquil from Thanchufil, Thanchfil, Θανκυφιλ; accordingly, C everywhere took the place of Q, when that accompanying labial sound was lost, or u was used as a vowel; so in the gentile name of Maecenas Cilnius, from the Etrusk. Cvelne or Cfelne (O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 414 sq.); so in coctus, cocus, alicubi, sicubi; in reliquūs (four syl.) for reliquus (trisyl.): AECETIA = AECETIA, i. q. aequitas (v. AECETIA), etc., and as in the Golden Age cujus was written for quojus, and cui for quoi (corresponding to cum for quom); thus, even in the most ancient period, quor or cur was used together with

quare, cura with quaero, cutia with Quirix, as inversely inquilinus with incolae, and in S. C. Bacch. οὐκ οὐτοῦ = occulto. Hence, at the end of words que, as well as ce in hic, sic, istic, illic, was changed to c, as in ac for atque, nec for neque, nunc, tunc, donec for numque, tumque, dumque; and in the middle of words it might also pass into g, as in negotium and neglego; cf. necopinus. Since C thus gradually took the place of K and Q, with the single exception that our kw was throughout designated by qu, it was strange that under the emperors grammarians began again to write k instead of c before a, though even Quint. 1, 7, 10, expressed his displeasure at this; and they afterwards wrote q before u, even when no labial sound followed, as in pecunia, or merely pēnia, for pecunia; cf. the letters Q and U. About the beginning of the sixth century of the city the modified form G was introduced for the flat guttural sound, and C thenceforth regularly represented the hard sound = our K. The use of aspirates was unknown to the Romans during the first six centuries, hence the letter C also represents the Gr. X, as BACA and BACANALIBUS, for Baccha and Bacchanalibus (the single C instead of the double, as regularly in the most ancient times); cf. also αχίζω with scindo, and πολύχρους with pulcher. But even in the time of Cicero schēda came into use for scida, and pulcher for pulcēr; so also the name of the Gracchi was aspirated, as were the name Cethegus and the word triumphus, which, however, in the song of the Arval brothers, is triumphus; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 180, and the letter P. About this time the use of aspirates became so common, in imitation of Greek, that Catullus wrote upon it an epigram (84), which begins with the words: Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet; and in Monum. Ancyr. inchoo is used for the orig. inchoo, acc. to which the ancient Romans also employed cohors for chors (v. cohors).

On account of the near relationship of c and g, as given above, they are very often interchanged, esp. when connected with liquids; Cygnus, Progne, Gnidus, Gnossus, from κύκνος, πρόγνη, γνίδος, γνώσος (even when a was separated from c by a vowel, as in Saguntum for Σάκυνθος, or absorbed by an s, as in vigesimus and trigesimus for vicensimus and tricensimus); mulgeo for mulceo, segmen from seco, gummi for commi (κόμμι); gurgulio for curculio, grabatus for κράβατος; so that amurca was also written for amurga, from ἀμύργη, as inversely conger for gonger, from γόγγρος; but also with other letters; cf. mastruca and mastruga, misceo and misceo, mugio and μυκάομαι, goliub and γολιύς, gubernator and κυβερνήτης. Not less freq. is the interchange of c and t, which is noticed by Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 5, and in accordance with which, in composition, d or t before qu, except with que, became c, as acquiro, nequiquam, iccirco for idcirco, equis for etquis, etc. Hence is explained the rejection of c before t, as in Lutatius for Luctatius, and the arbitrariness with which many names were written with cc or tt for ct, as Vettones for Vectones; Nacca or Natta for Nacta (from the Gr. νάκτα). It would be erroneous to infer, from the varied orthography of the names Accius, Attius, and Actius, or Peccius, Pettius, and Pectius, a hissing pronunciation of them; for as the Romans interchange the terminations *icius* and *itius*, and the orthography *fecialis* and *fecialis*, *inductae* and *inducia*, with one another, they also wrote Basculi or Bastuli, anclare or antlare, etc. *Ci* for *ti* does not appear till an African inscriber of the third century after Christ, and not often before Gallic inscribers and documents of the seventh century; *ti* for *ci* is not certainly found before the end of the fourth century; and *ci* before a vowel does not appear to have been pronounced as *sh*, except provincially, before the sixth or seventh century; cf. Roby, Gr. bk. 1, ch. 7; and so in gen., Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 33 sqq. C is sometimes interchanged with p: columba, palumbus; coquus, popa, popina (cf. in Gr. κόρη, Sanscr. katarā; πότερος; Lat. uter). C is sometimes dropped in the middle of a word: luna for luc-na,

lumen for luc-men; so also at the beginning of a word: uter for cuter; Sanscr. katarā, v. supra.

As an abbreviation, C designates Gaius, and reversed, G, Gaia; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28. As a numeral, C = centum, and upon voting tablets = condemnō, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. the letter A *fin.*; hence it is called littera tristis (opp. A = absolvo, which is called littera salutaris), Cic. Mil. 6, 15 Moeb.

cāballa, ae, f. [caballus], a mare, Anthol. Lat. I. p. 628 Burm.

†cāballarius, i, m. [id.], = κέλης, ἵππεύς, a rider, horseman, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: ἵπποκόμος (i. e. a hostler) caballarius, Gloss. Vet.; hence, Ital. cavaliere, Fr. chevalier.

cāballatio, ōnis, f. [id.], fodder for a horse (post-class.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 34; 12, 38, 14.

cāballinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a horse, horse- (post-Aug.): caro, Plin. 23, 20, 81, § 268: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38, § 112: fons, i. e. Hippocrene, Pers. prol. 1.

cāballio, ōnis, m. dim. [id.], a small horse, a pony: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2; 6, 12, 3.

cāballion, i, n., a plant, also called cynoglossa, hartstongue, spleenwort, App. Herb. 96.

†1. cāballus, i, m., = καβάλλης [perh. Celtic; hence Ital. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Engl. cavalry, cavalier, etc.; cf. cob, Germ. Gaul], an inferior riding- or pack-horse, a nag (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tardus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 15; Varr. ib.: media de nocte caballum Arripit, his nag, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88; so id. S. 1, 6, 59; 1, 6, 103; id. Ep. 1, 18, 36; Juv. 10, 60; 11, 195; Sen. Ep. 87, 8; Petr. 117, 12; Dig. 33, 7, 15: Gorgoneus, jestingly for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118. — **B.** Prov. 1. Optat ehippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i. e. no one is content with his own condition, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. — 2. Tamquam caballus in clivo, for one who walks wearily, Petr. 134, 2 (cf. Ov. R. Am. 394: principio clivi noster anhelat equus).

2. Cāballus, i, m., a Roman cognomen, in the pun: qui Galbam salibus tuis, et ipsum Possis vincere Sextium Cāballum. Non cuiusque datum est habere nasum. Ludit qui stolidi procacitate, non est Sextius ille, sed caballus, Mart. 1, 42 *fin.*

Cābillōnum, i, n., = Καβύλλινον, a considerable town of the Edni in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chalons sur Saône, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 7, 90. — Hence, **Cābillōnen-sis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Cābillōnum: portus, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

Cābira, ōrum, n., = τὰ Κάβειρα, a town in Pontus, a residence of Mithridates, Eutr. 6, 8.

Cābiri, ōrum, m., = Κάβειροι (v. Liddell and Scott, s. v.), the Cabiri, deities worshipped by the Pelasgi as tutelary genii, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated at Lemnos and Samothrace; originally attendants of the great gods (dei magni) and potes, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18; they were afterwards identified with these, and, with the Dioscuri, worshipped as guardian spirits (cf. Samothrace, s. v. Samothracia): celsa Cābirum Delubra tenes, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 526 Rib.). — Sing.: Cābiri patre, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Lact. 1, 15, 8.

†cābus, i, m., = LXX. κάβος (Heb. kab), a corn-measure, answering to the χοίβη, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 25 Müll.

Cābylē, es, or -ia, ae, f., a town in Thrace, Eutr. 6, 8. — Hence, **Cābylētae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Cābylē, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

Cāca, ae, f., a sister of Cacus, Lact. 1, 20, 36; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 190.

***cācābāceus** (cacc-), a, um, adj. [cacabus], of or pertaining to a kitchen-pot: motus, i. e. like the liquid boiling in a pot, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

***cācābātus** (cacc-), a, um, adj. [id.], black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot: aedificia (opp. immaculata), Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 3.

cācābo, (—) Auct. Fragm. Aucup. 12), āre, v. n., to cackle; Gr. κακαβίζω, as the natural cry of the partridge; cacabat hinc perdidit, Carm. Philom. 19.

cācābūlus (cacc-), i, m. dim. [cacabus], a small cooking-pot, a pot, vessel, Tert. Apol. 13; Arn. 6, p. 200; Apic. 4, 1.

†cācābus (cacc-), i, m., = κακάβατος, a cooking-pot: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellatur, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36; aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1; argenteus, Dig. 34, 2, 20; 33, 7, 13, § 3: novus, Col. 12, 48, 5; figuli, id. 12, 41, 2; fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220; Stat. S. 4, 9, 45.

†cācālia, ae, f., = κακαλία, a plant, called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel: Cācālia verbascifolia, Sibth.; acc. to Schneid. coll'foot, in pure Latin, tussilago, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 15, § 29.

***cācāturio**, ire, v. n. desid. [caco], to desire to go to stool, Mart. 11, 77.

cācemphāton, i, n., = κακέμφατον, ill-sounding, a low or improper expression, Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 13.

cāchecta, ae, m., = κακέκτης (in bad physical condition), one that is in a consumption; plur., Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 125; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

†cāchecticus, a, um, adj., = κακεκτικός, hectic, consumptive, cachectic, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117.

†cāchexia, ae, f., = καχεξία, a consumption, wasting, cachexy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 80 sqq.; 4, 2, 18 (in Cels. 3, 32, as Gr.).

cāchinnābilis, e, adj. [cachinnō] (Appuleian). **I.** Capable of laughing, laughing: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 20. — **II.** Of or pertaining to immoderate laughter: risus, App. M. 3, p. 132, 20.

cāchinnātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a violent laughing, immoderate laughter: sine ulla suspitione nimiae suspitionis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cāchinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

1. cāchinno, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [like καχίζω or καγχάζω; Sanscr. kakk; and our titter, onomatop.], to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately. **I.** Lit. (class. but rare): famulae furtim cāchinnant, Lucr. 4, 1176; 1, 919; 2, 976: ridere convivia; cāchinnae ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; Suet. Vesp. 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 28. — With the acc. of that which one laughs at: exitum meum cāchinnant, App. M. 3, p. 132, 25. — **II.** Poet. (v. Liddell and Scott under καχίζω, γέλας, γέλασμα, and Blomfield, Aesch. Prom. 90) of the sea, to splash, ripple, roar: suavissona echo crepitu clangente cāchinna, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 572 Rib.).

***2. cāchinno**, ōnis, m. [i. cāchinno], one who laughs violently, a laughter, derider, καγχαστής, Pers. 1, 12.

cāchinnosus, a, um, adj. [cachinnō], given to loud laughter (late Lat.); Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 41.

cāchinus, i, m. [id.], a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a laugh in derision, a jeering. **I.** Lit. (class. in prose and poetry; also in plur.): tum dulces esse cāchini consueverant, Lucr. 5, 1396; so id. 5, 1402: in quo Alcibiades cāchinnum dicitur sustulisse, to have set up a loud laugh, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; Suet. Aug. 98: tollere, Hor. A. P. 113: cāchinus irriditum commovere, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: res digna tuo cāchinno, Cat. 56, 2; 31, 14; 13, 5: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100; 11, 2: rigidus, id. 10, 31: temulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cāchinno, Suet. Calig. 32: cāchinnum edere, id. ib. 57: cāchinno revocare, id. Claud. 41. — **II.** Poet., of the sea (cf. 1. cāchinno, II.), a plashing, rippling, roaring: leni resonant plangore cāchinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: Ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνθρώπων γέλασμα).

†cāchia, ae, f., = κάχχα, a plant, also called buphthalmos, oxece, Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82.

†cachrys, ōis, f., = κάχρυς (κάχρυς). **I.** An appendage to the catkin of certain trees in autumn, a cone, Plin. 16, 8, 11; § 30; Cels. 5, 18, n. 5: admixta cachrys, Plin. 22, 32, § 71; 27, 13, 109, § 134. — **II.** The capsule of rosemary, Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101. — **III.** The white kernel of the plant crethmos, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 82.

cāco, āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. and a. = κακάω, to go to stool, to be at stool. **I.** Neutr., Pompon. ap. Non. p. 84, 2: toto decies in

cano, Cat. 23, 20; *Hor. S. 1, 8, 38; Mart. 12, 61, 10.—**II.** Act. Pompon. ap. Non. p. 84, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): canes odorem mixtum cum merdis cacent, Phaedr. 4, 17, 25; Mart. 3, 89.—Also, to defile with excrement: cacata charta, Cat. 36, 1 and 20.

† **cacōēthes**, is, n., = κακὸς ἔθετος, τό (bad state or habit); in medic. lang., an obstinate, malignant disease, Cels. 5, 28, n. 2; Plin. 24, 3, 3, § 7.—**Plur.** cacōēthe = κακοῖ-θη, τό, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 132; 24, 10, 47, § 78.—Hence, **B.** Trop., an incurable passion for writing or scribbling: insanabile Scribendi cacōēthes, Juv. 7, 52.

cacōmēter or **cacōmētrus**, a, um, adj., faulty in metre, unmetrical, Juba ap. Prisc. Mer. Ter. 58.

Cacōmnemon, ōnis, m., title of a mime of Laberius, Gell. 16, 7, 8.

cacōphāton, i, n., a union of two or more disagreeable sounds which form an equivocal word or expression, cacophony, Quint. 8, 3.

cacōphōnia, ae, f. [κακός-φωνή], a disagreeable sound formed by the meeting of syllables or words, cacophony, Mod. Lat.

† **cacōsyntheton**, i, n., = κακοσύνθετον, in rhet., an incorrect connection of words (as, e. g. Verg. A. 9, 610): quod male collocatum, id. κακοσύνθετον vocant, Quint. 8, 3, 59; cf. Don. p. 1771 P.; Charis. p. 243 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. I. 1; Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 12; Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

† **cacōzēlia**, ae, f., = κακοζήλια, a bad, faulty, awkward imitation, Sen. Contr. 4, 24 fin.; id. Suas. 7; Quint. 2, 3, 9 (written as Greek, id. 8, 6, 73; cf. κακοζήλον; id. 8, 3, 56); cf. Diom. p. 446 P.

† **cacōzēlus**, a, um, adj., = κακοζήλος, a bad imitator (cf. cacozelia), *Suet. Aug. 86; Ascon. Cic. Caelic. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56 sqq.

† **cactus**, i, m., = κάκτος, a prickly plant with edible stalks, etc., found in Sicily, Spanish artichoke: Cynara cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.—**II.** Trop., any thing thorny, unpleasant: eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdoliae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2 fin.

cacūla (cacula, Plaut. Ps. Arg. 2, 13 sq.), ae, m. (Sanscr. cak, to help; cf. calon; v. Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 45 Müll.; Fest. s. v. procalare, p. 225 ib.), a servant, esp. the servant of a soldier: cacula = servus militis (militaris? cf. the passage foll., from Plaut.), Fest. p. 35: cacula δοῦλος στρατιώτου, Gloss.: video caculam militarem me futurum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so id. Ps. Arg. 4; and perh., acc. to the MSS., also Juv. 9, 61, where Jahn reads casulis; cf. Weber, Juv. Excurs. in h. l.

† **caculātum** = servitium, servitute, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll. [cacula].

cacūmen, inis, n. [etym. dub.], the extreme end, extremity, or point of a thing; the peak, top, utmost point. **I.** Lit. (whether horizontal or perpendicular; while culmen is an extremity projecting in height; v. Doed. Syn.; in the poets freq.; in prose rare before the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): ut altis Arboribus vicina cacumina summa tarentur Inter se, the extreme top, Lucr. 1, 898.—So of tree-tops: umbrosa cacumina, Verg. E. 2, 3: fracta, id. ib. 9, 9; 6, 28; id. G. 2, 29; 2, 307; Ov. M. 1, 346; 1, 552; 1, 567; 8, 257; 8, 716; 8, 756; 9, 389; 10, 140; 10, 193; 13, 833; 15, 396; Quint. 8, 3, 10; 1, 2, 26: arborum cacumina, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147: flo- rum, piflorum, malorum, Col. 3, 21, 11: olivae, id. 5, 11, 14 and 15; 11, 3, 37; Pall. Jan. 15, 15; id. Febr. 25, 28; id. Mart. 10, 23; 10, 35; id. Apr. 4, 1; Veg. 4, 4, 9 al.: harundinis, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—Of grass, the points of the blades, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: praeacutis (ramorum) cacumini- bus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; Lucr. 6, 459.—Of the summits, peaks of mountains, Liv. 7, 34, 4; Lucr. 6, 464; Cat. 64, 240; Verg. A. 3, 274; Hor. Epod. 16, 28; Ov. M. 1, 310; 1, 317; 1, 666; 6, 311; 8, 797; 7, 804; 9, 93; Lucr. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 16, 20; 117; 6, 7, 7, § 20 al.—Of other things: pilorum, Auct. B. Afr. 47: atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: cujusque rei, id. 1, 750: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145; 10, 54, 75, § 151: metae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 31: pyramidis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 79: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: ignis, Lucr. 1, 551: incurvum, of the elephant's back, Sil. 9, 584.—**II.** Trop. **A.** The end, limit: donec alescundi sum-

mum tetigere cacūmen, until they have completely attained the limit of their growth, Lucr. 2, 1130: ad summum donec venere cacūmen, to the height of perfection, id. 5, 1456: famae, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.—**B.** As a gram. t. t., the mark of accent placed over a letter, Mart. Cap. 3, § 273.

cacūmino, avi, ātum, i, v. a. [cacūmen], to point, make pointed (prob. formed by Ovid): summus cacuminat aures, Ov. M. 3, 196: saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414: ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

1. Cacus, i, m., = Κάκος, son of Vulcan, contemporary with Evander, a giant of immense physical strength, who dwelt in a cave on Mount Aevuntinus, and troubled the whole region around by his robberies; he robbed even Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, and was on that account slain by him, Ov. F. 1, 543 sq.; Liv. 1, 7, 5 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 190 sq., and Serv. in h. l.; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 7; 4 (5), 9, 16; Col. 1, 3, 6; Juv. 5, 125; Sol. 1, §§ 7 and 18.

2. cācus, i, m. [perh. κακός; cf. Engl. villain, rascal, as designations of a servant], a servant, Inscr. Vellern. 7, 1, 27.

cadāver, ēris, n. [cado, I. B. 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 35, and the Gr. πτώμα, from πτώω]. **I.** Lit., a dead body of man or brute, a corpse, carcass (class.). **A.** Of man: tætra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415; 3, 719; 4, 682; 6, 1154; 6, 1273: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—Freq. of the bodies of slaves, criminals, etc., Cic. Mil. 13, 33; Hor. S. 1, 8, 3; 2, 5, 35.—Of the dead bodies of those who fell in war, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 61, 4; 61, 8; id. J. 101 fin.; Flor. 2, 6, 18; 3, 2, 85; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5.—Of the body of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 59: semitustum, id. Dom. 15 al.: informe, Verg. A. 8, 264.—Esp., as med. t. t. for a corpse: recentia, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; 11, 37, 70, § 184; Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 10; Sen. Contr. 10, 34.—**B.** Of brutes: aggerat ipsis in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 567.—Hence, as a term of reproach of a despised, worthless man, a carcass: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19; 33, 82.—**II.** Meton., the remains, ruins of desolated towns: tot oppidum cadavera, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

cadāverinus, a, um, adj. [cadaver], of carrion: nidores, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16.—Hence, subst.: **cadāverina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a carcass, Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cadāverōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous (ante- and post-class.): facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27 (sublivida, ac personata rubore et livore, Don.).—Of persons, Ambros. in Psa. 48, Serm. 16, 28.

Cadi, ōrum, m., a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 8.

* **cadialis**, e, adj. [cadus], of or pertaining to a jar: resina, contained in it, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 108.

cadivus, a, um, adj. [cado] (an access. form of caducus). **I.** Of fruit, falling of itself: mala, Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59; 15, 17, 18, § 60.—**II.** In medic. lang., having the falling sickness or epilepsy, epileptic, Marc. Emp. 20.

1. cadmēa, ae, v. cadmia.

2. Cadmēa, v. Cadmus, I. B. 1. b.

Cadmēis, etc., v. Cadmus, I. B. 3.

† **cadmia** (cadmēa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 10 Müll.), ae, f., = καδμεία or καδμία, an ore of zinc, calamine, cadmia, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2; 34, 10, 22, § 100; Paul. ex Fest. l. 1; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2 and 11.—**II.** The dross or slag formed in a furnace, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 100 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 12.

cadmitis, is, f., a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56; § 151.

Cadmus, i, m., = Κάδμος. **I.** Son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Boeotian Thebes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Ov. M. 3, 14 sq.; id. F. 1, 490; id. P. 4, 10, 55; the inventor of alphabetic writing, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192 sqq; (hence letters are called Cadmi filiolae atricolores,

Aus. Ep. 29; and Cadmi nigellae filiae, id. ib. 21). He and his wife Harmonia were at last changed into serpents, Ov. M. 4, 572 sq.; Hor. A. P. 187; cf. Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 179; 274.—Hence, Cadmi soror, i. e. Europa, Ov. P. 4, 10, 55.—**B.** Deriv. **1.**

Cadmēus, a, um, adj., = Καδμείος, of or pertaining to Cadmus, Cadmean: Thebae, Prop. 1, 7, 1: juvenus, i. e. Thebana, Theban, Stat. Th. 8, 601: Dirce (because in the neighborhood of Thebes), Luc. 3, 175: mater, i. e. Agave, the mother of Pentheus, Sen. Oedip. 1005: cistae, i. e. of Bacchus (because Bacchus was the grandson of Cadmus by Semele), id. Herc. Oet. 595: Tyros (because Cadmus came from Phoenicia), Prop. 3 (4), 13, 7.—Also Carthaginian: gens, stirps, manus = Carthaginiensis, Sil. 1, 6; 1, 106; 17, 582.—**b.** Subst.: **Cadmēa**, ae, f. (sc. arx), the citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus, Nep. Pelop. 1, 2; id. Epam. 10, 3.—**2. Cadmēus**, a, um, adj., Cadmean: genitrix, i. e. Agave, Stat. Th. 4, 565: seges, i. e. the armed men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Val. Fl. 7, 282: heros, i. e. the Theban, Polyneices, Stat. Th. 3, 366; so, Haemon, id. 8, 458 and 520.—**3. Cadmēis**, idis, f. adj. (acc. Cadmeidem and Cadmeida, Neue, Formenl. 1, 211; 1, 305; voc. Cadmei, ib. 1, 293).—**Kadμῆis**, of Cadmus, Cadmean: domus, Ov. M. 4, 545: arx, id. ib. 6, 217: matres, i. e. Theban women, id. ib. 9, 304.—**b.** Subst., a female descendant of Cadmus; so of Semele, Ov. M. 3, 287; of Ino, id. F. 6, 553.—**Plur.** Cadmēides, the daughters of Cadmus, Agave, Ino, and Autonoe, Sen. Herc. Fur. 753.—**II.** An historian of Miletus, said to have been the earliest prose writer, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; 7, 56, 57, § 205.—**III.** A bloodthirsty executioner in the time of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Schol. Cruc.—**IV.** A mountain in Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.

cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3 (part. pres. gen. plur. cadentū, Verg. A. 10, 674; 12, 410), v. n. [cf. Sanscr. cad-, to fall away]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In an extended sense, to be driven or carried by one's weight from a higher to a lower point, to fall down, be precipitated, sink down, go down, sink, fall (so mostly poet.; in prose, in place of it, the compounds decido, occido, excido, etc.; cf. also ruo, labor; opp. surgo, sto): tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 25: (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, fall headlong to the earth or into the water, Lucr. 6, 745; cf. id. 6, 823; imitated by Verg.: (apes) praecipites cadunt, Verg. G. 4, 80: nimbus, Ut picis e caelo demissum flumen, in undas Sic cadit, etc., Lucr. 6, 258: cadit in terras vis flammae, id. 2, 215; so with in, id. 2, 209; 4, 1282; 6, 1006; 6, 1125; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 64: in patrios pedes, Ov. F. 2, 832.—With a different meaning: omnes plerumque cadunt in vulnus, in the direction of, towards their wound, Lucr. 4, 1049; cf.: prolapsa in vulnus moribunda cecidit, Liv. 1, 58, 11: cadit in vultus, Ov. M. 5, 292: in pectus, id. ib. 4, 579.—Less freq. with ad: ad terras, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: ad terram, Quint. 5, 10, 84.—The place from which is designated by ab, ex, de: a summo cadere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: a mento cadit manus, Ov. F. 3, 20: aves ab alto, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: ut cadat (avis) e regione loci, Lucr. 6, 824: ex arbore, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 148; Dig. 50, 16, 30, § 4; 18, 1, 80, § 2: cecidisse de equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: cadere de equo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 125 (for which Caesar, Nepos, and Pliny employ decidere): de manibus arma ceciderunt, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 21; cf.: de manibus civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, Verg. E. 1, 84: de caelo, Lucr. 5, 791: Ov. M. 2, 322: de matre (i. e. nasci), Claud. in Rufin. 1, 92.—With per: per inane profundum, Lucr. 2, 222: per aquas, id. 2, 230: per sa- lebras atque saxa, Mart. 11, 91; cf.: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18.—With the adverb altius: altius atque cadant summotis nubibus imbres, and poured forth from a greater height, etc., Verg. E. 6, 38.—And absol.: folia nunc cadunt, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 24; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12; Lucr. 6, 297: ut plueret in multis regio- nibus et cadere imbres, id. 6, 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21; 3, 402: velut si prolapsus ce- cidisset, Liv. 1, 56, 12: quaeque ita concu-

sa est, ut jam casura putetur, Ov. P. 2, 3, 59: cadentem Sustinuisse, id. M. 8, 148: saepius, of epileptics, Plin. Val. 12, 58: casuri, si leviter excutiantur, flosculi, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Of heavenly bodies, to decline, set (opp. orior), Ov. F. 1, 295: oceanum finem iuxta solemque cadentem, Verg. A. 4, 480; 8, 59; Tac. G. 45: soli subiecta cadenti arva, Avien. Descr. Orb. 273; cf. Tac. Agr. 12: quā (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: Arcturus cadens, id. C. 3, 1, 27.—**b.** To separate from something by falling, to fall off or away, fall out, to drop off, be shed, etc.: nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 57: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671; Sen. Ep. 12, 3; 83, 3: pueri qui primus ceciderit dens, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41: barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: quam multa in silvis autumnū frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, id. A. 6, 310; cf. Cat. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 61: lanigeris gregibus Sponte sua lanæ cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541: saetae, id. ib. 14, 303: quadrupedibus pilum cadere, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231: poma, Ov. M. 7, 586: cecidere manu quas legerat, herbae, id. ib. 14, 350: elapsae manibus cecidere tabellae, id. ib. 9, 571: et colus et fusus digitis cecidere remissis, id. ib. 4, 229.—**c.** Of a stream, to fall, empty itself: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4, 3; 38, 13, 6; 44, 31, 4: flumina in pontum cadunt, Sen. Med. 406: flumina in Hebrum cadentia, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50: tandem in alterum amnem cadit, Curt. 6, 4, 6.—**d.** Of dice, to be thrown or cast, to turn up: illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 23 sq.; Liv. 2, 12, 16.—**e.** Alicui (alicuius) ad pedes, to fall at one's feet in supplication, etc. (post-class. for abicio, proicio), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 19; Eutr. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. 143, 4; Vulg. Joan. 11, 32 al.—**f.** Super collum alicujus, to embrace (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 15, 20.—**B.** In a more restricted sense. **1.** To fall, to fall down, drop, fall to, be precipitated, etc.; to sink down, to sink, settle (the usual class. signif. in prose and poetry): cadere in plano, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 17 sq.: deorsum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89: uspiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, 12; cf. id. 5, 21, 16; 1, 58, 12: dum timent, ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar), quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: cadere supinus, id. Aug. 43 fin.: in pectus pronus, Ov. M. 4, 679: cadunt toti montes, Lucr. 6, 546: radicibus exturbata (pinus) prona cadit, Cat. 64, 109: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: casura moenia Troum, Ov. M. 13, 375; id. H. 13, 71: multa: quae praeterea ceciderunt moenia magnis motibus in terris, Lucr. 6, 588: languescant omnia membra; brachia palpebraeque cadunt, their arms and eyelids fall, id. 4, 953; 3, 596; so, ceciderunt artus, id. 3, 453: sed tibi tamen oculi, voltus, verba cecidissent, Cic. Dom. 52, 133; cf.: oculos vigilia fatigatos cadentesque in opere detineo, Sen. Ep. 8, 1: patriae cecidere manus, Verg. A. 6, 33: cur facunda parum decoro Inter verba cadit lingua silentio? Hor. C. 4, 1, 36: cecidere illis animique manusque, Ov. M. 7, 347; Val. Fl. 1, 300; cf. Il. F. infra.—**2.** In a pregn. signif. (as in most langg., to fall in battle, to die), to fall so as to be unable to rise, to fall dead, to fall, die (opp. vivere), Prop. 2 (3), 28, 42 (usu. of those who die in battle; hence most freq. in the histt.): hostes crebri cadunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79 sq.: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 28; Ov. M. 7, 142: ut cum dignitate potius cadamus quam cum ignominia serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; id. B. C. 3, 53: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92, 8; so id. C. 60, 6; id. J. 54, 10; Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Thras. 2, 7; id. Dat. 1, 2; 6, 1; 8, 3; Liv. 10, 35, 15 and 19; 21, 7, 10; 23, 21, 7; 29, 14, 8; Tac. G. 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Ov. M. 7, 142: per acies, Tac. A. 1, 2: pro patria, Quint. 2, 15, 29: ante diem, Verg. A. 4, 620: bipenni, Ov. M. 12, 611: ense, Val. Fl. 1, 812.—Not in battle: inque pio cadit officio, Ov. M. 6, 250.—With abl. of means or instrument: suoque Marte (i. e. sua manu) cadunt, Ov. M. 3, 123; cf. Tac. A. 3, 42 fin.: sua manu cecidit, fell by his own hand, id. ib. 15, 71: exitu voluntario, id. H. 1, 40: muliebri fraude cadere, id. A. 2, 71:

cecidere iustā Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae Flamma Chimaerae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 14 sq.: manu femineā, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1179: femineo Marte, Ov. M. 12, 610.—With abl. of agent with ab: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, should be slain by, Ov. H. 9, 36; so id. M. 5, 192; Suet. Oth. 5: a centurione vulneribus adversis tamquam in pugna, Tac. A. 16, 9.—And without ab: barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; imitated by Claudian, IV. Cons. Hon. 89; Grat. Cyn. 315.—**b.** Of victims, to be slain or offered, to be sacrificed, to fall (poet.): multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra, Verg. A. 1, 334: si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 7, 162; 13, 615; id. F. 4, 653.—**3.** In mal. part., = succumbo, to yield to, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib. 4, 10, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 7.—**4.** Matre cadens, just born (poet.), Val. Fl. 1, 355; cf. of the custom of laying the new-born child at the father's feet: tellure cadens, Stat. S. 1, 2, 209; 5, 5, 69.

II. Trop. **A.** To come or fall under, to fall, to be subject or exposed to something (more rare than its compound incidere, but class.): constr. usually with sub or in, sometimes with ad: sub sensu cadere nostros, i. e. to be perceived by the senses, Lucr. 1, 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: in cernendi sensum, id. Tim. 3: sub oculos, id. Or. 3, 9: in conspectum, to become visible, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte sua (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, subjected itself to law and the force of right, Lucr. 5, 1146; so id. 3, 848: ad servitiam, Liv. 1, 40, 3: utrorum ad regna, Lucr. 3, 836; so, sub imperium dicionemque Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2) in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: in cogitationem, to suggest itself to the thoughts, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: in hominum disceptionem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in deliberationem, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: in offensionem alicujus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: in morbum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: in suspensionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2, 6: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: abrupte cadere in narrationem, id. 4, 1, 79: in peccatum, Aug. in Psa. 66, 13.—**B.** In gen. in or sub aliquem or aliquid, to belong to any object, to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suitable to, to fit, suit, become (so esp. freq. in philos. and rhet. lang.): non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspitio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumentum sui causa? id. Off. 3, 20, 81; so id. Cael. 29, 69; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: haec Academica... in personas non cadebant, id. Att. 13, 19, 5: qui pedes in orationem non cadere qui possunt? id. Or. 56, 188: neque in unam formam cadunt omnia, id. ib. 11, 37; 57, 191; 27, 95; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 3, 7, 6; 4, 2, 37; 4, 2, 93; 6, prooem. § 5; 7, 2, 30 and 31; Plin. 35, 10, 36; § 82: heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? Verg. E. 9, 17; Cic. Or. 27, 95; 11, 37; Quint. 3, 5, 16; 3, 6, 91; 5, 10, 30; 6, 3, 52; 7, 2, 31; 9, 1, 7; 9, 3, 92: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, ut, etc., id. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 8, 3, 56.—**C.** To fall upon a definite time (rare): considerā, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum, etc., id. Rep. 2, 10, 18.—Hence, in mercantile lang., of payments, to fall due: in eam diem cadere (were due) nummos, qui a Quinto debentur, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.—**D.** (Acc. to I. 1. e.) Alicui, to fall to one (as by lot), fall to one's lot, happen to one, befall; and absol. (for accidere), to happen, come to pass, occur, result, turn out, fall out (esp. in an unexpected manner; cf. accido; very freq. in prose and poetry). **1.** Alicui: nihil ipsis jure incommode cadere possit, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Att. 3, 1: insperanti mihi, cecidit, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 21, 96; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Mil. 30, 81: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sortis, Verg. G. 4, 165: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85: neu tibi pro vano verba benigna cadunt, Prop. 1, 10, 24: ut illis... voluptas cadat dura inter saepe pericla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 40: verba cadentia,

uttered at random, id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—**2.** Ab sol., Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, how it would turn out, id. Att. 3, 24: aliorum vota ceciderunt, Flor. 2, 4, 5; cum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, had turned out differently from what was expected, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7, 1; id. Div. 2, 52, 107; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Nep. Milt. 2, 5 Dähne: cum, quae tum maxime acciderant, casura praemonens, a furioso incepto eos detereretur, Liv. 36, 34, 3; 22, 40, 3; 35, 13, 9; 38, 46, 6; Plin. Pan. 31, 1; Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 8; Suet. Tib. 14 al.; Verg. A. 2, 709: ut omnia fortiter fiant, feliciter cadant, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 14: multa... fortuito in melius casura, Tac. A. 2, 77.—With adj.: si non omnia caderent secunda, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: vota cadunt, i. e. rata sunt, are fulfilled, realized, Tib. 2, 2, 17 (diff. from Prop. 1, 17, 4; v. under F.).—**3.** With in and acc.: nimia illa libertas et populis et privatis in nimiam servitutem cadit (cf. μεταβάλλει), Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—Esp.: in (ad) irritum or cassum, to be frustrated, fail, be or remain fruitless: omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; Lucr. 2, 1166: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 26: in irritum, id. A. 16, 39; cf. with irritus, adj.: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31, 5: haud irritae ceciderunt minae, id. 6, 35, 10.—**E.** To fall, to become less (in strength, power, worth, etc.), to decrease, diminish, lessen: cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36, 7.—More freq. in an extended signif. (acc. to I. B. 2). **F.** To lose all one's strength, worth, value, etc., to fall, to perish, vanish, decay, cease. **1.** In gen.: pelvis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, declined in value, Lucr. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere (i. e. fortunis everti) quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 6; so id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: atque ea quidem tua laus pariter cum re publica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: tanta civitas, si cadet, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 13: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40, 7; Pers. 5, 91: amicitia nec debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: animus, to fail, Liv. 1, 11, 3; Ov. M. 11, 537; cf. id. ib. 7, 347: non debemus ita cadere animis, etc., to lose courage, be disheartened, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4: tam graviter, id. Off. 1, 21, 73; cf. Sen. Ep. 8, 3.—Esp., to fail in speaking: magnus orator est... minimeque in lubrico versabitur, et si semel constiterit numquam cadet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: alte enim cadere non potest, id. ib.—So in the lang. of the jurists, causā or formulā, to lose one's cause or suit: causā cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57; so id. de Or. 1, 36, 166 sq.; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1; Quint. 7, 3, 17; Lucr. 2, 554; Suet. Calig. 39: formulā cadere, Sen. Ep. 48, 10; Quint. 3, 6, 69.—With in: ita quemquam cadere in iudicio, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 28, 58.—Also absol.: cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6; and: criminibus repetundarum, id. ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14: ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vadunt, i. e. irrita sunt, remain unfulfilled, unaccomplished, Prop. 1, 17, 4 (diff. from Tib. 2, 2, 17; v. above, D. 2.); cf.: at mea nocturno verba cadunt zephyro, Prop. 1, 16, 34: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, to fall into disuse, grow out of date, Hor. A. P. 70.—Hence of theatrical representations, to fall through, to fail, be condemned, (opp. stare, to win applause; the fig. derived from combatants): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.—Impers.: periculum est, ne cadatur, Aug. Don. Pers. 1.—**2.** Esp. of the wind (opp. surgo), to abate, subside, die away, etc.: cadit Eurus et unda surgunt Nubila, Ov. M. 8, 2: ventus premente nebula cecidit, Liv. 29, 27, 10: cadente jam Euro, id. 25, 27, 1: venti vis omnis cecidit, id. 26, 39, 8: ubi primum aquilones ceciderunt, id. 36, 43, 11; cf.: sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Verg. A. 1, 154: ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, id. E. 9, 58; id. G. 1, 354: Serv. and Wagn.—**G.** Rhet. and gram. t. t. of words, syllables, clauses, etc., to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194; 67, 223: qua littera

sc. m) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numero oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199; id. Brut. 8, 34: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, id. 9, 4, 27: ultima syllaba in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper, id. 12, 10, 33 Spald.: similiter cadentia = *ὁμοιότῳτα*, the ending of words with the same cases or verbal forms, diff. from similiter desinentia = *ὁμοιοτέλευτα*, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; id. Or. 34, 135; Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28; Quint. 9, 4, 42; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; 9, 3, 78; 9, 3, 79; 1, 7, 23; Aquil. Rom. Figur. §§ 25 and 26.

caducarius, a, um, adj. [caducus], relating to property without a master: lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. Regul. § 28. — **II.** *Epileptic*: homines, Aug. Vit. Beat. med.

caduceator, ōris, m. [caduceum]. **I.** A herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce: caduceatores = legati pacem petentes. Cato caduceatori, inquit, nemo homo nocet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47: bellantes ac dissidentes interpretum oratione sedantur, unde secundum Livium legati pacis caduceatores appellantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 242; Liv. 26, 17, 5; 31, 38, 9; 32, 32, 5; 37, 45, 4; 44, 46, 1; Curt. 3, 1, 6; 4, 2, 15 al. — **II.** A servant to a priest, Arn. 5, p. 174.

caduceatus, a, um, adj. [caduceus], having or bearing the herald's wand, Inscr. Grut. 927, 6.

caduceum, i, n. (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or **caduceus**, i, m. (sc. scipio or baculus), which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the nom. [kindr. with *κηρύκειον*, *ἑολε κηρύκειον*, — *κ* changed to *d*, as *ad* = *ar*], a herald's staff, the token of a peaceable embassy (orig. an olive-stick, with *στέμματα*, which afterwards were formed into serpents, O. Müll. Archaeol. § 379, 3): caduceus pacis signum, Var. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. ii.; Non. p. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, *Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; so, cum caduceo, Nep. Hann. 11, 1; Liv. 44, 45, 1: caduceum praeferebant, id. 8, 20, 6; Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 64. — Also the staff of Mercury, as messenger of the gods, Macr. S. 1, 19; Hyg. Astr. 2, 7; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 242, and 8, 138; Petr. 29, 3; Suet. Calig. 52; App. M. 10, p. 253, 34: Mercuriale, id. ib. 11, p. 262, 4; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v.; v. also caducifer.

caducifer, ōra, ferum, adj. [caduceus-fero], bearing a herald's staff, an epithet of Mercury in Ovid: Atlantiades, Ov. M. 8, 627; and absol., id. ib. 2, 708; id. F. 4, 605; 5, 449.

caduciter, adv., v. caducus fin.

caducus, a, um, adj. [cado]. **I.** That falls or has fallen, falling, fallen (mostly poet.): baccae glandesque caducae, *Lucr. 5, 1362; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 30: glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit: oleae, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: spica, that fell in mowing, Varr. R. R. 2, 12: aqua, id. ib. 3, 5, 2: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7, 39: frondes, Verg. G. 1, 368: frons, Ov. M. 7, 840; id. Tr. 3, 1, 45: folia, id. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimae, id. M. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: oliva, Col. 12, 52, 22: fulmen, Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: te, triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput immerentis, id. ib. 2, 13, 11; cf. ligna, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.: tela, Prop. 4 (6), 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7. — **B.** Caduca auspicia dicunt cum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 9 Müll. — **2.** Caduci bello: that have fallen in war, slain in battle: bello caduci Dardanidae, Verg. A. 6, 481. — **3.** In gen., devoted to death, destined to die: juvenis, Verg. A. 10, 622. — **II.** Inclined to fall, that easily falls (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est et nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 5. — Hence, **2.** Esp., in medic. lang.: homo, epileptic, Firm. Math. 3, 6, n. 8; Aemil. Mac. c. de Paepnia: equus, Verg. 1, 25, 2: asellus morbo detestabili caducus, App. M. 9, p. 236, 12: morbus, the falling sickness, epilepsy, App. Herb. 60; Aemil. Mac. c. Aristoloch.; Isid. Orig. 14, 7, 6. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., frail, fleeting, perishable, transitory, vain (class., esp. in prose): in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpus caducus et infirmus, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, quickly extinguished, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23, 2: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: quis

confidit semper sibi illud stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit, id. Fin. 2, 27, 86: nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13; id. Lael. 6, 20; id. Dom. 58, 146: tituli, Plin. Pan. 55, 8: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7, 14: labores, id. ib. 3, 3, 2: fama, Ov. P. 4, 8, 46: spes, vain, futile, id. M. 9, 597: praes, ineffectual, id. F. 1, 181: pars voti, id. Ib. 88. — **2.** Esp., in law, caduca bona were those possessions which did not fall to the heir mentioned in a will, because he was childless, but passed to other heirs (in default of such, to the exchequer); vacant, having no heir (cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 760 sq.): quod quis sibi testamento relictum, ita ut jure civili capere possit, aliquā ex causā deinde non ceperit, caducum appellatur, veluti ceciderit ab eo, etc., Ulp. Lib. Regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 30 pr.; Dig. 22, 5, 9: portio, Gai Inst. 2, 206. — As subst.: **caducum**, i, n., property without an heir, an unowned estate: legatum omne capis nec non et dulce caducum, Juv. 9, 88: caduca occupare, Just. 19, 3, 6: vindicare, Gai Inst. 2, 207. — **b.** Transf. of other things: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuum, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122 (no comp. or sup.). — Hence, adv.: **caduciter**, precipitately, headlong: caduciter = praecipitantly; Varro: aquai caduciter ruentis, Non. p. 91, 1 sq.

Cadurci, ōrum, m., = *Καδούρκοι*, a people in Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was Divona, now Cahors, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sqq.; Plin. 4, 19, 33; § 109; 19, 1, 2, § 8; in Caes. B. G. 7, 75, with the appell. Eleutheri (perh. a division of the former people, in the present *Alby*). — Hence, **Cadurcus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the Cadurci: natales, Sid. Carm. 9, 282: sedes, Aus. Prof. n. 17. — Absol.: **cadurcum**, i, n., a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen, Juv. 7, 221; and meton., a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage-bed, id. 6, 537 Schol.

cadus, i (gen. plur. cadum, v. II. infra), m., = *καδος* [Slav. kad, kadi; Serv. kada; Magyar, kád; Rouman. kadi]. **I.** L. i. t., a large vessel for containing liquids, esp. wine; a bottle, jar, jug; mostly of earthen-ware, but sometimes of stone, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 158; or even of metal, Verg. A. 6, 228. **A.** A wine-jar, wine-flask: cadī = vasa, quibus vina conduntur, Non. p. 544, 11: cadus erat vini: inde implevi hircum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; so id. As. 3, 3, 34; id. Aul. 3, 6, 35; id. Mil. 3, 2, 36; 3, 2, 37; id. Poen. 1, 2, 47; id. Stich. 3, 1, 24: cadum capite sistere, to upset, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; 5, 4, 1: vina bonus quae deinde cadis oneratur Acestes, Verg. A. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243. — Hence poet., wine: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. C. 3, 13, 5: nec Parca cadis tibi destinatis, id. ib. 2, 7, 20; 3, 14, 18. — **B.** For other uses: for containing honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10; oil, id. 1, 44, 8; hence, olearii, oil-jars, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 307; for fruits, id. ib.; figs, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82; aloes, id. 27, 4, 5, § 14; cf. id. 16, 8, 13, § 34. — As a money-pot, Mart. 6, 27, 6; also = urna, a funeral urn: aënus, Verg. A. 6, 228 Heyne. — **II.** Transf., a measure for liquids (in this sense, gen. plur. cadum, Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 544, 13 and 16; Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96); syn. with amphora Attica (usu. = 1 amphorae, or 3 urnae, or 4 modii, or 12 congi, or 72 sextarii) Rheim. Fann. Ponder. 84; Plin. 14, 15, 17, § 96 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 13.

Cadusii (Cadusii), ōrum, m., = *Καδούσιοι*, a people in Media, on the Caspian Sea (Atropatene), Mel. 1, 2, 5; Nep. Dat. 1, 2; Liv. 35, 48, 5; Just. 10, 3, 2; Curt. 4, 12, 12; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48. — In sing.: **Cadusius**, i, Avien. Descr. Orb. 910. — **Cadusia**, ae, f., the country of the Cadusii, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36.

cadytas, ae, m., = *καδύτας*, a Syrian parasitical plant, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

caecator, ōris, m. [caeco, prop. one who makes blind, hence], he who stops or obstructs a fountain, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618 (with ref. to Genes. 26, 15).

Caeciae, ārum, f., two small islands, opposite the promontory of Spiraëum, in Argolis, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 67.

† caecias, ae, m., = *κακίας*, the north-east wind (acc. to more accurate nautical designation, north-east by east), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 sq.; 18, 34, 77, § 334; Vitr. 1, 6; Gell. 2, 22, 24 (written as Greek, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 4).

*** caecigenus**, a, um (caecigena = *φλογενής*, Gloss. Philox.), adj. [caeco-gigno], born blind, Lucr. 2, 741.

caecilia, ae, f. **I.** A kind of lizard, Col. 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1 (in Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: caecus serpens); now Ital. *cecella*; Sard. *cicigna*. — **II.** A kind of lettuce, Col. 10, 190; cf. Caecilium, II. B.

Caecilianus, i, m., v. Caecilium, II. B. 2.

Caecilium, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. C. Caecilium, Cic. Fl. 36. — **2.** Q. Caecilium Metellus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82. — **3.** His son of the same name, called also *Balearicus*, for his triumph over the Balearics, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Flor. 3, 8, 1. — **4.** Caia (Gaia) Caecilia, the Roman name of Tanaiquil, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194. — **5.** Caeciliae, daughters of Q. Caecilium Metellus the elder, Cic. Dom. 47, 123. — **6.** Caecilia, daughter of Metellus Balearicus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99, and 2, 40, 83. — **7.** Caecilium Statium, a Roman comic poet, of the ante-class. per., of Gallic origin, contemporary with Ennius; his comedies were by the ancients considered equal to those of Plaut. and Ter., and by many even preferred to them, Varr. ap. Non. p. 374, 8; Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; id. Brut. 74, 258; Hor. A. P. 64 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 99; Vulcatius Sedigitus ap. Gell. 15, 24. — **II.** Deriv. v. **A.**

Caecilium, a, um, adj., Caecilian, of Caecilium: familia, Vell. 2, 11; cf. lex de ambitu, Cic. Sull. 22, 62: lex de repetundis, Val. Max. 6, 9, 10: et Didia lex de legibus ferendis, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; id. Dom. 16, 41; 20, 53; id. Sest. 64, 135. — **B.** **Caecilianus**, a, um, adj., Caecilian: fabula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: senex (in a comedy of Caecilium), id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: pater, Quint. 11, 1, 39; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102: lactuca (named after Q. Caecilium Metellus), id. 19, 8, 38, § 127; cf. Col. 10, 182. — Also, **2.** **Caecilianus**, i, m., a Roman cognomen, Tac. A. 3, 37; 6, 7, 16, 34.

1. Caecina (Cēc-), ae, m., a surname in the gens Licinia, originating in Etruria (pure Etrusc. *Celcna*, O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 416), among whom the most celebrated is Licinius Caecina, for whose Roman citizenship Cicero made the oration pro Caecina, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1; 6, 6, 8; Suet. Caes. 75; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 1; 2, 49, 1. — Hence, adj.: **Caecinianus**, a, um: Caeciniana oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 627.

2. Caecina (Cēc-), ae, m., a river in Etruria, now the Cecina, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50. — **II.** A town in Etruria, Mel. 2, 4, 9.

caecitas, ātis, f. [caecus], blindness.

I. L. i. t. (rare but in good prose), Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 149; 12, 8, 18, § 34. — **II.** Trop.: furorē autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: in furorē animi et caecitate, id. Dom. 50, 129: mentis, id. ib. 40, 105; cf. an tibi luminis obesset caecitas plus quam libidinis, id. Har. Resp. 18, 38.

*** caecitudo**, inis, f. [id.], blindness; plur., Opilius Aur. ap. Fest. s. v. nuscicio-sum, p. 173 Müll.

caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make blind, to blind. **I.** L. i. t.: sol caecat, Lucr. 4, 325 (300); Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 20, 7, 20, 292: unde caecatus est (Appius Claudius), Aur. Vict. Vir. Il. 34, 3. — Hence, in gardening: oculum, to destroy, Col. 4, 9, 2; 4, 24, 16; cf. caecus, I. C., and oculus. — **B.** Trop.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: caecati libidinibus, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: cupiditate, id. Dom. 23, 60: caecata mens subito terrore, Liv. 44, 6, 17: pectora... serie caecata laborum, Ov. R. 2, 1, 45: caecabitur spes vindemiae, Pall. 1, 6, 11: timidos artus, to make senseless, Verg. Cul. 198. — **II.** Transf., to make dark, to obscure: caecatur silvae, Avien. Per. 504. — **B.** Trop.: of

discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, rendered obscure, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

Caecūbum, *i. n.*, = Καῖκουβον, a marshy place in Southern Latium, near Amyclae, distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine, Mart. 13, 115. — **II.** Deriv.: **Caecūbus**, *a. um, adj.*, *Caecuban*: ager, Col. 3, 8, 5; Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: agri, id. 3, 5, 9, § 60: vites, id. 17, 4, 3, § 31: vina, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15. — And subst.: **Caecūbum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum), *Caecuban wine*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9; 1, 37, 5; id. Epod. 9, 1; 9, 36. — *Plur.*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25; Mart. 13, 115. (From a neglect of the vines, and still more from a canal made by Nero, which drew off the water, the vineyards here, even in the time of Pliny the elder, were in a state of decay, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.)

* **caeculto**, *āre, v. n.* [contr. for caeculto, from caecus, as ausculto for ausculto, from auris], to be like one blind, to be dim-sighted: caecultare est caecos imitari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caeculto ἀμβλύνω, Gloss.; Plautus: numnam mihi oculi caeculant? Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.; cf. caecutio.

Caeculus, *i. m.*, son of Vulcan, founder of Praeneste, Verg. A. 7, 678 sq. Serv.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 642.

1. caecus (not *coccus*, sometimes in MSS. *cēcus*), *a. um, adj.* [akin to καίος, σκότος; Sanscr. khāya, shadow], having no light, devoid of light. **I.** Act., not seeing, blind. **A.** Lit.: Appius, qui caecus annos multos fuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: traditum est enim Homerum caecum fuisse, id. ib. 5, 39, 114; Lucr. 5, 839: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aequae et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: si facile miserabili sonis, caeci, infantis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: caecum corpus, the blind part of the body, the back, Sall. J. 107, 1: perdiscis caecae impetu, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: gigni, Vell. 1, 5, 2. — **2.** Prov.: ut si Caecus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, even a blind man can see that, Liv. 32, 34, 3: caecis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9. — **B.** Trop., mentally or morally blind, blinded (freq. in prose and poetry): o pectora caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf. casus, id. Div. 2, 6, 15: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: caecum me et praecipitem ferri, id. Planc. 3, 6: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199: cupidine, Sall. J. 25, 7: amentia, Cic. Har. Resp. 23, 48: quem mala stultitia Caecum agit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: amatorem amicae Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, id. ib. 1, 3, 39: mens, Tac. Agr. 43. — With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54, 3. — With *gen.*: caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29; Gell. 12, 13, 4: fati futuri, ignorant of, Luc. 2, 14; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 138. — **Subst.**: **Caeci**, *drum, m.*, the blind people, i. e. the people of Chalcedon, according to the oracle at Delphi, Tac. A. 12, 63; cf. Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149.

— **2.** Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; Ov. M. 3, 620: ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Pis. 24, 57: expectatio, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: amor, Ov. F. 2, 762: amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 13, 14: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39, 22: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: ambitio, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4. — **3.** *Pregn. blind*, i. e. at random, vague, indiscriminate, aimless: in hac calumnia timoris, et caecae suspicionis tormento, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: caeco quodam timore... quarebant aliquid ducem, id. Lig. 1, 3: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 209: caeca regens filo vestigia, id. ib. 6, 30: ne sint caecae, pater, exsecrationes tuae, Liv. 40, 10, 1: et caeco flentque parentque metu, Ov. F. 2, 822: lymphatis caeco pavore animis, Tac. H. 1, 82: cervus... Caeco timore proximam villam petit, Phaedr. 2, 8, 3: timor, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 42. — **C.** Transf.

1. Of plants, without buds or eyes: rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125; cf. caeco and oculus. — **2.** Of the large intestine: intestinum, the caecum, Cels. 4, 1, 28; 4, 14, 1. — **II.** Pass., that cannot be seen, or trop., that cannot be known, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, obscure, dark. **A.** Lit.: sunt igitur venti

nimirum corpora caeca, winds are accordingly bodies, although invisible, Lucr. 1, 278; 1, 296; 1, 329; 2, 713: vallum caecum, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; cf.: caecum vallum dicitur, in quo praecuti palis terrae affixi herbis vel frondibus occultantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; so, fossae, covered, Col. 2, 2, 9; Pall. Mai. 3, 1: in vada caeca ferre, Verg. A. 1, 536: fores, private, id. ib. 2, 453: spiramenta, id. G. 1, 89: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, id. 6, 822: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, blind ways, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F. 2, 214; cf. Sil. 5, 3: saxa, Verg. A. 3, 706; 5, 164: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr. 4, 1116; but also, a wound upon the back, Verg. A. 10, 733; cf. in the same sense, ictus, Liv. 34, 14, 11; Sil. 9, 105 (cf.: caecum corpus, the back, I. A. supra): caeca manus, i. e. abscondita, Ov. M. 12, 492: caecum domus scelus, Verg. A. 1, 356. — **B.** Trop.: caecus exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio, tum caeca jacebat, lay still concealed, id. 5, 1004; so, venti potestas, id. 3, 248; 3, 270: fluctus, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 449, 10: caeca et clandestina natura, Lucr. 1, 779: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. C. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269: tumultus, secret conspiracies, Verg. G. 1, 464: amor, id. ib. 3, 210; cf.: stimulus in pectore caecos Condedit, Ov. M. 1, 726. In Plaut. once, prob. taken from the vulgar lang.: caeca die emere, upon a concealed (pay) day, i. e. to purchase on credit (opp. oculata dies, i. e. for ready money): Ca. Per. eo inopia argentaria. Ba. Emito die caeca hercle olivum, id. vendito oculata die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67. — **2.** By poet. license, transf. to the hearing: murmur, Verg. A. 12, 591 (as we, by a similar meton., say a hollow sound; cf. on the other hand, in Gr. τρυφή τὰ ὦτα); so, clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461: mugitus terrae, Sen. Troad. 171. — **III.** Neutr., that obstructs the sight, or trop., the perception; dark, gloomy, thick, dense, obscure. **A.** Lit.: nox, Cic. Mil. 19, 60; Lucr. 1, 1108; Cat. 68, 44; Ov. M. 10, 476; 11, 521: caligo, Lucr. 3, 305; 4, 457; Cat. 64, 908; Verg. A. 3, 203; 8, 253: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54; 2, 746; 2, 798; 3, 87; 6, 35; 3, 87: silentia, i. e. nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: iter, Ov. M. 10, 456: loca, Prop. 1, 19, 8: cavernae, Ov. M. 15, 299; Sil. 7, 372: latius, Verg. A. 2, 19: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.; so, domus, without windows, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Verg. A. 5, 589: pulvis, id. ib. 12, 444: carcer, id. ib. 6, 734: sardoniches, not transparent, opaque, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 86: smaragdī, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: acervus (of chaos), chaotic, confused, Ov. M. 1, 24; Col. 4, 32, 4: chaos, Sen. Med. 741; Sil. 11, 456. — **B.** Trop., uncertain, doubtful: obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: quod temere fit caeco casu, id. Div. 2, 6, 15: cursus (Fortunae), Lucr. 2, 567: eventus, Verg. A. 6, 157: caeci morbi, quorum causas ne medici quidem perspicere queunt, Col. 1, 5, 6; so, dolores, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 38; 29, 3, 13, § 55: crimen, that cannot be proved, Liv. 45, 31, 11. — **Subst.**: **caecum**, *i. n.*, uncertainty, obscurity (poet.): verum in caeco esse, Manil. 4, 304. — * *Comp.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 91. — *Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

2. Caecus, *i. m.*; agnomen of Appius Claudius Crassus, as being blind, Cic. Brut. 14, 55; cf. Liv. 9, 29, 11; Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

caecutio, *ire (no perf.)*, *v. n.* [from caecus, like balbutio from balbus], to be blind, to see badly (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 4: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. n. 2: utrum oculi mihi caecutiant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 12; Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

caedes, *is (gen. plur. regularly caedium, Liv. 1, 13, 3; Just. 11, 13, 9; Flor. 3, 18, 14 al.; but caedium, Sil. 2, 665; 4, 353; 4, 423; 4, 796; 5, 220; 10, 233; Amm. 22, 12, 1; 29, 5, 27; cf. Prisc. p. 771 P.), f. [caedo]*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a cutting or lopping off (post-class. and rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12, 7: capilli, qui caede cultorum desecti, App. M. 3. — **B.** Esp. (acc. to caedo, I. B. 1. — cf. cado, I. B. 2.), a cutting down, slaughter, massacre, carnage; esp. in battle or by an assassin; murder (usu. class. signif. of the word in

prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the hist.; in Suet. alone more than twenty times); pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 643: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedem (the deadly slaughter, conflict) in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: caedes et occisio, id. Caecil. 14, 41: magistratum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: cum in silva Silia facta caedes esset, id. Brut. 22, 85: notat (Catilina) et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: jam non pugna sed caedes erat, Curt. 4, 15, 32: caedes inde, non jam pugna fuit, Liv. 23, 40, 11: ex media caede effugere, id. 23, 29, 15: cum caedibus et incendiis agrum perpopulari, id. 34, 56, 10: silvestres homines... Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: magna caede facta multisque occisis, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: caedes civium, id. ib. 10, 3: caedem in aliquem facere, Sall. J. 31, 13; Liv. 2, 64, 3: edere, id. 5, 45, 8; 40, 32, 6; Just. 2, 11: perpetrare, Liv. 45, 5, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; Quint. 5, 12, 3; 10, 1, 12; 7, 4, 43; Curt. 8, 2: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Luc. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, id. ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorre, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3, 2; Suet. Calig. 57 et saep.; cf. in the poets, Cat. 64, 77; Verg. A. 2, 500; 10, 119; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16; 2, 1, 35; 3, 2, 12; 3, 24, 26; 4, 4, 59; Ov. M. 1, 161; 4, 503; 3, 625; 4, 160; 5, 69; 6, 669. — **2.** The slaughter of animals, esp. of victims: studiosus caedis ferinae, i. e. ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675; so id. ib. 7, 809; cf. ferarum, id. 2, 442; 15, 106: armentī, id. ib. 10, 541: boum, id. ib. 11, 371: juveni, id. ib. 15, 129: bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: juvencorum, Mart. 14, 4, 1. — **II.** Meton. **A.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) The persons slain or murdered, the slain: caedis acervi, Verg. A. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1. — **B.** Also meton. as in Gr. φόνος, the blood shed by murder, gore, Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1312: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: repersus fraternā caede, id. 64, 181: maddent caede sepulcra, id. 64, 368: tepida recens Caede locus, Verg. A. 9, 456: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 3, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149; 14, 199; 3, 143; 4, 97; 4, 125; 4, 163; 6, 657; 8, 444; 9, 73; 13, 389; 15, 174. — **C.** An attempt to murder: nostrae injuria caedis, Verg. A. 3, 256. — **D.** A striking with the fist, a beating (post-class.): contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 2, 19; 2, 1, 18.

caedo, *cēdi* (in MSS. freq. *caecidi*, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 460), *caesum, 3, v. a.* [root cid- for scid-; cf. scindo; Gr. σκίζω]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** To cut, hew, lop, cut down, fell, cut off, cut to pieces: caesa abiegna trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 (Trag. v. 281 Vahl.): frondem quernam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Ov. M. 9, 230: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Ov. M. 8, 769: lignum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Varr. ap. Non. p. 272, 5; Lucr. 6, 1265; Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Ov. M. 8, 329; Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*; Pall. Mai. 4, 1: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418; cf. id. ib. 1, 94; 9, 230; 9, 374; 14, 535: harundinem, Dig. 7, 1, 59, § 2: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: faenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11, 9: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111; so, caedi montis in marmora, Plin. 12, proem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: silicem, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: marmor, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 13: toga rotunda et apte caesa, cut out, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus umida vina, with axes they cut out the wine (formerly liquid, now frozen), Verg. G. 3, 364: volutas, to carve or hollow out volutes, Vitruv. 3, 3: tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 14. — **B.** Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. carry my own hide to market, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220 (proverbium in eos dicitur, qui sibi volentes nocent, Schol. Cruq.; cf. Tib. 1, 2, 98; Verg. A. 5, 672). — **C.** Ruta caesa; v. ruo, P. a. — **2.** In gen., to strike upon something, to knock at, to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, strike upon with iron, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13, 1: vasa dolabris, Curt. 5, 6, 5: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 11, 3, 123 al.: verberibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: pugnās, Plaut. Curo. 1, 3, 261

43: aliquem ex occulto, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: at validis socios caedebant dentibus apri, they fell with their strong tusks upon their own party, Lucr. 5, 1325; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69; Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: populum axis, id. ib. 2, 3, 128: ferula aliquem, id. ib. 1, 3, 120: flagris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: aliquem loris, Cic. Phil. 8, 24; Suet. Ner. 26; 49; id. Dom. 8: caeduntur (agrestes) inter potentium inimicitias, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 27 Dietsch: nudatos virgis, Liv. 2, 5, 8: hastilibus caedentes terga trepidantium, id. 35, 5, 10: servum sub furcâ caesum medio egerat circo, i.e. ita ut simul caederet, id. 2, 36, 1. — **b.** Prov.: stimulus pugnâ caedere, to kick against the pricks, to aggravate a danger by foolish resistance, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55. — **c.** Trop.: in iudicio testibus caeditur, is pressed, hard pushed, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3. — **B.** Pregn. 1. (Cf. cado, I. B. 2.) To strike mortally, to kill, murder: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, Cic. Mil. 5, 14: P. Africanus de Tiberio Graccho responderat iure caesum videri, id. de Or. 2, 25, 106; id. Off. 2, 12, 43: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533; 5, 148; 12, 113; 12, 590; 12, 603; Suet. Caes. 76 al. — Poet., transf. to the blood shed in slaying: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, Verg. A. 11, 82. — Esp. freq., **b.** In milit. lang., to slay a single enemy; or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, to conquer with great slaughter, to cut to pieces, vanquish, destroy (cf. Oud. Wolf, and Baumg. Crus. upon Suet. Vesp. 4): exercitus caesus fususque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia dripiunt, Liv. 32, 12, 10; 2, 47, 9: infra arcem caesi captique multi mortales, id. 4, 61, 6; 2, 7, 2 and 9; Quint. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 21; 23; id. Vesp. 4: Indos, Curt. 9, 5, 19: passim obvios, id. 5, 6, 6: praesidium, id. 4, 5, 17: propugnatores reipublicae, Quint. 12, 10, 24: caesus (hostis) per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, Liv. 44, 36, 10 Kreyss.: consulem exercitumque caesum, id. 22, 56, 2: legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30, 14; so Nep. Dat. 6, 4; Tac. Agr. 18; Suet. Claud. 1. — And poet., the leader is put for the army: Pyrrhum et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 36. — In poet. hypallage: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat. 64, 359. — **c.** To slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to kill, slay, sacrifice: caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: boves, Ov. M. 15, 141: deorum mentes caesis hostis placare, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: caesis victimis, id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Liv. 8, 6, 11; 10, 7, 10; 45, 7, 1; Tac. A. 2, 75; Suet. Caes. 81; id. Calig. 14; id. Ner. 25; id. Oth. 8; id. Galb. 18; id. Claud. 25; Just. 11, 5, 6 al.; Verg. A. 5, 96; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. M. 13, 637; Juv. 6, 48; 6, 447; 8, 156; 12, 3 al.: inter caesa et porrecta; v. porrectio. — **d.** Hence, since security for a person was anciently given by the deposit of sheep belonging to him, which were slaughtered in case of forfeiture, leg. t. t.: pignus caedere (or concidere), to declare the forfeiture of a security, to confiscate a pledge: non tibi illa sunt caedenda, si L. Crassum vis coërcere, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4. — **2.** In mal. part. (= concido; cf. jam hoc, caede, concide: nonne vobis verba depromere videtur ad omne genus nequitiae accommodata? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155); Cat. 56, 7; Auct. Priap. 25, 10; Tert. Pall. 4. — **II.** Trop.: caedere sermones, a Grecism, acc. to Prisc. 18, p. 1118 P. = *καταείναι* *τὰς* *ἀντιφάσεις*, to chop words, chat, talk, converse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1; cf. Non. p. 272, 13, and Prisc. p. 1188 P.: oratio caesa, i. e. *asyndeton*, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26; Aquil. Rom. §§ 18 and 19; Mart. Cap. 5, § 528. — Hence, **caesum**, i. n., subst. in gram. synon. with comma, a stop, pause, comma, Mart. Cap. 5, § 527; Aquil. Rom. § 19; Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 10. **caeduus**, a, um, adj. [caedo], that can be cut without injury, fit for cutting; a t. t. of agriculture, Dig. 50, 16, 30: silva, Cato, R. R. 1 fin.; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9; Col. 3, 3, 1; cf. natura, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89: fertilitas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 175; 17, 20, 32, § 141; 17, 20, 34, § 147. **caelâmen**, inis, n. [caelo], a basso-relievo (prob. formed by Ovid; rare): clipei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291; App. Flor. n. 7; id. de Deo Socr. p. 40, 30 Elm.

caelâtor, ôris, m. [caelo], an artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, engraver, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; 2, 4, 27, § 63; Quint. 2, 21, 24; argenti caelatores, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 85: curvus, Juv. 9, 145; Tert. Idol. 3; Inscr. Grut. 583, 5 al. **caelâtura**, ae, f. [id.], the art of engraving or carving basso-reliefs in metals and ivory, engraving, celature. **I.** Lit.: caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, completitur, Quint. 2, 21, 8: caelatura altior, id. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156. — **B.** In other substances, e.g. in clay, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158; cf. id. 19, 4, 19, § 53; Dig. 13, 1, 13; cf. caelo, I. B. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), the engraved figures themselves, carved work, Suet. Ner. 47: usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157; Sen. Ep. 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 8; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. **caelebs** (not coelebs), libis, adj. [etym. dub.], unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or a widow). **I.** Lit.: (censor) equum peditumque proiem describunt: caelebs esse prohibito, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Suet. Galb. 5 Baumg. — Crus.: caelebs senex, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 37: caelebs quid agam Martii Calendis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1; id. S. 2, 5, 47; Ov. M. 10, 245; Mart. 12, 63; Gai Inst. 2, 286; Tac. H. 1, 13; id. A. 3, 34. — **B.** Meton.: vita, the life of a bachelor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88; Ov. Tr. 2, 163; Tac. A. 12, 1; Gell. 5, 11, 2: lectus, Cat. 68, 6; Ov. H. 13, 107. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — **B.** Of trees to which no vine is attached (cf. marito): caelebs platanus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 4; so Ov. M. 14, 663: arbor, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 204. **caelēs** (coel-), itis, adj. [caelum; v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 210], heavenly, celestial (poet.; access. form of caelestis, but not found in nom. sing.): di caelites, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 (Trag. Rel. v. 353 Vahl.); agricolae (= ruris dei), Tib. 2, 1, 36: Venus (opp. vulgaris), App. Mag. p. 281, 14: regna, Ov. F. 1, 236: sub caelie mensa, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 9 al. — Esp. freq. subst.: **caelites**, the inhabitants of heaven, the gods, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 163 Rib.); Pac. ib. § 34 ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 232 Rib.); Att. ap. Non. p. 398, 19 (Trag. Rel. v. 298 ib.); Plaut. Rud. prol. 2; Cic. (poeta? v. Moser) Rep. 6, 9, 9; Cat. 11, 13; 61, 48; 61, 49; Hor. Epod. 16, 56; Ov. M. 5, 322; 6, 151: caelitem populus, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; 7, 33, 33, § 119; Eum. Pan. Const. 7; App. M. 3, p. 139, 9: in aula caelitem, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 62 and 222. — So, rare in sing., Ov. P. 4, 6, 17; 4, 9, 132; Tert. Pall. 4; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 36. **Caestini**, ōrum, m., a people of Umbria, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114. **1. caelestinus**, a, um, adj. [caelum], heavenly: IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO CAELESTINO, Inscr. Fabr. 430, 3. **2. Caelestinus**, i, m., a late Roman historian, Treb. Poll. Val. Jun. 8, 1. **caelestis** (coel-), e (gen. sing. CAELESTIS, Inscr. Neapol. 2602; abl. sing. regularly, caelesti: caeleste, Ov. H. 16, 277; id. M. 15, 743; cf.: bimestris, cognominis, perennis, patruelis, etc.; gen. plur. caelestium, but caelestium, Enn. Epigr. v. 9 Vahl; Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68, or id. Trag. Rel. v. 209 Rib.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.; Lucr. 6, 1274; Cat. 64, 191; 64, 205; Verg. A. 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150), adj. [caelum], pertaining to heaven or to the heavens, found in heaven, coming from heaven, etc.; heavenly, celestial (class and very freq.): ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384; cf.: turbine corruptus et igni, id. 6, 395: flammae, id. 5, 1093: urbes igne caelesti flagrasse, Tac. H. 5, 7: arcus, the rainbow, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 37; Suet. Aug. 95: nubes, Ov. A. 2, 237: aqua, rain, Hor. C. 3, 10, 20; cf. aquae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; Col. 3, 12, 2; 7, 4, 8; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; Dig. 39, 3, 1: imbres, Col. 3, 13, 7: templa, Lucr. 5, 1203; 6, 388; 6, 671: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: plagae, id. ib. 12, 40 al.: astra, id. ib. 15, 846: aërii mellis dona, Verg. G. 4, 1: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34, 9; cf. minae, Tac. H. 1, 18: caelestia auguria vocant cum fulminat aut tonat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 8 Müll.: fragor, Quint. 12, 10, 4: orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17. — Subst.: **caelestia**,

ium, n., the heavenly bodies: cogitantes supera atque caelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127; Tac. H. 5, 4; id. A. 4, 58. — **II.** Meton. **A.** Divine; and subst., the deity (most freq. like caeles in plur.), the gods. **1. Adj.**: numen, Cat. 66, 7; Tib. 3, 4, 53; Ov. M. 1, 367: animi, Verg. A. 1, 11: aula, Ov. F. 1, 139: irae, Liv. 2, 36, 6: ira, Sen. Herc. Oet. 441: origo, Verg. A. 6, 730: ortus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: stirps, Ov. M. 1, 760; cf. species, id. ib. 15, 743: nectar, id. ib. 4, 252; cf. pabula, id. ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, id. ib. 13, 289 al.: cognitio caelestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 10, 1, 86. — *Comp. neutr.: nihil est caelesti caelestius, Sen. Ep. 66, 11. — **2. Subst.**: **caelestis**, is, m., a deity: quicumque dedit formam caelestis avarae, Tib. 2, 4, 35. — Mostly plur., the gods: divos et eos qui caelestes semper habiti colunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: caelestium templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio caelestium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25; so id. Phil. 4, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 16, 7; 9, 1, 3; Tac. G. 9; id. H. 4, 84; Cat. 64, 191; 64, 205; 68, 76; Tib. 1, 9, 5; Verg. A. 1, 387; 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150; 4, 594; 6, 72; 6, 171. — **3. Caelestis**, is, f., a female divinity in Carthage, Tert. Apol. 24; Capitol. Pert. 4; 2; Macrin. 3, 1; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 29, 1. — **4. caelestia**, ium, n., heavenly objects, divine things: haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnit, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: sapientem non modo cognitione caelestium vel mortalium putant instruendum, Quint. 1, 10, 5; Tac. H. 5, 5. — **B.** As in most languages, an epithet of any thing splendid or excellent, celestial, divine, god-like, magnificent, pre-eminent, etc. (so most freq. since the Aug. per., esp. as a complimentary term applied to eminent persons and their qualities; in Cic. only once): caelestes divinaeque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: quem prope caelestem fecerint, Liv. 6, 17, 5: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: mens, id. F. 1, 534: in dicendo vir (sc. Cicero), Quint. 10, 2, 18; cf.: caelestissimum os (Cicero), Vell. 2, 66, 3: iudicia, Quint. 4, prooem. § 2 Spald.: praeccepta, Vell. 2, 94, 2: anima, id. 2, 123: animus, id. 2, 60, 2: caelestissimum eius opus, id. 2, 104, 3: quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestes, glorified, like the gods, Hor. C. 4, 2, 18. — Adv. not in use. **Caeliânus**, v. Caelius, I. **caelibâris** (cael-), is, m. [caelebs], celibacy, single life (severely punished by the leges Julia and Papia Poppaea; only post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4; Suet. Claud. 16; 26; id. Galb. 5; Gai Inst. 2, 144. **caelicola** (coel-), ae (gen. plur. caelicolum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P., or Ann. v. 483 Vahl; Verg. A. 3, 21; Prud. Sym. 1, 170: caelicolarum, Juv. 13, 42), adj. [caelum-color]. **I.** Dwelling in heaven, poet. designation of a deity, a god, Enn. I. I.; Verg. A. 2, 641; 6, 554; 6, 787; Ov. M. 1, 174; 8, 637; Val. Fl. 5, 111; App. de Deo Socr. 6. — **II.** A worshipper of the heavens, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 43; 16, 8, 19; Cod. Just. 1, 9; cf. Juv. 14, 97. **Caecilûs**, v. Caecilius. **caelicus** (coel-), a, um, adj. [caelum], = caelestis, II. B., celestial, magnificent (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14; Mart. Cap. 9, § 891; Paul. Nol. Nom. Christ. 64. **caelifer** (coel-), era, erum, adj. [caelum-fero], supporting the heavens, poet. epithet of Atlas, Verg. A. 6, 796. — And of Hercules: manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528: laudes, extolling to heaven, Mart. Cap. 6, § 637. **caeliûus** (coel-), a, um, adj. [caelum-fluo], flowing from heaven: fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780. **caeligénus** (coel-), a, um, adj. [caelum-gigno], heaven-born: Victoria et Venus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.: stellae, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29. **caeliger** (coel-), era, erum, adj. [caelum-gero], heaven supporting: Atlas, Avien. Phaenomen. 575. **caelilôquus** (coel-), a, um, adj. [cae-

lum-loquor], *heavenly speaking* (late Lat.), Commod. 60, 3.

Caelimontium (Coel-), *i. n.* [Caelius-mons], the second region of Rome, including the *Caelian Hill*, P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R. — Hence, *adj.*: **Caelimontanus** (Coel-), *a. um, of or pertaining to Caelimontium*: porta, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: CAMPVS, Inscr. Orell. 2617.

Caelina, *ae, f.*, a town in Venetia, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.

Caeliolus (Coel-), *i. m. dim.* [Caelius], a part of the *Caelian Hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll. (in Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 32, **Caeliculus**; Mart. 12, 18, 6, **Caelius Minor**). ***Caeli-potens** (coel-), *entis, adj. m.* [caelum], powerful in heaven: di, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Caelispex (Coel-), *icis, m.* [Caelius-spicio], looking towards the *Caelian Hill*: Apollo, a place at Rome, perh. named after the statue of Apollo placed there, Sex. Ruf. and P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

caelitus (coel-), *adv.* [caelum]. **I.** From heaven (late Lat. for divinitus or caelo) omnia quae caelitus mortalibus exhibentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8, 31; Lact. 4, 2 fin.; 4, 28; Amm. 23, 6, 34. — **II.** Transf., from the emperor, Cod. Th. 6, 32, 2; 10, 20, 16.

Caelius (Coel-), *i. m.* **I.** A Roman gentile name. **A.** The orator M. Caelius Rufus, for whom Cicero made an oration, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the 8th book of the Epp. ad Famil.; Cic. Brut. 79, 273; Caes. B. C. 3, 20 sqq.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Sen. Ira. 3, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 115; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 206, 5 sqq. — Hence, **Caelianus**, *a. um, adj.*, *Caelian*: orationes, Tac. Or. 21. — **B.** L. Caelius Antipater, a distinguished historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, and teacher of Crassus, Cic. Brut. 26, 102; id. de Or. 2, 12, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6. — Hence, **Caeliana**, *orum, n.*, the writings of Caelius, Cic. Att. 13, 8; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 142. — **C.** C. Caelius Jaldus, an orator, contemporary with Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36. — **D.** Caelius Aurelianus, a physician of the post-classic period, v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 456. — **II.** Caelius Mons, the *Caelian Hill* at Rome, south of Palatinus, and east of Aventinus, named after the Tuscan Caes Vibenna (pure Etrusc. Kalle Pipne), now the *Lateran Mount*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; id. Off. 3, 16, 66; Tac. A. 4, 65. — Called Caelius Major, Mart. 12, 18, 16; cf. Caeliolus. — The soldiers of this Caelus are called **Caeliani**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; cf.: CAELIANVS EXERCITVS, Inscr. Grut. 502, 1, 20.

caelo, *avi, itum, i. v. a.* [l. caelum]. **I.** Lit., answering to the Gr. *τοπεύω*, to engrave in relief upon metals (esp. silver) or ivory, to make raised work, to carve, engrave; later also, to cast (cf. O. Müll. Arch. aeol. § 311 sq.; and v. Quint. 2, 21, 8, s. v. caelatura; Fest. s. v. ancaesa, p. 17; Isid. Orig. 13, 4, 1; 19, 7, 4; 20, 4, 7): ab initio sic opus ducere, ut caelandum, non ex integro fabricandum sit, Quint. 10, 3, 18: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: galeas aere Corinthio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: caelata in auro Fortia facta patrum, Verg. A. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem Argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189; cf. id. ib. 2, 6; 13, 684: scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40, 2; 7, 10, 7: vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: vasa caelata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 45; Liv. 34, 52, 5; 23, 24, 12: centauros in scyphis, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156: libidines in poculis, id. prooem. § 4 al.; Liv. 23, 24, 12: caelatum aurum et argentum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; id. Or. 70, 232; id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: caelata metus alios arma, Val. Fl. 1, 402: Phorcys caelatus Gorgone parmam, Sil. 10, 175. — **B.** To carve or engrave on other materials (cf. caelatura, I. B.); upon wood: pocula ponam Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Verg. E. 3, 36; in marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 31; cf.: (vitrum) argenti modo caelatur, id. 36, 26, 66, § 193; Vitruv. 7, 3, 4. — **II.** Meton. of other works of art. **A.** Of skilful weaving or embroidering: velamina caelata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. — **B.** Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile

visu Caelatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92. — **III.** Trop.: quem modo caelatum stellis Delphina videbas, i. e. the constellation, Ov. F. 2, 79.

1. caelum (cælum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 640), *i. n.* [caedo], the chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver, a graver: caelata vasa... a caelo vocata, quod est genus feramentum, quem vulgo ciliohem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7; Quint. 2, 21, 24; Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 18; Stat. S. 4, 6, 26; Mart. 6, 13; 1. — Plur., Aus. Epigr. 57, 6.

2. caelum (coelum; cf. Aelius ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 18 Müll.; Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129), *i. n.* (old form **caelus**, *i. m.*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 197, 9; and ap. Charis. p. 55 P.; Petr. 39, 5 sq.; 45, 3; Arn. 1, 59; cf. the foll. I. 2.; plur. caeli, only poet., Lucr. 2, 1097, caelos; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 331; and in eccl. writers freq. for the Heb. *שמים*, v. infra, cf. Caes. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 3 sq.; and Charis. p. 21 P., who consider the plur. in gen. as not in use, v. Rudd. I. p. 109. From Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, nothing can be positively inferred. — Form **cael**: divum domus atisonum cael, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. 13, 17, or Ann. v. 561 Vahl.) [for cavilum, root in cavus; cf. Sanscr. *cva-*, to swell, be hollow; Gr. *κῶω*, *κοῖλος*, the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven (in Lucr. alone more than 150 times): hoc inde circum supraque, quod complexu continet terram, id quod nostri caelum memorant, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll.: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5; cf.: quis pariter (potis est) caelos omnis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: boat caelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 73; Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 1; cf. Cat. 62, 26: quicquid deorum in caelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1 et saep.: lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de caelo, Liv. 28, 27, 16. — Hence the phrase de caelo tangi, to be struck with lightning, Cato, R. R. 14, 3; Liv. 26, 23, 5 Drak.; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Galb. 1; Tac. A. 13, 24; 14, 12; so also, e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16. — **2.** Personified: Caelus (Caelum, Hyg. Fab. praef.), son of Aether and Dies, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; father of Saturn, Enn. ap. Non. p. 197, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 63; of Vulcan, id. ib. 3, 21, 55; of Mercury and the first Venus, id. ib. 3, 23, 59; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 297 al. — **3.** In the lang. of augury: de caelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; so, de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, to appear, occur, id. Div. 1, 42, 93. — **4.** Pro v.: quid si nunc caelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Don.; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 499, 24: delabi caelo, to drop down from the sky, of sudden or unexpected good fortune, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf.: caelo missus, Tib. 1, 3, 90; Liv. 10, 8, 10; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13: decidere de caelo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 6 al.: caelum ac terras miscere, to confound every thing, overturn all, raise chaos, Liv. 4, 3, 6; cf. Verg. A. 1, 133; 5, 790; Juv. 2, 25: findere caelum aratro, of impossibility, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 3: toto caelo errare, to err very much, be much or entirely mistaken, Macr. S. 3, 12, 10. — **5.** Gen. caeli in a pun with Caeli, gen. of Caelius, Serv. et Philarg. ad Verg. E. 3, 105. — **6.** In eccl. Lat. the plur. **caeli**, *orum, m.*, is very freq., the heavens, Tert. de Fuga, 12; id. adv. Marc. 4, 22; 5, 15; Lact. Epit. 1, 3; Cypr. Ep. 3, 4; 5; Vulg. Psal. 32, 6; 21, 32; id. Isa. 1, 2. — **II.** Meton. **A.** Heaven, in a more restricted sense; the region of heaven, a climate, zone, region: cuicumque particulae caeli offerretur, quamvis esset procul, mutari lumina putabat, to whatever part of the horizon, however distant, the view was obstructed, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 45: hoc caelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54, 3; so Plin. 8, 54, 80; § 216; 17, 2, § 16 and 19 sq.; Flor. 4, 12, 62: caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27. — **B.** The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, climate, weather (very freq.): in hoc caelo, qui dicitur aer, Lucr. 4, 132; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102: caelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: pingue et concretum caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: commoda, quae percipiuntur caeli tempe-

ratione, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13; cf.: caeli interperies, Liv. 8, 18, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 3; Col. prooem. 1: interperantia, id. ib. 3: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: gravitas, id. Att. 11, 22, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85: varium caeli morem praediscere, Verg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2: qualitas, Variet. 5, 9, 15: caeli solique clementia, Flor. 3, 13: subita mutatio, id. 4, 10, 9 al. — With *adj.*: bonum, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: tenue, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Verg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2, 11: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2, 2 et saep.: hibernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: austrinum, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109: Italum, Hor. C. 2, 7, 4: Sabinum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 77; cf.: quae sit hiems Veliae, quod caelum Salerni, id. ib. 1, 15, 1. — **C.** Daytime, day (very rare): albente caelo, at break of day, Sisenn. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 35; Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. B. Afr. 11, 80; cf.: eodem die albescente caelo, Dig. 28, 2, 25, § 1: vesperscente caelo, in the evening twilight, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5. — **D.** Height: mons in caelum attollitur, toward heaven, heavenwards, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Verg.: aequata machina caelo, Verg. A. 4, 89. — So of the earth or upper world in opposition to the lower world: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Verg. A. 6, 896. — **E.** Heaven, the abode of the happy dead, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Apoc. 4, 2; 11, 15 et saep.; cf.: cum (animus) exierit et in liberum caelum quasi domum suam venerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: ut non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videretur escendere, id. ib. 1, 29, 71. — **F.** Trop., the summit of prosperity, happiness, honor, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6; cf. id. Att. 14, 18, 1; 6, 2, 9: Pisonem ferebat in caelum, praised, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 12, 25, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 19. — Of things: omnia, quae etiam tu in caelum ferebas, extolled, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5: caelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6, 2: in caelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4, 14; and: exaequare aliquem caelo, Lucr. 1, 79; Flor. 2, 19, 3: Catonem caelo aequavit, Tac. A. 4, 34: caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29; cf.: recludere caelum, id. ib. 3, 2, 22; the opp.: collegam de caelo detraxisti, deprived of his exalted honor, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 107: in caelo sum, I am in heaven, i. e. am very happy, id. Att. 2, 9, 1: digito caelum attingere, to be extremely fortunate, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: caelum accipiesse fabor, Ov. M. 14, 844: tunc tangam vertice caelum, Aus. Idyll. 8 fin.; cf.: caelum merere, Sen. Suas. 1 init. — **G.** In gen., a vault, arch, covering: caelum camerarum, the interior surface of a vault, Vitruv. 7, 3, 3; Flor. 3, 5, 30 dub.: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134.

caelus, *i. v.* caelum init. and I. 2.

caementarius, *ae, f.*, v. caementum.

caementarius, *ii, m.* [caementum], a stone-cutter, a mason, a builder of walls, Hier. Ep. 53, 6; Vulg. Amos, 7, 7.

caementicius (-titius), *a. um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to quarried stones, consisting of them: structurae, Vitruv. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 med.: saxum unheum, quarry-stone (opp. quadratum), id. ib.

caementum, *i. n.* (access. form **caementa**, *ae, f.*, like armenta, *ae*, to armentum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 196, 30, or Trag. v. 422 Vahl.; v. 373 Rib.) [contr. from caedimentum, from caedo; hence Engl. cement]. **I.** A rough, unheum stone, as it comes from the quarry, a quarry-stone, used for walls. **A.** Plur. (so most freq.), Vitruv. 1, 2, 8; 7, 6, 1; Cato, R. R. 38, 3; Varr. ap. Non. p. 96, 5 al.: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; so id. Div. 2, 47, 99; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7; Liv. 36, 22, 11; 21, 11, 8; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; Tac. G. 16. — **B.** Sing., Vitruv. 1, 5, 8; 8, 6, 14; Tac. Or. 20; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; Mart. 9, 76, 1. — **II.** Caementa marmorea, pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble: caementa marmorea, sive assulae, Vitruv. 7, 6, 1.

caena and its derivv., v. cena, etc.

Caeneus (dissyll.), *ēos* (gen., Stat. Th. 7, 644; voc. Caeni, Ov. M. 12, 470: Caeneu, id. ib. 12, 531), *m.*, = *Kaivēis*, orig. a girl, named Caenis, Ov. M. 12, 189; 12, 195; 12, 201; 12, 470 sq., the daughter of Elatus, afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy,

he was subsequently present at the Calydonian hunt, and at the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithae, and finally was metamorphosed into a bird. Ov. M. 12, 189; 12, 459 sq.; 12, 514 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Verg. he again became a female, Verg. A. 6, 448 Serv. — **II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 9, 573.

Caenina, ae, f., = *Kaivm*, a small but very ancient town in Latium, near Rome, now *Ciano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68. — **II.** Derivv **A. Caeninensis**, e, adj., of *Caenina*: SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Grut. 436, 5. — **Subst.** **Caeninenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Caenina*, Liv. 1, 9, 8; 1, 10, 2 and 3; Ov. F. 2, 135. — **B. Caeninus**, a, um, adj., of *Caenina*: arx, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 9; Acron, king of the *Caenineses*, id. 4 (5), 10, 7; nomen = *Caenineses*, Liv. 1, 10, 3.

Caenis, idis, f., I. V. *Caeneus*. — **II.** A mistress of *Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 3, 23.

Caenophrūrūm (-frūrūm), i, n., a town in *Thrace*, on the road from *Apollonia* to *Selymbria*, now *Biavados*, Eutr. 9, 15; Vop. Aur. 35, 5; Lact. Mort. Pers. 6, 2.

caenōsitas (coen-), ātis, f. [caenosus], a dirty place; only trop., Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 156 Munk.

caenōsus (coen-), a, um, adj. [caenum], muddy, dirty, foul, marshy (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6; gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv. 3, 266. — **Comp.** caenosior liquor, Sol. 49 fin. — **II.** Trop.: impurities, Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 10.

caenulētus (coen-), a, um, adj. [id.], covered with mud, muddy, filthy: pedes, Tert. Pall. 4.

caenum (less correctly **coenum**), i, n. [cunio] dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with access. idea of loathsomeness, diff. from limus, lutum, etc.: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne caenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 64; freq. and class. in prose and poetry); prop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 183; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; 4, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 173; Lucr. 6, 977; Verg. G. 4, 49; id. A. 6, 296; Ov. M. 1, 418; *Hor. S. 2, 7, 27; Curt. 3, 13, 11; 4, 3, 25; Tac. A. 1, 73; *Suet. Vit. 17; cloacarium, Col. 2, 15, 6; 7, 4, 6; Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 61; Stat. Th. 9, 502; Paul. Sent. 6, 4, 13. — **Prov.**: mordicus petere e caeno cibum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 138, 22. — **II.** Trop. filth, dirt, uncleanness: ut eum exlutulent caeno propere hinc eliciat foras (sc. ex amore meretricum), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17; in tenebris volvi caenoque, Lucr. 3, 177; cf. ex caeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15, 9. — Also as a term of reproach, dirty fellow, vile fellow, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 1, 3, 132; Cic. Sest. 8, 20; id. Dom. 18, 47.

caepa (also **cepa**), ae, f., and equally freq. **caepe** (cepe), is, n. (gen. caepis, Charis. p. 43 P., without voucher, but the assertion of the gram. Diom. p. 314 ib.; Prisc. p. 681 ib.; Photae Ars. p. 1706 ib., and Serg. p. 1842 ib., that caepe is indecl., is also unsubstantiated, since the form of the gen. caepe cited by Prisc. l. l. from App. is the well-known later orthog. for caepae; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 551; 1, 557 sq.; 1, 578; in plur. only caepae or cepae, Arum, f.; cf. Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. l. l.; Phoc. l. l.; Serg. l. l.; Rudd. I. p. 114, n. 36; a rare form **caepitium**, Arn. 5 init.) [etym. dub.]; cf. et capitū nomen debentia cepa, v. l. Verg. M. 74; but acc. to Charis. p. 43, from a nom. propr., an. ontion. Gr. καπώνος, cf. Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 sq. (2). **Caepa**, ae, f. Naev. and Lucil. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 8 sq.; Cels. 2, 21, 2, 22; Col. 10, 12, 3; 12, 10, 2; 12, 8, 1; Ov. F. 3, 340; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 12; Petr. 58, 2; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 and 106; Pall. 4, 10, 31. — (3) **Caepa**, is, n. Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, 5; Naev. Nov., and Varr. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 1 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21; Juv. 15, 9; Pers. 4, 31; Gell. 20, 8, 7. — (γ) **Caepae**, Arum, f., Col. 11, 3, 58; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 107; 2, 7, 5, § 16; Mart. 3, 77, 5; 12, 32, 20; Pall. 3, 24, 3. Among the Egyptians considered a sacred plant, Plin. l. l.; Juv. 15, 9.

* **caeparia**, ae, f. [caepa], a disease in the privy members, Marc. Emp. 33.

* **1. caeparius**, ii, m. [id.], a trader in onions, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 201, 10.

2. Caeparius, ii, m., a Roman proper name; esp. M. Caeparius, an adherent of *Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; id. Fam. 9, 23. Sall. C. 46, 3.

Caepasius, ii, m., a Roman proper name; esp. C. and L. Caepasius, two orators, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; id. Clu. 20, 67; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 17.

caepina (cēp-), ae [caepulla], ae, Pall. Febr. 24, 2; id. Oct. 11, 4), f. [caepa]; anal. to napina, porrina, rapina; lit., adj., sc. plantal, a field or bed of onions, Col. 11, 3, 56 sq.

caepitium, ii, n., v. caepa.

caepulla, ae, v. caepina init.

Caere, n. indecl. (gen. Caeritis, f., Verg. A. 8, 597; abl. Caerēte, id. ib. 10, 183), = *Kaipn* Steph., *Kaipa* Strab., a very ancient city of Etruria, one of the twelve; previously called Agylla, now Cervetri, Plin. 3, 5, 3, § 51; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 597; 10, 183; Liv. 1, 60, 2. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Caeres**, itis and etis, adj., of or pertaining to *Caere*, *Caeritic*: populus, Liv. 7, 19, 6; aquae, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9; cf. Liv. 22, 1, 10. — In plur.: **Caerites** (Caerētes), um, m., the inhabitants of *Caere*, Liv. 7, 19, 8 and 10; 7, 20, 1; 5, 50, 3. In consequence of assisting the Romans in the Gallic war, they received the privilege of Roman citizenship, but without the jus suffragii. Hence the catalogues of such quasi-citizens were called tabulae Caerites or Caeritum; and Roman citizens, in consequence of disfranchisement inflicted by the censor, were enrolled in these, being deprived of the right of voting; hence the odious access. idea of the expression in tabulas Caerites (um) referri, to be degraded, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; Gell. 16, 13, 7 sq. — Hence: *Caerite cerā* (= tabula) digni, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62 (nota infamia et omni ignominia digni sumus, Schol. Cruq.). — **B. Caerētānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Caere*: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — **Subst.** **1. Caerētānum**, i, n., a country-seat near *Caere*, Col. 3, 3, 3. — **2. Caerētāna**, ōrum, n. (sc. vina), wine from *Caere*, Mart. 13, 124. — **3. Caerētāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Caere*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.

† **caerēfolium**, ii (**chaerēphyl- lum**, Col. 10, 110), n. [*χαερήφυλλον*, whence the Fr. cerfeuil, and Germ. Kerbel], *chervil*, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 170; Pall. Febr. 24, 9; id. Sept. 13, 3; App. Herb. 104.

Caerētes, **Caerētānus**, v. *Caere*.

caerimōnia (cēri-; scanned cērīmōnia, Prud. a. Symm. praef. 1, 5), ae, f. (collat. form **caerimōnium**, ii, n., Gloss. Lat. pp. 50, 69 Hild.; Inscr. Orell. 3188) [kindr. with Sanscr. root kri, = facere; cf. also creō; cerus, Ceres, strictly sacred work, divine rite; cf. Bopp. Gloss. p. 79, a; Pott, I. p. 219; Mommsen, Unterit. Dial.], the sacred, the divine, that which has reference to the Deity (in class. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Objectively, sacredness, sanctity (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia deorum, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113; Tac. A. 4, 64 fin.; 3, 61; loci, id. ib. 14, 22 fin. — **B.** Subjectively, a holy dread, awe, reverence, veneration of the Deity (external; while religio has regard both to internal and external reverence for God; rare except in sing.): Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; id. Leg. 2, 22, 55; 2, 53, 161; sacra summa religione caerimoniae conficere, id. Balb. 24, 65; so id. Har. Resp. 10, 21; 17, 37; Nep. Them. 8, 4; Liv. 29, 18, 2; 40, 4, 9; Gell. 4, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 55; esse in magna caerimonia to be held in great veneration, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135; also plur.: habere aliquid in caerimonia, id. 37, 7, 28, § 100. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a religious usage, a sacred rite, religious ceremony (while ritus designates both religious and profane rites; so esp. freq. in the histt. and mostly in plur.): Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra . . . longe maximis atque occultissimis caerimoniis continentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; religiones vero caerimoniaeque omnium sacrorum fanorumque violatae, id. ib. 2, 1, 3, § 7; in sacerdotio caerimoniaeque diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27; sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; caelestes, Liv. 1, 20, 4 and 7; polluere, id.

6, 41, 9; Tac. H. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 74; fetiales, Liv. 9, 11, 8; auspiciatque, id. 22, 9, 7; Flor. 1, 2, 2; novae, Tac. A. 1, 54; vetustissimae, id. ib. 1, 62; deorum, id. ib. 3, 60; 16, 28; publicae, id. H. 2, 91; Suet. Caes. 6; antiquae, id. Aug. 31; peregrinae, veteres ad praeceptae, id. ib. 93; externae, id. Tib. 36. — In sing.: collatis militariis signis, quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia continetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 94 med.

* **caerimōnialis**, e, adj. [caerimonia], pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial: officia, Arn. 7, p. 237.

caerimōnior, āri, 1, dep. a. [id.], to treat with due ceremony, to worship, Aug. Serm. 309; Act. St. Cyp. 3.

caerimōniosus, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining or devoted to religious rites: dies, Amm. 22, 15, 17.

Caerites, um, v. *Caere*, II. A.

Caeroesi (Caeraes-), ōrum, m., a Belgian tribe, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; called **Cerosi**, Oros. 6, 7.

* **caerulāns**, antls, adj. [caeruleus = caeruleus], dark-colored, sky-blue: Musa caerulanti populo circumdata, i. e. astronomy, Fulg. Myth. 1.

* **caerulēātus**, a, um, adj. [caeruleus], dark-colored, dark blue, sky-blue: Planctus, i. e. of the color of a sea-god, Vell. 2, 83, 2.

1. caerulēus, and in poetry equally common, **caerulus**, a, um, adj. [cf. caesus, κῆνος, and Sanscr. cjasas = dark]. **I.** Lit., dark-colored, dark blue, dark green, cerulean, azure, κῆνεος; poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other similar objects (as dark, opp. albus and marmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 sq., and syn. with ater, Verg. A. 3, 64; v. under II. A.). **A.** Of the sky: caeli caerula templa, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.); id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.); cf. (zonae) extremae Caeruleae glacie concretae, Verg. G. 1, 236. — Also subst.: **caerula**, ōrum, n., Ov. M. 14, 814; per caeli caerula, Lucr. 1, 1089; 6, 96; and without caeli, id. 6, 482. — Of the universe: magni per caerula mundi, Lucr. 5, 770; and of the brightness of the stars: bigae, Verg. Cir. 37. — Of mountain heights, Ov. M. 11, 158; cf. candor, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47; splendor, id. 37, 9, 51, § 134. — **B.** Of the sea: ponti pagina caerula, Lucr. 5, 482; cf. id. 2, 772 sq.; pontus, Cat. 36, 11; Ov. M. 13, 838; mare, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 162, 30; aequora, Cat. 64, 7; so, campi = mare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15; aquae, Ov. M. 8, 229; 15, 699; undae, Tib. 1, 3, 37; 1, 4, 45; Varr. ap. Non. p. 254, 21; vada, Verg. A. 7, 198; gurgis, Ov. M. 2, 528; color (lacus) caerulo albidior, viridior et pressior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; Oceani amictus, Claud. Land. Stil. 2, 249; App. M. 10, p. 254, 11. — Also subst.: **caerula**, ōrum, n., the sea, the blue surface of the sea: caerula verrunt, Verg. A. 4, 583; 3, 208; 8, 672; Stat. Th. 3, 250. — Of objects that have relation to the sea: di, sea-deities, Ov. M. 2, 8 sq.; deus, καὶ ἑφοχῆν, Neptune, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 62; cf. of the same: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275; Triton, id. ib. 1, 333; Nereus, id. H. 9, 14; Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46; and of the same: mater (sc. Achillis), Hor. Epod. 13, 16; Ov. M. 13, 288; Psamathe, a sea-nymph, id. ib. 11, 398; oculi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; currus (Neptuni), Verg. A. 5, 819; equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50; Scylla (navis), Verg. A. 5, 123; cf. color, Ov. M. 14, 555; puppis, id. F. 2, 112; via, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10; Ov. H. 16, 104. — **C.** Also of rivers and things that are connected therewith: caerules Thybris, Verg. A. 8, 64; amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18; Stat. S. 1, 5, 51; Cydnus, Tib. 1, 7, 14; crines, Ov. M. 5, 432; guttae, id. ib. 5, 633. — **D.** Of other dark-blue objects: omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; an si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco Tinxerit, idcirco caerula forma bona est? Prop. 2, 18, 31 sq. (3, 11, 9 sq.); Mart. 11, 53, 1; olearium plaga, Lucr. 5, 1372; draco, Ov. M. 12, 13; angues, Verg. G. 4, 482; colla, id. A. 2, 381; serpens, Ov. M. 3, 38; guttae (serpentis), id. ib. 4, 578; vestis, Juv. 2, 97; vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25; flos (heliotropi), Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57; oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4; hence: Ger-

mania pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7. — Hence, **subst.**: **caeruleum**, *i. n.*, a blue color, steel-color, both natural and artificial, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161 sq.; 35, 6, 28, § 47; Vitr. 7, 111; 9, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black; poet. epithet of death, the night, rain, etc.: stant Manibus arae Caeruleis moestae vittis, Verg. A. 3, 64 Serv.: imber, id. ib. 3, 194; 5, 10: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, id. G. 1, 453; so, equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2 (3), 28, 40: puppis (Charontis), Verg. A. 6, 410: mors, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 93: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Th. 2, 528; Verg. Cir. 214: panis, Juv. 14, 128: bacca (lauri), Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128: bacis caerulea tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98. — **B.** Dark green, green, greenish: cucumis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 43: coma, Ov. M. 11, 158: arbor Palladis, id. A. 2, 518: campi caerulea laetaque prata, Enn. ap. Maor. S. 6, 3.

2. Caeruleus, *i. m.*, the name of an aqueduct at Rome, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Suet. Claud. 20; Front. Aquaed. 13.

caesa, *ae, f.* [caedo] (only in the milit. lang. of Veget.), a cut, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

† caesapon, *i. n.*, a kind of lettuce, Plin. 1 ind. libr. xx. n. 25; 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Caesar, *āris* (CAESERIS, C. I. L. 4, 2308; Inscr. Orell. 4205: CAESARVS, C. I. L. 1, 696), *m.*, = *Kaisar* [a caeso matris utero, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Non. p. 556, 32: a caesare dictus, qui scilicet cum caesare natus est, Fest. p. 44; cf. Comment. p. 383. Both etymms. also in Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and Spart. Ael. Ver. 2. Better acc. to Doed. Syn. III. p. 17, from caesius, caeruleus, the color of the skin; cf. Rufus], a cognomen in the gens Julia. Of these the most celebrated, C. Julius Caesar, distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Caesar, with the title Augustus, until, under Adrian, this difference arose: Augustus designated the ruling emperor; Caesar, the heir to the throne, the crown-prince, etc., Spart. Ael. Ver. 1, § 2; Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, § 12. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Caesārinus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or relating to the triumph Julius Caesar, *Caesarian*: celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1 Orell. N. cr. — **B. Caesāriānus**, *a, um, adj.*, 1. Of the triumph Julius Caesar, *Caesarian*: bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7, 1. — Hence, **Caesāriāni**, *ōrum, m.*, the adherents of Caesar in the civil war (as Pompeiani, his opponents), Hirt. B. Afr. 13: orationes, orations of Cicero in which Caesar was praised (pro Marcello, Deiotaro, De Provinciis Consularibus, etc.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 181. — **2.** Imperial, Vop. Carin. init.: Pallas (esp. honored by Domitian), Mart. 8, 1. — Hence, **subst.** **A. Caesāriāni**, *ōrum, m.* (a) A class of provincial imperial officers, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5; 10, 1, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 7. — (b) Partisans of Caesar, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Flor. 4, 3. — **b. Caesāriānum**, *i. n.*, a kind of eye-salve, Cels. 6, 6, n. 27. — **C. Caesārens**, *a, um, adj.*, 1. Of or pertaining to the triumph Julius Caesar, *Caesarian* (mostly poet.): sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: Penates, id. ib. 15, 864: Vesta, id. ib. 15, 865: forum, founded by him, Stat. S. 1, 1, 85. — **2.** Imperial: amphitheatrum, built by the emperor Domitian, Mart. Spect. 1, 7: leones, presented by Domitian in the fight of wild beasts, id. Epigr. 1, 7, 3.

Caesaraugusta, *ae, f.*, = *Kaisaravrovra*, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Ebro, so called after the emperor Augustus, who colonized it; acc. to some, the native town of Prudentius, now Saragossa, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Caesarea (-ia), *ae, f.*, = *Kaisāpeia*. A very important town in Palestine, previously called Stratonis turris, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Tac. H. 2, 78; Eutr. 7, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 11. — Hence, **B. Deriv.**: **Caesāriensis**, *e, adj.*, of Caesarea: Colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1. — **Caesārienses**, *i, um, m.*, its inhabitants, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Dig. 50, 15, 8. — **II.** A town in Mauritania, earlier called Iol, now *Sher-shell* (or, acc. to others, *Tnis* or *Tenez*), Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Eutr. 7, 10. — Hence, **B. Caesāriensis**, *e, adj.*, of Caesarea: Mauretania, Tac. H. 2, 58 sq. — **III.** The capital of Cappadocia, now *Kai-*

sariyeh, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Eutr. 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4. — **IV.** A town in Phoenicia, in which Alexander Severus was born, formerly Arca, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1, 2.

Caesārens, *a, um, v.* Caesar, II. C.

Caesāriānus, *a, um, v.* Caesar, II. B.

caesariātus, *a, um, adj.* [caesaries] (very rare). **I.** Covered with hair, having long hair: caesariati comati, Fest. p. 35: miles usque caesariatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, i. e. with helmets ornamented with horse-hair, Tert. Pall. 4. — **II.** Trop., ornamented with foliage or leaves: terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37; cf. coma.

Caesāriensis, *e, v.* Caesarea, I. B. and II. B.

caesāries, *ei, f.* [kindr. with Sapsr. kēsa, coma, caesaries, Bopp, Gloss. p. 85, a], a dark (acc. to Rom. taste, beautiful) head of hair, the hair (mostly poet.; only sing.).

1. Of men (so most freq.), Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 64: ipsa decoram Caesariem nato genitrix afflavit, Verg. A. 1, 590: nitida, id. G. 4, 337: flava, *Juv. 13, 165: pectus caesariem, *Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: umeros tegens, Ov. M. 13, 914: terrifica, id. ib. 1, 180: horrida fieri, id. ib. 10, 139: horrida, Luc. 2, 372 et saep. — In prose: promissa, Liv. 28, 35, 6; Vulg. Num. 6, 5. — **2.** Of women, Cat. 66, 8; Verg. G. 4, 337 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32; id. M. 4, 492. — **B.** Transf., the hair of dogs, Grat. Cyn. 272. — **II.** Barbae, the hair of the beard (very rare), Ov. M. 15, 656.

Caesārinus, *a, um, v.* Caesar, II. A.

Caesārio, *ōnis, m.*, = *Kaisariōn*, son of Caesar by Cleopatra, put to death by the command of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. Caes. 52.

Caesēna, *ae, f.*, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Cesena*, Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116. — Hence, **Caesēnas**, *ātis, adj.*, of Caesena: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Caesennius, *a, a Roman gens*; esp.,

I. Caesennius Lentus, an adherent of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23. — **II.** Caesennius Paetus, in Nero's time, Tac. A. 15, 6 sqq.

Caesia Silva, a forest in ancient Germany, in the western part of Westphalia, now *Daemmerwald* and *Heeserwald*, on the borders of Cleves and Münster, Tac. A. 1, 50.

caesicius, *a, um, v.* caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo], by cutting, with cuts. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the cutting of plants by striking: major pars operis in vinea ductum potius quam caesim facienda est ... qui caesim vitem petit, etc., Col. 4, 25, 2 and 3. — **B.** T. t. of milit. lang., with the edge (opp. punctum, with the point): punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, 5; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Liv. 7, 10, 9: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, Suet. Calig. 58.

II. Trop., of discourse, in short clauses: membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225 (cf. the same, and § 223, incisim aut membratim); Quint. 9, 4, 126; cf. id. 11, 3, 102 Spald. N. cr.

caesio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A cutting, lopping, of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1. — **II.** A wounding, killing, Tert. Apol. 39.

caesitas, *ātis, f.* [caesius], blue, blueness: oculorum, Boeth. ap. Porphy. Dial. 2, p. 31; id. ap. Aristot. Categ. 3, p. 176.

*** caesitius (-cius)**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 17.

1. caesius, *a, um, adj.* [cf. caeruleus], bluish gray; very rare, and only of the eyes, cat-eyed: virgo caesia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18; v. Don. in h. l. and Gell. 2, 26, 19: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83 (cf. in Gr. γλαυκῶντις Ἀθήνη): caesia, Παλλὰδιον, has she gray eyes? she is the impersonation of Pallas, *Lucr. 4, 1161: caesius, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26 (glaucois oculis, quasi felis oculis habens et glaucois, Don.): hunc, iudices, dico, rubrum, brevem, incurvum, canum, suberispum, caesium, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutritur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis caesiis, Vitr. 6, 1. — **Sup.** caesissimus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll. — **Comp.** not in use.

2. Caesius, *i, m.*, a Roman cognomen.

I. M. Caesius, Cic. Fam. 13, 11. — **II.** Another M. Caesius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 130. — **III.** P. Caesius, Cic. Balb. 22, 50. — **IV.** Sex. Caesius, Cic. Fl. 28, 68. — **V.** Caesius Bassus, the friend to whom Persius addressed his sixth satire; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 96.

Caeso (Kaeso, v. the letter K), *ōnis, m.* [a caeso matris utero dictus, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.]; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and v. Caesar init., a Roman cognomen in the gens Fabia, Liv. 2, 43, 2; 2, 48, 3 and 4; 3, 11, 6 sq. et saep.

Caesonius, *a, name of a Roman gens*.

— So, **I.** M. Caesonius, *adile with Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 12, 11; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29.

— **II.** Caesonius Paetus, *consul under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 29. — Hence, **Caesonianus**, *a, um, adj.*, Col. 1, 4, 1. — **III.** Milonia Caesonia, *mistress and afterwards wife of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 25; Juv. 6, 616.

caesor, *ōnis, m.* [caedo], one who hews something (post-class.): lignorum caesores, hewers of wood, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 6, after the Vulg. Deut. 29, 11: lapidum, stone-breaker, Ambros. Luc. 2, 89 fin.; Vulg. 2 Par. 24, 12; cf. Val. Prob. II. p. 1458 P.

caespēs (not *caespes*), *itis, m.* [caesus, caedo]. **I.** A turf, sod as cut out: caespes est terra in modum lateris caesa cum herba, sive frutex recisus et truncus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caespes χορδήνινος, χορτάβαλος, πλίνθος, Gloss.: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, *Cic. Caecin. 21, 60.

Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering cottages, huts, etc., Hor. C. 1, 19, 13; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9; id. M. 4, 753; 7, 240; 15, 573; Verg. A. 3, 304; Tac. G. 27; id. A. 1, 62; Verg. E. 1, 69 Voss; Sen. Ep. 8, 5; Luc. 1, 512; 3, 387; Suet. Aug. 24. — **B.** Meton. **1.** A cot, hut, hovel, shed: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17. — **2.** An altar: positusque carbo Caespitem vivo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 4; Juv. 12, 2; Tac. H. 4, 53; App. Flor. n. 1.

— **3.** Any object of similar form, a knot, knob, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153. — **4.** A clump, group of plants, Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. G. 4, 273 Forbig. ad loc. — **II.** In gen. **A.** A grassy field, a green field, turf, Verg. A. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levavit, Ov. M. 2, 427; 4, 301; 10, 556; 13, 931: sedere in caespite nudo, Suet. Tib. 18; Stat. Th. 12, 328; Petr. 120, 72; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 17, 4, 3, § 26. — **B.** Late Lat., the earth, ground, in gen., Avien. Perieg. 227; 388.

† caespitātōres suffusi equi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 671 dub.

caespiticius, *a, um, adj.* [caespes], made of turf (post-class.): tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 5.

*** caespōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], abounding in turf or grass: litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (not *cestus*), *ūs, m.* (dat. plur. caestis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 492, 11) [caedo], a strap of bull's hide loaded with balls of lead or iron, wound around the hands and arms, a gauntlet, boxing-glove for pugilists (pugiles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Verg. A. 5, 69; 5, 379; 5, 479; Prop. 3 (4), 14, 9; Ov. F. 2, 367; Tac. A. 14, 20; Stat. Th. 6, 764; 6, 829; Val. Fl. 4, 251; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; Sen. Med. 89; cf. Fest. p. 35; Dict. of Antiq.

† caesullae, *arum*, a caesiis oculis, having gray eyes, Fest. pp. 274 and 275 Müll.

caesum, *i, n.*, v. caedo fin.

caesūra, *ae, f.* [caedo]. **I.** A cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off: ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 151. — **B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), that which is hewn or cut off, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96. — **II.** In metre, a pause in a verse, *caesura*; called also incisio, Diom. p. 496 P.; Bed. Metr. p. 2368 lb.

*** caesurātīm**, *adv.* [caesura], with pauses in short clauses (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

1. caesus, *a, um, Part.*, v. caedo.

*** 2. caesus**, *ūs, m.* [caedo], a cutting, a cutting off: frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102 Mal.

caetērus, *a, um*, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

† caetra (better than *cetra*), *ae, f.* [prob. Spanish], a short Spanish shield, Verg. A. 7, 732 Serv.: Liv. 21, 27, 5; 23, 5, 11; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Tac. Agr. 36; Suet. Calig. 19; Luc. 7, 232; Sil. 3, 278; 3, 348 al. —

Prov.: quis rotundam facere cetram nequeat? Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 18.

caetratus, a, um, adj. [caetra], armed with a caetra, shield-bearing (= πελαστῆς): cohorts, Caes. B. C. 1, 39; so Liv. 31, 36, 1: juvenis, Sil. 9, 231; and subst. **caetrati**, drum, Caes. B. C. 1, 70; Liv. 31, 36, 1; 33, 4, 4 et saep.

1. **Caesus**, a, um, = Ceus, v. Cea.

2. **Caesus**, i, = Coeus, q. v.

Caeyx, ycis, = Ceyx.

1. **Caia**, ae, v. Caius.

2. **Caia**, ae [caio], a cudgel, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

† **caiatio**, ōnis, f. [caio], a striking, a cudgelling or beating of children, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 162 Munck.

Caicus (Cāycus, Ov. M. 12, 111), i, m., = Κάικος. I. A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mt. Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and flows into the sea opposite Lesbos; now the Bakhir Tchak, Cic. Fl. 29, 72; Liv. 37, 18, 6; Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Verg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 2, 243; 15, 278; Luc. 3, 203. II. One of the companions of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 183; 9, 35.

Caïeta, ae (and -ēs, ōs), f., = Καίητις. I. The nurse of Aeneas, Verg. A. 7, 2; Ov. M. 14, 443. II. A town and harbor in Latium, now Gaeta, Cic. Or. 2, 6, 22; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Verg. A. 6, 900; Sil. 8, 531; Serv. ad Verg. l. 1; Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 10. Hence, **Caïetanus**, a, um, adj., of Caïeta: villa, Val. Max. 1, 4, 5.

* **caio**, are, v. a., to beat, cudgel, Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Caius, v. Gaius.

† **cala**, ae, f. [καλον], a piece or billet of wood: scinde, puerum calam ut caleas, i. e. scinde fustes et fac focum, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 1 (Fragm. Inc. 139).

† **calabarrunculos** dicit (Liberius) quos vulgus calabarrones, Geil. 16, 7, 6 (the signif. of these two words is unknown).

Calābra Cūria, a Cūria at the Capitol, so called from the proclamation [calare] of the calendar dates in this place by the priests (hence the gloss, ἱερῶν βουλῆ, for which should be read, ἱερῶν βουλή); cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 13; 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 15; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curia, p. 49 Müll.; and Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 654.

Calābria, ae, f., = Καλαβρία, the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium, now Terra d'Otranto, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Hor. C. 1, 31, 5; Liv. 23, 34, 3; 42, 48, 7. II. Derivv. A.

Calāber, bra, um, adj., of Calabria, Calabrian: hospes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14; pascua, id. Epod. 1, 27; apes, id. C. 3, 16, 33; aquae, Ov. F. 5, 162; montes, id. A. A. 3, 409; litus, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; oves (of superior quality), Col. 7, 2, 3; Pierides, i. e. poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria, Hor. C. 4, 8, 20; vellus, Pers. 2, 65. And 2. Subst.: **Calābri**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Calabria, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Sil. 12, 396. B. **Calābrius**, a, um, adj., Calabrian (post-Aug.): oliva, Col. 12, 49, 3. Subst.: **Calābrica**, ae, f., a certain surgical bandage, Plin. Val. 3, 13.

calābriz, icis, f., a shrub, perh. the turkey-berry, buckthorn, used in dyeing: Rharnus infectorius, Linn.; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 75; Pall. Sept. 14, 3.

Calacte, ōs, f., = Καλή ἀκτή (i. e. Fair Beach), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101; Sil. 14, 251. Hence, II. **Calactinus**, i, m., an inhabitant of Calacte, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; id. Fam. 13, 37. In plur.: Calactini, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101.

Calāgurris or **Calāgūris**, is, f., = Καλαγούρις. I. A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, in the region of the Ilgeretes, north of Osca, now Llaure, Liv. 39, 21, 8; Flor. 3, 22, 9. Hence, B. **Calāgurritani**, its inhabitants, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Suet. Aug. 49; acc. to Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24, with epithet Fibularense. II. A town of the Vascones, in Spain, birthplace of Quintilian, and, acc. to some, of Prudentius, now Calahorra: Calagurritani Nassici, its inhabitants, Plin. l. 1.

Calāis, is (acc. to Prob. Cath. 1, 40, 266

p. 1462 P.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 143; voc. Calai, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 213), m., = Κάλαϊς, the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts, Ov. M. 6, 716; Hyg. Fab. 14; 19; Val. Fl. 4, 465 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350; Prop. 1, 20, 26. II. The name of a youth, Hor. C. 3, 9, 14.

calāmarius, a, um, adj. [calamus], pertaining to a writing-reed: theca, a pen-case, Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Mart. 19, 14.

calāmellus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little reed (late Lat.), Arn. in Psa. 150.

calāmentum, i, n. [cala], withered, dry wood on the vine, Col. 4, 27, 1.

Calāminae insulae, floating islands in Lydia, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; cf. Varr. R. 3, 17, 4; cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 928 Kopp ad loc.

† **calāminthē**, ēs, f., = καλαμίνθη, a plant, a kind of mint, App. Herb. 70 (in Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176 Jan. reads in zmintham; Sillig. in mentam).

Calāmis, idis, m., = Κάλαμης, a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals (about Olymp. 78), Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 12, 10, 7; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47; 34, 8, 19, § 71; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 10; Ov. P. 4, 1, 33.

calāmister, tri, m. (ante- and post-class.; nom. not found; also **calāmistrum**, i, n., Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Varr. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; Non. p. 546, 16; Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 100; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 4. Plur.: calāmistra, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [calamus], a hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, curling-pin. I. Lit.: calāmistrum quod his calactis in cinere capillus ornatur, Varr. L. 1, 1, 1; Serv. l. 1, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. l. 1; 10, 57: meum, Plaut. Curc. l. 1: calāmistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 16: crines calāmistro convertere, Petr. 102, 15: L. (i. e. libertae) A. CALAMISTRO, women who curl hair, Inscr. Murat. 991, 2. II. Trop., of discourse, excessive or artificial ornament, flourish of words: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calāmistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23, 78; so id. Brut. 75, 262: calāmistri Maecenatis et tinnitis Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

calāmistratus, a, um, adj. [calamister], curled with the curling-iron, crisped, curled (of men, a reproach for effeminacy; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 100): cinaedus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sect. 8, 18: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 13. Of fops: pueri cincinnatuli et calāmistrati, Hier. Ep. 130, 19; so Ambros. Ep. 4, 15.

calāmitas, ātis, f. [cf. in columis]. I. Lit., loss, injury, damage, mischief, harm: sed ecce ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calāmitas (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34). Proprie calāmitatem rustici grandinem dicunt, Don.; cf. the same on Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 15: robigo genus est vitii, quo culmi pereunt, quod a rusticanis calāmitas dicitur, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 151: postquam calāmitas plures annos arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: non ut legatus populi Romani, sed ut quaedam calāmitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44 (cf. calamitosus, I. A.): in calāmitate fructum, in the failure, id. ib. 2, 3, 98, § 227: gregem afficere magnā calāmitate, Varr. R. 2, 1, 27. II. Trop. A. In gen., loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity (freq. in class. prose and in iambic verse; excluded from hexameters by the measure): quantā, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 101: ita eam oppressit calāmitas, Ter. Hec. prol. 22 (30): nova, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: videbar, perniciem meam cum magnā calāmitate rei publicae esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: aliis causam calāmitatis attribuire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: calāmitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calāmitate esse, distress, Sall. C. 44, 5: calāmitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: ferre, Nep. Timol. 4, 1; cf.: calāmitates ferre, id. Ham. 1, 3: calāmitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: ignominiam et calāmitatem in domum referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; Phaedr. 1, 3 fin.; cf. id. 3, prol. 40: calāmitates publicae, Suet. Calig. 31; Col. 1, 3, 7. B. In the hist. esp., the misfortunes of war, disaster, defeat: magnam inde calāmitatem pulsos accepisse, quibus proeliis calāmita-

tibusque fractos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calāmitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: accipere, Nep. Con. 1, 3: accidit illa calāmitas apud Leuctra, id. Ages. 6, 1: calāmitates belli ferre, id. Hann. 1, 3: calāmitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Hence opp. to victoria, Suet. Caes. 60. III. Transf.: hostium adversus calāmitates contendere, against the prostrate enemy, Just. 11, 12, 13.

† **calāmitēs**, ae, m., = καλαμίτης, the green frog, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122; so id. 32, 10, 50, § 139; 32, 7, 24, § 70.

calāmitosē, adv., v. the foll. fin.

calāmitosus, a, um, adj. [calamitas].

I. Act., that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, destructive. A. Lit.: uti (regio) bonum caelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: per omnes partes provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 96; cf. calamitas, I. tempestas, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2. B. Trop., destructive, disastrous, ruinous, pernicious, calamitous: acer bissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: hoc enim ipsum, utile putare quod turpe sit, calamitosum est, id. Off. 3, 12, 49: exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: fuga patriae calamitosa, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: plebi incendium, Sall. C. 48, 2: victoriae funestae populo Romano et calamitosae, Suet. Calig. 23: quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius? Flor. 3, 18, 15. II. Pass., suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable, unhappy. A. Lit.: loca, Cato, R. R. 35, 1; 1, 2: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: hordeum, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79. B. Trop.: calamitosum dicitur malis et calamitatibus praegravatum, Non. p. 33, 26: homines miseri et fortunā magis quam culpā calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3; so id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: calamitosum est bonis everti, calamitosius cum dedecore, id. Quint. 31, 95: id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54: res misera et calamitosa, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: calamitosissimum omnium Regulus, Sen. Ep. 71, 17. * Adv.: **calāmitosē**, unfortunately, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

† **calāmochnus**, i, m. [καλαμος-χνοῦς], a kind of sea-foam; called in pure Latin adarca, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140.

† **calāmus**, i, m., = κάλαμος. I. Lit., a reed, cane (pure Lat. harundo; cf. canna), Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq.; 16, 21, 33, § 80; Col. 3, 15, 1; 4, 4, 1; Pall. Nov. 22, § al.: aromaticus (found in Syria and Arabia), sweet calamus, Col. 12, 52, 2: odoratus, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104; Verg. 6, 13, 3. Also absol.: calamus, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8 sq.; Syriacus, Verg. 4, 13, 4. II. Meton. A. For objects made of reeds (cf. harundo, and Liddell and Scott, under κάλαμος). 1. A reed-pen (cf. Dict. of Antiqu.; class.): quicumque calamus in manus meas incidit, eo utar tamquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15 b); 1: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8, 1: calamo et atramento militare, Cato ap. Ruf. p. 199: quoad intinguntur calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 7, 27; Scrib. 10, 47. 2. A reed-pipe, reed (cf. Lucr. 5, 1380 sq.; the form is described in Tib. 2, 5, 32; Ov. M. 1, 711): unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, with curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr. 4, 590; 5, 1382; 5, 1407; Verg. E. 2, 34; 5, 48; 1, 10; 2, 32; 5, 2; Cat. 63, 22; Prop. 3 (4), 17, 34; 4 (5), 1, 24; Ov. M. 11, 161 al. 3. An arrow: hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17; Verg. E. 3, 13; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 24; Ov. M. 7, 778; 8, 30; Juv. 13, 80; cf. Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq. 4. An angling-rod, fishing-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587. 5. A lime-twig for snaring birds, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 46; Mart. 13, 68; 14, 218; Sen. Oct. 411. 6. A signal-pole or rod, Col. 3, 15, 1 sq. 7. A measuring-rod, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 5 al. B. Transf. to things of a similar form. 1. In gen., any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade: lupini calamus, Verg. G. 1, 76: calamus altior frumento quam hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61. 2. A graft, a scion, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102 sq.; 17, 18, 30, § 129; 24, 14, 75, § 123; Col. 4, 29, 9. 3. A small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 166. 4. The hollow arm of a candelabra, Vulg. Exod. 25, 31 sq.

calantica, ae, v. calautica.

Calanus (Calla-), i, m., = Κάλανος, an Indian philosopher (gymnosophist) in the time of Alexander the Great, who, in old age, burned himself on a funeral pile. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. Div. 1, 23, 47; i, 30, 65; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 10.

Calāris and **Calārītānus**, v. Caralis.

† **calasis**, a kind of tunic which the Greeks call καλᾶσιον: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51 Müll.

Calātes, ae, m., a Grecian painter, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

calāthiana viola, v. calatina.

† **calāthiscus**, i, m., = καλαθίσκος, a small wicker basket: virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319; Petr. 41, 6 Burm.

† **calāthus**, i, m., = κάλαθος. I. Lit., a wicker basket, a hand-basket (pure Lat. quasillum, made in the shape of a lily); acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread-basket or a fruit-basket, etc.; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23; Vitr. 4, 1, 9; Verg. E. 2, 46; Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Verg. A. 7, 805; Ov. A. 2, 219; id. H. 9, 73; 9, 76; Juv. 2, 54; Ov. A. A. 2, 264; id. M. 12, 475. — II. Meton., any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood. A. For milk, etc., a milk-pail, bowl, Verg. G. 3, 402; Col. 10, 397; cf. id. 7, 8, 3. — B. For wine, a wine-cup, Verg. E. 5, 71; so Mart. 9, 60, 15; 9, 14, 107. — C. Transf., the cup or calix of a flower, Col. 10, 99 Schneid.; so id. 10, 240; Aus. Idyll. 14, 31; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23.

Calātia, ae (Calātiaē, ārum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63), f., = Καλατία, a town in Campania, on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum, now Galazze, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 9, 2, 2; 23, 14, 13; 27, 3, 7; Sil. 8, 542; 11, 14 sq. — Hence, II. Calātini, its inhabitants, Liv. 22, 61, 11 al. — In sing. Calatinus, cognomen of M. Atilius, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 63; id. Sen. 17, 61.

calātina viola, f., a species of gentian, Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27 dub. (al. calathiana, calatiana).

* **calatio**, ōnis, f. [calo], a calling, summoning, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13; cf. id. ib. 6, § 27 Müll.

calātor, ōris, m. [id.; a servant for calling, etc., a crier; hence], I. Lit., a servant, esp. of priests, Suet. Gram. 12; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 268; Inscr. Orell. 2431 sqq.; so freq. in inscriptions. — II. In gen., any servant, attendant; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 38 and 225 Müll.: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 2, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 5.

† **calātorius**, a, um, adj. [calator], relating to priests' servants, Inscr. Fabr. p. 449, n. 58.

calātus, a, um, Part., v. calo.

Calauria (Calaurēa), ōv. M. 7, 384), ae, f., = Καλαύρεια or -ia, an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, now Poro, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56. — Consecrated to Latona; hence, Calaurēa Latois, Ov. I. 1.

† **calautica** (in many MSS. and edd. erroneously **calantica**), ae, f. [of uncertain etym.; acc. to Beier, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 107, perh. kindr. with καλύπτω, as auris, through the Cretan form *abs*, with *ois*], a covering for the head of women, which fell down over the shoulders (perh. a kind of veil): calautica est tegmen muliebre, quod capiti innectitur, Non. p. 537, 2 sq.; mitrae, semimitrae, calautica, etc.; cf. Mai and Orell. in h. l. (Orell. Cic. V. 2, p. 336); Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 5, 3 B. and K.; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; cf. also Arn. 2, p. 59, and Gloss. Philox.; Aus. Per. Odys. 5: εἶδος ἑσθῆος (Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 616, erroneously considers it as of like signif. with mitra).

† **calbeos**, v. galbeum.

calcāneum, i, n. (calcāneus, i, m., Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14; Ambros. in Ps. 48) [calx] (a rare form for calx), the heel, Verg. M. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, n. [for carcar; cf. Sanscr. kar, wound; and Lat. calx]. I. Lit., a spur as worn on the heel: calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6 (class. in

prose and poetry; esp. freq. trop.): calcari quadrupedem agitare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcarius, to spur one's horse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; so, concitare, Liv. 2, 6, 8; Curt. 7, 4, 18: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Liv. 2, 20, 2; Curt. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 4: calcarius subditis, Liv. 4, 19, 4; 4, 33, 7; Curt. 4, 16, 6: equi fodere calcarius armos, Verg. A. 6, 881: calcarius auferre equum, Sil. 10, 280. — B. Trop., spur, stimulus, incitement: calcarius ictus amoris, *Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcarius in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: alter frenis eget, alter calcarius, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 2, 8, 11; 10, 1, 74: anticipate atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13; *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. P. 4, 2, 36. — So also of the driving winds: ventus calcar admovere, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 29. — Prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1. — II. Transf., the spur on the leg of the cock, Col. 8, 2, 8.

† **calcārius**, a, um, adj. [calcarius], of or pertaining to burning lime: NEGOTIANS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 1: EXONERATOR, ib. 1117, 5.

* **calcāriensis**, is, m. [id.], a lime-burner, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37.

calcārius, a, um, adj. [2. calx], of or pertaining to lime, lime: fornax, a lime-kiln, Cato, R. R. 38, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53. — Also subst. A. calcāria, ae, f. (sc. fornax), a lime-kiln: de calcāria in carbonariā pervenire, Tert. Carn. Christ. 6. — 2. (Sc. fodina.) A lime-quarry, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10. — B. calcārius, ii, m., a lime-burner, Cato, R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, f., an uncertain reading in Auct. B. Hisp. 16, which, acc. to the context, signifies the material for filling ditches, fascines; a marginal reading is crates; other MSS. culatas and culcatas; v. Oud. in h. l.

calcātor, ōris, m. [calco], one who treads something, esp. grapes, a treader of grapes (very rare), Calp. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Isa. 5, 16, n. 9.

calcātorium, ii, n. [id.], a wine-press, Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 6, 8.

* **calcātrix**, icis, f. [calcatr], she who treads upon something, i. e. trop. despises it, she who contemns: mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

* **calcātūra**, ae, f. [calco], a treading: operarum, Vitr. 10, 10, 1.

1. **calcātus**, a, um, Part., v. calco.

2. **calcātus**, ūs, m. [calco], a treading (very rare): calcātus assiduus, Pall. Jun. 13, 17; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 77 Mai.

calcēāmen (calcīāmen), inis, n. [a collateral and rare form of calcementum], a shoe, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27; 15, 8, 8, § 34.

† **calcēamentārius**, ii, m., = ἰποδονματάριος, caligarius, a shoemaker, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcēamentum (calcīām-), i, n. [calceo], a covering for the foot, a shoe (v. also the class. co-ordinate forms calceamen and calceatus), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Cels. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 73; Col. 12, 3, 1: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: inferre, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131; 9, 17, 30, § 65; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

calcēāria, ae, f. [calceus], a shoe-shop, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 Müll.

calcēarium (calcīār-), ii, n. [id., lit. adj. sc. argentum], money for shoes, shoe-money, Dig. 34, 1, 21; 2, 15, 8, § 14; Suet. Vesp. 8.

† **calcēator (calcīāt-)**, ōris, m. [calceo], a shoemaker, Inscr. Murat. 909, 12.

1. **calcēātus (calcīāt-)**, a, um, Part., v. calceo.

2. **calcēātus (calcīāt-)**, ūs, m. [calceo], a covering for the foot, a sandal, shoe (post-Aug. for the class. calcementum): in calcatu, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 23, 6, 59, § 110; 28, 16, 62, § 222; 11, 45, 105, § 264; Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [calceus], to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe (class. in prose and poetry): calceati et vestiti, *Cic. Cael. 26, 62; Suet. Aug. 78: cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41: calceandi pedes, *Phaedr. 1, 14, 16; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: fibrinis pelli-bus, id. 32, 9, 36, § 110: calceabat ipse sese,

Suet. Vesp. 21 al. — B. Of animals (whose feet were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not shod as with us): spar-tea quā animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28; mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215: calceatis pedibus, Veg. 3, 58, 2. — II. Trop.: calceati dentes, faciet, well prepared for biting, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 84: calceati pedes in praeparatione Evangelii, i. e. ready messengers, Vulg. Eph. 6, 15.

calcēolārius (calcīol-), ii, m. [calceolus], one who makes shoes, a shoemaker, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcēolus, i, m. dim. [calceus], a small shoe, half-boot, ἰποδονματίον (rare), *Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Memmius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 261; Scrib. Comp. 208.

† **calces**, leaden bottles, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

calcēus (also **calcīus**; cf. Burm. and Oud. Suet. Aug. 73, and Calig. 52), i, m. [calx], a shoe, a half-boot (covering the whole foot, while soleae, sandals, covered only the lower part, Gell. 13, 22, 5; v. solea, and cf. Liddell and Scott s. v. ἰποδονμα, and Dict. of Antiqu.; very freq. and class.): calcei muliebris sint an viriles, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. mulleus, p. 142 ib. (Com. Rel. p. 128 Rib.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: calcei et toga, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: in calceo pulvis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. id. 11, 3, 143; 6, 3, 74: laxus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: sinister, dexter, id. Aug. 92: laevus, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pede maior subvertet, minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42. — When the Romans reclined at table they laid aside their shoes; hence, calceos poscere (like soleas poscere, v. solea), i. e. to rise from table, Plaut. Ep. 9, 17, 3: calceos et vestimenta mutavit, changed, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; but also, because senators wore a peculiar kind of half-boot (cf. Becker, Gallus, III. p. 132, 2d ed.): calceos mutare, i. e. to become senator, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28.

Calchās, antis (gen. Calchae, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; acc. Calcham, Pac. and Plaut. ib.; Calchanta, Verg. A. 2, 122; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6; Stat. Achill. 1, 493; 2, 7; Calchantem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 87; 2, 30, 63; abl. Calchā, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 48; cf. Prisc. p. 702 P.; Ritschl prol. ad Plaut. Trin. p. 87), m., = Κάλχας, son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy, Verg. A. 2, 122; 2, 182; Ov. A. A. 2, 737.

Calchēdon, v. Chalcedon.

calciārium, calciātus, etc., v. calcearium, etc.

calcīfrāga, ae, f. [2. calx-frango], an herb said to be a remedy for the stone, perh. hartstongue: Asplenium scolopendrium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75; Scrib. Comp. 150; 153; cf. Dioscorid. 3, 151.

calcio, v. calceo.

* **calcitrātus**, ūs, m. [calcitro], a striking with the heel, a kicking: mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174; cf. calcitro, I.

1. **calcitro**, āre, v. n. [1. calx]. I. Lit., to strike with the heels, to kick, of animals (very rare), Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149; cf. calcitratus. — B. Trop., to resist, to be stubborn or refractory: calcitrat, respuat, *Cic. Cael. 15, 36. — C. Prov.: calcitrare contra stimulum, to kick against the pricks, Amm. 18, 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 9, 5; 26, 14; cf. 1. calx. — II. In gen., to strike convulsively with the feet, of one dying, Ov. M. 12, 240.

2. **calcitro**, ōnis, m. [1. calcitro]. I. One who strikes with his heels, a kicker: equus mordax, calcitro, Varr. ap. Non. p. 45, 2 (Sat. Men. 81, 3). — II. Of men, a boisterous fellow, a blusterer, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11.

calcitrōsus, a, um, adj. [2. calcitro], kicking, apt to kick: juvenicus, Col. 2, 2, 26; Dig. 9, 1, 1; 21, 1, 4.

calco, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [1. calx], to tread something or upon something, to tread under foot. I. In gen. A. Lit. (very freq.; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): astructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88; 12, 391: calcata vipera, trodden upon, id. ib. 10, 23; 12, 391; 13, 804: alius manum aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: cineres ossaque legionum, id. ib. 5, 17: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uvam,

to tread grapes, Cato, R. R. 112 fin.; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. 6, 16, 1.—To stamp, beat: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 52, § 173.—**B.** Trop. 1. To tread down, to oppress, trample upon (the figure is taken from a victorious warrior who tramples upon his prostrate opponents): amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5; cf. hostem, Juv. 10, 86: gentem, Just. 12, 16, 11: libertas nostra in foro obtritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125.—2. To scorn, condemn, spurn, despise, abuse: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastiditum calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Th. 3, 208.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Of objects in space, to tread, pass over: calcanda semel via leti, *Hor. C. 1, 28, 16; Petr. 118, 5: scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: durum aequor, the frozen sea, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: campum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 515: calcatos lucos Jovi, frequenter, Sil. 3, 675.—**B.** Of the cock, to tread, Col. 8, 5, 24.—**C.** In gen., to press close together, to press in: oleas in orculum calcato, Cato, R. R. 117 fin.: tomentum in culcita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 52, 1; 28, 2; Pall. Jan. 20; Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173; Verg. G. 2, 244.

***calcularius**, a, um, adj. [calculus], of or pertaining to calculation: error, an error in reckoning, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

1. **calculatio**, ōnis, f. [calculo], a computation, calculation, reckoning, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10; Ven. ad Syagr. Ep. 5, 6.

2. **calculatio**, ōnis, f. [calculus], calculus, gravel, stone, a disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 6, 4, 60.

calculator, ōris, m. [calculo], a computer, teacher of arithmetic, = λογιστής (post-Aug.), Mart. 10, 62, 4; Acron ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 72; Isid. Orig. 1, 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 43.—**II.** A book-keeper, accountant, Dig. 38, 1, 7, § 5; 27, 1, 15, § 5.

calculatorius, a, um, adj. [calculator], of or pertaining to an accountant: tabula, Schol. ad Juv. 7, 73.

***calculensis**, e, adj. [calculus], of or pertaining to stones: genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

1. **calculo**, are, v. a. [id.], to calculate, compute, reckon (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Prud. arep. 3, 131.—**II.** Trop., to consider as, to esteem, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

2. **calculo**, ōnis, m. [I. calculo], a computer, accountant, Aug. Ord. 2, 12; Anthol. Lat. II. p. 268, 1.

calculosus, a, um, adj. [calculus]. **I.** Full of small stones or pebbles, stony, pebbly, gravelly (post-Aug.): pomum, Cloat. ap. Maer. S. 2, 15, 6: loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. ib. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 36, 14, 49, § 170.—**II.** Afflicted with calculus or stone, Cels. 7, 26, n. 2; Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42; Scrib. Comp. 150 and 153; Veg. 2, 18.

calculus, i, m. dim. [2. calx; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46]. **I.** In gen., a small stone, a pebble: coniectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: Demosthenes calculos lingua volvens dicere domi solebat, Quint. 11, 3, 54; Vitruv. 7, 2: argilla et dumosis calculis arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 180; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 37; 28, 9, 33, § 124.—**B.** Trop., of discourse: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A stone in the bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone, Cels. 7, 26: curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 234: comminueret et eicere, id. 20, 4, 13, § 23; cf. eicere; Suet. Aug. 80: movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 248: exturbare, id. 20, 10, 42, § 109: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29, § 59: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80, § 153.—**B.** A draughtsman, a stone or counter used in playing draughts, called duodecim scripta, in which, as in chess, by driving a piece from one square to another, the person beaten could not finally move at all (ad incitum redactus est): in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 38; cf. Ov. A. 2, 207; 3, 357; id. Tr. 2, 478; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5; Mart. 14, 20; Isid. Orig. 18, 67: calculorum ludus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 165.—2. Trop.: calculum reducere, to take back a move: tibi concedo, quod in XII. scriptis solemus, ut calculum reducas, si te alicuius dati paenitet, Cic. ap. Non. p. 170, 28 (Hortens. Fragm. 51 B. and K.): quā re nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abjeci-

mus, i. e. those principles of action, id. Att. 8, 12, 5.—**C.** A stone used in reckoning on the counting-board; hence meton., a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculi et rationes, Quint. 11, 3, 59; 7, 4, 35; 8, 3, 14; 12, 11, 18 Spald.: calculos subducere, to compute, reckon, cast up, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: ponere cum aliquo, Plin. Pan. 20, 5: de posteris cogitanti in conditionibus diligendus ponendus est calculus, id. ib. 1, 14, 9: amicitiam ad calculos vocare, to subject to an accurate reckoning, hold to a strict account, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: si ad calculos eum respublica vocet, settles accounts, reckons, Liv. 5, 4, 7: revocare aliquid ad calculos, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: ratio calculorum, Col. 1, 3, 8.—2. Trop.: cum aliqua re parum calculum ponere, i. e. to render equal for equal, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 1: quos ego movi calculos, considerations which I have suggested, id. ib. 2, 19, 9.—**D.** In the most ancient per., a stone used in voting; a vote, sentence, decision, suffrage; a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation; cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 sq.; App. M. 10, p. 242.—Hence judicialis, Imp. Just. Cod. 3, 1, 12: deteriore reportare, i. e. an adverse decision, Imp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10: calculis omnibus, by a unanimous vote, App. M. 7, p. 191, 21.—Trop.: si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjuce- ris, i. e. approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—**E.** The Thracians were accustomed to preserve the recollection of fortunate occurrences by white stones, and of unfortunate by black, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131.—Hence, 2. Trop.: o diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! i. e. a most happy day! Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 3; cf. Mart. 12, 34, 9, § 53; Pers. 2, 1 sq.—**F.** In late Lat., a small weight: calculus constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. Ponder. ap. Goes. Agr. p. 322 (in Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8, called calculus).

calculus, i, v. the preced. fin.

calda, ae, v. calidus, I. B. 1.

caldamentum, i, n. [calidus], a fermentation (late Lat.) Marc. Emp. 5.

caldariola, ae, f. dim. [caldaria], a small vessel for heating fluids, Schol. ad Juv. 5, 47 dub. (Jan. calvariolas).

caldarius (calid-), a, um, adj. [calidus = calidus], pertaining to or suitable for warming: cella, a warm bath, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 26.—**B.** Subst. 1. **caldaria**, ae, f. a. A warm bath, Marc. Emp. 25.—b. A pot for boiling, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 14; App. Herb. 59.—2. **caldarium**, ii, n. a. A hot bath, Vitruv. 5, 10, 1, 8; 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Cels. 1, 4.—b. A room containing warm water for bathing, Vitruv. 5, 10, 1.—**II.** Esp.: caldaria maltha, for plastering the walls in baths, Pall. 1, 41: caldarium aes, that is prepared by heat or fusion, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94.

Caldius, i, m. [calda], a nickname formed from Claudius, and given to the emperor Tiberius, on account of his fondness for drink, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Biberius and Mero.

caldor, ōris, m. [calidus = calidus], warmth, heat (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15; 1, 41, 1; 1, 55, 6; Gell. 17, 8; 10; 19, 4, 4 and 5; Arn. 7, 240.

caldum, i, v. calidus.

1. **caldus**, a, um, v. calidus.

2. **Caldus**, i, m., a Roman cognomen, v. Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28.—Esp.: C. Caelius Cal- dus, quaestor A. U. C. 704, Cic. Fam. 2, 19 tit.

Caledonia, ae, f., also **Cal-** [cf. Welsh celydd, a woody shelter, and Lat. celo] = Καληδονία, the province of the ancient Britons, now the Highlands in the northern part of Scotland, Tac. Agr. 10; 11; 25; 31.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Caledonius**, a, um, adj., Caledonian: silva, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102; Flor. 3, 10, 18: saltus, id. 1, 17, 3: ursus, Mart. Spect. 7: Britannia, id. 10, 44, 1; Luc. 6, 68: Oceanus, Val. Fl. 1, 8.—**B.** **Caledonicus**, a, um, adj., Caledonian: angulus, Sol. 22, 1.—**Caledones**, um, m., a people in the Scottish Highlands, Eum. Pan. Const. 7.

calē-facio, or contr. **calfacio** (as calidus = caldus, caldarius = caldarius, etc.), feci, factum, 3, v. a. (in the time of Quint. the contracted form seems to have been the prevailing one, v. Quint. 1, 6, 21;

also Charis. p. 220 P. gives as *pass. calfo*). In the poets usage varies according to the demands of the verse; e. g., calfacit, Ov. F. 4, 698; calfacienda, id. A. A. 2, 214; calfacti, id. Ib. 48, and calfecit, Lucr. 6, 687; calfacta, Verg. A. 12, 66; 12, 269 al.—In prose writers—e. g. Quint. 5, 10, 58—the best MSS. vary between the two forms.—**Imperat.** calface, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2.—**Pass.** regularly calefo; once by a solecism calefacientur, Vitruv. 5, 10; cf. concalificuntur, id. 4, 7) [caleo-facio]. **I.** Lit., to make warm or hot, to warm, heat: ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, *Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacto, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: igne focum, Ov. F. 4, 698.—**Pass.**: calamistris calefactis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.: abi intro ac jube huic aquam calefieri, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 48: calefieri jussi reliquias, id. Pers. 1, 3, 25: fauces calefuit, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: balneum calferi ju- bebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3: Argenti manus est calefacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214: ovum cum porri suco calefactum, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 47: ora calefacta, Verg. A. 12, 66.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In colloquial lang., to trouble, vex: calface hominem, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2: si Parthi vos nihil calefaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesumus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4: Gabinius calefecerat Memmii, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**B.** Poet., of the passions, to heat, to rouse up, excite: calefacta corda tumultu, Verg. A. 12, 269; Ov. Ib. 48: vino cale- facta Venus, Claud. B. Gild. 182.—**C.** To pursue something with zeal: forum aleato- rium calefecimus, Suet. Aug. 71 Ruhnke.

calefactabilis, e, adj. [calefacio], that can be warmed, made hot: ignis, Boeth. ap. Aristot. Interpr. p. 279; cf. id. ib. p. 450.

calefactio, ōnis, f. [id.], a warming, heating (post-Aug.): balnei publici, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 4.—In plur.: calefactiones therma- rum, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2.

calefacto, are, v. freq. act. [id.], to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8, 12.—***II.** Trop.: aliquem vir- gis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 48.

calefactorius, a, um, adj. [id.], having a warming or heating power, Plin. Val. 1, 38; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

1. **calefactus** or **calfactus**, a, um, Part., v. calefacio.

2. **calefactus** (calfac-), ūs, m. [cale- facio], a warming, heating (post-Aug. and rare): faucium tumorem calfactu obiter fo- vere, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 48; Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 6.

calēfio, flēri, v. calefacio.

Calendae, v. Kalendae.

Calendāris, v. Kalendāris.

calendārium, v. kalendārium.

Calentum (Call-), i, n., a town in Hispania Baetica, now prob. Cuatalla, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—Hence, **Callenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Calentum, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Calēnum, i, and **Calēnus**, a, um, v. Cales.

calēo, ui, 2, v. n. (part. fut. act. calitū- rus, Ov. M. 13, 590: caleor = caleo, Caper. ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.; prob. only in reference to the impers. caleatur, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 1, 46) [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. κέλε- λω, σέληνός], to be warm or hot, to glow (object; opp. frigere, to be cold; while aestuare, to feel experience warmth; opp. algere, to feel cold; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 89).

I. Lit.: calet aqua; eamuis hinc intro ut lavas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: Sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. C. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, id. ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Verg. A. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152: calituras ignibus aras, id. ib. 13, 590: guttae calentes, id. ib. 7, 283: epulae, id. ib. 8, 671: sulphur, id. ib. 14, 86.—Poet. sometimes for aestuare, subject, to feel warm: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbonem assident! semper calent, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: febre, Juv. 10, 218: rabie, Val. Fl. 3, 216; cf.: caluit et hodie Faustina, Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed

(class.; in prose less freq. than ardere): (leones) permaixta caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312; cf. id. 3, 643; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima cales, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna proclium ineunt, Liv. 25, 39, 9: at ille utendum animis dum spe calerent ratur, *are animated*, Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere, *to become enamored of*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 33; cf.: Lycidan quo calet juvenis, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 83: amore, id. A. A. 3, 571; Mart. 7, 32, 12: igne, id. 5, 55, 3: desiderio Conjugis abrepti, *to be inflamed with desire*, Ov. M. 7, 731; also, *to be troubled, perplexed*: haec velim explices; etsi te ipsum istic jam calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2; Cael. ap. id. Fam. 8, 6, 51: alio mentis morbo, *to labor under* (the figure derived from fever, v. supra), Hor. S. 2, 3, 80; and so of the passion for scribbling: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio, *now the rage for writing and versifying is the general disease of our people*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: narratur et prisci Catonis Saepa mero caluisse virtus, id. C. 3, 21, 12; Stat. Th. 5, 263.—(β) With *inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 10, 287; id. Ep. 1, 29.—(γ) With *ad.*: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62.—**B.** Of abstract things, *to be carried on warmly, to be urged on zealously*: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: judicia calent, i. e. magna diligentia et ardore exercentur, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, i. e. *seemed sufficiently ripe for execution*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Veneris bella calent, *rage*, Tib. 1, 10, 53: et mixtus lacrimis caluit dolor, Stat. Th. 3, 383.—**C.** To be yet warm, new, or fresh (the figure taken from food): at enim nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hic agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**D.** (Effectus pro causa.) Of a place, *to be eagerly sought, to be frequented* (rare): ungularum pulsibus calens Hister, *often trod*, Mart. 7, 7, 2.

Calēs, ium, f. (as sing. in acc. Calen, as if from Cāle, Sil. 12, 525: **Calēnum**, i, n., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60)=Καλνεία, a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine, now Calvi, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; id. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Att. 7, 14, 1; Hor. C. 4, 12, 14; Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Verg. A. 7, 728; Sil. 8, 514.—**II.** Deriv.: **Calēnus**, a, um, adj., of Cales, *Calenian*: municipium, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3.—**Abstr.**, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: ager, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 65: prelum, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9: falx, id. ib. 1, 31, 9; also subst., **1.** **Calēnum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), *Calenian wine*: molle Calēnum, Juv. 1, 69.—**2.** **Calēni**, drum, m., the inhabitants of Cales: C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3.—In sing., Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.

calesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [caleo], to grow warm or hot. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): (vortex) sua cum Mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel aplicatione vel igni, umbris aquisve refrigerari, Cic. Sen. 16, 57; id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310; Curt. 4, 7, 22.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to become excited, to glow, be inflamed*; esp. with love (poet.), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5. Don. quo propius nunc es, flammam propiore calesco, Ov. H. 18, 177; so id. M. 3, 372: est deus in nobis! agitante calescit, id. id. 6, 5.

Caletes, um, and **Caleti**, drum, m., a people of Belgic Gaul, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 2, 4; Hirt. ib. 8, 7; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8.

Caletrānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Caletra in Etruria: ager, Liv. 39, 55, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

calfacio, v. calfacio.
† **calicata aedificia**, calce polita, plastered with lime, Paul. ex Fest. 47 Müll.; cf. decalcatum.

calicellus, i, m. dim. [calix], a little cup (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4.

† **calicellarium**, ii, n. [id.], ποταφιστήριον, a place where cups stand, a cupboard, sideboard, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

caliculus, i, m. dim. [calix], a small cup, Cato, R. R. 108, 1; Cels. 2, 11; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93; Pall. Nov. 7, 11.—**II.** Esp., a little inkstand, Cassiod. Var. 11, 36.

calida, ae, v. calidus, I. B. 1.

calidarium, etc., v. caldarius, B. 2.

calide, adv., v. calidus fin.

Calidius, a, m., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Calidius, an orator, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Brut. 79, 274 sqq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; 3, 2, 1; id. Fam. 8, 4, 1.—**II.** Cn. Calidius, a Roman knight, the father of a senator, plundered by Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—**III.** Q. Calidius, the father of L. Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; 2, 3, 25, § 63.

Calidonia, etc., v. Caledonia, etc.

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calide, quickly, promptly, etc.: calide quiequid acturus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 99.

caliendrum (caliandrium, Arn. 6, p. 209), i, n. [καλλυντρον, ornament], a high head-dress, made of layers of false hair; a head-dress worn by Roman women (very rare): caliendrum κόσμον κεφαλῆς, Gloss. Philox.; *Hor. S. 1, 8, 48 (caliendrum hoc est galericulum, Porphy., acc. to whom it was also used by Varro; cf. Varr. Sat. Men. 95, 10; Arr. 1, 1; Tert. Pall. 4).

caliga, ae, f. [cf. calceus, from calx], a shoe of leather, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers (cf. Dio, 48, 12; Smith, Antiq., and Becker, Gall. III. p. 134, 2d ed.), a half-boot, a soldier's boot. **I.** Lit., *Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1; Just. 38, 10, 3; *Suet. Calig. 52; *Juv. 16, 24; Edict. Diocl. p. 241.—**II.** Meton., military service, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6; id. Ben. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Grut. 445, 9.

caligarius, e, adj. [caliga], of or pertaining to the caliga or soldier's boot (access. form of the foll.): clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33, § 69; 22, 22, 46, § 94: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

caligarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the soldier's boot: clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—Hence, with sutor, Inscr. Grut. 649, 1.—As subst.: **caligarius**, ii, m., a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33; Firm. Matth. 3, 12; Inscr. Spon. Misc. 220.

* **caligatio**, ōnis, f. [2. caligo], darkness, mistiness, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123.

caligatus, a, um, adj. [caliga], wearing soldiers' boots, booted: milites, Suet. Vit. 7 fin.; Dig. 3, 2, 2; 48, 3, 9; Inscr. Grut. 279, 3.—Of a peasant in heavy shoes, dragnans, Juv. 3, 322.—**II.** Subst.: **caligatus**, i, m. (sc. miles), a common soldier, a private, = gregarius, Suet. Aug. 25; cf. Dig. 27, 1, 10.

* **caliginēus**, a, um, adj. [1. caligo], dark, gloomy: fumus, Grat. Cyn. 56.

caliginosus (post-class. **caligōsus**, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803; cf. Kopp. ad id. 1, § 67; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 4, 25), a, um, adj. [id.], full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): caelum et umidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella (opp. illustris et pellucida), id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.—**II.** Trop., dark, uncertain, obscure: nox, i. e. an uncertain future, *Hor. C. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7.—Comp. and adv. not in use.

1. caligo (call-), inis, f. [root cal-, cover; cf.: oc-culo, clam, cella], a thick atmosphere, a mist, vapor, fog (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): suffundere caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479; 6, 461; 6, 92: (ignis) picea crassus caligine, Verg. G. 2, 309; cf. id. A. 9, 36; Liv. 29, 27, 7: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7, 2; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: fumidam a terrā exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53 (for which, id. 11, 2, 57: nebulosus aestus): pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pall. Febr. 9, 2.—Also in plur.: inter caligines, Col. 3, 1, 7.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Causa pro effectu.) Darkness, obscurity, gloom (produced by mist, fog, etc.; freq. with tenebrae; class. in prose and poetry): mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, i. e. had caused dizziness, Liv. 26, 45, 3: erat in tantā caligine major usus aurium quam oculorum, id. 22, 5, 3: Weissenb.: noctem insequentem eadem caligine obtinuit; sole orto est discussa, id. 29, 27, 7: nox terram caligine textit, Lucr. 6, 853; 5, 649: caeca noctis, id. 4, 457: caecae umbrae, id. 3, 305; cf. Verg. A. 3, 203: quam simul agnorum inter caliginis umbras, Ov. M. 4, 455: ara obscura caligine tecta, Cic. Arat. 194.—With tenebrae, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; Curt. 9, 4, 18; Lampr. Comm. 16.—In later writers also with a gen.: caligo tenebrarum; Quint. Decl. 18, 7; cf. Sen. Agam. 472 Heins.; and inversely: tenebris illunae caliginis impletus, App. M. 9, p. 214.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., mental blindness, dullness, of perception: quid videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: praestinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 3; so id. Fin. 5, 15, 43: adhuc tamen

per caliginem video, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 8: caeca mentem caligine consitus, *Cat. 64, 207: Augustus . . . omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, to throw into the shade, Vell. 2, 37, 1. —2. Of dark, difficult circumstances, calamity, affliction, gloom: vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: superioris anni, id. post Red. in Sen. 3, 5: an qui etesiis, qui per cursum rectum regnum tenere non potuerunt, nunc caecis tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros arbitrati sunt? id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: illa omnis pecunia latuit in illa caligine ac tenebris, quae totam rem publicam tum occupant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae rei publicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16: quadam sceleris offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47. —C. In medic. lang., as a disease of the eyes, dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes, Cels. 6, 6, n. 32; Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 61; 20, 23, 95, § 254; 25, 13, 92, § 144; 32, 9, 31, § 97; 34, 11, 27, § 114; Scrib. Comp. 179.

2. **caligo**, are, v. n. [caligo]. I. To emit vapor or steam, to steam, reel: amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4: aram tenui caligans vestiet umbrā, Cic. Arat. 205 (449): cf. omnem quae nunc Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, Verg. A. 2, 606. —B. Transf. 1. To be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, darkness covers the eyes, Lucr. 3, 157; Verg. G. 4, 468; Stat. Th. 1, 95. —2. Poet.: altae caligantesque fenestras, dizzy, Juv. 6, 31. —II. Trop., of the understanding, to be blind, to be surrounded by darkness, to grope about: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238: caligare ad pervidendum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 1: virtus inhorrescit ad subita, et caligabit, si, etc., id. Ep. 57, 4; Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2; Quint. Decl. 18 fin.: rex caligare alto in solio, nec pondera regni posse pati, Sil. 14, 88. —Prov.: caligare in sole, to grope in broad daylight, Quint. 1, 2, 19. —B. In medic. lang., of the eyes, to suffer from weakness, be weak, Cels. 6, 6, 32; Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; cf. id. 11, 37, 54, § 147. —Transf., of the person, to be dim-sighted: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 184.

caligosus, v. caliginosus.

caligula, ae, f. dim. [caliga], a small military boot: only post-class. ap. Ambros. Ep. 7, 53; Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; Schol. ad Juv. 3, 67. —Hence, II. As nom. propr.: **Caligula**, ae, m., a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his earliest youth he was engaged in military service; cf. Suet. Calig. 9; Tac. A. 1, 41; 1, 69; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.

calim, v. clam.

Calingae, arum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64 sq.; 6, 20, 23, § 72; 7, 2, § 30.

Calingii, orum, m., a people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 159.

† **caliptra**, a kind of covering for the head, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 5 Müll. [= καλύπτρα].

† **calix**, icis, m. [root cal-, cover; cf. caligo; Germ. Kelch]. I. A cup, goblet, a drinking-vessel: καλῖξ poculi genus, quod nos una littera immutata calicem dicimus, Macr. S. 5, 21; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8; Cic. Pis. 27, 67; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Tib. 2, 6, 98; Prop. 2 (3), 33, 40; Hor. S. 2, 4, 79; 2, 6, 68; 2, 8, 35; Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 5; 36, 40, 66, § 195; Juv. 11, 145. —B. Meton., wine = vinum, Cat. 27, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19 al. —II. A cooking-vessel, pot, Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 3, 7; id. L. L. 5, 27, 36; Ov. F. 5, 509. —III. Of aqueducts, a small pipe, Front. Aquaed. 36.

calla, v. calsa.

Callaeca, Callaecus, and Callaeus, v. Callaeci.

† **callais**, idis, f., = καλλαῖς, a sea-green precious stone, the turquoise, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151 (in Sol. 20 called callaica). —Hence, II. **callainus**, a, um, adj., turquoise-colored: lacernae, Mart. 14, 139. —Subst.: **callaina**, ae, f., a precious stone of a pale-green color, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 110 sq.; 37, 10, 54, § 147; cf. id. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

† **callarias**, ae, m., = καλλάρια, a kind of codfish, Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61; 32, 11, 53, § 146 Sillig (Jan. collyri, collyris).

callens, entis, v. calleo, P. a.

callenter, adv., v. calleo, P. a. fin.

calleo, ere, v. n. and a. [callum]. I. Neutr. A. Lit., to be callous, to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 258, 10: callent rure manus, Auct. Aetn. 260; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211. —B. Trop. *1. To be hardened, insensible, unfeeling: in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2; cf. callisco. —2. To be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in; in a pun on the literal sense A. supra: callum aprugnum callere aequae non sinam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. v. 1; so id. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40 (cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62: callidus ad quaestum); Amm. 15, 2, 4: melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att. ap. Non. p. 257, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): satin' astu et fallendo callet? id. ib. p. 258, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 475 ib.): quod periti sumus in vitā atque usu callemus magis, id. ib. 258, 5; si in re navali, cuius esset ignarus, offendisset, eo plus in ea, quorum usu calleret, spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26, 10: cottidiano usu ejus (negotii) callebant, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1; Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 9, 29, 46, § 86: augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: arte, Ser. ap. Non. p. 258, 2; Sol. 8: bellis callere, by military experience, Sil. 6, 90 sq.: fidibus, App. Flor. n. 18. —II. Act., to know by experience or practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand (freq., esp. in the poets; in Cic. very rare): meminī et scio et calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 52; id. Poen. 3, 1, 71: cuncta perdocte callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17: istaeca malitiosa non tam calleo, Afran. ap. Non. p. 482, 10 (Com. Rel. v. 124 Rib.): in colubras callet cantuculum, Pompon. ib. 482, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 118 ib.): jura, Cic. Balb. 14, 32; Gell. 16, 10, 3: urbanas rusticisque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40, 4: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274 al. —(β) With inf. as object: multaque de rerum mixtura dicere callent, *Lucr. 2, 978; Hor. C. 4, 9, 49; Juv. 4, 142; Pers. 5, 105. —(γ) With acc. and inf.: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 258, 8. —(δ) With rel.-clause: quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37. —Hence, **callens**, entis, P. a., acquainted with, versed in, skilful, expert (very rare): qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 182: utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5, 3: bellandi, Amm. 16, 12, 32. —*Adv.: **callenter**, skilfully, cunningly; for the class. callide, App. M. 4, p. 150, 3.

calliblepharum (calliblepharion), Marc. Emp. 8 fin.), i, n., = καλλιβλέφαρον (sc. φάρμακον), a dye for coloring the eyebrows, Varr. ap. Non. p. 218, 22; Plin. 21, 19, 73, § 123; 23, 4, 51, § 97; 33, 6, 34, § 102. —Hence, † **calliblepharatus**, a, um, adj., with beautiful eyelids: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.

callicia, ae, f., a plant that, acc. to Pythagoras, made water freeze, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.

Callicias, ae, m., the name of a man, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 71.

Callicles, is, m., a character in the Trinummus of Plautus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 114; 4, 4, 2 al. —II. A Grecian painter in the time of Alexander the Great, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114. —III. A Grecian statuery, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Callicratidas, ae, m., = Καλλικράτιδας, a Spartan general, successor of Lysander, conquered and slain near the Arginusae, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; 1, 30, 109.

Callicula, ae, f., a low mountain in Campania, not far from Casilinum, Liv. 22, 15, 3; 22, 16, 5.

Callidamates, is, m., the name of a man, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 9.

callide, adv., v. callidus fin.

Callidemides, is, m., = Καλλιδημίδης, the name of a man, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 3.

calliditas, atis, f. [callidus], the being callidus, in a good or bad sense. I. In a good sense, shrewdness, skill, skilfulness, readiness, aptness (so several times after the Aug. period): calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Ov. F. 3, 380; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195; Tac. Agr. 9; Flor. 2, 17, 15; Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 19. —Far more freq. and class. II. In a bad sense, cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness: scientia, quae est remota ab iustitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; 3, 32, 113; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; id. Har. Resp. 9, 19; id. Or. 39, 137; Quint. 2, 5, 7; 4, 2, 126; Ov. H. 16, 300; 20, 126; Mart. 11, 50, 2 al. —Of stratagem in war, Liv. 42, 47, 7: calliditas ad robur accesserat, Flor. 3, 4, 3. —Trop., of oratorical artifice: genus ejusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137. —In plur.: servi venere in mentem Syri Calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14; Lact. 2, 12, 17.

Callidromus, i, m., = Καλλιδρόμος, a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylae, part of the Ceta range, Liv. 36, 15 sqq.

* **callidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [callidus], a little cunning or sly: fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callidus, a, um, adj. [calleo], that is taught wisdom by experience and practice, shrewd, expert, experienced, adroit, skilful: versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concaluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25. I. Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful. A. In gen. (class.): ad suum quaestum, callidus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 34; id. Truc. 2, 4, 62 (cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 40: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent); id. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Ep. 3, 3, 47; id. Poen. 1, 2, 25: callida Musa, Calliope, *Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitor callidus, priusquam ad fidem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57, 142: Demosthene nec gravius existit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperator, id. Or. 7, 23: juvenis parum callidus, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 11: in disputando, Quint. 12, 2, 14. —In reference to art, excelling in art, skilful, Hor. S. 2, 3, 23 Heind.; 2, 7, 101; id. Ep. 1, 10, 26. —B. Particular constructions. (a) With gen.: rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 32: temporum, id. A. 4, 33. —(β) With abl.: junctura callidus acri, Pers. 5, 14. —(γ) In the Greek manner, with inf.: callidus Condere furto, Hor. C. 1, 10, 7; cf. tuque testudo resonare septem Callida nervis, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; Pers. 1, 118. —C. Meton., of things: foramina callidissimo artificio natura fabricata, very well contrived or wrought, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: inventum, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47. —II. Crafty, cunning, artful, sly. A. Of persons (class.): itaque me malum esse oportet, callidum, astutum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; id. Pers. 4, 4, 70; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61: ego hominem callidiorē vidi neminem, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 1; id. And. 1, 2, 27; id. Eun. 5, 6, 10; Petr. 4, 2, 1: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10 Beier; id. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Quint. 6, 3, 96: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 1, 9: in disputando: mire callidos, Quint. 12, 2, 14: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57. —B. Meton., of things: doli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 10: audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: callida et malitiosa juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, crafty, calculating, Nep. Att. 11, 3: malitia inimici, Liv. 38, 44, 1: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: saevitia, id. Dom. 11. —2. Trop.: merx, of a woman, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61. —Hence, adv.: **callide** (in both signif. of the adj. freq. and class.). 1. Skilfully, shrewdly, expertly, etc.: callide nosse aliquem, well, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 82: intelligere, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 93: callide et perite versari, id. ib. 1, 11, 48: sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis callide agi posset, id. Caecin. 5, 15 al. —Comp., Tac. A. 6,

37.—*Sup.*, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—2. *Cunningly, craftily*, etc.: callide et facete exordiri, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7: accedere, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: occultare vitia sua, Sall. J. 15, 3: callide et cum astu confiteri aliquid, Gell. 12, 12, 1.

Callifae, ārum, *f.*, a town in the region of the *Hirpini*, now *Calvis*, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

calligo, *v.* 1. caligo.

† **calligonon**, *i. n.*, = καλλιγονον, a plant, also called polygonon mas, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113 (v. Sillig. *N. cr.*).

Callimachus, *i. m.*, = Καλλίμαχος.

1. A distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene (hence *Battiades*; v. Battus, 1. b.) who lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 250, Quint. 10, 1, 58; Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; 1, 39, 93; id. de Or. 3, 33, 32; Ov. R. Am. 759; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100; Prop. 2, 1, 40; Ov. P. 4, 16, 32.—Hence, **Callimachus**, *a. um*, *adj.*: metrum, i. e. a choriambic tetrameter and an amphibrach, Serv. Centim. p. 1823 P.—2. A celebrated sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92.—3. A physician, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12.

† **Callimachus**, *i. m.*, = Καλλίμαχος (beautiful), a kind of eagle-stone, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.

Callinicus, *i. m.*, = Καλλίνικος, the name of a man, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 72.

† **callion**, *ii. n.*, = κάλιον, a plant, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

† **callionymus**, *i. m.*, = καλλιόνυμος, a sea-fish, also called uranoscopus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69.

Calliōpē, *ēs* (**Calliōpēa**, *ae*, Verg. E. 4, 57; Prop. 1, 2, 28; Ov. F. 5, 80; cf. Prisc. p. 563 P.), *f.*, = Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια (fine-voiced), the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry (e.g. the lyric, Hor. C. 3, 4, 1 sq.; of amatory poetry, Ov. Tr. 2, 568; of rural poetry, Col. 10, 225; cf. Jahn, Trist. p. 198); the mother of Orpheus by *Egeus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 864, the mother of the Sirens by *Achelois*; Lucr. 6, 94; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 3; Ov. M. 5, 339; Aus. Idyll. 20, 7; Anthol. Lat. I. p. 73, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 8. To her Hor. C. 3, 4, is addressed.—**II.** *Meton*. **A.** (Per syllapsin.) All the Muses, Verg. A. 9, 525.—**B.** (Per synecdochen.) Poetry, Ov. Tr. 2, 568.—Hence, **Calliōpēus**, *a. um*, *adj.*, = Καλλιόπῆος, of Calliōpē: puer, i. e. Hymenaeus, Anthol. Lat. VI. p. 89, 77: musici, Firm. Math. 7, 25.

callipetalon, *i. n.*, = καλλιπέταλον, a plant, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, App. Herb. 2.

Callipho, *ōnis* (*abl.* -ōne, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 18), *m.*, a character in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 43 et saep.

Calliphon (-pho in all pass. of Cic. acc. to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19), *ontis* (*dat.* -ōni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; acc. -ōnem, id. Off. 3, 33, 119), *m.*, = Καλλιφών, ὄντιος, a Greek philosopher who considered virtue, joined with pleasure, as the highest good, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Fin. 2, 6, 19; 2, 11, 34; 4, 18, 50; 5, 8, 21; 5, 25, 73; Lact. 3, 7, 7; id. Epit. 33, 7.

Callipides (**Callipp-**), *ae, m.*, = Καλλιπίδης, a Grecian runner who made no progress: quem cursitare ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi proverbio Graeco notatum est, Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.

Callipolis, *is* (acc. -im or -in), *f.*, = Καλλιπολις. 1. A Grecian city of Calabria, now *Callipoli*, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** A town on the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite *Lampsacus*, now *Callipoli*, Liv. 31, 16, 6.—**III.** A town on the Tauric Chersonese, Liv. 36, 30, 4.

Callippus, *i. m.*, = Καλλιππος, the name of a man, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 71.

Callirrhōe (in poets, **Callirrhōē**), *ēs, f.*, = Καλλιρρόη (epic, Καλλιρρόη). 1. Daughter of the *Achelois*, and second wife of *Alcmaeon*, Ov. M. 9, 414 sq.—**II.** The wife of *Piranthus*, and mother of *Argus*, *Aristotides*, and *Triopas*, Hyg. Fab. 145.—**III.** A daughter of *Oceanus*, wife of *Chrysaor*, and mother of *Geryon*, Hyg. praef. and Fab. 151.

—**IV.** A celebrated fountain at Athens, south-east of the *Acropolis*, Stat. Th. 12, 629, with the appell. *Enneacrunos* (Ἐννεακρουνός, i. e. conducted by nine channels or pipes into the city), Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**V.** A warm medicinal fountain in Palestine, two hours west of Lake *Asphaltites*, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72.—**VI.** Another name of the Arabian city *Edessa*, from a fountain of that name, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

callis, *is, m.* (*fem.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Liv. 22, 14, 8; 31, 42, 8; 36, 15, 9; Curt. 3, 10, 10; 4, 16, 11; Amm. 30, 1, 15; 31, 10, 9; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 673) [*etym. dub.*; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 405, and Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10, from *callum*; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 68], a stony, uneven, narrow footway, a foot-path, a mountain-path, etc.; most freq., a path made by the treading of cattle: callis est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum, Isid. Orig. 1, 1: callis = via pecorum vestigiis trita, Vet. Gloss. 1. Lit.: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*; 2, 10, 1 and 3; Cic. Sest. 5, 12 Orell.: inde prope inuis callibus ad dictatorum perfugerunt, Liv. 22, 15, 10; cf. id. 32, 11, 2; Verg. A. 4, 405; cf. Ov. M. 7, 626 al.: per calles ignotos, Liv. 31, 42, 8; 35, 27, 6; 36, 15, 9; 38, 2, 10; Curt. 7, 11, 7: secreti, Verg. A. 6, 443: surgens, Pers. 4 (3), 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A mountain-pasture, alp, declivity, mountain-pass, defile (cf. Vogel ad Curt. 3, 10, 10 *N. cr.*): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383 Heyne: nos hic pecorum modo per aestivos saltus deviasque callis exercitum ducimus, Liv. 22, 14, 8: per calles saltusque Macedonicorum montium, id. 44, 36, 10: in Ciliciae angustis et inuis callibus dimicare, Curt. 4, 13, 6: angustis in Ciliciae callibus, id. 4, 9, 22; 5, 4, 4; 5, 4, 17; Liv. 35, 30, 10: quaestor, cui provincia vetere ex more calles evenierant, Tac. A. 4, 27 Orell. and Draeg. ad loc.; cf.: (provincia) semitae callesque, Suet. Aug. 19: calles constatae arboribus, Amm. 31, 10, 9.—**B.** A way, path, road, in gen., Val. Fl. 3, 568; 5, 394 (but in Lucr. 6, 92, the correct read. is calcis, not callis; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

* **callisco**, *ēre, v. incho.* [calleo], to become dull, insensible: aures nobis calliscent ad injurias, Cato ap. Non. p. 89, 27 sq. (Meyer, calliscent, Or. Rom. Fragm. p. 118).

Callisthēnes, *is, m.*, = Καλλισθένης, a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and pupil of Aristotle, and a youthful friend of Alexander the Great; finally put to death by him for his freedom of speech, Curt. 8, 5, 13 sq.; 8, 6, 25; 8, 8, 21; Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Theophrastus bewailed his death in the work entitled Καλλισθένης ἡ περὶ πένθους, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 21; 5, 9, 25; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 1 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.

Callisto, *ūs* (*ōnis*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 67), *f.*, = Καλλιστώ, daughter of the Arcadian king *Lycas* (hence, *Lycas*, Ov. F. 2, 173: virgo Tegeaea, id. ib. 2, 167: Maenalia, id. ib. 2, 192: virgo Nonacrina, id. M. 2, 409), and mother of *Aras* by *Jupiter*; changed by *Juno*, on account of jealousy, into a she-bear, and then raised to the heavens by *Jupiter* in the form of the constellation *Helice* or *Ursa Major*, Hyg. Fab. 176; 177; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 28; Col. 11, 2, 15; Ov. F. 2, 156 sq.; cf. id. M. 2, 401 sq.—Acc. Callisto, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.—*Dat.* Callisto *Lycas*, Cat. 66, 66.—*Abl.* Callisto, Hyg. Fab. 155.

Callistratus, *i. m.*, = Καλλίστρατος. 1. A Grecian orator, Nep. Epam. 6, 1.—**II.** A Grecian satirist, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 52.—**III.** A Grecian writer on natural history, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51; 37, 7, 25, § 94.

† **callistruthia**, *ae* (**callistruthis**, *idis*, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (sc. ficus), = καλλιτρούθια, a very delicate kind of figs, which sparrows were fond of (Gr. στρούθός), Col. 5, 10, 11; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69; pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capitol. Albin. 11, § 2.

† **callithrix**, *trichos, f.*, = καλλιθρίξ (fair-haired). 1. A plant used for coloring the hair, also called trichomanes, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160; 26, 14, 87, § 147; 25, 11, 86, § 135.—**II.** *Plur.*: **callithrices**, *um*, a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia; acc. to Lichtenstein, Simia faunus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 216.

† **callitrichos**, *i. f.*, = καλλιτρίχος

(fair-haired), a plant, commonly called *adiantum* or *Capillus Veneris*, maidenhair, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62.

Callon, *ōnis, m.*, = Καλλων. 1. A satirist of *Ægina*, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Plur.*: **Callones**, *i. e.* people like *Callon*, Quint. 12, 10, 10.—**II.** A satirist of *Elis*, who flourished about 430 B. C., Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

callositas, *ātis, f.* [callosus], hardness of skin, callousness (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3.—*Trop.*, hardness, a hardening: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8: voluntarii erroris, id. adv. Nat. 2, 1.

callosus, *a, um, adj.* [callum], with a hard skin, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, callous (not before the Aug. per.): ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 143: venter, id. 11, 37, 79, § 203: crassior calliosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92, § 226.—**II.** In gen., solid, hard, thick: ova, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: tactus, Pall. Sept. 17: orae (ulceris), Cels. 5, 28.

callum, *i. n.* (**callus**, *i. m.*, Cels. 5, 18, 36; 5, 26, 31 al.; Domit. Mars. ap. Charis. p. 55; *plur.* calli, Scrib. Comp. 37; 205; Suet. Aug. 80) [cf. Gr. καλὸν; Lat. culmus, culmen]. 1. The hardened, thick skin upon animal bodies: fere res omnes aut corio sunt aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 935: calceamentum solum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 108.—*Plur.*, Suet. Aug. 80.—Hence, **B.** *Meton*. 1. The hard flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; id. Pers. 2, 5, 4; for which absol. callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33: manus elephantis, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95.—2. The hard skin or the hard flesh of plants: uvorum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34, § 116: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34, § 82; Pall. Mart. 10, 28 al.—3. The hard covering of the soil: terrae, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33; 19, 2, 11, § 33; 31, 4, 30, § 63; also, of the hardness of salt: salis, id. 16, 12, 23, § 56.—**II.** *Trop.*, hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity (rare; most freq. in Cic.): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 2: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6.

† **calo** (as a very ancient word, with its derivatives also written **kalo**; v. the letter K), *äre, v. a.* [cf. Gr. καλέω; Engl. call], to call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke; only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; v. *Kalendae*, and the ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: calata comitia, a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king. Of these, some were curiata, others centuriata, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27 sq.: Calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. S. 1, 15; Quint. 1, 6, 33.—Hence, sarcastically, on account of bribery, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72 Orell.

2. **calo**, *ōnis, m.* [καλόν, timber for burning or joiner's work; καίω, to burn], a servant in the army, a soldier's servant: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavias gerebant, quae Graece *kāla* vocant, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 46 and 62 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 1; cf. Non. p. 62, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; so Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Liv. 27, 18, 12; 30, 4, 1; Tac. H. 1, 49; 3, 20 *fin.*; 3; 33; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Galb. 20.—On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Any low servant, drudge, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42; id. S. 1, 2, 44; 1, 6, 103; Sen. Ep. 110, 17.—**B.** Acc. to Isidorus, some called the tragic *buskins* calones, because they were made of willow, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6.

Calocissus, *i. m.* [καλός, κισσός, = beautiful ivy], the name of a cup-bearer, Mart. 9, 93, 3 Schneid.

1. **calor**, *ōris, m.* [caleo, cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 22], warmth, heat, glow. 1. Lit. **A.** In gen. (very freq. in prose and poet.): neque mihi ulla obstat amnis nec calor; nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 39; so (opp. frigus) Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. N. D.

2, 39, 101; Verg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36; (opp. refrigeratio) Vitr. 1, 4: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571; 6, 514: fulminis, id. 6, 234.—In plur., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13; id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Hor. C. 3, 24, 37 al.—**B. Esp. 1.** *Vital heat*; so, vitales, Lucr. 3, 129; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ut omnia quae aluntur atque crescunt, contineant in se vim caloris, sine qua neque alii possent neque crescere, id. ib. 2, 9, 23: omnis et una Dilapsus calor, Verg. A. 4, 705.—**2.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer*: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquiveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34 *init.*; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265.—Hence also for *summer* (opp. ver and autumnus), Lucr. 1, 175; Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, in the midst of summer, Liv. 2, 5, 3; so *plur.*: ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152.—**3.** *The glow of a hot wind* (cf. Lucr. 6, 323: vis venti commixta calore): dum ficus prima calorque, etc., the burning heat of the parching Sirocco, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, Verg. G. 2, 270 (cf. calidi Austri, Ov. M. 7, 532).—**4.** *The heat of a fever*, Tib. 4, 11, 2.

II. Trop. A. In gen., the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardor, impetuosity, vehemence (so perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; cf. ardor, fervor): si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratio, id. 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi morā re-frigit, id. 10, 3, 6; cf. id. 4, 113: calorem cogitationis extinguere, id. 3, praef. § 27: et impetus, id. 10, 3, 17: dicendi, id. 11, 3, 130: lenis calor alieni derisus, id. 6, 2, 15: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11; 2, 19, 2: pietatis, id. Pan. 3, 1: ambitionis calor abducit a tutis, Sen. Ben. 2, 14, 5: quod calore aliquo gerendum est, id. Ira, 3, 3, 5: cohortationis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 2: iracundiae, Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Achill. 2, 26; Luc. 2, 324 et saep.—**B. Esp.** *ardent love, the fire of love*: trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305; so id. H. 19, 173; Sil. 14, 223.—In plur. (cf. amores), Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; Ov. A. A. 1, 237.

2. Calor, oris, m., a river in Samnium, now the Calore, Liv. 2, 14, 2; 25, 17, 1.

caloratus, a, um, adj. [color] (post-class and rare). **I. Lit.**, hot, heated: ferum, Isid. 20, 16, 7 (al. coloratum): Calabris, Porphy. ad Hor. Epod. 1, 27: dies coloratissimae, id. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.—**II. Trop.**, hot, incited, furious: juvenutis impetus, App. M. 6, p. 182, 37: juvenus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 4 *fin.*

*** calorificus, a, um, adj.** [color-facio], causing warmth, warming, heating: oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 12.

† calpar, aris, n. [καλπη = κάλπις], a vessel for liquids, esp. for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher, Non. p. 546, 32 sq.: calpar genus vasis fictilis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.—**II.** Calpar = vinum novum, quod ex dolio demitur sacrificii causa, antequam gustetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

Calpē, es, f. = Κάλη, one of the pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Rock of Gibraltar, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, proem. § 4; 3, 1, 3, 7; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1: Ibera, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1264; Luc. 1, 555; 4, 71 (abl. scanned Calpē, Juv. 14, 279).—**II. Deriv. A. Calpetānus, a, um, adj.**, of Calpe: gurgis, Avien. Progn. 1620.—**B. Calpetitanus, a, um, adj.**, of Calpe: vada, Avien. Arat. 1023.

Calpurnius, a, um, adj. [a Calpo Numae regis filio, Fest. p. 36], the name of the very distinguished Calpurnian gens: familia, Cic. Pis. 23, 53.—**II. Esp.**, as subst. **A. Mase. 1.** C. Calpurnius Piso, praetor B.C. 186; Liv. 39, 6, 1; 39, 30, 1 sqq.; and consul B.C. 180; id. 40, 35, 1; 40, 37, 1.—**2.** L. Calpurnius Piso, consul B.C. 112, and afterwards, B.C. 107, lieutenant of Cassius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 12; 1, 14.—**3.** L. Calpurnius Bestia, tribune of the people B.C. 121, consul B.C. 111, and a general against Jugurtha, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; Sall. J. 27 sq.—**4.** C. Calpurnius Piso, son-in-law of Cicero, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Sest. 24, 54 al.—**5.** The intimate friend of Antonius, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A.—**6.** L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, consul with P. Mucius Scaevola, A.U.C. 621, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; Val. Max. 4, 3, 11 al.—**B. Fem. 1. Calpurnia, ae, the wife of Caesar, Vell. 2, 57,**

2, 2, 9, § 25: ad rapinas convertit animum, vario et exquisitissimo calumniarum et auctionum et vectigalium genere, Suet. Calig. 38 *init.*; cf. the context: calumniā litium alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: adeo illis odium Romanorum incussit rapacitas proconsulium, sectio publicanorum, calumniarum litium, Just. 33, 7, 8: calumniarum metum incutere alicui, Suet. Caes. 20: principes confiscatos ob tam leve ac tam impudens calumniarum genus, ut, etc., id. Tib. 49: calumniis rapinisque intendit animum, id. Ner. 32: creditorum turbam... nonnisi terrore calumniarum amovit, id. Vit. 7: fiscales calumnias magna calumiantium repressit, id. Dom. 9 *fin.*—**Plur.**: istae calumniae, App. Mag. 1, p. 273, 9; cf.: calumniae magiae, id. ib. 2, p. 274, 10.—**4.** Hence, jurid. t. t., the bringing of an action, whether civil or criminal, in bad faith: actoris calumnia quoque coarctetur litigiousness on the part of the plaintiff, Just. Inst. 4, 16, 1 Sandars ad loc.; Gai. Inst. 4, 174: vetus calumniae actio, a prosecution for blackmail or malicious prosecution, id. ib.: calumniam jurare, to take the oath that the action is brought or defence offered in good faith, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3: sei juraverit calumnia causa non postulare, Lex Acil. Repetund. 19; Dig. 39, 2, 7; cf.: praeter jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa infitias ire, Gai. Inst. 4, 172: jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa agere, id. ib. 4, 176.—Hence: nec satis habere bello vicisse Hannibalem, nisi velut accusatores calumniam in eum jurarent ac nomen deferrent, Liv. 33, 37, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; so, de calumnia jurare, Dig. 39, 2, 13, § 3: jusjurandum de calumnia, Gai. Inst. 4, 179; Dig. 12, 3, 34 al.: et quidem calumniae iudicium adversus omnes actiones locum habet, a conviction in a cross-action for malicious prosecution, Gai. Inst. 4, 176: turpissimam personam calumniae honestae civitati inponere, to fasten the vile character of a malicious prosecutor upon, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 43: sine ignominia calumniae accusationem relinquere non posse, id. Clu. 31, 86.—The person convicted of this charge was branded on the forehead with the letter K; v. calumniator.—**II. Transf.**, a conviction for malicious prosecution (= calumniae iudicium, v. I. A. 4 supra): hic illo privato iudicio, mihi credite, calumniam non effugiet, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: scito C. Sempronium Rufum, mel ac delicias tuas, calumniam maximo plausu tulisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: accusare alienae dominationis scelerisque socius propter calumniae metum non est ausus, Cic. Dom. 19, 49: perinde poenā teneri ac si publico iudicio calumniae condemnatus, Tac. A. 14, 41: calumniam fictis eludere joci, Phaedr. 3, prol. 37.—**III. Trop. A.** Of abstr. things: in hac igitur calumnia timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, cum plurima ad alieni sensus conjecturam, non ad suum iudicium scribantur, i. e. when the writer's mind is made the fool of his fears, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4.—**B. Contra se, a mistaken severity towards one's self: inveni qui Ciceroni crederent, eum (Calvum) nimia contra se calumnia verum sanguinem perdidisse, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (referring to Cic. Brut. 82, 283: nimum inquirens in se atque ipse sese observans, metuensque ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat).**

caltha, ae, f. [calthum, i. n., Prud. Cath. 5, 114] (cf. Gr. κάλαθος), a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. our pot marigold: Calendula officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; Verg. E. 2, 60; Col. 10, 97; 10, 310.

*** calthula, ae, f.** [caltha, from its color; cf. Non. p. 548, 21], a yellow garment for women, a yellow robe, Plant. Ep. 2, 2, 47.

† calumma (cālymm-), ātis, n., = κάλυμμα, a covering, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67:

calumnia (old form **kālymmia**; v. the letter K), ae, f. [perh. for calvommia, from calvor; cf. incillo, trickery, artifice, chicanery, cunning device. **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: per obrectatores Lentuli calumnia extracta res est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: (Lucullus) inimicorum calumnia triennio tardius quam debuerat triumphavit, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: impediti ne triumpharent calumnia paucorum, quibus omnia honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat, Sall. C. 30, 4: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: cum omni morā, iudificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impeditur, id. Sest. 35, 75.—**Plur.**: res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**B. In partic. 1.** A pretence, evasion, subterfuge: juris iudicium cum erit et aequitatis, cave in istā tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: senatus religionis calumniam non religione, sed malevolentia... comprobatur, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1: Carneades... itaque premebat alio modo nec ullam adhibebat calumniam, id. Fat. 14, 31: calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, id. Caecin. 7, 18: illud in primis, ne qua calumnia, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur, id. Dom. 14, 36: quae major calumnia est, quam venire imberbum adolescentulum... dicere se filium senatorem sibi velle adoptare? id. ib. 14, 37.—**2.** In discourse, etc., a misrepresentation, false statement, fallacy, cavil (cf.: cavillatio, perfugium): haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, facilius effugiant Academicorum calumniam, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: (Carneades) saepe optimas causas ingenii calumnia ludificari solet, id. Rep. 3, 5, 9: nec Arcesilae calumnia conferenda est cum Democriti verecundia, id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: si in minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coarctetur, id. ib. 2, 20, 65: altera est calumnia, nullam artem falsis adsentiri opinionibus, Quint. 2, 17, 18: si quis tamen... ad necessaria aliquid melius addecerit, non erit hac calumnia reprehendus, id. 12, 10, 43.—**3.** A false accusation, malicious charge, esp. a false or malicious information, or action at law, a perversion of justice (= σκεφαντία): jam de deorum immortalium templis spoliatis qualem calumniam ad pontifices attulerit? false report, Liv. 39, 4, 11: Scythae... cum confecto jam bello supervenissent, et calumnia tardius latī auxilii, mercede fraudarentur, an unjust charge, Just. 42, 1, 2: quamquam illa fuit ad calumniam singulari consilio reperta: ratio... Quae res cum ad pactiones iniquissimas magnam vim habuit, tum vero ad calumnias in quas omnes inciderent, quos vellent Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: causam calumniae reperire, id. ib. 2, 8, § 21: (Heracilius), a quo HS. C. milia per calumniam malitiamque petita sunt, id. ib. 2, 27, § 66: mirari improbatum calumniae, id. ib. 2, 2, 15, § 37: existunt etiam saepe injuriae calumnia quadam et nimis callida juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: iste amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61: quem iste in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia praecursorem habere solebat et emissarium, id. ib. 2, 5, 41, § 108;

2, 2, 9, § 25: ad rapinas convertit animum, vario et exquisitissimo calumniarum et auctionum et vectigalium genere, Suet. Calig. 38 *init.*; cf. the context: calumniā litium alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: adeo illis odium Romanorum incussit rapacitas proconsulium, sectio publicanorum, calumniae litium, Just. 33, 7, 8: calumniarum metum incutere alicui, Suet. Caes. 20: principes confiscatos ob tam leve ac tam impudens calumniarum genus, ut, etc., id. Tib. 49: calumniis rapinisque intendit animum, id. Ner. 32: creditorum turbam... nonnisi terrore calumniarum amovit, id. Vit. 7: fiscales calumnias magna calumiantium repressit, id. Dom. 9 *fin.*—**Plur.**: istae calumniae, App. Mag. 1, p. 273, 9; cf.: calumniae magiae, id. ib. 2, p. 274, 10.—**4.** Hence, jurid. t. t., the bringing of an action, whether civil or criminal, in bad faith: actoris calumnia quoque coarctetur litigiousness on the part of the plaintiff, Just. Inst. 4, 16, 1 Sandars ad loc.; Gai. Inst. 4, 174: vetus calumniae actio, a prosecution for blackmail or malicious prosecution, id. ib.: calumniam jurare, to take the oath that the action is brought or defence offered in good faith, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3: sei juraverit calumnia causa non postulare, Lex Acil. Repetund. 19; Dig. 39, 2, 7; cf.: praeter jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa infitias ire, Gai. Inst. 4, 172: jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causa agere, id. ib. 4, 176.—Hence: nec satis habere bello vicisse Hannibalem, nisi velut accusatores calumniam in eum jurarent ac nomen deferrent, Liv. 33, 37, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; so, de calumnia jurare, Dig. 39, 2, 13, § 3: jusjurandum de calumnia, Gai. Inst. 4, 179; Dig. 12, 3, 34 al.: et quidem calumniae iudicium adversus omnes actiones locum habet, a conviction in a cross-action for malicious prosecution, Gai. Inst. 4, 176: turpissimam personam calumniae honestae civitati inponere, to fasten the vile character of a malicious prosecutor upon, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 43: sine ignominia calumniae accusationem relinquere non posse, id. Clu. 31, 86.—The person convicted of this charge was branded on the forehead with the letter K; v. calumniator.—**II. Transf.**, a conviction for malicious prosecution (= calumniae iudicium, v. I. A. 4 supra): hic illo privato iudicio, mihi credite, calumniam non effugiet, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: scito C. Sempronium Rufum, mel ac delicias tuas, calumniam maximo plausu tulisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: accusare alienae dominationis scelerisque socius propter calumniae metum non est ausus, Cic. Dom. 19, 49: perinde poenā teneri ac si publico iudicio calumniae condemnatus, Tac. A. 14, 41: calumniam fictis eludere joci, Phaedr. 3, prol. 37.—**III. Trop. A.** Of abstr. things: in hac igitur calumnia timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, cum plurima ad alieni sensus conjecturam, non ad suum iudicium scribantur, i. e. when the writer's mind is made the fool of his fears, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4.—**B. Contra se, a mistaken severity towards one's self: inveni qui Ciceroni crederent, eum (Calvum) nimia contra se calumnia verum sanguinem perdidisse, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (referring to Cic. Brut. 82, 283: nimum inquirens in se atque ipse sese observans, metuensque ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat).**

calumniator (kālumnīator; v. the foreg.), oris, m. [calumnior]; mostly t. t., a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a perverter of law, a chicaner (sometimes, perhaps, branded on the forehead with the letter K = calumniator; cf. Voss, Arist. 1, 17; Ernest. Clav. Cic. Ind. Leg. s. v. Remmia): si calvitur et moretur et frustratur. Inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Dig. 50, 16, 223: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caecil. 23, 65: calumniatores apponere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: calumniatorem quaerere, id. ib. 2, 8, § 22; 2, 2, 10, § 26: egens, id. Clu. 59, 163; id. Quint. 28, 87; Phaedr. 1, 17, 2; Mart. 11, 66, 1; Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 4; Suet. Rhet. 4.—**II. Trop.** calumniator sui, one who is too anxious in regard to his work, over-scrupulous, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92; cf. calumnia, III. B., and calumpnior, II. B.

calumniatrix, *icis, f.* [calumniator], *she who plots against or makes false accusations*. Hier. Ep. 74, 4; Dig. 37, 9, 1, §§ 14 and 16.

calumnior (anciently **kāl-**; v. the letter K), *atus, i, v. dep. act.* [calumniā]. **I.** Jurid. t. t. **A.** To accuse falsely, bring false information against a person. **1.** Absol.: calumniari est falsa crimina intendere, Dig. 48, 16, 1, § 1; cf. ib. proem.: ut hic quoque Aprio... ex miseris aratoribus calumniandi quaestus accederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: cum aliquid habeat quod possit criminose ac suspitiose dicere, aperte ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: cum (defensor) accusatorem calumniari criminatur, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: nondum Romam accusator Eumenēs venerat, qui calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficeret, Liv. 42, 42, 5: tabulae veterum aerari debitorum, vel praecipua calumniandi materia, Suet. Aug. 32: magna calumniantium poena, id. Dom. 9: minus obiectus calumniatibus foret, Quint. 6, 3, 5: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, cum privata fuerit (pecunia sublata) non sacra, id. 4, 2, 8: an petito rem calumniari, an reum infidiorem esse, id. 7, 2, 50.—**2.** With acc.: si tamen alio crimine postuletur ab eodem, qui in alio crimine eum calumniatus est, puto non facile admittendum eum qui semel calumniatus est, Dig. 48, 2, 7, § 3: sed non utique qui non probat quod intendit calumniari videtur, ib. 48, 16, 1, § 3.—**B.** To practise chicanery, trickery, or subterfuge: jacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: meque, etiam si diutius calumniarentur, redire jussistis, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 27.—**II.** In gen., to depreciate, misrepresent, calumniate, to blame unjustly. **A.** With personal object: nam, quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 1; cf.: nisi calumniari naturam rerum homines quam sibi prodesset mallent, Plin. 18, 28, 63, § 272: alii tamen eum verbis calumniatur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 23.—With dat. (late Lat.): non solum filio sed etiam patri, Ambros. Inc. Dom. Sacr. 8, 83.—**2.** Esp., with se, to depreciate one's self, be unduly anxious or careful: quibusdam tamen nullus est finis calumniandi se, et... qui etiam, cum optima sunt reperta, quaerunt aliquid, quod sit magis antiquum, remotum, inopinatum, Quint. 8, proem. § 31: neque eos... ad infelicem calumniandi se poemam alligandos puto, id. 10, 3, 10.—**B.** Absol.: sed calumniabar ipse; putabam, qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, i. e. indulgent unreasonable fears, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3; cf. A. 2, supra.—**C.** With things as objects, to misrepresent, interpret injuriously, set in a false light: non calumniatur verba nec volutus; quicquid accidit, benigne interpretando levat, Sen. Ep. 81, 25: suspitionibus inquietantur medicisque jam sani manum porrigunt et omnem calorem corporis sui calumniantur, id. Tranq. 2, 1: festinationem alicuius, Quint. 2, 1, 12: id unum, Tac. H. 3, 75: jus civile, Dig. 10, 4, 19.

calumniōsē, *adv.*, v. calumniosus fin.

calumniosus, *a, um, adj.* [calumniā],

full of tricks or artifices, swindling (post-Aug.): calumniosus est, qui sciens prudensque per fraudem negotium alicui comparat, Paul. Sent. 1, 5, 1; 1, 5, 2: accusatio, Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 init.—**Sup.**, Aug. Ep. 152 fin.—**II.** Subst.: **calumniosus**, *i, m.*, a person convicted of false information, Dig. 48, 16, 3; cf. calumniā, I. B. 4.—**Adv.**: **calumniosē**, *artfully, by trickery*, Dig. 46, 5, 7; Aug. Ep. 48.—**Sup.**, Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

calva, *ae, v. calvus.*

calvāria, *ae, f.* [calva, calvus]. **I.** The skull of man, Cels. 8, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 35: calvariae locus, id. Matt. 27, 33; of beasts: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 18, § 53: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *Calvary, the place where Jesus Christ was crucified*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 198.

calvāriola, *ae, f. dim.* [calvaria], a small cup, Schol. ad Juv. 5, 48.

calvārium, *ii, n. [id.]*, a kind of round sea-fish without scales, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 17.

calvātus, *a, um, adj.* [calvus], made bald, bare (late Lat.): Sampson, Ambros.

Ep. 9, 71.—**II.** Transf.: si vinea a vite calvata erit, Cat. ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196 Jan. (but Cato, R. R. 33, 3, calva erit; v. calvus).

Calvēna, *ae, m.* [calvus], a nickname of the bald-headed Matus, a friend of Caesar, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 3; 16, 11, 1 (so id. ib. 14, 2, 2, the name Madarus = μαδάρος, bald).

***calvēo**, *ēre, v. n. [id.]*, to be bald, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

calvesco, *ēre, v. incho. n.* [calveo], to become bald (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 14, 7; Veg. 3, 4, 27; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78.—**II.** Transf. to plants, to grow up thin or far apart, Col. 4, 33, 3.

Calvina, *ae, f.*, the name of a notorious woman of rank, Juv. 3, 133.

Calvinus, *i, m.*, a Roman cognomen; esp., **I.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul, A. U. C. 701, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 2; 2, 3, 6; id. Att. 4, 17, 3; id. Fam. 16, 12, 3 al.—**II.** C. Sextius Calvinus, an eminent advocate, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246.

calvio, *ire, v. calvor.*

Calvisius, *ii, m.*, the name of several Romans; esp., **I.** C. Calvisius Sabinus, lieutenant of Caesar, and afterwards praetor in Africa, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; cf. id. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—**II.** Calvisius Sabinus, a very rich man, Sen. Ep. 27, 4; Tac. A. 13, 21; perh. the same with Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, Nero's mother, Tac. A. 13, 19 sq.—**Deriv.**: **Calvisianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Calvisius, Dig. 38, 5, 3; 38, 5, 5.

calvities, *ei, f.* [calvus], baldness (a rare form for calvitium); praee calvitie, *Suet. Galb. 20; Petr. 108, 1.

calvitium, *ii, n. [id.]*, baldness (class.; access. form **calvities**). **I.** Lit.: in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio maeior levaretur, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; Suet. Caes. 45; id. Dom. 18; Aus. Epigr. 72, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10 fin.—**II.** Of places destitute of herbage, bareness, sterility, Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, *3, v. dep. a.* (access. form **calvo**, *ēre, v. infra*; **calvio**, *ire, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720*).

I. To devise tricks, use artifice, attack one with artifice, to intrigue against, to deceive (except in Sallust, only ante-class. for the class. calumnior); **SI CALVITVR. PEDERVR. STRVITVR.**, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. struere, p. 313 Müll.; the same law is fragmentarily mentioned by Lucil. ap. Non. p. 7, 2, and Dig. 50, 16, 233.—**II.** In gen., to deceive, delude: me calvitur suspitio, Pac. ap. Non. p. 7, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 137 Rib.); calamitas arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 192, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 396 Rib.); Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4: sed memet calvor, Att. ap. Non. p. 6, 33.

Pass. (cf. calumnior fin.): te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. ap. Non. p. 6, 29; Sall. H. 3, 78 Dietrich, and Prisc. p. 883 P.

1. calvus, *a, um, adj.* [cf. O. H. Germ. chalo; Germ. kahl], bald, without hair (whether by nature or by shaving or shearing; rare; not in Lucr., Cic., Hor., or Verg.): raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: senex, Petr. 27; Suet. Calig. 27: moechus, id. Caes. 51; Phaedr. 2, 2, 9; 5, 3, 1; 5, 6, 1.—**2.** Subst.: **calva**, *ae, f.*, the scalp without hair, Liv. 23, 24, 12; Mart. 10, 83, 12; 12, 45, 12.—**B.** Venus Calva, worshipped in a particular temple after the irruption of the Gauls (as it is pretended, because at that time the women cut off their hair for bowstrings), Lact. 1, 20, 7; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2, 10; Veg. Mil. 4, 9; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720.—**II.** Transf. to plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 (cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196, s. v. calvatus): nuces, with smooth shells, Cato, R. R. 8, 2 (quoted in Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90, where in MSS. the var. lect. galbas prob. arose from a false orthography of a later time; cf. the letter B fin.): calvae restes, Mart. 12, 32, 20.—Also, **B.** Subst.: **calva**, *ae, f.*, a nut with a smooth shell, Petr. 66, 4.

2. Calvus, *i, m.*, a cognomen of several persons, especially of the poet and orator C. Licinius; v. Licinius.

1. calx, *calcis, f. (m., Pers. 3, 105 dub.;*

Sil. 7, 696; cf. App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud.; Pers. 3, 106; Grat. Cyn. 278. Whether Lucil. ap.

Charis, p. 72 P. belongs here or to 2.—**calx** is undecided) [Sanscr. kar-, wound, kill; akin with λάξ, calcar, calceus], the heel. **I.** Lit.: calces deteris, you tread on my heels, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111: quod si ipsa animi vis in capite aut umeris aut imis calcebus esse Posset, Lucr. 3, 792; 5, 136: incurare pugnis, calcebus, πύξ καὶ λάξ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53: certare pugnis, calcebus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: uti pugnis et calcebus, id. Sull. 25, 71: concisus pugnis et calcebus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: subsellium calce premere, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 68: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferratā (ad ferratō) calce fatigat, Verg. A. 11, 714: nulla calce vexare illa equi, Stat. S. 5, 2, 115; Sil. 7, 697; 13, 169; 17, 541: nudis calcebus anguem premere, Juv. 1, 43.—Also of the heels of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 8, 2, 8: quadrupes calcebus aurās Verberat, Verg. A. 10, 892.—Hence, cadere calcebus, to kick, λάκτω, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere alicum, to kick, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: extundere frontem, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: calces remittere, to kick, Nep. Eun. 5, 5; so, reicere, Dig. 9, 1, 5: aut dic aut accipe calcem, take a kick, Juv. 3, 295 al.—**2.** Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.)—λάκτειν πρὸς κέντρον (Aesch. Agam. 1624; Pind. Pyth. 2, 174; W. T. Act. 9, 6), to kick against the pricks, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28 Don. and Rühnk.; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55, and s. v. calceiro: calcem impingere alicui rei, to abandon any occupation: Anglice, to hang a thing on the nail, Petr. 46.—**B.** Meton. (pars pro toto), the foot, in gen.: calcemque terit jam calce, Verg. A. 5, 324 Serv. and Heyne.

II. Transf. to similar things. **A.** In architecture: calces scaporum, the foot of the pillars of a staircase; Fr. patin de l'échiffre, Vitruv. 9, praef. § 8.—**B.** Calx mali, the foot of the mast, Vitruv. 10, 3, 5.—**C.** In agriculture, the piece of wood cut off with a scion, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 166.

2. calx, *calcis, f. (m., Varr. ap. Non.*

p. 199, 24, and Cato, R. R. 13, 7; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; dub. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16; and id.

Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 fin.; cf. Budd. l. p. 37, n. 3; later collat. form calcis, is,

*f. Ven. Fort. Carm. 11, 11, 10) [χάλιξ]. **I.***

Liv. A. A small stone used in gaming, a

counter (less freq. than the dim. calculus,

q. v.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; Lucil. ap. Prisc.

p. 687 P.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.—

***B.** Limestone, lime, whether slaked or not,*

Lucr. 6, 1067; Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, un-

slaked, quicklime, Vitruv. 8, 7: coquere, to

burn lime, Cato, R. R. 16; Vitruv. 2, 5, 1:

extincta, slaked, id. l. l.: macerata, id. 7,

2; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: harenatus, mixed

with sand, mortar, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: mate-

ries ex calce et harenā mixta, Vitruv. 7, 3.—

Since the goal or limit in the race-ground

was designated by lime (as later by chalk,

*v. creta), calx signifies, **II.** Trop., the goal,*

end, or limit in the race-course (anciently

marked with lime or chalk; opp. carceres,

the starting-point; mostly ante-Aug.; esp.

freq. in Cic.): supremae calcis spatium,

Lucr. 6, 92 Lachm.; Sen. Ep. 108, 32; Varr.

ap. Non. p. 199, 24: ad calcem pervenire, Cic.

Lael. 27, 101; so, ad carceres: a calce révo-

cari, i. e. to turn back from the end to the

beginning, id. Sen. 23, 83: nunc video cal-

cem, ad quam (al. quem) cum sit decur-

sum, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ab ipsa (al. ipso)

calce revocati, id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. l. l.;

Quint. 8, 5, 30 dub.; v. Spald. IV. cr. 46.

Prov., of speech: extra calcem decurrere,

to digress from a theme, Amm. 21, 1, 14.—

***B.** In gen., the end, conclusion of a page,*

book, or writing (mostly post-class.); si

tamen in clausula et calce pronuntietur

sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 30: in calce epistulae,

Hier. Ep. 9; 26 fin.; 84 init.: in calce libri,

id. Vit. St. Hil. fin.

Calycadnus, *i, m.*, a river and prom-

ontory of Cilicia, Amm. 14, 2, 15; 14, 8, 1;

Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 38, 38, 9.

calýculus, *i, m. dim.* [calyx], a small

flower-bud, the cup or calyx of a flower,

Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205; 27, 5, 20, § 37; App.

M. 4, p. 143, 16.—**II.** Transf., the outer

skin, hide of animals: echinorum, App.

Mag. 35, p. 297, 4.

Calýdon, *ónis, f.* = Καλύδων, a very

ancient town in Aetolia (now Kurt-aga), on

the river Euenus, built by a hero of the same name, Ov. M. 8, 495; the residence of Eneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Ov. M. 6, 415; 8, 270 sq.; Verg. A. 11, 270; Caes. B. C. 3, 35; Mart. 9, 49; acc. Calydonem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 72; Gr. Calydonia, Verg. A. 7, 306; Ov. M. 9, 147.

II. Deriv. **A. Calydonius**, a, um, adj., Calydonian: sus, the Calydonian boar, sent by the enraged Diana, and killed by Meleager, Mart. 11, 19; heros, i.e. Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 324; amnis, i. e. the Achelous, id. ib. 8, 727; 9, 2; Tydidæ hasta, of Diomedes, id. ib. 15, 769; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes, in Lower Italy (Daunia), id. ib. 14, 512.—As subst.: **Calydoniae**, ārum, f., the Calydonian women, Sen. Herc. Oet. 583.—***B. Calydoniacus**, a, um, adj., Calydonian: rupes, Manil. 5, 180 (al. **Calydonæa**).—**C. Calydonis**, idis, f., a Calydonian woman: Calydonides matres, Ov. M. 8, 627; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 736.—And κατ' ἐξοχήν = Deianira, Ov. M. 9, 112.

calymma, v. calumma.
Calymnē, ēs, f., = Κάλυμνα, an island in the Aegean Sea, not far from Rhodes, distinguished for its honey, now Kalimno, Ov. M. 8, 222; id. A. A. 2, 81.—Called **Calymnia**, ae, f., Mel. 2, 7, 11.

Calypso, ūs (e.g. Tib. 4, 1, 77; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171: Calypsonis, App. M. 1, p. 107; Macr. S. 5, 2, 10; acc. regularly Calypso, Ov. P. 4, 10, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Plin. ap. Charis. p. 102 P.; Prisc. p. 685 ib.; Rudd. I. p. 60, n. 84; but Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. I. 1, and Calypsonem, Pac. ib., and ap. Charis. p. 47 P.; Caes. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Macr. S. 5, 2, 10), f., = Καλυψώ, a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), who ruled in the Island Ogygia, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 13, erroneously, in Aëaea), in the Sicilian Sea; she received Ulysses as a guest, bore by him Auson (v. Ausones), and, with the greatest unwillingness, allowed him to continue his voyage, Tib. 4, 1, 77; Ov. P. 4, 10, 13; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 1, 15, 9; 2 (3), 21, 13.

† **1. calyx**, ūs, m., = κάλυξ [καλύπτω; hence, any covering, husk, hull, shell], the bud, cup, or calyx of a flower. **I.** L. it.: narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12, § 25: rosae, id. 21, 4, 10, § 14; 21, 18, 73, § 121: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76, § 198: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23.—**II. Transf.** **A.** The shell of fruits, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 92; 15, 22, 24, § 86; 23, 4, 43, § 86.—**2.** An egg-shell, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19.—**B.** The covering of shell-fish, etc., the shell, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100; 9, 56, 82, § 174; 32, 4, 14, § 39.—**C.** A covering of wax around fruit to preserve it, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64.

† **2. calyx**, ūs, f., = κάλυξ, a plant of two kinds, perh. the monk's-hood, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58 sq.

† **camā**, ae, f. [χαμαι = humi], a small bed near the ground, Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

camācum, v. comacum.

Camaldūnum (Camalod-), i, n., v. Camuldunum.

camara, ae, v. camera.
Camarina (in MSS. also **Cāmērina**; cf. camera), ae, f. (acc. Gr. Camarina), Ov. F. 4, 477, = Καμάρινα, a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse, now Camarana, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 701; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 59.

camāro, v. camero.

camarus, i, for cammarus, q. v.

cambio, ire, v. n. (perf. campsi, acc. to Charis. pp. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906 ib.) [whence the Ital. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.; Fr. change, changer, etc.; Engl. change, etc.], to exchange, barter: muto, ἀμειβομαι, Charis. I. 1. (post-class. and very rare), App. Mag. p. 284; Sicul. Flacc. Cond. Agr. p. 13 Goes.

† **cambitas**, ātis, f. [id.], exchange, barter: ἀντικαταλλαγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cambūnii Montes, m., a mountain range on the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia, Liv. 42, 63, 6; 44, 2, 6.

Cambyse, is, m., = Καμβύσις. **I.** The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus, Just. 1, 4, 4.—**II.** The son and successor of the elder Cyrus, Just. 1, 9; Mel.

1, 11, 3; Val. Max. 6, 3, ext. 3; Luc. 10, 280.

A. A river in Albania, which rises on the Caucasus and empties into the Cyrus, now Jora, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.—**B.** A river of Media, Amm. 23, 6, 40.

camēla, ae, f. [camelus], a female camel, Treb. Claud. 14, 3.

† **camēlae**, ārum, f. [γαμήλιος, pertaining to γάμος = a marriage], of or pertaining to a marriage festival: virgines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll.

camelārius, ii, m. [camelus], a camel-driver, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11; Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

† **camēlēlāsia**, ae, f., = καμηληλασία, camel-driving, the care of the camels belonging to the State, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

camēlinus, a, um, adj. [camelus], of or relating to a camel, camel's: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109, § 161: ossa, Arn. 6, p. 200.

camella, ae, f. dim. [camera], a kind of drinking vessel, a wine-goblet, wine-cup, cup, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9; Ov. F. 4, 779; Petr. 135, 3; 137, 10; 64, 13; cf. Pollux, id. 10, 24.

† **camēlopardālis**, is, f. (**camēlopardālus**, i, m., Capitol. Gord. III. 33; Vop. Aur. 33; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5: **camēlopardus**, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 19), = καμηλοπαρδαλις, a camelopard, giraffe: Cervus camelopardalis, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; cf. Plin. 8, 18, 27, § 69; Sol. 30, 19.

† **camēlopōdion**, ii, n., = καμηλοπόδιον, a plant, camel's-foot, perh. horehound, App. Herb. 45.

† **camēlus**, i, m. (fem., Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67; 11, 37, 62, § 164; App. M. 7, p. 194, 5; Vulg. Gen. 32, 15; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29, 2), = κάμηλος, a camel, with either one or two humps, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164; Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Liv. 37, 40, 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195; Tac. A. 15, 12; cf. camera.

Cāmēna (not **Cāmōena**), ae, f. (old form **Casmēna**, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 27 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dusmoso, p. 67 ib., and pesnis, p. 205 ib.) [root kas-, sing. whence carmen], pure Lat. (perh. Ital.) name of the Gr. Μοῖσα, a Muse (freq. in Hor., not in Lucr.), Liv. And. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. C. S. 62: amant alterna Camēnae, Verg. E. 3, 59 (cf. id. ib. 7, 19); Hor. C. 3, 4, 21; id. S. 1, 10, 45; id. Ep. 1, 19, 5; id. A. P. 275; Prop. 3 (4), 10, 1; Ov. M. 14, 434; 15, 482; Plin. H. N. praef. § 1; Pers. 5, 21 al.: Graiae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 38; Col. 2, 2, 7.—Numa devoted a grove to the Muses in the vicinity of Rome before the Porta Capena, Liv. 1, 21, 3; Vit. 8, 3, 1.—They had also, probably in the same place, a temple, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.—**B.** Meton., poetry, a poem, song: summā dicende Camēnā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 1; id. C. 1, 12, 39; 4, 9, 8; Ov. P. 4, 13, 33; Tib. 4, 1, 24; 4, 1, 191; 4, 7, 3.—**II. Deriv.** **Cāmēnalis**, ē, adj., of or relating to the Muses (post-class.): Hippocrēne, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 495: modi, Sid. Ep. 3, 3: familia, Symm. Ep. 1, 53.

† **camēra** (in MSS. and edit. also **cāmāra**; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.), ae, f., = κάμαρα [cf. κάμπω = to bend, curve; Ital. camera; Germ. Kammer; Fr. chambre; Engl. chamber], a vault, an arched roof, an arch, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; 3, 8, 1; Lucr. Fragm. ap. Charis. I. 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; Sall. C. 55, 4; Prop. 3 (4), 2, 10; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2; 3, 7, 3; Col. 4, 17, 8; 11, 3, 60: camera vitrea, covered with glass, Plin. 36, 25, 64, § 189.—In ships, Suet. Ner. 34; cf. upon the manner of building them, Vit. 7, 3: camerae caelum, the interior of a vault or arch, id. ib.—**II. Transf.** a flat ship with an arched covering, used by those dwelling on the Black Sea, Tac. H. 3, 47; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

camērārius (cāmā-), a, um, adj. [camera]: cucurbitae, which climb over something, climbing (opp. plebeiae, that creep upon the ground), Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

* **camērātio**, ōnis, f. [camero], prop. an arching; hence, abstr. pro concr., a vault, arch, Spart. Carac. 9, 5.

Cāmēria, ae, f., = Καμέρια, a town in Latium, Liv. 1, 38, 4 (in Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68,

and Tac. A. 11, 24, **Cāmērīum**).—**II. Deriv.** **Cāmērinus**, a, um, adj., of Camerinus: municipium, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—As subst. **1. Cāmērinī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Cameria, Val. Max. 6, 5, n. 1.—**2. Cāmērinus**, i, m., a cognomen in the very distinguished gens Sulpicia, Liv. 3, 31, 8; 5, 14, 5; 29, 2 al.—Hence, for people of rank in gen. Juv. 7, 90; 8, 38.

Cāmērīnum, i, n., a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum, now Camerino, Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 15.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Camers**, eris, adj., of Camerinum: ager, Cic. Sull. 19, 53.—Subst.: **Cāmertes**, ium (Camertum, Sil. 4, 157), m., the inhabitants of Camerinum, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; friends of the Romans, both in opp. to the Etruscans, and later against Hannibal, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; Liv. 9, 36, 7 and 8; 28, 45, 20.—In sing.: fulvum Camertem, Verg. A. 10, 562: laudande Camers, Sil. 8, 463.—***B. Cāmertinus**, a, um, adj., of Camerinum: foedus, Cic. Balb. 20, 46.

Cāmērīum, v. Cameria.
cāmēro (cāmā-), āre, v. a. [camera], to vault or arch over, Plin. 10, 30, 50, § 97.—Trop.: cameratum elogium, constructed with art, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

Cāmēses, is, m., a mythic king in Italy, contemporary with Janus, Hyg. ap. Macr. S. 1, 7, 19.

1. camilla or **casmilla**, ae, f., v. 1. camillus, II.

2. Camilla, ae, f., a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Aeneas and Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 803; 11, 535.

† **1. camillum**, v. camera.

2. camillum, i, n., in architecture = loculamentum, Vit. 10, 15 dub. (Rode supposes casillum, a little bench; Bald. Lex. Vit. batillum).

1. camillus (also **casmilus**; cf. Camena and Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.), i, m. [with difficulty connected with the Samothracian Kabiren-Hermes, Κάδμιλος and Κάδμος; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll., and Macr. S. 3, 8; perh. dim. from root of Camena; cf. carmen], a noble youth employed in the sacrifices of the Flamen Dialis, and then, gen., in religious offices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.: hiberno pulvere, verno luto, grandia farra Camille metes, Poët. ib. p. 93.—The same verse is given with the expl., Camillus adulescens est, by Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 101: Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes Camillos et Camillas appellat, flaminicarum et flaminum praemini-stros, Macr. S. 3, 8, 7; repeated by Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 543; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll. s. v. cumeram.—**B.** = pusillus, small, Quint. 8, 3, 19.—**II. camilla**, ae, f., a maiden of unblemished birth and character: caelium camilla, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 232 Rib.): = ministra, since only such maidens were permitted to serve in the sacred rites, v. Varr. I. 1; Macr. S. 3, 8, 7; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 543.

2. Camillus, i, m., a cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls, Liv. 5, 19, 2 sq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 6.

camīno, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [caminus], to make like an oven or furnace (very rare; perh. only in the foll. pass.), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: caminata fossura, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

† **camīnus**, i, m., = ἡ κάμινος [Germ. Kamin; Fr. cheminée; Engl. chimney], a furnace. **1.** A smelting-furnace for the working of metals, a forge, Ov. M. 7, 106; Pers. 5, 10; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 35, 6, 16, § 35: crescent (patrimonio) incude assidua semperque ardente camino, i. e., by incessant labor, Juv. 14, 118.—**B.** Poët., the forge or smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, under Aëtna, Verg. A. 3, 580; 6, 630; 8, 418; Ov. F. 4, 473; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 237.—**II.** A furnace for heating an apartment, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19; Suet. Vit. 8.—Hence, **B.** Meton. = ignis, fire: camino luculentō uti, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 81; Sen. Thyest. 766.—**C.** Prov.: oleum addere camino, to pour oil upon the fire, to aggravate an evil, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

Cāmirus or **-ōs**, *i. m.*, = *Κάμειρος*.
I. Son of the fourth Hercules, brother of Jalyus and Lindus, and founder of the town named after him in Rhodes, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132.
II. A town on the west side of the island of Rhodes, Mel. 2, 7, 4; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54. — Hence, **Camīrenses**, *i. m.*, the inhabitants of Camirus, Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 1, 17, 45.

† **camīsiā**, *ae. f.* [Gallic; whence Ital. *camisia*, Fr. *chemise*], a linen shirt or night-gown: *camisias* vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29; cf. id. ib. 19, 21, 1; Hier. Ep. Vest. Mul. 64, n. 11; Paul. ex Fest. a. v. supparus, p. 310 Müll.

† **cammaron**, *i. n.*, = *κάμμαρον*, a plant, also called *aconitum*, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **cammarus** (**camārus**, **gammārus**), *i. m.*, = *κάμμαρος*, a sea-crab, lobster (so called from its vaulted back), Varr. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 6; 8, 17, 4; Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9; 31, 8, 44, § 96; Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 5, 84 al.

Cāmoena, *ae. v.* Camena.

campa, *ae. v.* campe.

campāgus, *i. m.*, a kind of boot worn by military officers (late Lat.), Treb. Gall. 16; Capitol. Max. jun. c. 2; Edict. Diocl. p. 24.

1. campana, *ae. f.* [Ital. *campana*, a bell; *campanile*, a belfry], a bell (late Lat.), Dig. 41, 1, 12.

2. Campāna, *ae. f.*, v. *Campania*, II. A. 1.

campāneus or **campānius**, *a. um*, *adj.* [campus]; in the land surveyors = *campestris*, of or pertaining to the fields: loca, Innocent. ap. Goes. pp. 239 and 240.

Campānia, *ae. f.*, = *Καμπανία* [campus, i. e. the plain, the level country], the very fruitful and luxurious (Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95) province of Campania, in Middle Italy, whose chief city was Capua, now Terra di Lavoro, Mel. 2, 4, 2 and 9; Liv. 2, 52, 1; Tib. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Flor. 1, 16, 3. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Campānus**, *a. um, adj.*, Campanian, of Campania: ager, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 32, 87; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 3; rus, Mart. 9, 61, 4; colonia, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 85; matres, Liv. 26, 13, 15; merum, Mart. 1, 19, 6; Lyaeus, i. e. wine, id. 1, 13, 118; rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16; cf. Mart. 9, 61; aes, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 95; supellex, i. e. earthen, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118; trulla, id. ib. 2, 3, 144; luxuria, Liv. 23, 45, 2; morbus, a kind of wart or tumor endemic in Campania, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 (v. Schol. Crucq.); Campanus pons, near Capua, leading over the Savo to Sinuessa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; urbs, i. e. Capua, Verg. A. 10, 145; Via, a branch of the Via Appia, Suet. Aug. 94; Vitr. 8, 3; Inscr. Grut. 374, 5; 611, 13 al. — **Subst.** **1. campāna**, *ae. f.*, a stilyard, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 6; Gloss. Vat. ap. Auct. Class. 7, p. 581 Mai. — **2. Plur.**

Campāni, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 35, 94 and 96 al. — **B. Campānicus**, *a. um, adj.*, Campanian: aratra, Cato, R. R. 135, 2; fisciuae, id. ib. and 153; sarta, id. 107, 1 (Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; sertula Campana); peristromata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 13. — ***C. Campānius**, *a. um, adj.*, Campanian: terra = Campania, Tib. 1, 9, 33 (cf. terra Arabia, Celtiberia, etc.). — ***D. Campans**, *antis, adj.*, of Campania: genus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 144; Brix ad loc. (also ap. Non. p. 486, 24).

† **campē** (Col. poët. 10, 324; 10, 366), *ēs* (the Lat. form of the nom. *campa* is not used), *f.*, = *κάμπε*. ***I.** A turning, writhing: *campas* dicere, to seek evasions, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50. — **II.** A caterpillar, pure Lat. *eruca*, Col. 1, 1 (cf. id. 11, 3, 63, *κάμπε*); Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 13.

Campensis [campus], a surname of Isis, who had a temple on the Campus Martius, App. M. 11, p. 270, 27.

campester (**campestris**, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.; Col. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 3; 3, 14, 1; is suspicious; v. Schneid. ad h. l.), *tris, tre, adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level, *champaign*, opp. *montanus* and *collinus*; cf. Liv. 10, 2, 5; 40, 38,

2; 40, 53, 3 al.: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, id. ib. § 6; cf. vineae collinae et campestris, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 34: acer, id. 16, 15, 26, § 67 al.: locus, Col. 3, 13, 8: pars, id. 1, 2, 3: situs, id. 7, 2, 3: sationes, id. 11, 3, 21: positio, id. 1, 2, 4: culta, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 39: campestris ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66; Liv. 21, 32, 6: vici, id. 40, 58, 2: urbs, id. 23, 45, 10: oppidum, id. 27, 39, 12: barbari, dwelling in plains, id. 39, 53, 13; cf. Scythae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 9: hostis, fighting on a plain, Liv. 22, 18, 3 al. — **B. Subst.** **campestris**, *i. um, n.*, a plain, flat land, level ground, Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118. — **II.** Relating to the Campus Martius. **A.** Of the athletic exercises held there: ludus, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: proelia, contests in the Campus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83; id. Ner. 10: decursio, id. Galb. 6 fin.: arma, used in the contests held there, Hor. A. P. 379. — Hence, **2. Subst.** **a. campestre**, *is, n.* (sc. velamentum), a leather apron worn about the loins, a wrestling-apron (orig. of the combatants in the Field of Mars; hence the name): *campestris* Latium verbum est, sed ex eo dictum, quod juvenes, qui exercebantur in Campo, pudenda operiebant; unde qui ita succincti sunt campestratos vulgus appellat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17. — Also worn in hot weather under the toga, in place of the tunic, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 4 al. — **b. campestris**, *i. um, m.*, the deities who presided over contests, Inscr. Orell. 1358; 1794; 2101; Inscr. Don. 59, 5. — **B. Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius**: quaeustus, Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 42: gratia, Liv. 7, 1, 2: res ex campestri certamine in senatum pervenit, id. 32, 7, 11: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 14.

† **campestratus**, *i. m.*, clothed with the *campestre* or apron, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; v. *campester*, II. A. 2. a.

* **campi-cursio** (better as two words), *ōnis, f.* [campus], military exercise in the Campus Martius, Veg. Mil. 3, 4 (in Suet. Ner. 7, and id. Galb. 6, called *decursio*).

* **campi-doctor** (better as two words), *ōris, m.* [id.], one who drills or exercises soldiers in the Campus Martius, a drill-master, Veg. Mil. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 13; Lamp. Alex. Sev. 53; Amm. 15, 3, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1790; 3495.

campigeni, *ōrum, m.* [campus-gigno], well-disciplined soldiers (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

campsanēma, *ātis, n.*, a plant, = *ros marinus*, App. Herb. 79.

* **campso**, *āre, v. a.* [κάμπτω, to bend, to turn], to turn around a place, to sail by, to double: Leucatam, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P. (Ann. v. 334 Vahl; cf. *campter* and *flecto*).

* **camptaules**, *ae. m.*, an unknown kind of musician, Vop. Carin. 19.

† **campter**, *ēris, m.*, = *καμπτήρ*, a bending, turning, an angle, Pac. ap. Non. p. 65, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.).

1. campus, *i. m.* [cf. *κήπος*, Dor. *κάπος*; perh. for *campus* from *σκάπτω*, to dig, scabo; whence *Campania*, and perh. Capua; for the inserted *m*, cf. *ΛΑΒ- λαιβάω*]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of any open, level land, without reference to cultivation or use, an even, flat place, a plain, field (freq. and class.; cf. *ager*, *planities*, *aequor*; opp. *mons*, *collis*, *silva*, etc.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8 sq.): saxum plani raptim petit aequora campi, Lucr. 3, 1015; cf. id. 5, 950: in camporum patet aequoribus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: aequor campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; Sil. 5, 376: aequo dare se campo, id. 9, 56: in aequo campi, Liv. 5, 38, 4: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460; cf. id. 5, 493: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; cf. id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum, id. ib. 2, 64, 161; Col. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1372: campus in prata et arva salicetae et arundinetas digestus, Col. 1, 2, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 8, 1, 4; Lucr. 5, 782; Tib. 4, 3, 1: virentes, Lucr. 1, 19: frequens herbis et fertilis ubere, Verg. G. 2, 185: gramineus, id. A. 5, 287; Hor. C. 2, 5, 6: pingues Asiae, id. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina

campis, id. C. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. ib. 3, 18, 9: herbidos aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2, 7: opimus, id. 31, 41, 7: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3, 3: pigri, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17 al. — Campus, like *ager*, is used in a wider or more restricted sense, as conveying a particular or more general idea: in agro publico campi duo milia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupinium, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Verg. G. 2, 274 and 276; Lucr. 2, 324 sq.: certamina magna per campos instructa, id. 2, 5: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17, 8: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14, 6: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathonae deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: numquam in campo (in the free, open field) sui fecit potestatem, id. Ages. 3, 6; so id. Hann. 5, 4; Ov. M. 10, 151; cf. id. ib. 13, 579: insistere Bedriacensis campis ac vestigia recentis victoriae lustrare oculis concupivit (Vitellius), Tac. H. 2, 70; so, *Beriaci* Campo spoliū affectare, the battle-field, Juv. 2, 106: campum colligere, Veg. Mil. 3, 25. — **2.** Meton., the produce of the field: moriturus ad sibia (serpentis) campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. — **B.** Poet. like *aequor*, in gen., any level surface (of the sea, a rock, etc.): caerules per campos, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi natantes, Lucr. 5, 489; 6, 405; 6, 1141: liquentes, Verg. A. 6, 724; 10, 214: campus Liberitoris aquae, Ov. M. 1, 41; 1, 43: latus aquarum, id. ib. 1, 315; 11, 356: immota attollitur unda Campus (i. e. saxum), Verg. A. 5, 128. — **C.** Trop.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, on the open field, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, on a fair field, id. 5, 12, 92: velut campus nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As geog. designation. **1. Campi Aleii**, a plain in Lycia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. — **2. Campi Lapidēi**, a stony plain near Marseilles, now *La Crau*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; 21, 10, 31, § 57. — **3. Campi Macri**, a district in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Macra, Varr. R. 2, proem. § 6; Liv. 41, 18, 6; 45, 12, 11. — **4. Campi Magni**, in Africa, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (cf. Vahl. p. 167); Liv. 30, 8, 3. — **5. Campi Vēteres**, in Lucania, Liv. 25, 16, 25. — **B.** An open place in or near Rome. **1. Campus Esquilinus**, on the Esquiline Hill, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17; Suet. Claud. 25. — **2. Campus Flāminius**, on which stood the Circus Flāminius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll. — **3. Campus Scelēratūs**, near the Colline Gate, Liv. 8, 15, 8; Fest. p. 333 Müll. — **4.** Far more freq. **Campus**, a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, in the ninth district, orig. belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was consecrated to Mars (Liv. 2, 5, 2); hence fully called **Campus Martius**, a place of assembly for the Roman people at the comitia centuriata, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; Hor. C. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 11, 1, 47 al. — Hence, **b.** Meton., the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campus pro comitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2, 3: venalis, Luc. 1, 180; also, much resorted to by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation, a place for military drills, etc. (cf. *campicursio* and *campiductor*), Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Quint. 18, 59; id. Fat. 4, 8; 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253; 2, 71, 287; Hor. C. 1, 8, 4; 1, 9, 18; 3, 7, 26; id. S. 1, 6, 126; 2, 6, 49; id. Ep. 1, 7, 59; 1, 11, 4; id. A. P. 162. — **III.** Trop., a place of action, a field, a theatre, opportunity, subject for debate, etc. (cf. area) (a favorite figure of Cic): me ex hoc ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caecin. 29, 84: cum sit campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf. id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo cum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. ib. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in re publica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: nullum vobis sors campus dedit, in quo excurrere virtus cognoscque posset, id. Mur. 8, 18; Plin. Pan. 31, 1: honoris et gloriae campus, id.

ib. 70, 8: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Juv. 1, 19.

† **2. campus**, *i. m.*, = κάμπος, a sea-animal: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

Camulōdūnum, *i. n.*, a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, the first Roman colony under Claudius, now Colchester, Tac. A. 12, 32; 14, 31; also called **Camalōdūnum**, Inscr. Orell. 208: **Camolōdūnum**, Itin. Anton. p. 230 Parth.; and **Camal-dūnum**, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 185.

† **Camūlus**, *i. m.*, a surname of Mars, Inscr. Grut. 56, 11; 40, 9.

camum, *i. n.*, a kind of beer, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

camur, *ra, rum, adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 fin., peregrinum verbum; prob. root of κάμπτω; cf. camera, κάμψα, Non. p. 30, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 55; nom. camur, Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35; 15, 8, 5], crooked, turned inwards (very rare): camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Verg. G. 3, 55 (camuris, i. e. curvis; unde et camerae appellantur, Serv.: camuri boves sunt, qui conversa introvers cornua habent, Philarg.); arcus, an arch, vault, Prud. stroph. 12, 53; cf. Jan. ad Macr. S. 6, 4, 21.

† **camus**, *i. m.*, = κῆμος (Dor. καμός).

I. A muzzle for horses (only in eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 31, 9; Ambros. Hex. 6, 3.—**II.** Perh. a kind of collar for the neck, Non. p. 200, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 302 Rib.).

†† **cana**, *Gr.* (*κάνειν, plur. κᾶνεα κᾶνν, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

cānāba (or **cannāba**), *ae. f.* [kindr. with κάναβος and κᾶννα; acc. to others, with καύβη], a hovel, hut, Aug. Sermon. 61, de Temp.; Inscr. Orell. 39: 4077.

cānābula, *ae. f. dim.* [canaba], a small hovel, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes.

Canāce, *ēs, f.*, = Κανάκη. **I.** Daughter of Aeolus, who, living in incest with her brother Macareus, bore a son to him, and was forced by her father to kill herself, Ov. H. 11; id. Tr. 2, 384.—**II.** The name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **canācheni**, *ōrum, m.*, a class of thieves, Arn. 6, p. 207 dub.; cf. Öhler ad h. l.

Canāchus, *i. m.*, = Κανάχος, the name of two artists of Sicily, Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.

Canae, *ārum, f.*, = Κᾶναι, a town on the coast of Aeolis, opposite Mytilene, now Kanot-Koli, Liv. 36, 45, 8; cf. Mel. 1, 18; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

canālicius, *a, um, v.* canaliensis.

† **Canālicōlae**, *ārum, m.*, poor or lazy people who used to lounge near the Forum, at a place called the Canalis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

canāliculātus, *a, um, adj.* [canaliculus], like a channel or pipe, channelled, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 27, 9, 55, § 78.

canāliculus, *i. m.* (**canālicula**, *ae. f.* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 198, 7; Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. canalis), *dim.* [canalis], a small channel, pipe, or gutter. **I.** A water-channel, Vitr. 10, 14 fin.; Col. 8, 15, 6.—**II.** A channel of a triglyph, Vitr. 4, 3.—**III.** The channel or groove of a catapult, Vitr. 10, 15.—**IV.** In surgery, a splint for broken bones, Cels. 8, 2 fin.

canaliensis, *e*, and **canālicius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], dug out of shafts or pits: aurum, quod puteis foditur canalicium vocant alii canaliense, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; absol. (sc. aurum), id. 33, 4, 23, § 80.

canalis, *is, m.* (rarely ante- and post-class.; cf. Cato, R. R. 18, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; 3, 7, 8; 3, 11, 2; Auct. Aetn. 127 and 149; cf. the *dim.* canaliculus, etc., Rudd. I. p. 25, n. 35) [kindr. with Sanscr. root khaṇ, fodere, perfodere; Gr. χαίνας, χαῖνα; Germ. gähnen, to yawn; or cf. canna, a pipe, reed; Fr. canale; Engl. canal; Sp. cañón]. **I.** In gen., a pipe, groove, channel, whether open or closed, esp. a water-pipe or channel, a conduit, a canal, Cato, R. R. 1. l.; Varr. R. R. 1. l.; Verg. G. 3, 390; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Verg. G. 4, 265; Liv. 23, 31, 9; Suet. Claud. 20; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82; Stat. S. 1, 2, 205; Auct. Aetn. 127 al.—Of a channel or trench in mines, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69.—Of

the windpipe: animae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29.—Of the cervix vulvae, Cels. 4, 1, § 38.—Of a sewer running to the cloaca: (fore) in medio propter canalem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; cf. canaliculae.—**B.** Trop. (not in Cic.), of vision: (pupillae) angustiae non siunt vagari incertam aciem ac velut canali dirigit, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; cf. ejus limine transmeato... jam canale directo perges ad regiam, App. M. 6, p. 180, 19.—And of the flow of speech: plenior canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167: certo canali cuncta decurrere, Gallicanus ap. Non. p. 198, 5.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In architecture, the groove or fluting upon Ionic capitals, Vitr. 3, 5, 7.—**B.** The channel for missiles in a catapult, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.—**C.** In surgery, a splint for holding broken bones together, Cels. 8, 10, § 65 sq.—**D.** A household utensil of unknown form and use, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—**E.** A musical instrument, the reed-pipe, Calp. Ecl. 4, 76.

cānārius, *a, um, adj.* [canis], of or pertaining to dogs, dog-: augurium, i. e. in which dogs were offered, Auct. ap. Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 14; Fest. s. v. rutillae, p. 285 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 4, 936; Col. 10, 342 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. catularia, p. 45 Müll.); herba, a kind of grass; acc. to Sprengel, finger-formed panic: Panicum dactylon, Linn.: lappa, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As *adj. prop.*: **Canāria insula**, one of the Insulae Fortunatae in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205; Sol. 56, 17.—**Plur.**: Canariae insulae, the Canary islands, Arn. 6, 5.—**B.** As *nom. prop.*: **Canārii**, *ōrum, m.*, a voracious people of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.

† **cānaster**, *μειστόλιος*, half-gray, grizzled, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [canus].

† **cānātim**, *adv.* [canis], in the manner of a dog, like a dog, κυνιδόν, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 26.

† **cancāmum**, *i. n.*, = κάγκαμον, an Arabian gum used for incense: Amyris Kataf, Forsk.; Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

1. cancellārius, *ii, m.* [cancelli; Engl. cancellor] (late Lat.). **I.** A kind of porter, door-keeper, Vop. Carin. 16.—**II.** A secretary, Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

2. cancellārius, *a, um, adj.* [cancelli], living or kept behind bars: turdus, Schol. Pers. 6, 24.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancelli], lattice-formed, trellis-like (post-Aug.; most freq. in Plin. the elder), Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11, 37, 79, § 201; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

cancellātiō, *ōnis, f.* [cancelli], in the agrimensores, the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land, Front. Col. p. 109 Goes.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 16.

cancelli, *ōrum (sing. cancellus, Dig. 43, 24, 9, § 1), m. dim.* (2. cancer), a lattice, enclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings: (= κεικλίδες; Latini tamen cancellos non tantum fores τῶν δικαστηρίων, sed etiam omne conceptum appellant, Salmas. Hist. Aug. p. 483) scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6; the bar in a court of justice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus, the barrier in public spectacles, id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Dig. 30, 41, § 10; 33, 7, 12, § 26: fenestrarum, Aug. Trin. 11, 2: saepia cancellorum, Amm. 30, 4, 19.—Of the reticulated skin of the elephant, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancelli.—**B.** Trop., boundaries, limits (so perh. only in Cic.): si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52: severitatis, Cod. Th. 1, 12, 8.—**II.** Meton., the space enclosed by boundaries, Auct. B. Afr. 15 fin.

cancellō, *āvi, ātum, i. v. a.* [cancelli] (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., to make like a lattice, to lattice: solum, i. e. with vines, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephantii), Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancelli: cancellata brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74, § 164.—**II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, to strike out a writing lattice-wise (X), to strike or cross out, to cancel: testamentum, Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, ib. 22, 3, 24: tabulae cautionesque cancellatae, ib. 47, 2, 84; 2, 14, 47, § 2; 29, 1, 15, § 1; Cod. 6, 33, 3.

cancellōsus, *a, um, adj.* [cancelli], covered with bars or a railing: postes, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

cancellus, *i. m.*, v. cancelli.

1. cancer, *cri (gen. canceris, Lucr. 5, 616; Arn. 1, p. 30; acc. plur. canceres, Gato, R. R. 157, 3), m. (neutr. Claudius, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.; Scrib. Comp. 206 and 240) [cf. καρκίνος; root kar-, to be hard; whence κάρπυον, cornu], a crab, a river-crab, sea-crab. **I.** Lit., Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97 sq.; 19, 10, 58, § 180; Pall. 1, 35, 7; Ov. M. 15, 369; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; Verg. G. 4, 48; Col. 9, 5, 6: cancer femina, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 134; Pall. 1, 35, 7.—**B.** Meton., hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs: Orci canceri, App. M. 6, p. 176, 26.—**II.** As *nom. propr.*, the Crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the time of the summer solstice, Lucr. 5, 616; Ov. M. 2, 83; 10, 127; id. F. 6, 727; Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Luc. 10, 259; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23; Macr. S. 1, 17 fin.; acc. to the fable, as an animal hostile to Hercules in the contest with the Lernaean hydra; cf. Hyg. 1. l. Hence, Lernaean Col. 10, 313.—**B.** Poet. for the region of the south, the south, Ov. M. 4, 625.—**C.** To designate great or violent heat, Ov. M. 10, 127.—**III.** In medicine, a crawling, eating, suppurating ulcer, malignant tumor, a cancer, Cels. 5, 26, 31; 6, 18, 3; malum immedicabile cancer, Ov. M. 2, 825; Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.*

† **2. cancer**, *cri, m.* [root kar-, to bend, twist; whence corona, circus], a latticework, the radical form of cancelli, q. v., Paul. ex Fest. p. 46; cf. inter Orci caneros, App. M. 6, p. 176, 25.

cancerasco, *āvi, 3, v. inch. n.* [cancer, III.], to become cancerous, be afflicted with a cancer, to suppurate like a cancer (post-class.; only in perf.), Plin. Val. 1, 10; App. Herb. 36; Marc. Emp. 9.—Hence, **cancerātus**, *a, um, cancerous*: vulnera, Plin. Val. 4, 32: ulcera, id. ib. 4, 51.

* **cancerāticus**, *a, um, adj.* [canceratus, v. cancero], like a cancer, cancerous: foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

† **cancerōma** (contr. **cancrōma**, Veg. 6, 19, 2; Salv. adv. Avarit. 1, p. 232, and corrupted **canchrēma**, Veg. 3, 22, 15), *ātis, n.*, = καρκίνωμα, a cancer, App. Herb. 19; 31.

Candāce, *ēs, f.*, a queen of Meroë, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 186; gen. is, Vulg. Act. 8, 27.

(**candacius** or **caudacius**, a false read. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. ad h. l.)

Candāvia, *ae, f.*, = Κανδαυία, a mountainous district in Illyria, Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 3, 79; Sen. Ep. 31, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Att. 3, 7, 3; Luc. 6, 331.

candē-fācio, *fecī, factum, 3, v. a.* [candeo]. **I.** (Cf. candeo, I., and candidus.) To make dazzlingly white (ante- and post-class.): argentum, Gell. 6, 5, 9; and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, of an impossibility, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102; cf. atramentum.—**II.** To make glowing, to make red hot (very rare, not in Cic.): quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 64: lapides candefactos, id. 34, 8, 20, § 96; 25, 10, 76, § 123; Cels. 6, 8, 1.

candēfio, *v.* candē-facio, II.

candela, *ae, f.* [candeo; Fr. chandelle, Engl. candle; hence], a light made of wax or tallow, a wax-light, tallow-candle, taper.

I. Lit., Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Col. 2, 22, 3; as a light of the poor, diff. from lucerna, used by the rich, Mart. 14, 43: Hence, brevis, Juv. 3, 287: ancilla lucernae, Mart. 14, 40; of peeled rushes used in funeral processions, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; Pers. 3, 103.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Fire: candela apponere valvis, to set fire to the doors, Juv. 9, 98 (cf. id. 13, 146).—**B.** A cord covered with wax (which preserved it from decay): in altera (arca) duo fascēs candelis involuti septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; used in cleansing and polishing, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

candelabrārius, *ii, m.* [candelabrum], a maker of candlesticks or chandeliers, Inscr. Orell. 4157.

candelābrum, *i. n.* (old form **candelāber**, *m.*, like arater for arastrum, acc. to Arn. 1, p. 36: **candelābrus**, Petr. 75,

10.—*Acc.*: candelabrum ardentem, Caecil. Com. Fragm. 111, ap. Non. p. 202, 16] [candelaj: in quo figunt candelam candelabrum appellat. Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 225; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 ib.; a candlestick, a branched candlestick, a chandelier, candelabrum, or also lamp-stand, light-stand, sometimes of exquisite workmanship, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183; 2, 4, 26, § 60; 2, 4, 28, §§ 64 and 65; Vitruv. 7, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 99; Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11 al.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Mart. 14, 43.

Candelifera, ae, f. [candela-fero], Taper-bearer, a goddess supposed to assist at childbirth, for whom a symbolical candle or torch was lighted, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

candens, entis, Part. and P. a., v. candeo.

* **candentia**, ae, f. [candens], a white, clear lustre, whiteness: lunae, Vitruv. 9, 2, 2.

candeo, ui, 2, v. n. [Sanscr. candami, to be light; candra, the moon; connected with caneo as ardeo with areo], to be brilliant, glittering, to shine, glitter, glisten (cf. candidus and albus; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Verb. finit.: candet ebur solis collucet pocula mensae, Cat. 64, 45: ubi candet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: stellarum turba crasso lumine candet, Manil. 1, 753.

—**B.** Part. and P. a.: **candens**, entis, = candidus, shining, dazzling, white, bright, glowing: candens lacteus umor, the bright, milky fluid, Lucr. 1, 259: marmor, id. 2, 767: lucidus aer, id. 4, 341: lumen solis, id. 6, 1196: lumen, id. 6, 720: luna, Vitruv. 9, 4: ortus, Tib. 4, 1, 65.—**Comp.**: candentior Phoebeus, Val. Fl. 3, 481.—**Sup.**: sidus candentissimum, Sol. 52.—**2.** Esp., = albus, white: ut candens videatur et album, Lucr. 2, 771: lana, Cat. 64, 318: lacerti, Tib. 1, 8, 33: umeri, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Verg. A. 4, 61: taurus, id. ib. 5, 236: cygnus candenti corpore, id. ib. 9, 563: candenti elephanto, i. e. ivory, id. ib. 6, 895: saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411: candida de nigris et de candidibus atra facere, id. ib. 11, 315 al.—**II.** Transf., to glow with heat, be glowing hot (sometimes also in prose).

A. Verb. finit.: siccis aer fervoribus ustus Canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120; Col. 1, 4, 9.—**B.** Part. and P. a.: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus olim Stridit, as the glowing iron taken from the hot furnace hisses, Lucr. 6, 148; imitated by Ov. M. 9, 170: candenti ferro, Varr. R. R. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163 (al. ardentis); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2 (while Verg. 1, 17, 14, calens aqua).

—**2.** Trop., glowing with passion, excited (very rare): cum viscera felle canduerint, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226: numquam Stilicho sic canduit ora, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 82 (both of these examples are by some referred to candesco).

candescere, ui, 3, v. inchoat. n. [candeo], to become of a bright, glittering white, to begin to glisten or radiate (rare; mostly poet.): ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49; Tib. 1, 10, 43.—**II.** To begin to glow, to grow red hot: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491; Ov. M. 2, 230; Vitruv. 7, 9 fin.; cf. candeo fin.

† **candētum**, i, n., a Gallic word signifying a space of 100 or 150 square feet, Col. 5, 1, 6; cf. Auct. Limit. p. 292 Goes.; Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 6.

candicantia, ae, a false reading in Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; v. Sillig ad h. l.

candico, are, v. n. [candeo, like albico, from albeo], to be whitish or white (first used by Plin. the elder), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; 34, 12, 32, § 127; App. M. 5, p. 168; Scrib. Comp. 237; Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; 7, § 728; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51: candicans vadum, id. 3, praef. § 4: gemma, id. 37, 10, 60, § 169: cardamomum, id. 12, 13, 29, § 50: nube candicante, id. 18, 35, 82, § 356: in ficticis (geminis) scariphatio omnis candicat, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 Jan. dub.; cf. Sillig ad loc.

† **candidarius** pistor, a baker of white bread, Inscr. Murat. 304, 3 [candidus].

* **candidatorius**, a, um, adj. [candidatus], of or pertaining to a candidate for office: munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

1. candidatus, a, um, adj. [candidus,

like albus, atratus, from albus, ater]. **I.** In adj. uses, **A.** Lit., clothed in white (only in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; Cic., Hor., and Plin. use albus): aequius vos erat Candidatas venire hostiasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12: mastigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10; * Suet. Aug. 98; Prud. *crep.* 1, 67.—**B.** Trop.: farinulentā cinere sordide candidati homunculi, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33; cf. candido.—**II.** Subst. **A. candidatus**, i, m., a candidate for office, because clothed in a glittering white toga; cf. Dict. of Antiq. (class. and freq.). **1.** Lit.: praetorius, a candidate for the praetorship, Cic. Mur. 27, 57: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 4; Liv. 4, 6, 10: consularis, Plin. Pan. 95 fin.; Suet. Caes. 24; id. Aug. 4: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, id. Vesp. 2: quaesturae, id. Tib. 42: summae equestris gradus, i. e. praefecturae, id. Galb. 14: sacerdotiorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.—From their obsequious demeanor towards the electors, called officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: improbitati irasci candidatorum, id. Mil. 16, 42: aedilitas alicui candidato data, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 37: candidatus Caesaris, a candidate especially recommended by Caesar, Vell. 2, 124, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 56; Tac. A. 1, 15.—Hence prov.: petis tamquam Caesaris candidatus, i. e. certain of the result, Quint. 6, 3, 62.—In the time of the emperors: candidati Principis, quaestors appointed by the emperor himself to read his speeches and rescripts, Dig. 1, 13; Sid. Ep. 2, 80; cf. Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tit. 6.—**2.** Trop., he who strives after or aims at a thing, a candidate or a claimant of something (post-Aug.): candidatus non consularis tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. Pan. 63, 1: majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (sc. orator) tendit, et cuius est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticae eloquentiae, id. proem. § 13: crucis, i. e. soon to suffer crucifixion, App. M. 1, p. 108: aeternitatis, Tert. Res Carn. 58: philosophiae, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.—**B. candidata**, ae, f., one who seeks or solicits an office, a candidate (rare and post-Aug.): sacerdotii, Quint. Decl. 252 fin.

2. candidatus, as, m. [id.], a candidacy, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 1.

candide, adv., v. candidus fin.

candido, avi, 1, v. a. [candidus], to make glittering or bright, to make white (eccl. Lat.): vestimenta sua, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12: albis vestibus candidari, Aug. Ep. 168.—**P. a.**: **candidans**, antis, brilliantly white, Isid. Orig. 14, 3, 21; cf. I. candidatus, I. A.

candidule, adv., v. candidulus.

candidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [candidus], shining white: dentes, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.—**Adv.**: **candidule**, in trop. signif. (cf. candidus fin.); candidly, sincerely, Arn. 2, p. 50.

candidus, a, um, adj. [candeo], of a shining, dazzling white, white, clear, bright (opp. niger, a glistening black; while albus is a lustreless white, opp. ater, a lustreless black; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51; Doed. Syn. III. p. 193 sq.) (class., and in the poets very freq.; in Cic. rare). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of shining objects, bright: stella splendens candida, Plaut. Rud. prol. 3: sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Verg. A. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; so, clara loco luce, Lucr. 5, 777: stellae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 6: color candidus Saturni, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: flamma, Val. Fl. 8, 247: Taurus (the constellation), Verg. G. 1, 217: dies, Ov. Tr. 2, 142: aqua, Mart. 6, 42, 19: lacte, Varr. ap. Non. p. 483, 6; cf. id. ib. p. 169, 14.—**2.** Hence, an epithet of the gods or persons transformed to gods: Cupido, radiant, Cat. 68, 134: Liber, Tib. 3, 6, 1: Bassareus, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31): Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 56 Wagn.—**3.** Of birds, animals, etc., white: anser, Lucr. 4, 685: avis, i. e. the stork, Verg. G. 2, 320; cf. Ov. M. 6, 96: ales, i. e. cygnus, Auct. Aetn. 88: candidior cygnis, Verg. E. 7, 38: aries, id. G. 3, 387: agnus, Tib. 2, 5, 38: equi, Tac. G. 10.—**4.** Of the dazzling whiteness of snow: alta nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1; 3, 25, 10; Ov. H. 16, 250; id. M. 8, 373.—**5.** Of resplendent beauty of person, splendid, fair, beautiful: Dido, Verg. A. 5, 571: Maia, id. ib. 8, 138

Serv.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 56: candidus et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: cutis, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189: pes, Hor. C. 4, 1, 27: umeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: braccia, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 24: colla, id. 3 (4), 17, 29: cervix, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Cat. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus) al.—**6.** Of the hair, hoary, white (more poet. than canus), Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60; cf. inducto candida barba gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 22.—**7.** Of trees or plants: populus, the white or silver poplar, Verg. E. 9, 41: lilia, id. ib. 6, 708; Prop. 1, 20, 38; Ov. M. 4, 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26.—**8.** Of textile fabrics, sails, dress, etc.: vela, Cat. 64, 235: tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43: vestis, Liv. 9, 40, 9: toga, made brilliant by fulling (cf. Liv. 4, 25, 13; v. candidatus), Plin. 7, 34, 34, § 120; cf. Titinn. ap. Non. p. 536, 23.—So Cicero's oration: In Toga Candida, v. the fragments B. and K. vol. xi. p. 20–25; and the commentary of Asconius, Orell. vol. v. 2, p. 82 sq.—**Sup.**: candidissimus color, Vitruv. 10, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 17 Müll.—**B.** Opp. niger, Lucr. 2, 733; Verg. E. 2, 16; id. G. 3, 387; Plin. 12, 10, 42, § 92.—**Prov.**: candida de nigris et de candidibus atra facere, to make black white, Ov. M. 11, 315; so, acc. to some: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.—**C.** In the neutr. absol.: ut candido candidus non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a gen.: candidum ovi, the white of an egg, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40 (twice); cf. album ovi, under album.—**D.** Poet. and causative, of the winds, making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying: Favonii, Hor. C. 3, 7, 1.—**E.** Also poet. for candidatus (= albus), clothed in white: turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, i. e. Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**F.** Candida sententia=candidi lapilli, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the pass. in connection, and cf. albus, and calculus, II. D.—**G.** Candidus calculus, v. calculus, II. E.—**Subst.**: **candida**, ae, f., a game or play exhibited by a candidate for office (late Lat.): edere candidam, Ambros. Serm. 81.—**II.** Trop., pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless, etc. **A.** Of the voice, distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned (opp. fuscus), Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58; perh. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (B. and K. with MSS. canorum; cf. Orell. N. cr.).—**B.** Of discourse, clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—And meton. of the orator himself: Mesala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19.—**C.** Of purity of mind, character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open: judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 (integer, verax, purus, sine furo, sine fallacia, Schol. Cruq.).—**Maeenas**, id. Epod. 14, 5: Furnius, id. S. 1, 10, 86: animae, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. P. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: habet avunculum quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius novi, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 4; Vell. 2, 116, 5: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator, Sen. Suas. 6, 22: humanitas, Petr. 129, 11.—**D.** Of conditions of life, cheerful, joyous, happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky: convivia, joyful, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71: nox, id. 2 (3), 15, 1: omnia, id. 4 (5), 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: dies, id. ib. 2, 142: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 14.—Hence, **adv.**: **candide**. **1.** Acc. to I., in dazzling white: vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—**2.** Acc. to II., clearly, candidly, sincerely: candide et simpliciter, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. 107, 13.—**III.** As adj. propr.: Candidum Promontorium, in Zeugitana, now C. Bianca, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.

* **candifico**, are, v. a. [candeo-facio], to make dazzlingly white, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

* **candificus**, a, um, adj. [candifico], that makes dazzlingly white: pulvisculus tooth-powder, App. Mag. p. 277.

Serv.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 56: candidus et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: cutis, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189: pes, Hor. C. 4, 1, 27: umeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: braccia, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 24: colla, id. 3 (4), 17, 29: cervix, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Cat. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus) al.—**6.** Of the hair, hoary, white (more poet. than canus), Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60; cf. inducto candida barba gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 22.—**7.** Of trees or plants: populus, the white or silver poplar, Verg. E. 9, 41: lilia, id. ib. 6, 708; Prop. 1, 20, 38; Ov. M. 4, 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26.—**8.** Of textile fabrics, sails, dress, etc.: vela, Cat. 64, 235: tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43: vestis, Liv. 9, 40, 9: toga, made brilliant by fulling (cf. Liv. 4, 25, 13; v. candidatus), Plin. 7, 34, 34, § 120; cf. Titinn. ap. Non. p. 536, 23.—So Cicero's oration: In Toga Candida, v. the fragments B. and K. vol. xi. p. 20–25; and the commentary of Asconius, Orell. vol. v. 2, p. 82 sq.—**Sup.**: candidissimus color, Vitruv. 10, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 17 Müll.—**B.** Opp. niger, Lucr. 2, 733; Verg. E. 2, 16; id. G. 3, 387; Plin. 12, 10, 42, § 92.—**Prov.**: candida de nigris et de candidibus atra facere, to make black white, Ov. M. 11, 315; so, acc. to some: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.—**C.** In the neutr. absol.: ut candido candidus non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a gen.: candidum ovi, the white of an egg, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40 (twice); cf. album ovi, under album.—**D.** Poet. and causative, of the winds, making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying: Favonii, Hor. C. 3, 7, 1.—**E.** Also poet. for candidatus (= albus), clothed in white: turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, i. e. Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**F.** Candida sententia=candidi lapilli, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the pass. in connection, and cf. albus, and calculus, II. D.—**G.** Candidus calculus, v. calculus, II. E.—**Subst.**: **candida**, ae, f., a game or play exhibited by a candidate for office (late Lat.): edere candidam, Ambros. Serm. 81.—**II.** Trop., pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless, etc. **A.** Of the voice, distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned (opp. fuscus), Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58; perh. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (B. and K. with MSS. canorum; cf. Orell. N. cr.).—**B.** Of discourse, clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—And meton. of the orator himself: Mesala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19.—**C.** Of purity of mind, character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open: judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 (integer, verax, purus, sine furo, sine fallacia, Schol. Cruq.).—**Maeenas**, id. Epod. 14, 5: Furnius, id. S. 1, 10, 86: animae, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. P. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: habet avunculum quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius novi, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 4; Vell. 2, 116, 5: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator, Sen. Suas. 6, 22: humanitas, Petr. 129, 11.—**D.** Of conditions of life, cheerful, joyous, happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky: convivia, joyful, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71: nox, id. 2 (3), 15, 1: omnia, id. 4 (5), 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: dies, id. ib. 2, 142: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 14.—Hence, **adv.**: **candide**. **1.** Acc. to I., in dazzling white: vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—**2.** Acc. to II., clearly, candidly, sincerely: candide et simpliciter, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. 107, 13.—**III.** As adj. propr.: Candidum Promontorium, in Zeugitana, now C. Bianca, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.

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* **candificus**, a, um, adj. [

candor, *oris, m.* [candeo, as alger from algeo, etc.]. **I.** A dazzling, glossy whiteness, a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, glitter, etc. (class.): aetherius sol irrigat adsidue caelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 283; 4, 232; cf. id. 2, 322: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Lacteus hic nimio fulgens candore notatur, id. Arat. 249 (493): splendidissimus, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16; cf.: candore notabilis ipso (via lactea), Ov. M. 1, 169: caeli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Verg. A. 3, 538: equi Qui candore nives anteirent, id. ib. 12, 84: equi candore eximio, Suet. Aug. 64: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 423; and so absol. of the snow: solis aestu candor quom ligucescet, Naev. ap. Non. p. 334, 32: simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: candore tunicarum fulgens acies, Liv. 10, 39, 12: milites candida veste et paribus candore armis insignes, id. 9, 40, 9.—**2.** Of resplendent beauty of person, fairness, beauty: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491, 10, 594: candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique populurunt, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; Tib. 3, 4, 29; Prop. 1, 20, 45; 2 (3), 25, 41; 3 (4), 24, 8 al.; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176: dentium, id. 22, 25, 65, § 134.—In plur.: hujus corporis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 67: ulnarum nivei marmorique candores, Arn. 4, 22; cf. id. 7, 20.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of discourse. **a.** Brilliancy, splendor: fucatus, Cic. Or. 23, 79.—**b.** In opp. to an artificial manner, affectation (cf. candidus, II. B.), simplicity, naturalness: T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101 Frotsch.; cf. Spald. ad 2, 5, 19.—**2.** Of mind or character, candor, purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): si vestrum merui candore favorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 53: animi, id. ib. 3, 6, 7, 2, 467; id. H. 4, 32; id. P. 2, 5, 3; 4, 13; Phaedr. 3, prol. 63: justus sine mendacio, Vell. 2, 116, 5: tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84.—**II.** (After candeo, II.) Glow, heat (very rare): aestivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219: flammae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 35.

†† **candosoccus**, *i, m.* [Gallie]; in husbandry, a layer of a plant; pure Lat. mergus, Col. 5, 16.

1. canens, entis, *P. a.*, v. caneo init.

2. canens, entis, *Part.*, v. cano.

3. Canens, entis, *f.*, daughter of Janus, and wife of Picus, Ov. M. 14, 333 sq.

† **canentas** (Cod. Mon. **canentes**), an ornament for the head, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

caneo, *ui, 2, v. n.* [canus], to be gray or hoary, be white (poet. or in post-Aug. prose); *P. a.*: **canens**, entis, gray, grayish, hoary, white: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416; cf. Tac. G. 31: canens senecta, Verg. A. 10, 192: canet in igne cinis, Ov. A. A. 2, 440: canens gelu, white, id. Tr. 5, 2, 66; Sil. 1, 206: pruina, id. 3, 534: canentia lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411: dum gramina canent, Verg. G. 3, 325; 2, 13: canuerint herbae, Ov. F. 3, 880; Juv. 14, 144; Ov. M. 1, 110 (cf. id. ib. 6, 456; and id. F. 5, 357); Sil. 4, 362.

† **Canēphorōs** (*-phōra*), *ae*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; *f.* = *Κανηφόρος*, *h* (she that bears a basket, v. *Κανηφόρος*, and cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; Ov. M. 2, 711 sq.), paintings or statues of Greek artists, representing Athenian maidens, who, in the festivals of Juno, Diana, Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, bore different sacred utensils in wicker baskets (*kānē*) on their heads; *nom. sing.* Canēphorōs (a work of Scopas), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 25.

Nom. plur. Canēphorōe = *Κανηφόροι* (cf. Adelpheos, arctoe, etc.); Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5 Zumpt. *N. cr.*—*Acc. plur.* Canēphoroe, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; 2, 4, 8, § 18 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70.—*A* collat. Latinized form, Canifera, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

canes, *is, v. canis.*

canesco, *ēre, v. inchi n.* [caneo], to grow white, whiten. **I.** Lit.: to become gray or hoary: pabula canescunt (sq. calore), Ov. M. 2, 212; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106: canescant aequora remis, Ov. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52; Col. 3, 2, 12: capilli canescunt, Plin. 30, 15, 46, § 134; 7, 2, 2, § 23: in ejus (Minervae) aede ignes numquam ca-

nescunt in favillis, Sol. 22, 18.—**II.** Transf., = senescere, to grow old, Ov. M. 9, 422: ea-que (quercus) canescit saeculis innumera-bilibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.—*Trop.*, of dis-course: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canes-ceret, was getting feeble, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 31; Petr. 2, 8.

Cangi, *grum, m.* = *Καγγαίον*, a people in the western part of Britain, Tac. A. 12, 32.

cania, *ae, f.*, a kind of wild nettle, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92.

canicae, *arum, f.*, a kind of bran: canicae fufures de farre a cibo canum vocatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 16 sq.

canicula, *ae, f. dim.* [canis]. **I.** A small dog or bitch, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79.—**Hence, B.** Trop., of a passionate, quarrelsome woman, Plaut. Curr. 5, 1, 8; Gell. 4, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Canis Minor, the lesser dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis, q. v., Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123; 13, 28, 68, § 268: flagrans, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: flammans, Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5: caniculae aestus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 17.—*Trop.*, of Diogenes: illa canicula Diogenes, Tert. adv. Marc. 11; cf. capella.—**B.** A kind of sea-dog (cf. canis, II. B.), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 151 sq.—**C.** The worst throw with dice, the dog throw; opp. to Venus (v. canis, II. C., and alea), Pers. 3, 49.

caniculāris, *e, adj.* [canicula, II. A.], of or pertaining to the dog-star (post-class.): dies, dog-days, Pall. Jul. 1 and 7; Sol. Veg. 5, 35: inclementia, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Canidia, *ae, f.*, a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace, Hor. Epod. 3, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 24; 2, 1, 48; 2, 8, 95; to whom Epod. 5 and 17 are addressed.

Canidius, *ii, m.*, a Roman name; esp., P. Canidius Crassus, a general under Lepidus and Antony, put to death by Octavius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 4; Vell. 2, 85, 2; 2, 87, 3.

† **canifera**, *ae, f.*: mulier, quae fert canum, id est qualum, quod est cistae genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.; v. Canephoros.

* **caniformis**, *e, adj.* [canis-forma], having the form of a dog, dog-shaped: Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

Caninefates (*Canin-*), *um, m.*, a people dwelling upon the Batavian peninsula, Vell. 2, 105; Tac. H. 4, 15; 4, 32; 4, 56; 4, 79; 4, 85; also called **Cannenefates**, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; and **Cannunefates**, Inscr. Orell. 96.—In sing.: dux natione Caninefas, Tac. A. 11, 18.—**II.** *Adj.*: **Caninefas**, *atis*, of Caninefas: ala, Tac. A. 4, 73: tumultus, id. H. 4, 16: cohortes, id. ib. 4, 19 al.

Caninius, *a*, the name of a plebeian gens at Rome. **I.** C. Caninius Rebilus, lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, consul for a few hours at the end of December, A.U.C. 709; hence the jest of Cicero: Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. id. Att. 12, 37, 4.—**II.** Caninius Rebilus, perh. a son of the preceding, notorious for his abandoned life, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 5.—**III.** L. Caninius Gallus, accuser of Antony, afterwards his son-in-law, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 1; 1, 4, 1; 2, 8, 3; 7, 1, 4; 9, 2, 1; Val. Max. 4, 2, 6.—**Hence, Caninianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Caninius Gallus: tempus, the time when Caninius proposed that Pompey should restore the dethroned king Ptolemy, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3 Manut.

caninus, *a, um, adj.* [canis], of or pertaining to a dog, canine, dog.—**I.** Lit.: lac, Ov. Ib. 227; Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: stercus, Juv. 14, 64: ric-tus, id. 10, 271: far, spelt-bread for dogs, id. 5, 11: adeps, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 111: fel, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117: dentes, eye-teeth, dog-teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: scaeva canina, a favorable augury taken from meeting a dog or from his barking, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 4.—**B.** Subst.: **canina**, *ae, f.* (sc. caro), dog's flesh: canis caninam non est, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: prandium, in which no wine is drunk, mean, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 30, 12 sq. (v. the connection and cf. with our dog-cheap): littera, i. e. the letter R, Pers. 1, 109: facundia, i. e. abusive from its snarling sound, snarling, Appian ap. Sall. H. Fragm.

2, 37 Dietsch (from Non. p. 60, 24): eloquentia, Quint. 12, 9, 9; Lact. 6, 18, 26; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 1: caninum studium locupletissimum quemque adlatrandi, i. e. caudidico-rum, Col. 1, praef. § 9: verba, cutting words, Ov. Ib. 230: nuptiae, canine, beastly: (v. canis obsca; v. canis), Hier. Ep. 69, n. 2: philosophi = Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 2; hence, caninae aequanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat. 2.

† **canipa**, *ae, f.*, = canistrum, a fruit basket for religious uses, Frut. Arv. Marin. 3.

1. canis (*canes*, *canes*), *um, m.*, 1, 2, 135; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll., or Ann. v. 518 Vahl.; Lucil. ap. Varr. ib.; cf. Charis. 1, 17, p. 118 P.; abl. always cane; gen. plur. canum; v. Neue, Formen pp. 223, 258 sq.), comm. [Sanscr. çvan; Gr. κύων, κύων; Germ. Hund; Engl. hound]. **I.** Lit., a dog. **A.** In gen., v. Varr. R. R. 1, 21; 2, 9, 1 sq.; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142 sq.; Col. 7, 12, 1: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.): introiit in aedis ater alienus canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: irritata canes, Lucil. ap. Charis. 1, p. 100 P.: canem irritatum imitator, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes, optumates domesticos: nobile autem genus canum illud scimus esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: si lupi canibus similes sunt, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: canes ut montivagae persaepe ferai Naribus inveniunt quietes, Lucr. 1, 405: canis acer, Hor. Epod. 12, 6: acres, Varr. R. R. 1, 21: acrioris et vigilan-tiores, Cato, R. R. 124: assiduus, Col. R. R. 7, 12, 5: catenarius, Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 2: catenā vinctus, Petr. 29: Molossi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 115; cf. Lucr. 5, 1063: obscaenae, Verg. G. 1, 470; Ov. F. 4, 936: pastoralis, Col. 7, 12, 3: pecuarius, id. 7, 12, 8: pullosa, id. 7, 13, 2: rabidi, Lucr. 5, 892; Sen. Oedip. 932: rabio-sus, Plin. 29, 4, 32, § 98: saeva canum rabies, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 17; Plin. 8, 40, 63, § 152: est verunculus in lingua canum, quo exempto nec rabidi fuunt, etc., id. 29, 4, 32, § 100: rabiosa, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: venatici, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; Nep. Pel. 2, 5: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30; Curt. 9, 1, 31: vigiles, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: canum fida custodia, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 150: fida canum vis, Lucr. 6, 1222: levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda, id. 5, 864: caput mediae canis praecisae, Liv. 40, 6, 1; cf. Curt. 10, 9, 12: saepe citos egi per juga longa canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: canibus circumdare saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57: hos non inmissis canibus agitant, id. G. 3, 371: leporem canibus venari, id. ib. 3, 410.—**B.** Esp. **1.** As a term of reproach, to denote, **a.** A shameless, vile person, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33 Donat. ad loc.; Hor. Epod. 6, 1; cf. id. S. 2, 2, 56; Petr. 74, 9; Suet. Vesp. 13.—**b.** A fierce or enraged person, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 14; 5, 1, 18; Hyg. Fab. 3; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57; Sen. Cons. Marc. 22, 5.—**2.** As the regular designation of the hangers-on or parasites of an eminent or rich Roman; a follower, dog, creature: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis quos circa se habuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126: cohors ista quorum hominum est? Volusii haruspices et Canellii medici et horum canum quos tribunal meum vides lambere, id. ib. 2, 3, 11, § 28: apponit de suis canibus quendam, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 40; 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. Att. 6, 3, 6; id. Pis. 10, 23.—**3.** In mythical lang. **a.** Tergeminus, i. e. Cerberus, Ov. A. A. 3, 322; id. Tr. 4, 7, 16; called also viperius, id. Am. 3, 12, 26: Tartareus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 649: triformis, id. Herc. Oet. 1202: Echid-naea, Ov. M. 7, 409; cf.: infernae canes, Hor. S. 1, 8, 35; Verg. A. 6, 257; Luc. 6, 733.—**b.** Semidei canes, Anubis, Luc. 8, 832.—**4.** Prov. **A.** Stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82.—**b.** Cane pejus et angui Vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.—**c.** Ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, will never be frightened from the greasy hide, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83.—**d.** Canis caninam non est (cf. Engl. dog won't eat dog), Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.—**e.** A cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422.—**5.** CAVE CANEM, beware of the dog, a frequent inscription of warning to trespassers on doors, etc., Petr. 29; Varr. ap. Non. p. 153, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4320.—**Hence:** Cave Canem, the title of a satire by Varro, Non. p. 75, 22.—**II.** Transf.

A. A constellation; the Dog. 1. Esp.: Canis Major, or simply Canis, a constellation of twenty stars, Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; of which the brightest is *Sirius* or *Canicula*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 108 (349); 123 (367); 138 (382); 276 (522); Vitr. 9, 5, 2; Verg. G. 1, 218; 2, 353; Hor. S. 1, 7, 25; id. Ep. 1, 10, 16; Tib. 3, 5, 2; Ov. F. 4, 904; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 234 sqq.—**2.** Canis Minor, or Minusculus, the Little Dog, = *Προκύν*, commonly called *Antecanis* (hence the plur. canes), Vitr. 9, 52; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268; Ov. F. 4, 904.—Acc. to the fable, the dog of Erigone, daughter of Icarus; hence, Erigoneius, Ov. F. 5, 723, and Icarus, id. ib. 4, 939.—**B.** The sea-dog, called *canis marinus*, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla, Lucr. 5, 890; Verg. A. 3, 432; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Luc. 1, 549 Cort.; Sen. Med. 351.—**C.** The worst throw with dice, the dog-throw (cf. *canicula* and *alea*): *damnosus*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46; Ov. Tr. 2, 474: *canem mittere*, Suet. Aug. 71; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65.—Prov.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10, 2.—**D.** A Cynic philosopher: Diogenes cum choro canum suorum, Lact. Epit. 39, 4.—**E.** A kind of fetter, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. (al. *camum*; v. *camus*); cf. 1. *catulus*.

2. *Cānis*, is, m., a small river tributary to the Po, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

canistellum, i, n. dim. [canistrum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *cana*, p. 45, 19 Müll.], a bread-basket, a fruit-basket: *argentea*, Symm. Ep. 2, 81; 7, 76.

† **canistrum**, i, n. [cānistri, ōrum, m., Pall. Nov. 17, 1], = *κάνιστρον*, a basket woven from reeds (*kánva*), a bread-, fruit-, flower-, etc., basket (esp. for religious use in sacrifices), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Tib. 1, 10, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 28; 4 (5), 8, 12; Verg. A. 8, 180; id. G. 4, 280; Hor. S. 2, 6, 105; Ov. M. 2, 713; 8, 675; id. F. 2, 650; 4, 451; Col. 10, 277; Juv. 5, 74.—**II.** Canistra siccaria, baskets in which wine stood upon a table, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 706.

cānītia, ae, v. canities init.

cānities (cānītia, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. Charis. p. 41 P.), em, ē (other cases not in use), f. [canus], a gray or grayish-white color, hoariness (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *lupi*, Ov. M. 1, 238: *folia lanatiore canitie*, Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 147; 37, 11, 73, § 191: *sparsa marmoris*, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—Esp. freq. of the hair, Ov. M. 10, 425; 7, 289; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *Gray hair*: *canitiem terrā atque infuso pulvere foedans*, Cat. 64, 224; imitated by Ov. M. 8, 528; cf. also Verg. A. 12, 611: *canitiem multo deformat pulvere*, id. ib. 10, 844; 6, 300; Ov. M. 13, 492; Luc. 8, 57: *femina canitiem Germanis inficit herbis*, Ov. A. 3, 163.—**B.** (Effect pro causa.) *A hoary age, old age* (cf.: *canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos*, Verg. A. 10, 549: *donec virenti canities abest Morosa*, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 2, 11, 8).

cānītudo, inis, f. [id.] (ante-class. access. form of the preced.), a gray color, hoariness: *capitis*, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.—*Absol.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 24.

Canis, ii, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** C. Canis, a Roman of learning, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280.—**II.** Canis Rufus, a poet, Mart. 1, 61, 9; 8, 20, 1.

† **canna**, ae, f., = *κάννα*, a reed, cane (less freq. than *harundo*), Col. 7, 9, 7; 4, 32, 3; palustris, Ov. M. 4, 298: *tremulae*, id. ib. 6, 326 al.—**II.** Transf., any thing made of reed. **A.** A reed-pipe, flute, Ov. M. 2, 682; 11, 171; Sil. 7, 439.—**B.** A small vessel, gondola, Juv. 5, 89; cf. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21; 7, 56, 57, § 206.—**C.** *Canna gutturi*, in later medical writers, the windpipe, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97; id. Tard. 2, 12, 137.

† **cannābinus**, a, um, adj., = *κάνναβινος*, of hemp, *hemp*: *retis*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: *tegeticulae*, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: *funes*, Col. 6, 2, 3; 12, 50, 8.

† **cannābis**, is, f., and **cannābum**, i, n. [kindr. with Sanscr. *sana*, the same, Bopp. Gloss. p. 343, a], = *κάνναβις* and *κάνναβος*, hemp; nom. *cannabis*, Col. 2, 10, 21; Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63; 19, 9, 56, § 173; acc. *cannabim*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6; abl. *cannabi*, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29: *cannabe*, Pers. 5, 146.—*Nom.* *cannabum*, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 3; gen.

cannabi, Isid. l. l. 2; acc. *cannabum*, Pall. Febr. 5; Mart. 5; Isid. l. l. 3; abl. *cannabo*, Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4.

cannābins, a, um, adj. [cannabis], of hemp: *silvae*, Grat. Cyn. 47.

Cannae, ōrum, f., = *Κάννα* (*Kánva*, Polyb.), a village in *Apulia*, north of *Canusium*, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; it lay on the east side of the *Aufidus* (which is hence called *Amnis Canna* by Marcius Vates ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5), now *Canne*, id. 22, 44, 1 sq. (Polyb. 3, 113); Flor. 2, 6, 15; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: *Cannarum pugna*, Liv. 23, 43, 4; Sil. 9, 10.—*A* appellative: *Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, a second Cannae*, Liv. 23, 45, 4; Flor. 2, 6, 21.

II. Deriv.: **Cannensis**, e, adj., of *Cannae*, *Cannensian*: *pugna*, Liv. 23, 1, 1; 23, 1, 11; Prop. 3 (4), 3, 10 al.: *acies*, Liv. 23, 18, 13: *calamitas*, Cic. Brut. 3, 12: *clades*, Liv. 22, 50, 1; 25, 12, 5; 23, 30, 11: *ruina*, id. 23, 25, 3: *dies*, Flor. 4, 12, 35: *exercitus*, which was cut to pieces at *Cannae*, Liv. 29, 24, 11: *animae*, of those who fell at *Cannae*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 87.—*A* ppl. of the proscription of Sulla: *pugna Cannensis accusatorem sat bonum fecit*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; and of a revel: *Cannensis pugna nequitiae*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; cf. Arn. 5, 38.—*As subst.*: **Cannenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Cannae*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

cannētum, i, n. [canna], a thicket of reeds, Pall. Febr. 23, 2; 24, 13; Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

* **cannēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], made of reeds, reed-: *tegetes*, Col. 12, 50, 8 dub.

Canninefates, v. *Caninefates*.

cannula, ae, f. dim. [canna]. **I.** A small, low reed, App. M. 4, p. 145; Mart. Cap. 2, § 224.—**II.** (Cf. *canna*, II. C.) *Pulmonis*, the windpipe, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 152.

Cannutius (Cānu-), ii, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** P. Cannutius, an orator in Cicero's time, Cic. Brut. 56, 205; id. Clu. 10, 29; 18, 50; Tac. Or. 21.—**II.** Ti. Cannutius, tribune of the people A. U. C. 710, Cic. Fam. 12, 3, 2; 12, 23, 3; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23; Vell. 2, 64.

cāno, cēcīni, cantum (ancient imp. *cante* = *canite*, Carm. Sal. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; fut. perf. *canerit* = *cecinerit*, Lib. Augur. ap. Fest. s. v. *umentum*, p. 270 lb.; perf. *canui* = *cecini*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 384, predominant in concino, occino, etc.—Examples of *sup. cantum* and *part. cantus*, *canturus*, a, um, appear not to be in use; the trace of an earlier use is found in Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: *canta pro cantata ponebant*; once *canituri*, Vulg. Apoc. 8, 13), 3, v. n. and a. [cf. *κάνω*, *κάνω*, *κάνω*, *κάνω*; Germ. *Hahn*; Engl. *chanticleer*; *kúnvor*, *ciconice*; Sanscr. *kōkas* = *duck*; Engl. *cock*], orig. v. n., to produce melodious sounds, whether of men or animals; later, with a designation of the subject-matter of the melody, as v. a., to make something the subject of one's singing or playing, to sing of, to celebrate, or make known in song, etc. **I.** *Neutr.*, to utter melodious notes, to sing, sound, play. **A.** Of men: si absurde canat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 9: *celebrare dapes canendo*, Ov. M. 5, 113: *si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; Quint. 5, 11, 124; 1, 8, 2; Gell. 19, 9, 3: *quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; cf.: *tibia canentum*, Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 14: *curvo calamo*, Cat. 63, 22: *harundine*, Ov. M. 1, 683; Suet. Caes. 32: *cithara*, Tac. A. 14, 14: *lituus quo canitur*, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30; Verg. E. 2, 31: *movit Amphion lapides canendo*, Hor. G. 3, 11, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417 al.; Cic. Brut. 50, 187.—**2.** Of the faulty delivery of an orator, to speak in a sing-song tone: *inclinata ululante voce more Asiatico canere*, Cic. Or. 8, 27; cf. *cano* and *canticum*.—**B.** Of animals (usu. of birds, but also of frogs), Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: *volucres nulla dulcius arte canant*, Prop. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: *merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit*, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 32, 47, § 89: *ranae alio translate canunt*, id. 8, 58, 83; § 227.—Of the raven, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12.—*Esp.*, of the crowing of a cock: *galli victi silere solent, canere victores, to crow*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56; v. the whole section; id. ib. 2, 26, 56; § 57; Col. 8,

2, 11; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49 (cf. also *cantus*): *gallina cecinit, interdixit hariosol* (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicious malum), Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27.—In the lang. of the Pythagoreans, of the heavenly bodies (considered as living beings), the music of the spheres, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27.—**C.** Transf., of the instruments by which, or (poet.) of the places in which, the sounds are produced, to sound, resound: *canentes tibiae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: *maestae cecinere tubae*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 9: *frondiferaeque novis avibus canere undique silvas, and the leafy forest everywhere resounds with young birds*, Lucr. 1, 256; Auct. Aetn. 295.

II. *Act.*, to make something or some person the subject of one's singing or playing. **A.** With *carmen*, *cantilenam*, *versus*, *verba*, etc., to sing, play, rehearse, recite: *cum Simonides cecinisset, id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: *carmina quae in epulis canuntur*, id. Brut. 18, 71: *in eum* (Cossus) *milites carmina incondita aequantes eum Romulo canere*, Liv. 4, 20, 2: *Ascræum cano carmen*, Verg. G. 2, 176; Suet. Caes. 49; Curt. 5, 1, 22: *canere versus*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll. (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Cic. Or. 51, 171; id. Brut. 18, 71: *neniam*, Suet. Aug. 100: *idyllia* *ἐρωτικά*, Gell. 19, 9, 4; § 10: *verba ad certos modos*, Ov. F. 3, 388: *Phrygium*, Quint. 1, 10, 33 Spald.—The homog. noun is rarely made the subject of the *act.* voice: *cum in ejus convivii symphonia caneret*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105.—**2.** *Prov.* **A.** *Carmen intus canere, to sing for one's self*, i. e. to consult only one's own advantage, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; v. *Aspendius*.—**B.** *Cantilenam eandem canis*, like the Gr. *τὸ αὐτὸ ἀδείν ἄρματα*, ever the old tune, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10; v. *cantilena*.—**B.** With definite objects. **A.** In gen., to sing, to cause to resound, to celebrate in song, to sing of, Lucr. 5, 328: *laudes mortui*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.: *canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 1, 10, 31; Liv. 45, 38, 12: *puellis carmine modulato laudes virtutum ejus canentibus*, Suet. Calig. 16 An.: *dei laudes*, Lact. 6, 21, 9: *deorum laudes*, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 8.—So with *de*: *canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *canitudo*): *praecepta*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: *jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes*, Verg. G. 2, 417 Wagn. *N. cr.*: *nil dignum sermone*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 4: *quin etiam canet indoctum*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9: *grandaeulate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit*, Quint. 1, 10, 24; Cat. 63, 11: *tol magna voce, Triumphe, canet*, Tib. 2, 5, 118; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 52; cf. Hor. C. 4, 2, 47: *haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam*, Verg. G. 4, 559 Wagn.: *et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, croaked* (according to the ancient pronunciation, *kekine* *kuere* *lam*, an imitation of the Aristophanic *βρεκεκεκε*; v. the letter C), id. ib. 1, 378; Lucr. 2, 601: *anser Gallos adesse canebat*, Verg. A. 8, 656: *motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus*, Lucr. 5, 510: *sunt tempestates et fulmina clara canenda*, id. 6, 84.—**B.** With pers. objects (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *canitur adhuc barbaras apud gentes* (Arminius), Tac. A. 2, 88: *Herculem . . . ituri in proelia canunt*, id. G. 2: *Dianam*, Cat. 34, 3: *deos regesse*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 13: *Liberum et Musas Veneremque*, id. ib. 1, 32, 10: *rite Latoniae puerum*, id. ib. 4, 6, 37; 1, 10, 5: *plectro graviore Gigantas*, Ov. M. 10, 150: *reges et proelia*, Verg. E. 6, 3: *Hor. C. 4, 15, 32: arma virumque*, Verg. A. 1, 1: *pugnasse virosque*, Stat. Th. 8, 553: *maxima bella et clarissimos duces*, Quint. 1, 1, 62.—Very rarely, to celebrate, without reference to song or poetry: *Episcurus in quadam epistula amicitiam tuam et Metrodori grata commemoratione cecinerat*, Sen. Ep. 79, 13.—*Esp.* of fame, to trumpet abroad: *fama facta atque infecta canit*, Verg. A. 4, 190: *fama digna atque indigna canit*, Val. Fl. 217 al.—And *prov.*, to sing or preach to the deaf: *non canimus surdis*, Verg. E. 10, 8: *praeceptorum, quae ve reor ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim*, Liv. 40, 8, 10.—**C.** Since the responses of oracles were given in verse, to prophesy, foretell, predict. **A.** In poetry: *Sibylla, Abditae quae senis fata canit pedibus*, Tib. 2, 5, 16; cf.: *horrendas ambages*, Verg. A. 6, 99; 3,

444: fera fata, Hor. C. 1, 15, 4; cf. id. Epod. 13, 11; id. S. 2, 5, 58; Tib. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 3, 36; 1, 6, 50; Hor. C. S. 25: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 124; Hor. S. 1, 9, 30.—**b.** In prose: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: non haec a me tum tamquam fata... canebantur? id. Sest. 21, 47: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11; Just. 11, 7, 4; 7, 6, 1; Tac. A. 2, 54; id. H. 4, 54: cecidere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 5; 5, 15, 4 sq.; 1, 7, 10; Tac. A. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 28, 2; cf. Nep. Att. 16, 4; cf. of philosophers, etc.: ipsa memor praecipua Canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11 Orell. ad loc.; cf.: quaeque diu latuere, canam, Ov. M. 15, 147.

III. In milit. lang., i. t., both *act.* and *neutr.*, of signals, to blow, to sound, to give; or to be sounded, resound. **A.** *act.*: bellicum (lit. and trop.) canere, v. bellicus: classicum, v. classicus: signa canere jubet, to give the signal for battle, Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1: Pompeius classicum apud eum (sc. Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—*Abstr.* without signum, etc.: tubiceni canere coepit, Auct. B. Afr. 82; cf. Flor. 4, 2, 66.—**B.** *Neutr.*: priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, 7: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47, 3 and 5; 23, 16, 12; 24, 46 (twice): repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5; Liv. 7, 40, 10; Verg. A. 10, 310; Flor. 3, 18, 10: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27, 15.—**2.** Receptum canere, to sound a retreat: Hasdrubal receptum prope cecinit (i. e. cani jussit), Liv. 27, 47, 2; Tac. H. 2, 28.—**Poet.**: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340.—And in Livy *impers.*: nisi receptum cecinisset, if it had not sounded a counter-march, Liv. 26, 44, 4: ut referrent pedem, si receptum cecinisset, id. 3, 22, 6.—**b.** Trop.: revocante et receptum canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus a quibus cum cecinit receptum, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (sc. senectutis) veniat insidias, receptum canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

4. Examples for the signif. to practice magic, to charm, etc., found in the deriv. cantus, canto, etc., are entirely wanting in this verb.

† **canon**, ōnis, m. (acc. canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; acc. plur. canonas, Aus. Ep. 136; in Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1, used as a Greek word), = κανών [kánon, kánn, a reed, cane]. **I.** A marking or measuring line; hence, a rule, canon, model (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κανών).—**II.** Esp. **A.** A wooden channel in hydraulic instruments, Vitruv. 10, 13 Rod.—**B.** Under the emperors, an annual tribute, established by law, in grain, gold, silver, clothing, etc., Spart. Sev. 8; Lampr. Elag. 27.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., a catalogue of sacred writings, as admitted by the rule, the Canon, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8; Hier. Prol. Gal. Aug. Civ. 17, 24; 13, 38; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 15 and 16.—**D.** Also in late Lat., from their shape, in plur.: canōnes, um, cannon: et illic flegere gunnas suas, quas Galli canones vocant, quibus validius villam infestare posset, Thom. Walsingham in Henry V. p. 398.

† **canonicarius**, ii, m. [canon, II. B.], the collector of an annual tribute, Just. Nov. Const. 30; Cassiod. Var. 6, 8; 12, 13.

† **canonicus**, a, um, adj., = κανονικός, according to rule or measure. **I.** In music: ratio, the theory of harmony, Vitruv. 1, 1, 5, 3; cf. Gell. 16, 18, 5.—**II.** In astronomy: defectioes solis, as following at regular intervals, Aug. Civ. Dei. 8, 15.—**Subst.** **canonicus**, ōrum, m. theologists, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 78; and **canonica**, ōrum, n. = canonica ratio, theory; luminum, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 12.—**III.** Of or pertaining to an annual tribute: pensationes, Cod. Just. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 11, 9, 1.—**IV.** Eccl. Lat., of or belonging to the canon, canonical: libri, Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 36; id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8.—**V.** In later eccl. Lat., subst.: **canonicus**, i, m., one of the rule, or discipline, i. e. clericus, a clergyman, as distinguished from laicus, one of the people, and monachus, a recluse, Antioch. Can. 2, 8, 11; hence the mod. canon or prebendary.—**Adv.** **canonice**, according to Church discipline, regularly, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14: **canonice** are, v. g. [canon, II. C.], to

put into the list or catalogue of saints, to canonize, Alex. III. P. P. Ep. 3.

1. Canopus, i, m., = Κάνωπος, rarely Κάνωρος; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 13. **I.** An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile; acc. to the fable, named after the pilot of Menelaus, who died there: Canopus (Canobus in Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 287), Mel. 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128; Tac. A. 2, 60: famosus, i. e. notorius for its luxury, Juv. 15, 46; cf. id. 1, 26; 6, 84; Sen. Ep. 37, 3.—**2.** Meton., Lower Egypt; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 11, 39; Verg. G. 4, 287 Heyne.—Also the whole of Egypt, Luc. 10, 64.—**II.** Deriv. v.

1. Canopicus, a, um, adj., of Canopus: Nili ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62 sq.; 5, 31, 34, § 128: arbor, id. 12, 24, 51, § 109.—**2. Canopius** (four syll.), a, um, adj., of Canopus: litora, Cat. 66, 58.—**3. Canopitis**, e, the same: collyrium, Cels. 6, 6.—**4. Canopitanus**, a, um, the same: ostium, Sol. 31.—**5. Subst.** **Canopitae**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Canopus, Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 13.

2. Canopus (-pōs), i, m., = Κάνωπος, the brightest star in the constellation Argo (visible in Southern Europe), Manil. 1, 215; Vitruv. 9, 4 (7); Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; Luc. 8, 181 (scanned Cánōpūs, Mart. Cap. 7, § 808).

canor, ōris, m. [cano], tune, sound, song, melody (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; rare). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings, Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. 3, 315: mulcendas natus ad aures, id. M. 5, 561.—**B.** Of instruments, the tone: Martius aeris rauci canor, martial clang, Verg. G. 4, 71: lyrae, Ov. H. 16, 180.—**II.** Trop.: bella truci memorata canore, in heroic poetry, Petr. 5, 19.

canore, adv., v. canorus fin.

canorus, a, um, adj. [canor], of or pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious; neutr. or act. (of sound, men, animals, instruments, etc.; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Neutr.: proficiens quidam habuit Carbo et canorum, flowing language and a melodious voice, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28; Tac. A. 4, 61: voce suavi et canora, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: vox Sirenum, Ov. A. 3, 311; Petr. 59, 3.—As a fault in delivery, singing, sing-song, droning: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133; cf. cano, I. A. 2: canoro quodam modo proclamare, Quint. 11, 3, 170; Juv. 7, 13: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, mere jingling (Voss), id. A. P. 322: plausus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 175.—As subst.: **canorum**, i, n., melody, charm, in speaking: omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.—**II.** Act. **A.** Of men: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro incipiant prurire choro, in song and dance, Juv. 11, 162 Web.: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: Aeolides, i. e. Misenus, id. ib. 14, 102.—**B.** Of animals: cum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum suā sponte, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Verg. G. 2, 328: ales, i. e. cygnus, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: cicadae, id. 11, 26, 32, § 92.—**C.** Of instruments: fides, Verg. A. 6, 120; Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: aes, i. e. tubae, Verg. A. 9, 503; Ov. M. 3, 704: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 14.—Hence, **adv.** **canorē**, harmoniously: musice mundus et canorē movetur; App. Doctr. Plat. 1; cf. cano, I. B.

† **canta**, v. cano init.

cantabilis, e, adj. [canto], worthy to be sung, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40; id. 8, 9; Vulg. Psa. 118, 54.

cantabrilis, ii, m. [cantabrum], a standard-bearer on festive occasions, Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Cantabras, ae, m., a tributary of the Indus, now Tschandrabagha, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71 (Cantabas, Sillig).

Cantabria, ae, f., = Κανταβρία, a province in Hispania Tarraconensis, east of Asturia, in the region of the present Biscaya, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; 34, 16, 47, § 158; Suet. Aug. 20; 81; id. Galb. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**II.** Deriv. v. **A.** **Cantaber**, bra, brum;

adj., Cantabrian: Oceanus, Claud. Laud. Ser. 74.—Far more freq. subst.: **Cantaber**, ābri, and in plur.: **Cantābri**, ōrum, m., the Cantabrians, Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Mel. 3, 1, 9, § 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110 sq.; an exceedingly wild and warlike people, whose subjugation was attempted in vain by Augustus (729 A. U. C.), but was accomplished, after a bloody battle, by Agrippa (734 A. U. C.); hence, bellicosus, Hor. C. 2, 11, 1: indoctus juga ferre nostra, id. ib. 2, 6, 2: non ante domabilis, id. ib. 4, 14, 41: Agrippae virtute cecidit, id. Ep. 1, 12, 26: sera domitus catenā, id. C. 3, 8, 22; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 46; Just. 44, 5, 8.—**B.** **Cantābricus**, a, um, adj., of Cantabria: terrae, Mel. 3, 2, 1: litora, id. 3, 2, 7: populi, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27: bella, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: bellum, Suet. Aug. 20; 85: expeditio, id. 29; id. Tib. 9.—**2.** Subst.: **Cantābrica**, ae, f., a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed: Convolvulus Cantabrica, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85.

Cantābricus, a, um, v. Cantabria, II. B. and cantabrum, I.

cantābrum, i, n. [etym. unknown; the connection with Cantabria is a mere conjecture]. **I.** A kind of bran (late Lat.), Caes. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 3; Apic. 7, 1; Schol. Juv. 5, 11 (as an explanation of far caninum); hence, cantabricus succus, Verg. 5, 56, 3.—**II.** A kind of banner or standard under the emperors, Min. Fel. Oct. 29; Tert. Apol. 16.

cantābundus, a, um, adj. [canto], singing (rare: sedeo ego cantābundus et stellas numero, Petr. 62, 4: Gallus suā disciplinā scuto projecto cantābundus (constitut), Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16 dub. (Hertz, cunctābundus).

cantāmen, inis, n. [canto, III.; cf. cano, II.; cantus, II. B., and carmen; lit. a charming with words; hence, abstr. pro concr.], a spell, charm, magic sentence, incantation (very rare), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 51; App. M. 2, p. 114; id. Mag. 40, p. 299: magicum, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 176.

cantatio, ōnis, f. [canto; lit. a singing, a playing; hence, abstr. pro concr.]. **I.** Music, song, mentioned by Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.: animum cantationibus permulcere, App. M. 2, p. 125; Vulg. Psa. 70, 6 (but in Plant. Stich. 5, 5, 19, the true reading is cantationem, Fleck.).—**II.** A charm, spell, incantation, Firm. Math. 3, 6.

cantator, ōris, m. [id.], a musician, singer, minstrel (mentioned by Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.): vetus et nobilior Ario cantator fidibus fuit, Gell. 16, 19 (transl. of the Gr. καθάπδός, Herod. 1, 23 Bähr): cantator cygnus funeris ipse sui, Mart. 13, 77.

cantatrix, icis, f. adj. [cantator] (post-class.). **I.** Musical, singing: choreae, Claud. B. Gild. 448.—**Subst.** **cantatrix**, icis, f., a female singer, Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 35; cf. Prisc. p. 1225 P.—**II.** Using enchantments: anus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 1: aniculae, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25.

Canteci, ōrum, m., a people in Sarmatia Asiatica, near Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

* **cantēriatus** (canth-), a, um, adj. [canterius], supported by props, underpropped: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

canterius (canth-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a horse, horse-: ritus, like a horse, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44: hordeum, i. e. winter barley, Col. 2, 9, 14; 2, 10, 31; Pall. Oct. 1, 2: lapathum = rumex, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

* **canterioli**, i, m. dim. [id.], a small trellis for supporting plants, Col. 11, 3, 58.

canterius, v. cantherius.

Canthara, ae, f., the name of a woman, Ter. And. 4, 4, 30; Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40.

† **cantharias**, ae, m. [kantharis], a precious stone having in it the figure of a Spanish fly, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **cantharis**, idis, f., = kantharis. **I.** A genus of beetle, of several species; in pure Lat. scarabeus parvus, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41, § 118; 29, 4, 30, § 93.—**Esp.** the (very poisonous) Spanish fly, cantharides: Meloe vesicatorius, Linn.; Cic. Tusc. 6, 40, 117; id. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Ov. Ib. 306; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 11, 35, 41, § 118.—**II.** A worm injurious to the vine and rose, Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 4; cf. Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 152.

† **cantharites vinum** = *καὶ θάρης οἶνος*, a kind of wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Cantharolēthros, i, m., = *καὶ θάρω-λεθρος* (death to beetles), a place in Thrace near Olynthus: in quo unum hoc animal exanimatur, Plin. 11, 28, 84, § 99.

cantharus, i, m. dim. [cantharus], a small drinking-vessel, Arn. 6, p. 209.—II. A small candlestick, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 462.

† **cantharus**, i, m., = *κάνθαρος*. I. Lit., a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles, a tankard, pot (very frequent in Plaut.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 56; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Men. 1, 2, 64; 1, 3, 5; id. Most. 1, 4, 33; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 13; 5, 1, 34; id. Pers. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 40; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; id. Stich. 5, 4, 23; 5, 4, 48; Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; id. Ep. 1, 5, 23 al.—Esp. used by Bacchus and his followers, as scyphus, by Hercules, Verg. E. 6, 17 Voss; Macr. S. 5, 21, 14; Arn. 6, 25.—Hence Marius was reproached, because, after the conquest of the Cimbri, he drank from the cantharus like a triumphing Bacchus, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 150; Val. Max. 3, 6, n. 6.—Gr. acc. cantharus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 48.—II. Transf. A. A water-pipe, Dig. 30, 41, § 11; Inscr. Grut. 182, 2.—B. In eccl. Lat., a vessel of holy water, Paul. Nol. 37, 150 (v. Quicherat ad loc.).—C. A kind of sea-fish, Ov. Hal. 103; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; Col. 8, 7, 14.—D. A black spot or wart under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184.

cantherius or **canterius**, ii, m. [perh. *καὶ θήριος*, a beast of burden]. I. A gelding, Varr. R. 2, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—B. An ass, mule, Tert. Apol. 16; id. ad Nat. 1, 14.—Prov.: minime sis, cantherium in fossam, put the hawk in the ditch, when it is useless, Liv. 23, 47, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.—II. Meton. A. A man impotent through age, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.—B. In architecture, a spar under the roof, a rafter, Fr. chevron, Vit. 4, 2.—C. In the lang. of vine-dressing, a pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis, Col. 4, 12, 1; 4, 4, 14; 11, 3, 62.—D. Among veterinary surgeons, a kind of frame for suspending sick horses, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

† **1. canthus**, i, m., = *κάνθος*; lit. the iron ring around a carriage-wheel, the tire, Quint. 1, 5, 88, where it is considered as barbarian (African or Spanish).—Hence, B. Meton. (pars pro toto), a wheel, Pers. 5, 71.

2. canthus, i, m., = *κάνθος*, nom. propr., name of an Argonaut, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 3 and 6.

canticum, i, n. dim. [canticum]. * I. A little song, a sonnet: Zephyri, Septim. Afr. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P.—II. A short incantation, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 482, 9.

canticum, i, n. [cantus]. I. Lit., a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a monody, solo: nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilli), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: agere, Liv. 7, 2, 9: de saltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in canticum quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13.—II. A song, in gen.: chorus canticum Insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: canticum repetere, id. 5, 7, 31: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8; 1, 10, 23; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 1, 12, 14; 9, 2, 35; 11, 3, 13.—2. Esp. Canticum: Canticorum, the Song of Songs, the Canticles, Vulg.—Hence, B. A singing tone in the delivery of an orator, Cic. Or. 18, 57; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 3, 13.—III. A lampoon, a libellous song, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15; cf. App. Mag. 75, p. 322, 8.—B. A magic formula, incantation, App. Mag. p. 301, 12.

canticus, a, um, adj. [canto], musical: delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantilena, ae, f. [cantillo]. I. In ante-class. and class. lang., a song, in a disparaging sense, an old song; vulg. for silly, brie prattle, gossip: ut crebro mihi insurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere, ut quam plurimum luci faciant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: qui non Graeci alicuius cottidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, Cic.

de Or. 1, 23, 105.—Prov.: cantilenam eandem canis, = *τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδειν ᾄσμα*, ever the old song, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10.—II. Post-class. in a good sense, a song, in gen., Gell. 9, 4, 14; so id. 19, 9, 8: in cantilenis et proverbii, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 18: cantilenas meditari pro júbilo molliores, Amm. 22, 4, 6; of a lampoon, Vop. Aur. 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 181, 16 Müll.

cantilenosus, a, um, adj. [cantilena], (post-class.), pertaining to song, poetic: nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14; 4, 1.

cantillo, avi, atum, 1, v. dim. a. [canto], to sing low, to hum (post-class.; perh. only in App.), App. M. 4, p. 146; id. Flor. 1, p. 342, 8; 3, p. 388, 13 al.

cantio, onis, f. [cano, lit. a singing, playing; hence meton. abstr. pro concr.]. I. A song (rare; mostly ante-class.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; 5, 5, 19; 5, 6, 8; Suet. Ner. 25; of birds, App. Flor. 2, p. 349, 11; Fronto ad Ver. 1 (cf. cantatio).—II. An incantation, charm, spell, Cato, R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficis et cantionibus Titinae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; App. M. 1, 10, p. 106, 27.

cantito, avi, atum, 1, v. freq. act. [canto; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.; 8, 33, § 119], to sing or play often or repeatedly (rare): ut habes quicum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75 (cf. cano, II. B.); Suet. Ner. 39: dulce cantitant aves, App. M. 6, p. 175.

Cantium, ii, n., = *Κάντιον*, a promontory of England, now Kent, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 5, 22.

* **cantiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [cantio], a fluttering, alluring strain: si cantiunculis (sc. Sirenum) tantus vir inretitus teneatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49.

canto, avi, atum, 1, v. n. and a. [cano], freq. in form, but mostly agrees in meaning with cano. I. Neutr., to produce melodious sounds (by the voice or an instrument), to sound, sing, play (class. in prose and poetry; rare in Cic.). A. Of men: Pamphilam Cantatum provocemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: saltare et cantare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: neque enim vocum suavitate videntur aut novitate quodam cantandi revocare eos solitae (sirenes), id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Arcades ambo Et cantare pares, Verg. E. 7, 5; 10, 32: cantando victus, id. ib. 3, 21; Tib. 2, 1, 66: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2; Suet. Tit. 3: non est Cantandum, there is no occasion for singing, i.e. for imagination, fiction, Juv. 4, 35.—Of an actor: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, Suet. Ner. 23; 20; id. Vesp. 4 al.; cf. under II. B. 2.: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: structis avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.—Less freq. of instrumental music, and only with abl. of the instrument (cf. cano): tibiis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; id. ib. praef. § 1; Vulg. Luc. 7, 32: lituo, tuba, Gell. 20, 2: calamo, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 5: ad manum histrioni, in comedy, to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, Liv. 7, 2, 10; cf. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.—Pass. impers.: in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21.—Prov.: surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61, to preach to deaf ears; cf. cano, II. B.—2. Of the singing pronunciation of an orator, to declaim in a singing tone, to sing, drawl: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar ap. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 57; 11, 3, 58; 11, 3, 59; 11, 3, 60; cf. Juv. 10, 178.—Hence, to recite, declaim: quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem... cantabit versibus isdem, Juv. 7, 153.—B. Of birds and fowls: prius quam galli cantent, crow, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96; so, deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: cantantes aves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 30.—C. Transf., of instruments, to sound, resound: pastoris bucina cantat, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30: cantabat fanis, cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659 sq.—II. Act., to make some person or thing the subject of one's singing, playing, or song (cf. cano, II.). A. With the song itself, carmen, ver-

sus, etc., as object, to sing, play, recite: carmina non prius Audita canto, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137; cf.: Hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: obscena, Ov. F. 3, 676.—B. With particular persons or things, the subjects of song, as objects, to sing, to celebrate or praise in song, sing of, write poetry upon, etc.: celebrem deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: rivos, id. C. 2, 19, 11: convivia, proelia virginum, id. ib. 1, 6, 19: Augusti tropaea, id. ib. 2, 9, 19: Pythia (sc. certamina), id. A. P. 414: cantari dignus, Verg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25; 2, 17, 33; cf.: illa meis multum cantata libellis, Mart. 9, 50, 1: cantatus Achilles, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 29: laudes tuas, id. F. 2, 658.—Esp., 2. Of an actor, to represent a part, to act (cf. supra, I. A.): cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem excaecatum, etc., Suet. Ner. 21: Njeben, id. ib. 21: tragoedias, id. ib. 21: fabulam, id. ib. 46 fin.: epinicia, id. ib. 43 fin.—C. Hence, because the oracles were of old uttered in verse, of any mysterious, prophetic, or warning utterance, to predict, warn, point out, indicate, make known, say: vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64.—Of inanimate things: urna haec litterata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21: civi immoenti scin quid cantari solet? id. Trin. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 61.—2. To bring something repeatedly to recollection, to reiterate, harp upon, forewarn of or against: haec dies noctes canto, ut caveas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: harum mores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: nam, ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 1: quid fati provida cantet avis, Tib. 2, 5, 12: quae me juvene utique cantare solebant, Quint. 8, 3, 76.—III. In the lang. of religion, as v. n. or a., to use enchantments, charms, incantations, to enchant, to charm, Cato, R. R. 160, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: cantata Luna, exorcised by magic, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: ignis, Sil. 1, 430: tum quoque cantato densetur carmine caelum, an incantation, Ov. M. 14, 369.—B. To call forth, produce by charms: et chelydri cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantata umbra, Luc. 6, 767.

cantor, oris, m. [cano], a singer, poet. I. In gen.: omnibus hoc vitium est cantori-bus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; so id. ib. 1, 3, 129; 1, 2, 3 (mutato nomine cantorem pro musico dicit, Acron): Thamyra, Prop. 2 (8), 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407 (cf. Apollos); (Caligula) Threx et auriga idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Calig. 54.—In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132.—And with gen. of the person (conformably to cano, II. B.), an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphronis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 45.—II. Esp., in the lang. of the drama, = χορεύ-της, an actor, player (cf. G. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 298), Cic. Sest. 55, 118: donec cantor vos plaudite! dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; Suet. Calig. 54.

cantrix, icis, f. [cantor], a female singer, a songstress, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—Adj.: aves cantrices, singing, Varr. R. 3, 5, 14.

* **cantulus**, i, m. dim. [cantus], a little song, Firm. Math. 3, 12.

canturio, ire, v. desid. n. and a. [cano], to chirp (post-class. and rare): canturina melicam, belle verba dicere (vulg.: canturire belle verba, adicere melicam), Petr. 64, 2 N. cr.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dag-nades, p. 68.

cantus, ūs, m. [id.], the production of melodious sound, a musical utterance or expression, either with voice or instrument; hence, song, singing, playing, music (while carmen is prop. the contents or substance of the song, etc.; cf.: qui enim cantus moderata oratione dulcor invenire potest? Quod carmen artificiosus conclusione aptius? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34). I. In gen. A. Of persons. 1. With the voice; a singing, song; in full, cantus vocum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: fit etiam saepe vocum gravitate et cantibus ut pellantur animi, etc., id. Div. 1, 36, 80: cantus vocis juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124: oris, id. H. 3,

23: Sirenum, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf. Juv. 9, 150: comissiones, cantus, symphoniae, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Lucr. 5, 1406: felices cantus ore sonante dedit, Tib. 3, 4, 40: cantu tremulo (i.e. voce anili), Hor. C. 4, 13, 5: praecipue lugubres Cantus, id. ib. 1, 24, 3: longum cantu solata laborem, Verg. G. 1, 293; cf. est etiam in dicendo quidam cantus obscurior, *musical play of voice*, Cic. Or. 17, 57.—**2.** With instruments, a *playing, music*: in nervorum vocumque cantibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: citharae, Hor. C. 3, 1, 20: horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: dulcis tibia cantu, Tib. 1, 7, 47: bucinarum, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: simul ac tubarum est auditus cantus, Liv. 25, 24, 5: lyrae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: tibicen, qui fidibus utuntur, suo arbitrio cantus numerosque moderantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: cantu tubarum convocare concilium, Auct. B. G. 8, 20: raucisonoque minantur cornua cantu, Lucr. 2, 619: raucos streperunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2.—Of an actor: tardiores tibicinis modos et cantus remissiones facere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254.—**B.** Of birds, etc.: raucisoni cantus, Lucr. 5, 1084: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; Hor. C. 3, 1, 20; App. Flor. 2, p. 349: volucrum, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—Of the nightingale, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2; Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81.—Of the cock, a *crowing*: (galli) favent faucibus rursus cantu plausuque premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Vahl.); Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Div. 2, 26, 56: sub galli cantum, at *daybreak, cock-crowing*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: vigil ales eristati cantibus oris Evocat Auroram, Ov. M. 11, 597; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46; Quint. 11, 3, 51: fulix fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. Div. post. 1, 8, 14: perdidit testata gaudia cantu est, Ov. M. 8, 238: seros exercet noctua cantus, Verg. G. 1, 403: (cygni) cantus dedere, id. A. 1, 398.—**II.** **A.** *Prophetic or oracular song*: veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306; cf. Tib. 1, 8, 4.—**B.** *An incantation, charm, magic song*, etc.: cantusque artesque magorum, Ov. M. 7, 195; 7, 201: at cantu comitae Erebi de sedibus imis Umbrae ibant, Verg. G. 4, 471: magici, Col. 10, 367: Haemonis agitare cantibus umbras, Val. Fl. 6, 448: amores Cantibus solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 45; 1, 2, 53: cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, id. 1, 8, 19; 4, 1, 63; 4, 4, 10; Ov. H. 12, 167; id. M. 4, 49.

† **canua**, ae, v. canifera.

Canuleius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Thus, C. Canuleius, a tribune of the people. Acc. to a law proposed by him (Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63) A.U.C. 310, marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; Flor. 1, 25.

canus, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. kas-, to shine; cf. cascus], *white, hoary* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767; Cic. Arat. 71; hence aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, white, Lucr. 3, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelu, Verg. G. 3, 442: montes, id. ib. 1, 43: pruina, hoar-frost, Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: grandine canus Aethos, Ov. Ib. 200: salicta, id. M. 5, 590: segetes, id. ib. 10, 655: aristae, id. ib. 6, 456: lupus, id. ib. 6, 527; 7, 550: favilla, id. ib. 8, 524: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108: situs, id. 12, 25, 55, § 125.—**B.** Esp. freq. of the gray hair of the aged: cano capite atque albā barbā, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; id. As. 5, 2, 84: Cat. 68, 124; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Ov. F. 5, 57: capilli, Hor. C. 2, 41, 15; Ov. M. 1, 266; 2, 30; 4, 474; Phaedr. 2, 2, 10: crinis, Cat. 64, 350; Ov. M. 13, 427: barba, Mart. 4, 36 al.—Hence, subst. in plur.: **cani**, ōrum, m. (sc. capilli), *gray hairs*: non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62; Ov. M. 3, 275; in Aug. and post-Aug. poets (esp. freq. in Ovid) with *adji.*: falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, id. ib. 8, 9: positi, id. ib. 14, 655: rari, id. ib. 8, 567: sui, id. ib. 10, 391: miseri, Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1249.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of age and of aged persons, *old, aged*: senectus, haary, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: cana veritas, venerable, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 1: Fides, Verg. A. 1, 292: Vestia, id. ib. 5, 744.

Canusium, -ii, n. (**Canusia**, ae, f.,

Inscr. Murat. 1037, 3), a very ancient town in Apulia, now Canosa, founded by the Greeks, and celebrated for its excellent wool, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D. § 1; Liv. 22, 50, 4; 22, 52, 4; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; 8, 48, 73, § 190 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 91; 2, 3, 168.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Canusinus**, a, um, adj., of Canusium, Canusian: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: rufae, Mart. 14, 129: birri, Vop. Carin. 20.—**2.** Subst. (**a**) **Canusinus**, i, m., an inhabitant of Canusium: bilinguis, i. e. speaking Greek and Latin, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30.—(**β**) **Canusina**, ae, f. (sc. vestis), garments made of Canusian wool, Mart. 14, 127.—**B.** **Canusinatus**, a, um, adj., clothed in Canusian wool: muliones, Suet. Ner. 30: Syrus, Mart. 9, 23, 9.

† **canutus**, πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox. **capabilis**, e, adj. [capio], = capax (late Lat.): infirmittatis capabilis (Dei virtus), Cassiod. Hist. Eocl. 1, 14: malitiae capabilis, id. ib. 1, 14.—**II.** Pass., comprehensible, Aug. contr. Maxim. 2, 9.

capacitas, ātis, f. [capax], a capability of holding much, capacity (rare). **I.** In gen.: utrum capacitate aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tamquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infunduntur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131; Col. 12, 43, 10: moduli, Front. Aquaed. 26.—**II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance (cf. capio, I. B. 2. b. β; capax, II. B.), Dig. 31, 55, § 1; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 1 pr.—**B.** Intellectually, capacity, comprehension, Aug. Conf. 10, 9; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 1, § 1.

capaciter, adv., v. capax fin. **Capaneus** (trisyll.), ei, m., = Καναεύς, a son of Hippobus and Astynome, Hyg. Fab. 70; one of the seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter, Ov. M. 9, 404; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Stat. Th. 10, 549; 10, 898 sq.—Gen. Capanei, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 40.—Acc. Capanea, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.—Voc. Capaneu, Ov. A. A. 3, 21.—**II.** Deriv.: **Capāneus** (four syll.), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Capaneus, Capanean: tela, Stat. Th. 10, 811: signa, id. ib. 10, 832.—And access. form **Capāneia**: conjux, Stat. Th. 12, 545.

capax, ācis, adj. [capio], that can contain or hold much, wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious (in poets and in post-Aug. prose freq.; in Cic. perh. only once, and then trop. v. infra). **I.** Lit.: mundus, *Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. C. 2, 7, 22: urna, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Ov. M. 3, 172: capaciosus scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: putei, id. ib. 7, 568: urbs, id. ib. 4, 439: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93: portus, id. 4, 7, 12, § 26: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: villa usibus capax, id. ib. 2, 17, 4: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40: moles, Tac. A. 2, 21.—With gen.: circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13: flumen onerarium navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 12, 1, 5, § 11: magna sedis insula haud capax est, Curt. 4, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Capacious, susceptible, capable of, good, able, apt, fit for: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, etc., *Cic. Or. 29, 104: ingenium, great, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, id. ib. 8, 243: animo majora capaci, id. ib. 15, 5: capax est animus noster, Sen. Ep. 92, 30.—With gen.: animal mentis, capacious altae (i.e. homō), Ov. M. 1, 76: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49; cf. id. A. 1, 13: aetas honorum nondum capax, id. H. 4, 42: molis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, that can keep or conceal, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7: capacia bonae spei pectora, Curt. 8, 13, 11: magnorum operum, id. 6, 5, 29: ingenium omnium bonarum artium capacissimum, Sen. Contr. 2, praef. § 4: cujusque clari operis capacia ingenia, Vell. 1, 16, 2: bonum et capax recta discendi ingenium, id. 2, 29, 5: laboris ac fidei, id. 2, 127, 3: ingenia fecunda et totius naturae capacissima, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 190: doli, fit, suitable for, Dig. 43, 4, 1.—**B.** In the Lat. of the jurists (cf. capio, II. F.), that has a right to an inheritance, Dig. 34, 3, 29.—Adv.: **capaciter**, Aug. Trin. 11, 2.

capēdo (**capūdo**), Inis, f. [capis], a bowl or cup used in sacrifices, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; id. Rep. 6, 2, 2; cf. the foll. and capis.

* **capēduncūla**, ae, f. dim. [capedo], a small bowl or dish used in sacrifices, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

I. capella, ae, f. dim. [caper; cf. puer, puella], a she-goat. **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Cat. 19, 16; 20, 10; Tib. 1, 1, 31; Verg. E. 7, 3; 10, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 49; id. S. 1, 1, 110; id. Ep. 1, 7, 86; Ov. M. 13, 691 al.—A piece of statuary, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87.—**2.** As a term of reproach, a dirty fellow, Amm. 17, 12; 24, 8 (cf. canicula).—**II.** A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 248; rising in the rainy season; hence, sidus pluviale capellae, Ov. M. 3, 594: signum pluviale, id. F. 5, 113.

2. Capella, ae, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** An elegiac poet, Ov. P. 4, 16, 36.—**II.** Capella Antistius, a teacher of rhetoric, Lampr. Comm. 1, 6.—**III.** Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, a learned grammarian of Madaura, in Africa, in the second half of the fifth century; his Satyricon treats of the liberal arts.—Hence, **Capellianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to a Capella, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

* **capellianus**, a, um, adj. [I. capella], of or pertaining to kids, goats: ruta, readily eaten by them, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

† **capellus**, i, m. dim. [caper], a small goat, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

Capēna, ae, f., a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them, now S. Martino, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 697; Liv. 22, 1, 10; in their territory were the grove and temple of Feronia, id. 27, 4, 14; 33, 26, 8.—**II.** Derivv. **A.**

Capēnas, ātis, adj. (old form **Capēnātis lūcus**, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), of Capena: fundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: ager, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: bellum, Liv. 5, 24, 3.—Abt. Capenati bello, Liv. 5, 16, 2: in agro Capenate, id. 27, 4, 14; and absol.: in Capenate, id. 33, 26, 8.—In plur.: Capenates, the inhabitants of Capena, Liv. 5, 8, 4; 26, 11, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—In sing.: Capenas, also a little stream in the grove of Feronia, Sil. 13, 84.—**B.** **Capēnus**, a, um, adj., of Capena: luci, Verg. A. 7, 697: Porta Capena, a gate in Rome, in the eastern district, now Porta S. Sebastiano, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; id. Att. 4, 1, 5; Mart. 3, 47; Juv. 3, 11.

cāper, pri, m. [cf. κίπρος, wild boar], a he-goat, a goat. **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Verg. E. 7, 7; Hor. Epod. 10, 23; Ov. M. 15, 305; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 9, 9; sacrificed to Bacchus (because injurious to the vine), Ov. M. 5, 329; 15, 114; Hor. C. 3, 8, 7.—**II.** Transf., the odor of the armpits (cf. capra), Cat. 69, 6; imitated by Ovid, Ov. A. A. 3, 193.—**B.** A star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga (also called capella), Manil. 2, 178; 2, 658; Col. 11, 2, 94.—**C.** The name of a kind of fish found in the river Achelous said to make a grunting sound, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 367.

Capērenses, ium, m., a people of Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

cāpero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [cf. Sanscr. kampa-, to tremble] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Act., to wrinkle, to draw together in wrinkles: rugis frontem contrahere, a frontibus crispis caprorum, Non. p. 8, 31: frons caperata, Pac. ap. Non. p. 204, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): caperatum supercilium, App. M. 9, p. 224: vela, furlled, id. Flor. 1, 23.—**II.** Neutr., to be wrinkled, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also in Non. p. 9, 1).

capesso (**capisso**), Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1; Ivi (Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 49), or ii (Tac. A. 12, 30: capessi, given by Diom. p. 367 P., and by Charis. ap. Prisc. p. 902 Ib., but apparently erroneously; cf. Struve, p. 198, and Iacesso), itum (acc. to Prisc. I. l. part. fut. capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3, v. desid. a. [capio], **I.** Lit., to seize, take, or catch at eagerly, to snatch at, lay hold of (capesso = desidero capere, Prisc. I. l.; rare but class.): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguum tenacitate adripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: pastus, id. ib. 3, 234; Ov. M. 11, 378.—**B.** Of relations of place, to strive to reach a place or limit, to betake one's self to, to go to, to repair or resort to; constr. usu. with acc.; ante-class.

also capere se in or ad aliquem locum. (a) With acc.: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9, 1: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 346: turris, id. ib. 11, 466: montem, Val. Fl. 4, 316: aethera, Sil. 4, 480.—(β) Se in or ad aliquem locum: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam adestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam... me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106: Titin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 346.—(γ) With adverb. dat.: quo nunc capessis te, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 5; id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; 1, 2, 83.—II. Trop. A. To take hold of any thing with zeal, to take upon one's self, take in hand, to undertake, enter upon, engage in, execute, manage (the most usu. signif.; cf. I. A.): Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: viam, Liv. 44, 2, 8: alicujus imperia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, to perform, execute, Verg. A. 1, 77; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4; so, capessere rem publicam, to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, administer (differing, by the idea of zealous co-operation and activity, from accedere ad rem publicam, which designates merely the entering upon a public office or duty), Cic. Sect. 6, 14; id. de Or. 3, 29, 112; id. Att. 1, 17, 10; 16, 7, 7; Sall. C. 52, 5; id. J. 85, 47; Nep. Them. 2, 1; Liv. 3, 69, 5; Tac. A. 1, 24; 12, 41; 16, 26; id. H. 4, 5; 4, 39; Suet. Tib. 25; Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39, 5: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34; 12, 5: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4; 14, 26: vigintiviratum, id. ib. 3, 29: provincias, id. ib. 6, 27: officia in republica, id. ib. 6, 14 Halm: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: laborem cum honoribus, Sall. H. 1, 48, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Liv. 26, 25, 5: pugnam, to commence, id. 2, 6, 8; 10, 5, 4; Tac. A. 12, 30; id. H. 3, 16; 5, 17: proelium, Just. 2, 12: partem belli, Liv. 31, 23, 4: partem pugnae, id. 26, 5, 15: fugam, to take to flight, id. 1, 25, 7: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, id. ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, to pass, id. ib. 4, 48: divorsa, Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch: tuta et salutaria, to adopt, Tac. A. 15, 29: parata, id. ib. 6, 37: meliora, id. ib. 6, 48 et saep.: libertatem, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch; Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: recta; * Hor. S. 2, 7, 7.—2. Esp.; to lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand: in capessendis naturae sensibus, Gell. 12, 1, 11.—B. To betake one's self to, enter upon (cf. I. B.): quam (filium) se ad vitam et quos ad mores praecipitem inscius capessat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2.—2. With the idea of completed action, to attain to, to reach a person or thing: neque (te) posse corde capessere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl).

Capētus, i, m., a fabulous king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3, 8; Ov. M. 14, 613.

Caphareus or **Caphereus** (trisyll.), el, m., = *Kαφαρεῖς*, a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the homeward-bound fleet of the Greeks was wrecked, being misled by Nauplius, king of the island, and father of Palamedes, who had been slain before Troy; now *Capo del Oro*, or *Xylofago*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116; Ov. M. 14, 472; 14, 481.—Gr. acc. *Cαφάρει*, Ov. M. 14, 472; id. Tr. 1, 1, 83; voc. *Caphareu*, Val. Fl. 1, 371.—Form *Caphereus*, Verg. A. 11, 260; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—II. Deriv. A. **Caphareus**, a, um, (four syll.), adj., = *Kαφαρεῖος*, of *Caphareus*: aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 36.—Scanned *Cαφάρει*: saxa, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 39; Hyg. Fab. 116.—B. **Capharis**, idis, f. adj., = *Kαφάρης*, of *Caphareus*: petrae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 805.

capidulum, i, n. (*capēd-*), Placid. Gloss. p. 446 Mal), a kind of covering for the head, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

capillaceus, a, um, adj. [capillus], hairy. I. Similar to hair, like hair: coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 64, § 114: folium, id. 13, 25, 48, § 136.—II. Made of hair: zona, Aug. Civ. Dei. 22, 8.

capillago, inis, f. [id.], the hair, collect. Tert. Anim. 51.

capillamentum, i, n. [id.]. I. The hair, collect. Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38; esp. false hair, a peruke, Suet. Calig. 11; Petr. 110, 5; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.—II. Transf.

A. The hairy threads or fibres of the roots or leaves of plants, etc.: capillamenta vitis, Sen. Ep. 86, 20: seminum, Col. 4, 11, 1; 4, 22, 4: radicum, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 27, 12, 80, § 105.—B. Hair-like streaks on precious stones: rimae simile, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28; 37, 5, 18, § 68.

capillaris, e, adj. [capillus], of or pertaining to the hair: herba, the plant otherwise called *Capillus Veneris*, App. Herb. 47: arbor, = arbor capillata; v. capillatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.—II. Subst.: **capillare**, is, n. (sc. unguentum), an unguent for the hair, pomatum, Mart. 3, 82, 28.

capillatio, onis, f. [capillatus]. I. Prop. the being hairy; and then per meton., the hair, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev. 23, 23.—II. A disease of the urinary organs; Gr. *τρυχάσις*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 60.

capillatura, ae, f. [id.]; prop. the being hairy; and then per meton., the hair; esp. false hair (post-Aug.), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 35; id. Acut. 1, 4, 79; 2, 9, 41.—II. Transf., the hair-like streaks in precious stones, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

capillatus, a, um, P. a. of capillor, not in use, having hair, hairy (cf. barbatus): adulescens bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Suet. Vesp. 23: capillator quam ante, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13.—As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn; v. barba and barbatus): (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i.e. very old wine, Juv. 5, 30.—Prov.: fronte capillata, post est occasio calva, Cato, Dist. 2, 26; cf. Phaedr. 5, 8, 1 sqq.—Subst.: **capillati**, ōrum, m., young aristocrats, Mart. 3, 57, 31.—B. Capillata vel capillaris arbor, a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 235.—II. Transf., of plants, consisting of slender fibres: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 90.

capillitium, ii, n. [capillus], the hair, collect. Cels. 4, 2; App. M. 2, p. 115; Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

1. capillor, v. capillatus.

2. capillor, species stativi augurii, cum auspicio arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 423.

***capillōsus**, a, um, adj. [capillus], full of hair, very hairy: sedimen, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67.

***capillulus**, i, m. dim. [id.], fine, soft hair, Corn. Gall. 6.

capillus, i, m. (*capillum*, i, n., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97, acc. to Non. p. 198, 20) [a dim. form, akin to caput and Gr. *κεφαλή*; lit., adj. sc. crinis]. I. Lit., the hair of the head, the hair (while crinis is any hair). A. Collect. (hence, acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. p. 80 P. in his time used only in the sing.; but the plur. is found once in Cic., and since the Aug. poets very freq.): capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput Reiectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 56: versipellis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: compositus (or -um, acc. to Non. L. 1), id. Most. 1, 3, 97; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnck.; 5, 2, 21: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sect. 8, 19: promissus, long hair, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus barbaque promissa, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: niger, Hor. A. P. 37: albus, id. Epod. 17, 23: albescent, id. C. 3, 14, 25: fulvus, Ov. M. 12, 273 (opp. barba): virgines tondebant barbam et capillum patris, Cic. Tusc. 6, 20, 58: capillum et barbam promississe, Liv. 6, 16, 4; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—B. A hair (sing. very rare): in imaginem capilli unius sat multorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 29.—So plur. (freq.), Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Prop. 1, 15, 11; 3 (4), 6, 9; Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; 1, 29, 7; 2, 11, 15; 3, 20, 14; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 11, 3, 160 (in Ov. M. alone more than fifty times).—II. Transf. A. The hair of men gen., both of the head and beard: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Beier (cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent): ex barba capillos detonsos neglegimus, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Suet. Ner. 1.—B. The hair of animals: cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: apum, Col. 9, 10, 1; Pall. Jun. 7, 7: haedi, Gell. 12, 1, 15: membranae, Pers. 3,

10; cf. Macr. S. 5, 11.—C. The threads or fibres of plants, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33: capillus in rosa, id. 21, 18, 73, § 121; hence, capillus Veneris, a plant, also called herba capillaris, maidenhair, App. Herb. 47.

1. cāpio, cēpi, captum (old fut. perf. capso, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: capsit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 66, 27, or Ann. v. 324 Vahl; Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 12, or Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.: capsimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15: capsis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154, = cape si vis, but this is an error; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66; old perf. cepet, Col. Rostr. 5; v. Wordsworth, Fragn. and Spec. p. 170), 3, v. a. [cf. *κῆπρον*, handle; Lat. capulum; Engl. haft; Germ. Heft; Sanscr. root hri-, take; cf. Gr. *χεῖρ*, Engl. and Germ. hand, and Goth. *hinthan*, seize]. I. Lit. A. In gen., to take in hand, take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, grasp (cf.: sumo, prehendo): si hodie hercule fustem cepero aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cape hoc fiabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 6, 3, 8: tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patrisque Penatis, Verg. A. 2, 717: cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor, id. G. 3, 420: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: iora, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 57: baculum, Ov. M. 2, 789: colum cum calathis, id. ib. 12, 475: fforem ternis digitis, Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81: pignera, Liv. 3, 38, 12; Dig. 48, 13, 9, § 6; Gai. Inst. 4, 29: ut is in cavea pignus capiatur togae, Plaut. Am. prol. 68: rem manu, Gai. Inst. 1, 121: rem pignori, Dig. 42, 1, 15, § 7; cf. ib. 42, 1, 15, § 4: scutum laeva, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 13: capias tu illius vestem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 79: cape vorsoriam, seize the sheet, i.e. take a tack, turn about, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19.—Verg. freq. of arms (cf. sumo), so in gen.: arma, to take up arms, i.e. engage in war or battle, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20 sq.; 9, 27; 11, 31; id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 7, 4; Sall. C. 27, 4; 30, 1; 33, 2; 52, 27; id. J. 38, 5; 102, 12; Ov. M. 3, 115 sq.; 12, 91; 13, 221; and of particular weapons: enseum, Ov. M. 13, 435: tela, id. ib. 3, 307; 5, 366 et saep.—Of food, to take, partake of: quicum una cibum Capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 61; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77; Sall. J. 91, 2: lauti cibum capiunt, Tac. G. 22.—B. In partic. I. Of living objects. a. To take into possession, take captive, seize, make prisoner. (a) Of persons: oppidum expugnatum, et legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 258: summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Ann. v. 296 Vahl): quoniam belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16: ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: reges capiuntur, Lucr. 4, 1013; Tac. A. 4, 33: capta eo proelio tria milia peditum dicuntur, Liv. 22, 49, 18: quos Byzantii ceperat, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; id. Alcib. 9, 2; id. Dat. 2, 5; Quint. 6, 3, 61: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: captus Tarento Livius, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: servus ex hoste captus, Quint. 5, 10, 67.—Hence, P. a. as subst.: **captus**, i, m., = captivus, a prisoner, captive: in captos clementia uti, Nep. Alcib. 5, 7: inludere capto, Verg. A. 2, 64: quae sit fiducia capto, id. ib. 2, 75: ex captorum numero, Liv. 28, 39, 10; Tac. A. 6, 1; 12, 37; 15, 1.—Also, **capta**, ae, f., a female captive: dicam hanc esse captam ex Caria, Ditem ac nobilem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 47.—(β) Of animals, birds, fish, etc., to catch, hunt down, take: quid hic venatu non cepit? Varr. ap. Non. p. 253, 31: si ab avibus capiundis aucupes dicatur, debuissae ajunt ex piscibus capiundis, ut aucupem, sic piscicupem dici, id. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.: hic jaculo pisces, illa capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763: neque quicquam captum est piscium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; cf.: nisi quid concharum capsimus, id. ib. v. 18; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 27: acipenserem, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5; cf.: hic (Nereus) tibi prius vinculis capiendus, Verg. G. 4, 396.—b. To win, captivate, charm, allure, enchain, ensnare, fascinate; mostly with abl. of means: Ph. Amore ardeo... Pa. Quid agas? nisi ut te redimas captum quaeas Minumo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: quod insit in his aliquid probi, quod capiat ignaros, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 15:

animum adolescentis... pellexit eis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac delectari potest, id. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105; Quint. 5, 11, 19: quem quidem adeo sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: secum habuit Pompeium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina, id. Att. 4, 1: nec bene promeritis capitur (deus), nec tangitur ira, Lucr. 2, 651: ut pictura poësis; erit quae si propius stes Te capiat magis, et quaedam si longius abestes, Hor. A. P. 362: hunc capit argenti splendor, id. S. 1, 4, 28: te conjux aliena capit, id. ib. 2, 7, 46: Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis, Prop. 1, 1, 1: carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133; id. M. 4, 170; 6, 465; 7, 802; 8, 124; 8, 435; 9, 511; 10, 529; 14, 373: amore captivae victor captus, Liv. 30, 12, 18: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709; 11, 170: voce nova, id. ib. 1, 678: temperie aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: (bos) herbâ captus viridi, Verg. E. 6, 59: amoenitate loci, Tac. A. 18, 52: auro, Hor. C. 2, 18, 36: neque honoris neque pecuniae dulcedine sum captus, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: splendore hominis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: ne oculis quidem captis in hanc fraudem decidisti; nam id concupisti quod numquam videras, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 102.—**c.** *To cheat, seduce, deceive, mislead, betray, delude, catch:* sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. A. 2, 20, 66: injurium autem stulticiis adversarios? Aut quâ viâ te capient eadem ipsos capi? Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: uti ne propter te fidemque tuam captus fraudatusque sim, form. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: eodem captus errore quo nos, *involved in the same error*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 6; id. ap. Non. p. 253, 25; cf.: ne quo errore milites caperentur, Liv. 8, 6, 16: capere ante dolis Reginam, Verg. A. 1, 673: captivae dolis lacrimisque coactis (Sinonis), id. ib. 2, 196: ubi me eisdem dolis non quit capere, Sall. J. 14, 11: adolescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id. C. 14, 5: capi alicujus dolo, Nep. Dat. 10, 1: dolum ad capiendos eos comparant, Liv. 23, 35, 2: quas callida Colchis (i.e. Medea) amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, Ov. M. 7, 301.—**d.** *To defeat, convict, overcome in a suit or dispute (rare):* tu si me impudicicias captas, non potes capere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189: tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiuntur (cf. B. 2, b. infra), Cic. Mur. 9, 22: callidus et in capiendâ adversario versutus (orator), id. Brut. 43, 178.—**e.** *To deprive one of his powers or faculties, to harm.* (a) *Of the physical powers, to lame, mutilate, maim, impair or weaken in the limbs, senses, etc. (only pass. capi, and esp. in part. perf. captus):* mancus et membrum omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ipse Hannibal... altero oculo capitur, *loses an eye*, Liv. 22, 2, 11: captus omnibus membris, id. 2, 38, 8: capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere, id. 21, 58, 5: oculis membrisque captus, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 88: congerantur in unum omnia, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: si captus oculis sit, ut Tiresias fuit, id. Div. 2, 3, 9; Verg. G. 1, 183: habuit filium captum altero oculo, Suet. Vit. 6: censorem Appium deum irâ post aliquot annos luminibus captum, Liv. 9, 29, 11; Val. Max. 1, 1, 17: lumina, Ov. F. 6, 204: princeps pedibus captus, Liv. 43, 7, 5; cf.: captum leto posuit caput, Verg. A. 11, 830; and of the mole: aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae, id. G. 1, 183.—(b) *Of the mental powers, to deprive of sense or intellect; only in part. perf. captus, usu. agreeing with pers. subj., and with abl. mente, silly, insane, crazy, crazed, lunatic, mad:* labi decipi tam de decet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: vino aut somno oppressi aut mente capti, id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 4: rarely mentibus capti, Lucr. 4, 1022; so, animo, Sen. Herc. Fur. 107: very rarely with gen.: captus animi, Tac. H. 3, 73.—**absol.** *virgines captae furore*, Liv. 24, 26, 12.—**Less freq. agreeing with mens or animus: viros velut mente captâ cum jactatione fanaticâ corporis vaticinari, Liv. 39, 13, 12: captus magis mentibus, quam consceleratis similis visa, id. 8, 18, 11; cf.: capti et stupentes animi, id. 6, 36, 8.—**f.** *To choose, select, elect, take, pick out, adopt, accept a***

person for a particular purpose or to sustain a particular office or relation: de istac sum judex captus, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 33: Aricini atque Ardeates de ambiguo agro... judicem populum Romanum cepere, Liv. 3, 71, 2: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: te mihi patronam capio, Thais, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: quom illum generum cepimus, id. Hec. 4, 1, 22; cf.: non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines, *make them enemies thereby*, id. And. 4, 2, 12: si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem inprobam, id. ib. 3, 2, 21.—**So the formula of the Pontifex Maximus, in the consecration of a vestal virgin: sacerdotem Vestalem, quae sacra faciat...** ita te, Amata, capio, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14; cf.: plerique autem capi virginem solam debere dici putant, sed flamines quoque Diales, item pontifices et augures capi dicebantur, Gell. 1, 12, 15: jam ne eâ causâ pontifex capiar? ... equis me augurem capiat? Cat. ib. 3, 17: Amata inter capiendum a pontifice maximo appellatur, quoniam, quae prima capta est, hoc fuisse nomen traditum est, Gell. ib. § 19: rettulit Caesar capiendam virginem in locum Occiae, Tac. A. 2, 86; 4, 16; 15, 22: religio, quae in annos singulos Jovis sacerdotem sortito capi jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, § 127: C. Flaccus flamen captus a P. Licinio pontifice maximo erat, Liv. 27, 8, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.—**2.** *Of places.* **a.** *To occupy, choose, select, take possession of, enter into;* mostly milit. t. t., *to take up a position, select a place for a camp, etc.:* loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: castris locum capere, Liv. 9, 17, 15; Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*: locum capere castris, Quint. 12, 2, 5: ut non fugiendi hostis, sed capiendi loci causâ cessisse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: ad Thebanos transfugere velle, et locum extra urbem editum capere, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: nocte mediâ profectus, ut locum quem vellet, priusquam hostes sentirent, caperet, Liv. 34, 14, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, praesidia disposuisse, id. 35, 14, 9: erat autem Philopoemen praecipuae in ducendo agmine locisque capiendis solertiae atque usus, id. 35, 28, 1: locum cepere paulo quam alii editorem, Sall. J. 58, 3: duces, ut quisque locum ceperat, cedere singulos, Dict. Cret. 2, 46; so, of position on the battle-field: quod mons suberat, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tenuit non solum ales captam semel sedem, sed, etc., Liv. 7, 26, 5: quem quis in pugnando ceperat locum, eum amissâ animâ corpore tegebat, Flor. 4, 1; Sall. C. 61, 2; rarely with dat. of pers.: tumulum suis cepit, Liv. 31, 41, 9, for a tomb: LOCVM SIBI MONVMENTO CEPIT, Inscr. Grut. 346, 6; for taking the auspices: se (Gracchum) cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum capto fuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf.: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4; for refuge: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fugâ capiunt, id. 9, 43, 20: Anchises natum Conventus trahit in medios... Et tumulum capit, Verg. A. 6, 753; 12, 562: ante locum capies oculis (= eliges), Verg. G. 2, 230 Serv. ad loc.: nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur (cycni), *to select places on which to light, or to be just settling down on places already selected*, id. A. 1, 396 Forbig. ad loc.—**b.** *To take by force, capture, storm, reduce, conquer, seize:* invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom: Si id capso, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: oppidum vi, Cat. ap. Charis. 2, p. 191 P.: MACELLAM OPPVGNANDO, Col. Rostr. Inscr. Orell. 549: CORSCIAM, Inscr. Orell. 551: oppida, Enn. ap. Prisc. 9, p. 868 P. (Ann. v. 487 Vahl.): ad alia oppida pergit, pauca repugnantiibus Numidis capit, Sall. J. 92, 3; Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 16: Trojâ captâ, Liv. 1, 1, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 191: Coriolos, Liv. 3, 71, 7: urbem opulentissimam, id. 5, 20, 1: ante oppidum Nolam fortissima Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: castra hostium, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: concursu oppidanorum facto scalis vacua defensoribus moenia capi possent, Liv. 42, 63, 6: plurimas hostium vestrorum in Hispaniâ urbes, id. 28, 39, 10: sedem belli, Vell. 2, 74, 3; cf. Cic. Mur. 9, 22 (B. 1. d. supra).—**Trop.:** oppressâ captâque re publicâ, Cic. Dom. 10, 26: qui bello averso ab hostibus patriam suam cepissent, Liv.

3, 50, 15.—**c.** *To reach, attain, arrive at, betake one's self to (mostly by ships, etc.):* insulam capere non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: onerariae duae eosdem quos reliqui portus capere non poterunt, id. ib. 4, 36: accidit uti, ex his (navibus) perpaucæ locum caperent, id. ib. 5, 23: nostrae naves, cum ignorarent, quem locum reliquæ cepissent, id. B. C. 3, 28: praemiis magnis propositis, qui primus insulam cepisset, Auct. B. Alex. 17.—**Trop.:** qui... tenere cursum possint et capere otium illi portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sen. 46, 99.—**3.** *Of things of value, property, money, etc.* **a.** *In gen., to take, seize, wrest, receive, obtain, acquire, get, etc.:* AVRVM, ARGENTVM, Col. Rostr. Inscr. Orell. 549: de praedonibus praedam capere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14: agros de hostibus, Cic. Dom. 49, 128: ut ager ex hostibus captus viritum divideretur, Liv. 4, 48, 2: quinquagemam una cum defensoribus remigibusque, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 7: naves, Nep. Con. 4, 4: classem, id. Cim. 2, 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10, 2: ex hostibus pecuniam, Liv. 5, 20, 5; cf.: e nostris spolia cepit laudibus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: signum ex Macedoniâ, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 149: signum pulcherrimum Carthagine captum, id. ib. 2, 4, 38, § 82: sed eam ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas: nam quod nos capere oportet, haec intercipit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 35: cape cedo, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: ut reliqui fures, earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: majores nostri non solum id, quod de Campanis (agri) ceperant, non imminuerunt, etc., id. Agr. 2, 29, 81: te duce ut insigni capiam cum laude coronam, Lucr. 6, 95.—**With abstr. objects:** paupertatem adeo facile perperuss est, ut de republicâ nihil praeter gloriam ceperit, Nep. Epam. 3, 4: ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores aut divitias ceperant, id. Att. 7, 2: quoniam formam hujus cepti in me et statum, *assumed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 110: quare non committeret, ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, *succeeded to*, Ov. M. 14, 615.—**b.** *In particular connections.* (a) *With pecuniam (freq. joined with concilio; v. infra), to take illegally, exact, extort, accept a bribe, take blackmail, etc., esp. of magistrates who were accused of pecuniis repetundis: his ego judicibus non probabo C. Verrem contra leges pecuniam cepisse?* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: HS. quadringentiens cepisse? arguo contra leges, id. ib. 2, 2, 10, § 26; cf.: quicquid ab horum quopiam captum est, id. ib. § 27: tamen hae pecuniae per vim atque injuriam tuam captae et conciliatae tibi fraudi et damnationi esse debent, id. ib. 2, 3, 40, § 91: utrum (potestis), cum judices sitis de pecuniâ captâ conciliata, tantam pecuniam captam neglegere? id. ib. 2, 3, 94, § 218: quid est aliud capere conciliare pecunias... si hoc non est vi atque imperio cogere invitos lucrum dare alteri? id. ib. 2, 3, 30, § 71: sequitur de captis pecuniis et de ambitu, id. Leg. 3, 20, 46: ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem judicandam, ut, etc., id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id. Clu. 42, 120: nondum commoro rapinas, non exactas pecunias, non captas, non imperatas, id. Pis. 16, 38: si quis ob rem judicandam pecuniam cepisset... neque solum hoc genus pecuniae capiendae turpe, sed etiam nefarium esse arbitrabantur, id. Rab. Post. 7, 16; id. N. D. 3, 30, 70; Sall. J. 32, 1: ab regibus Illyriorum, Liv. 42, 45, 8: saevitiae captarumque pecuniarum teneri reum, Tac. A. 3, 67; 4, 31.—(b) *Of inheritance and bequest, to take, inherit, obtain, acquire, get, accept:* si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: qui morte testamentove ejus tantumdem capiat quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: aut non justum testamentum est, aut capere non potes, id. 5, 14, 16: si capiendi Jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55: qui testamentum faciebat, ei, qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, legavit, etc., Dig. 22, 3, 27: quod ille plus capere non poterat, *id. fin.*: qui ex bonis testatoris solidum capere non possit, id. 28, 6, 6; 39, 6, 30.—(c) *Of regular income, revenue, etc.; rents, tolls, profits, etc., to collect, receive, obtain:* nam ex

eis praediis talenta argenti bina Capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: stipendium jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: quinquagena talenta vectigalis ex castro, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: vectigal ex agrò eorum capimus, Liv. 28, 39, 13: quadragesima annua ex scholâ, Suet. Gram. 23: si recte habitaveris... fundus melior erit... fructus plus capies, Cato, R. R. 4, 2.—C. Trop. 1. Of profit, benefit, advantage, to take, seize, obtain, get, enjoy, reap (mostly in phrase fructum capere): metuit semper, quem ipsa nunc capit Fructum, nequandò iratus tu alio conferas, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 59: honeste acta superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: ex iis etiam fructum capio laboris mei, id. Div. 2, 5: ex quibus (litteris) cepi fructum duplicem, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: multo majorem fructum ex populi existimatione illo damnato cepimus, quam ex ipsius, si absolutus esset, gratia cepissemus, id. Att. 1, 4, 2: fructum immortalis vestri in me et amoris et iudicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: alicquem fructum dulcedinis almae, Lucr. 2, 971; 5, 1410; Lucr. 7, 32.—In other connections: quid ex ea re tandem ut caperes commodi? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 25: utilitates ex amicitia maximas, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: usuram alicujus corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108.—2. Of external characteristics, form, figure, appearance, etc., to take, assume, acquire, put on: gestum atque voltum novom, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 50: faciem aliquam capere morando, Ov. M. 1, 421; 13, 605: figuras datque capitque novas, id. ib. 15, 309: formam capit quam lilia, id. ib. 10, 212; cf. duritiam ab aëre, id. ib. 4, 751.—Transf. of plants, etc.: radicem capere, to take root, Cato, R. R. 51: cum pali defixi radices cepissent, Plin. 17, 17, 7, 123: siliculam capere, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: maturitatem capere, Col. 4, 23, 1: radix libere capit viris, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161: vires cepisse nocendi, Ov. M. 7, 417: (telinum) rursum refrigeratum odorem suum capit, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.—3. Of mental characteristics, habits, etc., to take, assume, adopt, cultivate, cherish, possess: capis vires virtutem animo et corde expelle desideria tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: quâ re si Glabrioris patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, si avi prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: aliquando, patres conscripti, patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29: consuetudinem exercitacionemque, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: misericordiam, id. Quint. 31, 97: quam (adversitatem) tu dum capias, taedia nulla fuge, Ov. A. A. 2, 346: disciplinam principum, Plin. Pan. 46.—With dat.: quorum animis avidis... neque lex neque tutor capere est qui possit modum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 14 Wagn. ad loc.—4. Of offices, employments, duties, etc., = suscipio, to undertake, assume, enter upon, accept, take upon one's self, etc.: nam olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio, Quam magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 34: o Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23: in te cepi Capuam, non quo munus illud defugerem, took command at Capua, Cic. Att. 3, 3, 4: consulatum, id. Pis. 2, 3; Sall. J. 63, 2: honores, Nep. Att. 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 26: imperium, id. Claud. 10: magistratum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62; Liv. 2, 33, 1; Suet. Aug. 2: magistratus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch; Nep. Phoc. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 75: capiatque aliquis moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: rerum moderamen, id. ib. 6, 677: pontificatum maximum, Suet. Vit. 11: rem publicam, Sall. C. 5, 6: neve cui patrum capere eum magistratum liceret, Liv. 2, 33, 1: ut ceperat haud tumultuose magistratum majore gaudio plebis, etc., id. 5, 13, 2.—Rarely with dat. of pers., to obtain for, secure for: patres praeturae Sp. Furio Camillo gratia campestri ceperunt, Liv. 7, 1, 2.—5. In gen., of any occupation, work, or undertaking, to begin, enter upon, take, undertake, etc.: augurium ex arce, Liv. 10, 7, 10: augurium capienti duodecim se vultures ostenderunt, Suet. Aug. 95; id. Vesp. 11: omen, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in castris Romanis cum frustra multi conatus ad erumpendum capti essent, Liv. 9, 4, 1: rursus impetu capto enituntur, id. 2, 65, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 42; id. Calig. 43: cur-

sum, id. Oth. 6: a quibus temporibus scribendi capitur exordium, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: experimentum eorum inversâ manu capitur, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19 (poet.): nec vestra capit discordia finem, Verg. A. 10, 106: fugam, to take to flight, flee, Caes. B. G. 7, 26; so, capere impetum, to take a start, gather momentum: ad impetum capiundum modicum erat spatium, Liv. 10, 5, 6; cf.: expeditionis Germanicae impetum cepit, suddenly resolved to make, Suet. Calig. 43: capere initium, to begin: ea pars artis, ex qua capere initium solent, Quint. 2, 11, 1.—Transf., of place: eorum (finium) una pars, quam Gallos optinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: a dis immortalibus sunt nobis agendi capienda primordia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7.—6. Of an opportunity or occasion, to seize, embrace, take: si occasionem capsit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6: si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: quod tempus conveniendi patris me capere suadeat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 9: si satis commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1.—7. Of operations of the mind, resolutions, purposes, plans, thoughts, etc., to form, conceive, entertain, come to, reach: quantum ex ipsâ re conjecturam cepimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 25 MSS. (Fleck. al. ex conj. fecimus); Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum jam ex diei tempore conjecturam ceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: hujusce rei conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio, Servi, facillime ceperis, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—Absol.: conjecturam capere, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 12: capti consili memorem mones, id. Stich. 4, 1, 72: quo pacto porro possim Potiri consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66; 5, 2, 28: temerarium consilium, Liv. 25, 34, 7: tale capit consilium, Nep. Eun. 9, 3.—With inf.: confutandum... eadem te hora consilium cepisse hominis propinqui fortunae funditus evertere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Caes. B. G. 7, 71 init.—With ut: subito consilium cepi, ut exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10 init.—With gen. gerundii, (freq.): legionis opprimendae consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: obprimendae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4.—With sibi: si id non fecisset, sibi consilium facturos, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: ut ego rationem oculis capio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 2: cepi rationem ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11.—8. Of examples, instances, proofs, etc., to take, derive, draw, obtain: ex quo documentum nos capere fortuna voluit quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quid istuc tam mirum sit, de te si exemplum capis? Ter. And. 4, 1, 26: exemplum ex aliquâ re, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: praesagia a sole, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 341: illud num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optimâ quaque naturâ? Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32.—9. Of impressions, feelings, etc., to take, entertain, conceive, receive, be subjected to, suffer, experience, etc.: tantum laborem capere ob talem filium? Ter. And. 5, 2, 29: omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi leves, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: laborem inanem ipsus capit, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: ex eo nunc misera quem capis Laborem! id. And. 4, 3, 4: miseriam omnem ego capio; hic potitur gaudia, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: plus aegri ex habitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: cum illâ quâcumque voluptatem capis, id. ib. prol. 114: angor iste, qui pro amico saepe capiendus est, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: quae (benevolentia) quidem capitur beneficiis maximâ, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: laetitiam quam capiebam memoriâ rationum inventorumque nostrorum, id. Fin. 2, 30, 96: lenire desiderium quod capiebat e filio, id. Sen. 15, 54: opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem, id. Brut. 1, 1: itaque cepi voluptatem, tam ornatum virum fuisse in re publica, id. ib. 40, 147: ex civibus victis gaudium meritum capiam, Liv. 27, 40, 9: ne quam... invidiam apud patres ex prodigia largitione caperet, id. 5, 20, 2: ad summam laetitiam meam, quam ex tuo reditu capio, magnus illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): laetitiam, quam oculis cepi justo interitu tyranni, id. ib. 14, 14, 4: ex praesalto tecto lapsus matris et adfinium cepit oblivionem, lost his memory, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: virtutis opinionem, Auct. B. G. 8, 8:

somnum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: taedium vitae, Nep. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 18, 11: maria aspera juro Non ullum pro me tantum (me) cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 Forbig. ad loc.: et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 33, 27, 10: voluptatem animi, Cic. Planc. 1, 1: malis alienis voluptatem capere laetitiae (cum sit), id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66: quaeque mihi solâ capitur nunc mente voluptas, Ov. P. 4, 9, 37.—10. Transf., with the feelings, experience, etc., as subj., to seize, overcome, possess, occupy, affect, take possession of, move, etc. (cf. λαμβάνω, in this sense and like 9. supra): nutrix: Cupido cepit miseram nunc me, proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medaei miserias, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. Rel. v. 291 Vahl.): edepol te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: numquam commercii merito ut caperet odium illam mei, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: sicubi eum satietas Hominum aut negotii odium ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9: te cepisse odium regni videbatur, id. ib. 2, 36, 91: Romulum Remumque cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6, 3: cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21, 2: etiam victores sanguinis caedisque ceperat satietas, id. 27, 49, 8; Mel. 3, 5, 2: qui pavor hic, qui terror, quae repente oblivio animos cepit? Liv. 27, 13, 2: oblivio deorum capiat pectora vestra, id. 38, 46, 12: tantane te cepere oblivia nostri? Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 11: ut animum ejus cura sacrorum cepit, Liv. 27, 8, 6: hostis primum admiratio cepit, quidnam, etc., id. 44, 12, 1: tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis, Verg. G. 4, 332; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 178; I. p. 196 Burm.: ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos Sternimus, Verg. A. 2, 384: infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit! id. ib. 5, 465; id. E. 6, 47: cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem, id. G. 4, 488; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 170, 15; I. p. 168, 14 Burm.: Tarquinium mala libido Lucretiae stuprandae cepit, Liv. 1, 57, 10: ingens quidem et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22, 1: tantus repente maeror pavorque senatum eorum cepit, id. 23, 20, 7: senatum metus cepit, id. 23, 14, 8: si me... misericordia capsit, Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.): nec tuendi capere satietas potest, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 410 ib.): quantus timor socios populi Romani cepisset, Liv. 43, 11, 9.—11. Of injury, damage, loss, etc., to suffer, take, be subjected to: calamitatem, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: detrimenti aliquid in aliquâ re, Col. 1, 8, 2.—Esp., in the legal formula, by which dictatorial powers were conferred by the senate upon the consuls or the entire magistracy in times of extreme danger to the state; videntur ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat: decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Hernici tantum terrorem incussere patribus, ut, quae forma senatus consulti ultimae semper necessitatis habita est, Postumio, alteri consulum, negotium daretur, videret, ne, etc., Liv. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. 6, 19, 2 sqq.: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid, etc.... Ea potestas per senatum more Romano magistratui maxima permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coercere omnibus modis socios atque civis, domi militiaeque imperium atque iudicium summum habere, Sall. C. 29, 2 sq.

II. To take in, receive, hold, contain, be large enough for. A. Lit. 1. In gen.: Ph. Sitit haec anus. Pa. Quantum sitit? Ph. Modica est, capit quadrantal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 8: parte quod ex unâ spatium vacat et capit in se (ferrum), Lucr. 6, 1030: jam mare litus habet, plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344; cf.: terra feras cepit, volucres agitatilis aër, id. ib. 1, 75: dum tenues capiat suos alveus undas, id. ib. 8, 558: cunctosque (deos) dedisse Terga fugae, donec fessos Aegyptia tellus Ceperit, id. ib. 5, 324.—2. Esp., with negatives, not to hold, to be too small for, etc.; cf.: di boni, quid turba est! Aedes nostrae vix capient, scio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: qui cum unâ domo jam capi non possunt, in alias domos exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: nec jam se capit

unda; volat vapor ater ad auras, Verg. A. 7, 466: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: non capit se mare, Sen. Agam. 487: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: officium populi vix capiente domo, id. P. 4, 4, 42: si di habitum corporis tui aviditati animi parem esse voluissent, orbis te non caperet, Curt. 7, 8, 12: ut non immerito proditum sit... Graeciam omnem vix capere exercitum ejus (Xerxis) potuisse, Just. 2, 10, 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To swallow up, engulf, take in (rare): tot domus locupletissimas istius domus una capiet? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 7.—**2.** To contain, hold, be large or strong enough for, bear. **a.** Affirmatively (rare): quidquid mortalitas capere poterat, implevimus, Curt. 9, 3, 7: si puer omni curā et summo, quantum illa aetas capit, labore, scripserit, Quint. 2, 4, 17: dummodo ejus aetatis sit, ut dolum capiat, Dig. 40, 12, 15.—**b.** With negatives: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui (tantam personam), Cic. Pis. 11, 24: leones, qui... nec capere irarum fluctus in pectore possunt, Lucr. 3, 298: nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammās, Ov. M. 6, 466: vix ipse suas animo capit, id. ib. 11, 118: ardet et iram Non capit ipsa suam Progne, id. ib. 6, 610; cf.: sic quoque concupiscis quae non capis, Curt. 7, 8, 13: majora quam capit spirat, id. 6, 9, 11: ad ultimum magnitudinem ejus (fortune) non capit, id. 3, 12, 20: infirma aetas majora non capiet, Quint. 1, 11, 13.—**3.** Transf., of things, to admit of, be capable of, undergo (post-Aug. and rare): rimam fissuramque non capit sponte cedrus, Plin. 16, 40, 78, § 212: molluscum... si magnitudinem mensurarum caperet, id. 16, 16, 27, § 68: res non capit restitutionem, cum statum mutat, Dig. 4, 4, 19.—**4.** With inf., to be susceptible of, to be of a nature to, etc., = *ἐνδεχεται* (late Lat.): nec capit humanis angoribus excruciarī (Deus), Prud. Apoth. 154: crimina, quae non capiunt indulgeri, Tert. Pud. 1 fin.; id. Apol. 17; id. adv. Haer. 44 fin.; Paul. Nol. Carm. 9, 22.—**5.** Of the mind, to take, receive into the mind, comprehend, grasp, embrace (cf. intellego, to penetrate mentally, have insight into): sitque nonnumquam summittenda et contrahenda oratio, ne iudex eam vel intellegere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo... posset, id. 2, 6, 2: quae quidem ego nisi tam magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cuiusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, Cic. Marcell. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: senatus ille, quem qui ex regibus constare dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17, 14: somnium laetius, quam quod mentes eorum capere possent, id. 9, 9, 14.—**P.** a. as subst.: **Capta**, ae, f., a surname of Minerva, as worshipped on the Caelian Mount, but for what reason is not known, Ov. F. 3, 837 sq.

2. capio, ōnis, f. [i. capio]; in the Lat. of the jurists, **1. A taking**: domini, Dig. 39, 2, 18; Gell. 6 (7), 10, 3.—**II.** = usu capio or usucapio, the right of property acquired by prescription, Dig. 41, 1, 48, § 1; 41, 3, 21; 41, 5, 4; v. l. usucapio.

† **capis**, idis, f. [prob. akin to capio, q. v., but cf. *κύφος*; bent; *κύπελλον*, cup; and *κύα*, to hold], a bowl with one handle, especially used in sacrifices: invenitur etiam haec capis (capidis), cuius diminutivum est capidula: et vide quod magis Graecum esse ostenditur, cum in as protulit accusativum pluralem; Frisc. p. 708 P.; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 17; Liv. 10, 7, 10; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18; Petr. 62, 2; v. capedo.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

† **capisterium**, ī, n., = *σκαπιστήριον*, a vessel for cleansing grains of corn, Col. 2, 9, 11 Schneid.

capistrarius, ī, m. [capistrum], a halter-maker, Inscr. Orell. 4158.

capistro (āvī), ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** To halter, tie with a halter: iumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2; Plin. 13, 19, 49, § 177; Ov. H. 2, 80; Sid. Carm. 22, 23.—**II.** Transf., of the vine, to bind fast, to fasten, Col. 11, 2, 95.

capistrum, ī, n. [capio]. **I.** A halter, a muzzle of leather for animals; Gr. *φοβέια*, Varr. R. 2, 6, 4; Ov. M. 10, 125; Verg. G. 3, 188; 3, 399.—**B.** Trop.: maritale ca-

pistrum, the matrimonial halter, Juv. 6, 43.—**II.** Transf., of plants, **A.** A band for fastening up vines, Col. 4, 20, 3.—**B.** A band for the wine-press, Cato, R. R. 12.

capital, v. capitalis.

capitalis, e, adj. [caput]. **I.** Relating to or belonging to the head. In this signif. extant only in the subst. capital, a head-dress of priests, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; but, capital linteum quoddam, quo in sacrificiis utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 ib.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital: periculum, peril of life, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 3, 19: caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, endangering life, dangerous, Gell. 16, 13, 5.—**2.** Esp. freq. as jurid. t. t. of those crimes which are punishable by death or by the loss of civil rights, capital, v. Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 2; 48, 1, 2: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, of a capital crime, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: qui in vinculis essent damnati rei capitalis, id. Sen. 12, 42: cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit, Liv. 3, 13, 4: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52 fin.: rerum capitalium condemnati, id. ib. 36, 2: damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 fin.: in rerum capitalium quaestionibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: crimen, id. ib. 2, 5, 9, § 23; Tac. A. 3, 60: facinora, Cic. poet. N. D. 1, 6, 13; cf. flagitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 5: maleficia, Dig. 48, 8, 18 pr.: iudex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33; Curt. 6, 8, 25; Cic. Dom. 30, 78: capitalium rerum vindices, Sall. C. 55 al.: fraudem admittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: iudicia, id. 4, 1, 57: noxa, Liv. 3, 55, 5: poenā afficere aliquem, Suet. Caes. 48: condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8: capitale nullum exemplum vindictae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: supplicium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: capitalis locus ubi si quid violatum est, caput violatoris expiatur, Fest. p. 50: iudicium trium virorum capitalium, who had charge of the prisons and of executions, Cic. Or. 46, 156; Liv. 39, 14, 10; 25, 1, 10; cf. id. 32, 26, 17; and the joke of Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2.—Also subst.: **capital** (post-Aug. sometimes **capitale**, as also in poorer MSS. of earlier authors), plur. capitalia, a death (real or civil), banishment, etc., in consequence of crime: capital = facinus quod capitis poenā luitur, Fest. p. 37: capital *κεφαλὴ τῆς ποινῆς*, Vet. Gloss. (a) Capital facere, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 16; id. Merc. 3, 4, 26: scimus capital esse irascier, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 17: quique non paruerit capitali esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capitali esse, Liv. 24, 37, 9 Gronov.; Mel. 1, 9, 7 Tzschuck; Curt. 8, 4, 17; 8, 9, 34; Quint. 9, 2, 67: degressi viā capitali leges fecere, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63; 10, 23, 31, § 62; Just. 2, 7, 8; Suet. Calig. 24 Oud. and Wolf; Sil. 13, 155; cf. Front. 4, 6, 3 Oud.—(β) Capitale: capitale est obicere antea, Quint. 9, 2, 67; Tac. Agr. 2.—(γ) Plur.: capitalia: capitalia vindicant, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: capitalia ausi periculis, Liv. 26, 40, 17; Suet. Tib. 68.—**b.** Trop.: inimicus, a mortal enemy, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, a deadly enemy, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: adversarius, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: odium, id. Lael. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: inimicitiae, Dig. 17, 1, 23, § 25: minae, Cod. 2, 20, 7: oratio, very pernicious, dangerous, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: capitalis et pestifer Antonii reus, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: totius autem iniustitiae nulla capitalior quam eorum, etc., id. Off. 1, 13, 41: nulla capitalior pestis quam, etc., id. Sen. 12, 39.—**B.** That is at the head, chief, first in something, pre-eminent, distinguished (rare): capitale vocamus Ingenium sollers (as we often use capital), Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille (sc. Philistus) capitalis, creber, acutus, etc., a writer of the first rank, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13 (13), 4: iocus, a capital joke, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10.—Comp.: hoc autem erat capitalior, quod, etc., more important, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170.—Hence, adv.: **capitaliter**, mortally, capitally: lacessere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4: odisse, mortally, Amm. 21, 16, 11.—Esp., **2.** As judicial t. t., of punishments, capitaliter, so as to affect life or citizenship, Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

* **capitanus**, a, um, adj. [caput], chief in size, large: litterae, capitals, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 270 Goes.

† **capitārium** aes quod capi potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

capitatio, ōnis, f. [caput]; in the Lat. of jurists, a poll-tax, Dig. 50, 15, 3; 50, 4, 18 fin.; Amm. 17, 3, 2 (ap. Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: exactio capitum).—**II.** The outlay of the state for beasts used in the public service, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 8; 7, 4, 11.

capitatus, a, um, adj. [id.], having a head (rare): clavulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: et crassa natrix, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 65, 31: caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22, § 48; Pall. Febr. 24, 11: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173: cunila, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: vinea, a vine that grows in a head (opp. brachiatā), Col. 5, 5, 9 and 11.

capitellum, ī, n. dim. [caput, capitulum] (perh. first post-class., for in Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173, and 36, 23, 56, § 178, the MSS. and edd. vary between capitellum and capitulum; not in use in the time of Varro; v. Varr. L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.). **I.** A small head: paracenterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2.—**II.** In architecture = capitulum, the capital of a column, Coripp. 4, 59; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 16.

capitilavium, ī, n. [caput-lavo], a washing of the head (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 6, 18, 14.

Capitinus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the town Capitium (Καπίτιον, Ptol., in Southern Sicily, now Capizzi): civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

1. capitum, ī, n. [caput], a covering for the head: capitā = capitum tegmina, Varr. ap. Non. p. 542, 25; also an under-vest, as put over the head, though Varr. derives it from capio: capitum ab eo quod caput pectus, id. est, ut antiqui dicebant, comprehendit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: induis, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 61 Rib.); Dig. 34, 2, 24.—**II.** The opening in the tunic through which the head passed (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 64; id. Vest. Sacerd. 14; Vulg. Exod. 28, 32; 39, 21; id. Job, 30, 18.

2. Capitum, ī, n., a town in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

1. capito, ōnis, m. amplif. [caput], one that has a large head, big-headed. **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A sea-fish with a large head, called also cephalus, Cato, R. R. 158, 1.—**B.** A kind of fish with a large head: Cyprinus dobula, Linn.; Aus. Mos. 85.

2. Capito, ōnis, m., a Roman cognomen, Attelus Capito; v. Attelius; esp. in the gens Sestia; v. Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 289; and sarcastically, a name given to parasites, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8; v. the comment. ad h. l.

Capitolinus, a, um, adj. [Capitolium], of or pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline: clivus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: sedes, id. Div. 1, 12, 19; 2, 20, 45: collis, Mart. 12, 21: area, Suet. Calig. 22; 34; Gell. 2, 10, 2.—Of Jupiter, Auct. Dom. 57, 144; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 30; 91; 94; id. Tib. 53; id. Dom. 4: dapes, that was given to Jupiter, Mart. 12, 48: Venus, Suet. Calig. 7: amphora, q. v.: ludi, Liv. 5, 50, 4: certamen, Suet. Dom. 13; cf. id. ib. 4: quercus, a crown of oak given to victors in the Capitoline games, Juv. 6, 387.—**B.** Subst. **1. Capitolinus**, ī, m., the Capitoline Hill, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.—**2. Capitolini**, ōrum, m., persons who had the charge of these games, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2.—In sing., a cognomen of M. Manlius, on account of his rescue of the Capitol, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24.

Capitolium, ī, n., = *Καπιτώλιον* [= capitulum, from caput]; in a restricted sense, the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome, built on the summit of Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius by the Tarquinii, and afterwards splendidly adorned, Liv. 1, 55, 1 sq.; v. Class. Dict.; Verg. A. 9, 443; opp. to the Arx, and separated from it by the Intermonium.—In a more extended sense, the whole hill (hence called Mons or Clivus Capitolinus), including the temple and citadel, separated from the Palatine Hill by the Forum Romanum, now Campidoglio. Acc. to a fanciful etym., this word is derived from the discovery of a man's head in laying the foundations of the temple, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Liv. 1, 56, 6;

which Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345, and Arn. 6, p. 194, also give as the head of a certain Tolus or Olus. The Capitolium was regarded by the Romans as indestructible, and was adopted as a symbol of eternity, Verg. A. 9, 448; Hor. C. 3, 30, 8 sq. Orell. ad loc. — P o e t., in *Plur.*, Verg. A. 8, 347; Ov. A. 3, 115; *prop.*, 4 (5), 4, 27; v. Neue, *Formenl.* 1, p. 397. — **2. Capitulum Vetus**, the Old Capitol, an earlier temple of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, on the Quirinal, Varr. L. L. 5, § 158; cf. Becker, *Antiq.* 1, 713. — **II. Transf.** **A.** The citadel of any town, e.g. in Capua, Suet. Tib. 40; id. Calig. 57; in Beneventum, id. Gram. 9; cf. also Plaut. *Curc.* 2, 2, 19; Sil. 11, 267; Inscr. Orell. 68 (Veronae); 3314 (Faleriis); 6139 (Constantinae); 6978 sq. — **B.** In eccl. Lat., any heathen temple, *Frud. contr. Symm.* 1, 632.

capitūlare, is, n. [prop. *adj.*, sc. vectigal; caput], a head- or poll-tax, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

capitularii, ōrum, m. [capitulare], tax-gatherers and revenue-officers, *Cod.* 12, 29, 2; Cassiod. *Var.* 10, 28. — **II. Recruiting-officers**, *Cod. Th.* 6, 35, 3.

capitularium, ii, n. [id.], a capitulation tax, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

capitularius, a, um [capitularii, II.], relating to the recruiting of soldiers: *functio*, *Cod. Th.* 11, 16, 14.

capitūlatim, adv. [caput], by heads, summarily (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): *dicere*, Nep. ap. Cato, 3, 4: *attingere*, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

capitūlatus, a, um, *adj.* [capitulum], having or ending in a small head: *costae*, Cels. 8, 1: *surculus*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

1. capitulum, i, n. *dim.* [caput]. **I.** Lit., a small head, of man or beast: *operto capitulo bibere*, Plaut. *Curc.* 2, 3, 14. — Hence, in the lang. of comedy, for a man, Plaut. *As.* 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: o capitulum lepidissimum, *most charming creature*, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 3, 25: *haedi*, Cels. 2, 22. — **B.** Of plants: *caepae*, Col. 11, 3, 15: *sarmentum*, id. 3, 77, 4: *torculari*, Cato, R. R. 13, 4 al. (perh. also *ramulorum*, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 27, 5, 20, § 37; cf. *capitellum*). — **II. Transf.** **A.** In architecture. **1.** The capital or chapiter of a column, *Vitr.* 3, 3, 4; 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 178 sq. — **2.** The capital of a triglyph, *Vitr.* 4, 3, 8. — **3.** The cross-beam of warlike engines, *Vitr.* 1, 1, 10, 17. — **B.** In late Lat., a covering for the head of females, *Isid. Orig.* 19, 31, 3; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 542, 30. — **C.** Also late Lat., a prominent part or division of a writing, a chapter, section, *Tert. adv. Jud.* 9, 19; Hier. in *Ezech.* c. 47 *fin.* — **D.** A section of a law, *Cod. Just.* 5, 37, 28. — **E.** The raising of recruits (as an office), *Cod. Th.* 11, 16, 15.

2. Capitulum, i, n., a town of the Hernici in Latium, now perh. *Paliano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63. — Hence, **Capitūlen-ses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Capitulum, *Dig.* 50, 15, 8, § 7.

capitum or **cāpētum**, i, n., = *καπιτόν*, fodder for cattle (late Lat.), *Aur. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur.* 7; *Cod. Th.* 7, 4, 7 and 13.

capnias, ae, m., = *καπνίας*, smoky. **I.** (Sc. *olivos*.) A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39. — **II.** A precious stone of a smoky hue, of several varieties. **A.** A kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (called, id. 37, 10, 56, § 151, *capnitis* = *καπνίτης*). — **B.** A kind of chrysolite; prob. our smoky topaz, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.

capnion, i, v. capnos.

capnios, ii, f., = *καπνίος* (sc. *ἀμπέλος*), a species of wine, so called from the dark or smoky color of the grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

capnites, ae, v. capnias, II. A.

capnitis, idis, f., = *καπνίτης*, smoky; a kind of cadmia, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 101. — **II.** A smoke-colored precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

capnōs, i, f., = *καπνός*, smoke; a plant, also called in pure Lat. *pess gallinae-cus*, *fumitory*, of several species, Plin. 25, 19, 98, § 155 sq.; 26, 8, 36, § 57 (also called *capnion* = *καπνίον*).

capō, ōnis (access. form **cāpus**, i,

Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; 3, 9, 3; Col. 8, 2, 3), m., = *καπών*, a capon, Varr. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Mart. 3, 58, 38; Pall. Nov. 1, 3; *Apic.* 4, 3.

Cappadōcia, ae, f., = *Καππαδοκία*, a country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, between the Taurus and Pontus, now called *Caramania*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8 sq.; Cic. *Agr.* 2, 21, 55; id. *Att.* 5, 18, 1; id. *Fam.* 15, 2, 1 sq.; Curt. 3, 1, 24; Nep. *Eum.* 2, 2. — **II. Deriv.** **A. Cappadox**, ōdis, m., = *Καππάδοξ*, a Cappadocian, Cic. *Red. in Sen.* 6, 14. — In *plur.*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Hor. *Ep.* 1, 6, 39; Gr. *acc.* Cappadōcas, Pers. 6, 77; appos. equi, Veg. 4, 6, 3.

B. Cappadocus, a, um, *adj.*, of Cappadocia, Cappadocian: gens, Col. 10, 184; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: *catastae*, Mart. 10, 76; cf. Pers. 6, 77: *sal*, Col. 6, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73 sq.: *lactuca*, Col. 10, 191; cf. id. 10, 184; also *absol.* Cappadoca, Mart. 5, 78.

C. Cappadocius, a, um, *adj.*, Cappadocian: *lactuca*, Col. 11, 3, 26; cf. the preceded.: *zizipha*, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51. — **D.** CAPPADOCIUS EXERCITVS, upon a coin of Adrian, in Eckh. *Doct. Num.* 6, p. 493. — **E. Cappadocarchia**, ae, f., = *Καππαδοκάρχια*, the priest's office in Cappadocia, *Dig.* 27, 1, 6.

Cappadox, ōdis, m., = *Καππάδοξ*. **I.** A river in Cappadocia, from which this province is said to have derived its name, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9. — **II.** A Cappadocian; v. Cappadocia, II. A.

cappāra, ae, f., a plant, also called *portulacca*, App. *Herb.* 103.

capparis, is, f. (*acc.* -im, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 1, 90; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; *acc.* -in, Mart. 3, 77; Cels. 4, 9), and (rare) **cappāri**, indecl. n., = *κάππαρις* or *κάππαρι*, the caper-bush, Col. 11, 3, 17; 11, 3, 54; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; Pall. *Oct.* 11, 4: *capparis cortex*, Cels. 5, 17, 19. — **II.** The fruit of the caper-bush, the caper, Plaut. l. l.: *capparin* et *cepas voras*, Mart. l. l.: *urina* movet, Cels. 2, 31.

cappas, marinos equos Graeci a flexu [*καμπτω* = to bend] posteriorum partium appellat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; v. *hippocampus*.

capra, ae, f. [caper], a she-goat, Cato ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1 sq.; Col. 7, 6 sq.; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200; Cic. *Lael.* 17, 62 al.: *fera* = *caprea*, Verg. A. 4, 152. — A nickname for a man with bristly hair, Suet. *Calig.* 50; cf. *caper*. — **II. Transf.** **A.** A star in the constellation *Auriga* (which is *Amalthea*, transf. to heaven), Hor. C. 3, 7, 6; Cic. *post. N. D.* 2, 43, 110. — **B.** The odor of the armpits (cf. *ala* and *caper*), Hor. *Ep.* 1, 5, 29. — **C.** A cognomen of the Annii, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. — **D.** Caprae Palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared in the Campus, where afterwards was the *Circus Flaminius*, Liv. 1, 16, 1 (in Ov. *F.* 2, 491, *Caprae Palus*; *acc.* to Fest. p. 49, also called *Capralia*).

caprā-gēnus (caprūg-), a, um, *adj.* [capra], of the flesh of the wild goat: *lumbi*, Macr. S. 2, 9, 12.

caprāgo, inis, f., a plant, also called *cicer columbinum*, App. *Herb.* 108.

caprārius, a, um, *adj.* [capra], of or pertaining to the goat: *pastus*, Sol. 1, § 97: *mutillago*, a species of *tithymalus*, App. *Herb.* 108. — *Subst.*: **caprārius**, ii, m., a goat-herd, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10; Col. 3, 10, 17. — **II. Capraria**, ae, f. **A.** An island near the south point of the *Baleares Major*, now *Caborra*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78; Mart. *Cap.* 6, § 643. — **B.** One of the *Fortunatae Insulae*, Mart. *Cap.* 6, § 702. — **C.** A small island in the Tuscan Sea, near the northern point of Corsica, abounding in wild goats (Gr. *Αἴγυλον*), now *Capraja*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Rutil. 1, 439; Mart. *Cap.* 6, § 644; called also **Caprasia**, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3. — Hence, **Caprariensis**, e: *plumbum*, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

Caprasia, ae, f. **I.** = *Capraria*, q. v. **C.** — **II.** One of the mouths of the Po, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 120.

caprēa, ae, f. [capra], a kind of wild she-goat, a roe, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Hor. C. 3, 15, 12; 4, 4, 13; id. S. 2, 4, 43; Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 2, 374; id. A. 10, 725; Ov. *F.* 5, 372; Mart. 13, 99; on account of the hostility between

it and the wolf, prov.: *jungere capreas lupis*, of something impossible, Hor. C. 1, 33, 8. — **II.** Caprea Palus, v. *capra*, II. D.

Caprēae, ārum, f., an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Campania, now *Capri*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 7, 735; Ov. M. 15, 709; Sil. 8, 541; celebrated as the dwelling-place of the emperor Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 67; 6, 1; 6, 2; 6, 10; Suet. *Tib.* 39; 40; 60; 62; 74; Juv. 10, 72; 10, 93; who was thence, and in derision of his wantonness, called **Caprinēus**, Suet. *Tib.* 43. — Hence, **Caprēensis**, e, *adj.*: *secessus*, Suet. *Tib.* 43.

*** caprēida**, ae, f., a diuretic plant, Cato, R. R. 122.

† caprēōla, ae, f. *dim.* [caprea], *dopkás*, the roe, doe, Gloss. Philox.

*** caprēolātum**, adv. [capreolus], in a winding, twining manner, App. M. 11, p. 268.

caprēolus, i, m. [as if from *capreus*, *caprea*]. **I.** A kind of wild goat, *chamois*, *roe-buck*, Verg. E. 2, 41; Col. 9, 1, 1. — **II.** Transf., named from the form of their horns, **A.** An implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe, Col. 11, 3, 46. — **B.** In *plur.*: *capreoli*, in mechanics, short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something, supports, props, stays, *Vitr.* 4, 2; 5, 1; 10, 15; 10, 20; 10, 22; *Caes. B. C.* 2, 10; *Isid. Orig.* 17, 5, 11. — **C.** Of vines, the small tendrils which support the branches, Col. 1, 31, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

Capricornus, i, m. [caper-cornu; cf. in Gr. *αἰγόκερως*], **Capricorn** (having a goat's horns), the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters at the winter solstice (opp. *Cancer*), Varr. 2, 1, 8; Cic. *N. D.* 2, 44, 112; id. *Arat.* 59 (293); Hor. C. 2, 17, 20; Ov. *F.* 1, 651; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 64 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 17; Hyg. *Fab.* 196; id. *Astr.* 2, 28.

caprificatio, ōnis, f. [caprifico], a ripening of figs by the stinging of the gall-insect, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 81; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

caprifico, āre, v. a. [caprificus], to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect, Plin. 16, 27, 60, § 114; Pall. *Mart.* 10, 23.

capri-ficus, i, f. [caper-ficus, goat-fig], the wild fig-tree: illi ubi etiam caprificus magna est, Ter. *Ad.* 4, 2, 38; Hor. *Epod.* 5, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 76; Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95; arbor, id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Mart. 10, 2, 9; and in a play upon the word with *caper* and *ficus*, Mart. 4, 52, 2. The gall-insect, *Cynips psenes*, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens by its sting the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree, *ficus* (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, § 256, *caprifico* and *caprificatio*); hence poet., in allusion to the fact that the wild fig-tree strikes root in the cracks of stones, etc., and breaks them, Pers. 1, 25; cf. Juv. 10, 145. — **II.** The fruit of the wild fig-tree, the wild fig, Col. 11, 2, 56; Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40; *caprificus* vocatur e silvestri genere *ficus* numquam maturescens, id. 15, 19, 21, § 79.

caprigēnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper-gigno], proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind (poet.): *genus*, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; and ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; *pecu*, Cic. *Progn. Fragm.* ap. Prisc. l. l. — *Subst.*: **caprigeni**, ae, goats, = *capri*, ae: *caprigenum* (= *caprigenorum* or *-arum*) trita *ungulis*, Att. ap. Macr. S. l. l. (*Trag. Rel.* v. 544 Rib.); *caprigenum* *pecus*, Verg. A. 3, 221; cf. Prisc. l. l. — To the sickliness of the goat (cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202) Plautus refers humorously, *Ep.* 1, 1, 16.

caprile, is, n. [caper, like *equile*, *ovile*, *bubile*, etc.], an enclosure or stall for goats, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8; Col. 7, 6, 6; Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153; *Vitr.* 6, 9. — *Adj.*: **caprilis**, e, of or pertaining to the goat: *semen*, i.e. *capellae*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

Caprilus, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

caprimulgus, i, m. [caper-mulgeo]. *** I.** A milkier of goats, poet. for countryman, Cat. 22, 10. — **II.** A bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115.

Caprinēus, i, m., v. *Capraeae*.

caprinus, a, um, *adj.* [caper], of or pertaining to goats: *grex*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1; 2, 10, 3; Liv. 22, 10, 3: *genus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 19;

pecus, Col. 7, 6; 7, 7, 1: stercus, Cato, R. R. 36; Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; 30, 11, 30, § 99: sanguis, id. 28, 17, 68, § 232. — *Prov.*: rixari de lana caprina, to contend about trifles, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. — *II. Subst.*: **caprina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), goat's flesh, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

capri-pēs, pēdis, adj. [caper], goat-footed, a poet. epithet of rural deities: Satyri, *Lucr. 4, 582; *Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, (4), 17, 34.

capronae (in MSS. also **-neae**), arum, f. [caput-pronus], the hair of men and animals hanging down upon the forehead, forelocks (cf. antiae) (ante- and post-class., and rare): capronae dicuntur comae, quae ante frontem sunt quasi a capite pronae, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 3 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 342; Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Caprotina, ae, f., a surname of Juno at Rome, in whose honor an annual feast was held on the Nonae Caprotinae, July 17, to commemorate the delivery of Rome from the Gauls by slaves who gave warning from a caprificus or wild fig-tree, Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 11; Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 9.

caprucūlum, i, n. [cf. capeduncula and capedo], an earthen vessel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

1. capsā, ae, f. [capio; Fr. caisse; Engl. case], a repository, box, esp. for books, bookcase, satchel, *Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; Hor. S. 1, 4, 22; 1, 10, 63; id. Ep. 2, 1, 268; Juv. 10, 117; also for fruit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 65; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Mart. 11, 8.

2. Capsa, ae, f., a town in Africa, in the district of Byzacium, surrounded by vast deserts, plundered by Marius in the Jugurthine war, Sall. J. 89, 4; 91 sq.; Flor. 3, 1, 14. — Hence, **II. Capsenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Capsa, Sall. J. 92, 3 sq.; in Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30, called **Capsitani**.

capsarius, ii, m. [capsa]. **I.** A slave who carried the satchels of boys going to school, Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 40, 2, 13. — **II.** The maker of satchels, Dig. 50, 6, 6. — **III.** A slave who took care of the clothes in baths, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 5; Edict. Dom. p. 22.

capsella, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small box or coffer, Petr. 67, 9; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 8 sqq.

Capsenses and **Capsitani**, v. 2. Capsa, II.

capso, is, it, etc., v. 1. capio init.

capsula, ae, f. dim. [capsa], a small box or chest, Fab. Pictor. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cat. 68, 36; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 102. — Hence, homo de capsula, one who is excessively neat, nice: juvenes barbā et comā nitidi, de capsula toti, quite from the bandbox, Sen. Ep. 115, 2.

capsus, i, m. [id.]. **I.** A wagon-body, coach-body, Vitr. 10, 14; Fest. s. v. ploximum, p. 230 Müll.: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3. — **II.** An enclosure for animals, a pen, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

capta, v. 1. capio fin.

captabilis, e, adj. [capto], that can take: res contrariorum, Boeth. Categ. 1, p. 144.

captatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a reaching after or catching at something (rare): verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similitum, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti, legacy-hunting, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160; Quint. 8, 6, 51. — **II.** In fencing, t. t., a feint, Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captator, ōris, m. [id.], one who eagerly reaches after, endeavors to obtain, or strives for something (rare; not in Cic.). — *Lit.*: only in Prud. arceph. 5, 17. — **II.** Trop.: aurae popularis, that courts the popular breeze, Liv. 3, 33, 7. — *Esp.*: one who hunts after legacies, a legacy-hunter, Hor. S. 2, 5, 57; Petr. 141; Juv. 5, 98; 10, 202.

captatorius, a, um, adj. [captator]; in the Lat. of the jurists, of or pertaining to legacy-hunters: institutiones, the establishing of a person as one's heir on condition of being also made heir by him, Dig. 28, 5, 70; 28, 5, 69: scripturae, ib. 28, 30, 63.

***captatrix**, ōis, f. [id.], she who strives after or aims at anything: scientia, captatrix veri similitum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

captensūla, ae, f. [capcio], a fallacious argument, a sophism, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423.

captio, ōnis, f. [capcio]. **I.** Lit., a catching: pignoris, Gai. Inst. 4, 12; 4, 29; cf. Gell. 7, 10, 3: odoris, Lact. Opif. Del. 10.

B. A seizing, apprehension: domini, Ambros. Ob. Valent. 35. — **II. Trop., a deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 112; 5, 2, 36; id. Most. 5, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 65: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Dig. 4, 1, 1: consilium multis captionibus suppositum, ib. 4, 4, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 33, 2. — **B. Esp. freq. in dialectics, a fallacious argument, a sophism: omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: praestigii quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: dialecticae, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: metuere, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 45: inducere se in captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captionem haerere, Gell. 16, 2, 5: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41; id. Brut. 53, 198; cf. id. ib. § 197; id. Att. 10, 15, 2. — **C. Meton. (causa pro effectu; cf. fraudi esse), an injury, a disadvantage: ne quid captioni mihi sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 19 Lorenz ad loc.: mea captio est, si quidem ejus inopia minus multa ad me scribis, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4; Dig. 29, 3, 7; 50, 17, 200.******

captiosē, adv., v. captiosus fin.

captiosus, a, um, adj. [capcio]. **I.** Fallacious, deceptive: societas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: beneficium, Dig. 46, 5, 8 pr.: liberalitas, ib. 2, 15, 8. — *Comp.*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 52. — **II.** (Acc. to captio, I. B.) Captious, sophistical (most freq. in Cic.): animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46; so Gell. 16, 2, 13: probabilitas, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72: genus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; so in sup., id. ib. — *Subst.*: **captiosa**, ōrum, n., sophisms, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22. — *Adv.*: **captiosē**, captiously, insidiously: interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captito, āvi, 1, v. freq. a. [capto, capio], to strive eagerly after, to snatch at any thing (very rare), App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; cf. Gell. 9, 6, 3.

captiuncula, ae, f. dim. [capcio], a quirk, sophism, fallacy, Cic. Att. 15, 7 fin.; Gell. 16, 2, 8.

captiva, ae, f., v. captivus, I. A. 2. b.

captivatio, ōnis, f. [captivo], a subjugation, enslavement: elephantum, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

***captivator**, ōris, m. [id.], he that takes captive, Aug. Ep. 199.

captivitas, ātis, f. [captivus], the condition of captivus (post-Aug.; cf. Madvig. Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. V. 2, p. 71).

I. Lit. **A.** Of living beings, captivity, bondage, Sen. Ep. 35, 27; Tac. A. 12, 51; 4, 25; 11, 28; id. H. 5, 21; Just. 3, 5, 2; 4, 3, 3; 4, 5, 12; 11, 3, 7; 11, 14, 11. — Also of animals, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134; Flor. 1, 18, 28. — **B.** Collect.: nisi coetu alienigenarum, velut captivitas, inferatur, Tac. A. 11, 23. — **C.** Of inanim. things, a taking, capture: urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16; id. H. 3, 83: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8. — Also in plur.: urbium, Tac. H. 3, 70. — **II.** (Acc. to capio, II. A. 2. a.) Oculorum, blindness, App. M. 1, p. 104, 36 Elm.

captivo, āre, v. a. [id.], to take captive (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Vulg. Rom. 7, 23.

captivus, a, um, adj. [captus, capio, II. A. 1]. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men, taken prisoner, captive. **1.** In gen. (rare): urbs regi, captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46, 16; cf. vix precibus, Neptune, tuis captiva resolvit Corpora, Ov. A. A. 2, 587: multitudo captiva servorum, Liv. 7, 27, 9: mancipia, id. 32, 26, 6: Tecmessa, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6: pubes, id. ib. 3, 5, 18: matres, Ov. M. 13, 560. — **2.** Subst.: **captivus**, i, m., a captive in war, a captive, prisoner (freq. and class.), Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; 1, 13, 39; id. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 1, 50; Nep. Hann. 7, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 115 al.; Verg. A. 9, 273; Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. Ep. 1, 16, 69; Ov. M. 13, 251; Juv. 7, 201. — **b.** Captiva, ae, f.: tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39; id. M. 13, 471; Curt. 6, 2, 5; 8, 4, 26; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 264.

B. Transf., poet., that pertains or belongs to captives: sanguis, Verg. A. 10, 520: cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: lacerti, id. M. 13, 667: colla, id. P. 2, 1, 43: sitis, Mart. 11, 96, 4: braccia, Sen. Herc. Oet. 109 al. — **C.** Of animals, caught or taken: pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, id. ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 708: crocodili, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93: mullus, Mart. 10, 37 al. — **II.** Of inanim. things, captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Liv. 26, 47, 3: navigia, id. 10, 2, 12: carpenta, id. 33, 23, 4: pecunia, id. 1, 53, 3; 10, 46, 6: aurum argentumque, id. 45, 40, 1: signa, id. 7, 37, 13: arma, id. 9, 40, 15: solum, id. 5, 30, 3: ager, id. 2, 48, 2; Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 7: vestis, Verg. A. 2, 765: portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: currus, Verg. A. 7, 184: caelum, Ov. M. 1, 184 al. — **B.** Trop.: captiva mens, i. e. by love, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30.

capto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. act. [capcio]. **I.** Prop., to strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, longing, etc., to catch at, snatch, chase, etc.: (syn. aucupor, venor): Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68; so id. ib. 1, 2, 108; Ov. M. 3, 432; 10, 42; cf. aquam hianti ore, Curt. 4, 16, 12; and: imbrem ore hianti, id. 4, 7, 14: laqueo volucres, harundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23; Verg. G. 1, 139; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Ov. M. 8, 217; cf. (meretrices) occurrent amatori: Eos captabant, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 31: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov. M. 9, 37: collum, id. ib. 3, 428: patulis naribus auras, Verg. G. 1, 376; Ov. M. 7, 557; 4, 72: plumas ore, id. ib. 8, 198: umbras et frigora, Verg. E. 2, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 53: aurbis aera, to catch the breeze, id. A. 3, 514: captata Hesperie, watched, sought for, Ov. M. 11, 768. — **II.** Figuratively. **A.** In gen., to strive after, long for, desire earnestly, try or seek to obtain (syn.: consector, appeto, aucupor; class.): sermonem, to watch, listen to, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 8; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 29: sonitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7, 8; solitudines, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: quid consili, to adopt, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 91; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; 2, 4, 1: assensiones alicuius, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51: plausus, to covet, id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; id. Inv. 1, 55, 106: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24 (opp. praeterire): risus, to provoke, strive to excite, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 26; Phaedr. 1, 29, 1: favorem, Quint. 6, 1, 25; Suet. Tib. 57: nomen imperatorum, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4: incerta pro certis, Sall. C. 20, 2; cf. nubes et inania, Hor. A. P. 230: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37, 1; cf.: auram incertae famae, Curt. 4, 5, 8: occasionem, to watch for, Liv. 38, 44, 3; Suet. Caes. 7: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70; Liv. 4, 36, 3: tempestates, id. 5, 6, 4: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184: leporem propositionum ac participationem, id. 11, 1, 53: solas sententias multas, id. 8, 5, 30: auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id. 12, 3, 12; 9, 2, 98; cf. id. 11, 3, 142: vox non captata, sed velut oblata, id. 9, 3, 73. — With inf. as object: prendique et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: laedere aliquem, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: opprimere, id. 5, 3, 2: acquirere voluptates, Col. 8, 11, 1. — With a clause as object: cum, an marem editura esset variis captare (i. e. magno studio quaereret) omnibus, Suet. Tib. 14. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to capio, II. 2.) To seek to catch or take one in a crafty manner, to lie in wait for, seek to entrap, to entice, allure (constr. quem, quod, quem cuius rei, cum quo, inter se, or absol.): magnum hoc vitium vino st: Pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 6; cf. captatio: quā viā te capient, eadem ipsos capi? Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; 1, 1, 266; 2, 2, 163; id. Men. 4, 2, 83: astutem mihi captandum sticum illoc, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam quod suā vi nos adiciat ad sese: non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens suā dignitate, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157: hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50, 3: inter se, id. 44, 24, 8; 44, 25, 12: verba (to interpret: sophistically; cf. captio), Dig. 10, 4, 19. — *Absol.*: contra est eundem cautim et captandum mihi, Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 12; p. 512, 50: in colloquiis insidiosi

et captare, Liv. 32, 33, 11 (= captionibus uti, studere fallere). — Hence, **2.** A standing expression, to practise legacy-hunting, to hunt for legacies (aliquem or aliquid): testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23; cf. hereditatem, Dig. 29, 6, 1: homines, Petr. 116, 6; Mart. 6, 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; 4, 2, 2; Juv. 16, 56 al.; cf. captator and captatorius. — **3.** To take up, begin, of discourse: ubi captato sermone dique loquendo ad nomen venere Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 279.

* **captor**, ōris, m. [capio], he who catches (animals), a hunter, huntsman, Poët. Anth. Lat. 5, 162, 8.

* **captrix**, ōis, f. [captor], she that takes, catches; trop., she that despoils: vi-rum captrices, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 226.

captura, ae, f. [capio] (post-Aug.). **I.** A taking, catching (of animals); abstr.: piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: piscium et alium, id. 19, 1, 2, § 10: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27, § 93. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **A.** That which is taken, the prey: pinxit venatores eum capturā, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; 10, 40, 56, § 115; Suet. Aug. 25. — Hence, **B.** Gain, profit (acquired by low or immoral employments), reward, pay, hire, wages: prostituturum, Suet. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1; so id. 3, 4, 4; 6, 9, 8; Plin. 24, 1, 1, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *int.*

1. captus, a, um, Part. from capio. **2. captus**, ūs, m. [capio]. **I.** A taking, seizing; that which is taken or grasped (so post-Aug. and rare): flos (ederae) trium digitorum captus, i. e. as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79: piscium vel avium vel missilium, a draught, Dig. 18, 1, 8, § 1: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7. — **II.** (Acc. to capio, II. B. 4.) Power of comprehension, capacity, notion (this is the usu. class. signif. in the phrase ut est captus alicujus, according to one's capacity or notion): hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus Neque iners, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 (ut se habet condicio servorum, Don.); so Afran. ap. Don. ib.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, according to German notions (ὡς κατὰ Γερμανούς, Metaphr.), Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, for this people's capacity, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65. — With pro or supra (post-class.): pro capto, Gell. 1, 9, 3; App. Mag. p. 277; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 5: SUPRA CAPTVM, Inscr. Grut. 1120, 7. — **B.** Of physical power (very rare): iracundissimae ac pro corporis capto pugna-cissimae sunt apes, in proportion to or in view of their bodily size, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 2.

Capua, ae, f. = *Καπὺν* [kindred with capus, q. v.], the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury, now Sta. Maria di Capua, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; 11, 25; id. Agr. 1, 6, 18 sq.; 2, 32, 87; Verg. G. 2, 224; Hor. Epod. 16, 5; id. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 11; 11: Capua ab campo dicta, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Liv. 4, 37, 1; other fabulous etymologies v. in Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 145, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.: Capuam Hannibal Cannas fuisse, Flor. 2, 6, 21; cf. Cannae. — **II.** Adj. **A.** Campanus, v. under Campania, 2. a. — **B.** Capuensis, e, of Capua (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 3766. — **Plur.**: Capuenses, the inhabitants of Capua, Schol. Bobiens. Cic. post Red. in Sen. p. 249 Orell. — **C.** Capuanus, of Capua, used by some acc. to analogy, Varr. L. L. 10, § 16, p. 163 Bip.

capudo, ōis, v. capedo. **capula** [dim. from capis; cf. capedo], a small bowl with handles, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. **capularis**, e, adj. [capulus], pertaining to or destined for a bier: capularem dici voluerunt senem jam morti contiguum; sed et reos capulares dicebant, qui capulo digni forent, Fulg. p. 563, 11 sq.: cadaver, Lucil. ap. Fulg. l. 1: tam oppido Acherunticus? Tam capularis, near the grave, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33 (Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222; 11, 64).

capulator (contr. CAPLATOR, Inscr. Orell. 2239; 3765), ōris, m. [capulo], he that pours out of one vessel into another, a decanter, Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Col. 12, 50, 10.

1. capulo, āre, v. a. [capula], to pour off (oil, wine, etc.), Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22.

2. capulo, āre, v. a. [capulus, IV.]; of animals, to catch, Mel. 2, 5, 7; Col. 6, 2, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5. **capulus**, i, m. (acc. to Gramm. also **cā-pūlum**, i, n., Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Non. p. 4, 21 sq.; Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5) [capio; prop. the holder]. **I.** A sarcophagus, bier, sepulchre, tomb: capulum... vocatur et id, quo mortuo efferatur, Paul. l. 1: capulum dicitur quicquid aliquam rem intra se capiat: nam sarcophagum, id est sepulchrum, capulum dici veteres volunt, quod corpora capiat... Novius... Prius in capulo quam in curuli sellā. Lucilius Satyrarum libro secundo, quem illi quom vidissent... in capulo hunc non esse, aliumque cubare. Var. Cosmotopeque, Propter eunam capulum positum nutrix tradit pollicitor, Non. p. 4, 21 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222: (fere-trum) Latine capulus dicitur, id. ib. 11, 64: dum funera portant, Dum capulo nondum manus excidit, Stat. Th. 3, 362: monumentum quoddam conspicamur. Ibi capulos carie et vetustate semitectos, quis inhabitabant pulverei et jam cineriosi mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: capuli lecti funerei vel rogi in modum arae constructi, Placid. Gloss. tom. III. p. 451. — Hence: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr. 2, 1174; and sarcastically: capuli decus, one who deserves a bier = capularis, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42. — **II.** That by which any thing is seized or held, the handle: aratri, Ov. P. 1, 8, 57: sceptri, id. M. 7, 506. — Esp., the hilt of a sword, Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 553; 10, 536; Ov. M. 7, 422; 12, 133; 12, 491; Petr. 82, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21; App. M. 1, p. 108 al.; cf.: capulum manubrium gladii vocatur, Paul. l. 1. — Hence, **III.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 29; with the addition of coleorum, Auct. Priap. 24, 7. — **IV.** Capulum, a halter for catching or fastening cattle, a lasso, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5; cf. capulo.

capus, i, v. capo. **capūt** (káp-kapud), ōtis (abl. sing. regularly capite: capiti, Cat. 68, 124; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 72 Huschk., where the MSS., as well as Caes. German. Arat. 213, vary between the two forms), n. [kindr. with Sanscr. kap-ala; Gr. κεφαλή; Goth. haubith; Germ. Haupt]. **I.** The head, of men and animals: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revolsum, Enn. Ann. 462 Vahl: lictor, conliga manus, caput obnubito, form. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tun' capite cano amas, homo nequis-sime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34; so, cano capite, id. As. 5, 2, 84; id. Cas. 3, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Pers. 1, 83 al.; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 43, and: capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12, and Quint. 8, 6, 17 Spald.: raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: irraso, id. Rud. 5, 2, 16: intonsum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: amputare alicui, Suet. Galb. 20; Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 9: capite aperto, Cic. Sen. 10, 34, 34: obvoluto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 Klotz: caput aperire, id. ib.: abscindere cervicibus, id. ib. 11, 2, 5: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; Cat. 87, 8; Verg. A. 9, 437: attollere, Ov. M. 5, 503: extollere, to become bold, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: efferre, to raise one's head, to be eminent, Verg. E. 1, 25 al. — Of animals, Tib. 2, 1, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; 2, 3, 200; id. Ep. 1, 1, 76 al. — **B.** Pro v. supra caput esse, to be over one's head, i. e. to be at one's very doors, to threaten in consequence of nearness (= imminere, impendere), Sall. C. 52, 24; Liv. 3, 17, 2; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. Kritz ad Sall. l. 1: capita conferre (like our phrase to put heads together, i. e. to confer together in secret), Liv. 2, 45, 7: ire praecipitem in lulum, per caputque pedesque, over head and ears, Cat. 17, 9: nec caput nec pedes, neither beginning nor end, good for nothing, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2; cf. Cato ap. Liv. Epit. lib. 50; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 139 sq. — **C.** Capita aut navia (al. navim), heads or tails, a play of the Roman youth in which a piece of money is thrown up, to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) will fall uppermost, Macr. S. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3; cf. Ov. F. 1, 239; Paul. Nol. Poëm. 38, 73. — **D.** Poët., the head, as the seat of the understanding: aliena negotia Per caput salient, running through the head, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34; so id. ib. 2, 3, 132; id. A. P. 300. — **E.** Ad Capita bubula, a place in Rome in the tenth region, where Augustus was born, Suet. Aug. 5. — **2.** Transf.,

of inanimate things. **a.** In gen., the head, top, summit, point, end, extremity (beginning or end): ulpici, Cato, R. R. 71: alii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: papaveris, Liv. 1, 54, 6; Verg. A. 9, 437: bulborum, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 94: caulis, id. 19, 8, 41, § 140 al.: jecoris (or jecinoris, jecinoris), Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; Liv. 8, 9, 1; cf. id. 27, 26, 14; 41, 14, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: extorum, Ov. M. 15, 795; Lucr. 1, 627; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: pontis, tête de pont, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 4; cf. Front. Arat. 2, 13, 5: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: molis, the highest point of the mole, Curt. 4, 2, 23: xysti, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20: porticus, id. ib. 5, 6, 19 al. — **b.** Esp., of rivers, (a) The origin, source, spring (head): caput aquae illud est, unde aqua nascitur, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 8; so Lucr. 5, 270; 6, 636; 6, 729; Tib. 1, 7, 24; Hor. C. 1, 1, 22; id. S. 1, 10, 37; Verg. G. 4, 319; 4, 368; Ov. M. 2, 255; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv. 1, 51, 9; 2, 38, 1; 37, 18, 6: fontium, Vitr. 8, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 8; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5; 10, 91, 1 al. — (β) (more rare) The mouth, embouchure, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Liv. 33, 41, 7; Lucr. 2, 52; 3, 202. — **c.** Also of plants, sometimes the root, Cato, R. R. 36; 43; 51: vitis, id. ib. 33, 1; 95, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; Verg. G. 2, 355. — **d.** Also, in reference to the vine, vine branches, Col. 3, 10, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 53. — Poët., also the summit, top of trees, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, and ap. Non. 195, 24; Ov. M. 1, 567; Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 90; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370.

— **e.** Of mountains, rocks, Verg. A. 4, 249; 6, 360. — **f.** Of a boil that swells out, Cels. 8, 9; hence, facere, to come to a head, Plin. 22, 25, 76, § 159; 26, 12, 77, § 125; cf.: capita deorum appellabantur fasciculi facti ex verbenis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64 Müll. — **II.** Per meton. (pars pro toto), a man, person, or animal (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. *κῆρα, κεφαλή, שֵׁן*, in the same signif.; v. Liddell and Scott and Robinson): pro capite tuo quantum dedit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; id. Pers. 1, 1, 37: hoc corruptum/st caput, id. Ep. 1, 1, 85: siquidem hoc vivet caput, i. e. ego, id. Ps. 2, 4, 33; so id. Stich. 5, 5, 10; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 26: ridiculum caput! Ter. And. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, id. ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Verg. A. 4, 354; Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: villa, Liv. 25, 6, 9: villiora, id. 9, 26, 22: villissima, id. 24, 5, 13: ignota, id. 3, 7, 7; cf. id. 2, 5, 6: liberorum servorumque, id. 29, 29, 3 al. — In imprecations: istic capiti dedit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 47; cf.: vae capiti tuo, id. Most. 4, 3, 10; so id. Poen. 3, 3, 32; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 2, 12; Verg. A. 8, 484; 11, 399 al. — With numerals: capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXXXIII, souls, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 4, 15: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum milia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; id. Ep. 2, 2, 189; cf. id. C. 1, 28, 20 al.; so, in capita, in distribution, to or for each person (cf. in Heb. also לְכָל־בְּרִיָּה, for each head, poll, = for each individual, v. Robinson in h. v.), Liv. 2, 33, 11; 32, 17, 2; 34, 50, 6 al. (cf.: in singulos, id. 42, 4, 6). — Of the poll-tax: exactio capitum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; so, capite censu, v. censu. — Of animals, Verg. A. 3, 391; Col. 6, 5, 4 *fin.*; 8, 5, 4; 8, 5, 7; 8, 11, 13; Veg. Vet. 1, 18. — **III.** Trop. **1.** Life, and specif., a. Physical life: carum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 33 sq.; 5, 1, 26: si capitis res siet, if it is a matter of life and death, id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter. And. 4, 1, 53; id. Hec. 3, 1, 54; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6 Ruhnck.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: cum dimicatione capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: suo capite decernere, id. Att. 10, 9, 2; so Liv. 2, 12, 10; Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Liv. 9, 5, 5: caput offerre pro patriā, Cic. Sull. 30, 84: patrium tibi crede caput, i. e. patris vitam et salutem, Ov. M. 8, 94; so, capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7, 6: damnare, id. Alcib. 4, 5; id. Eum. 5, 1: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14: caput Jovi sacrum, id. 3, 55, 7: sacratum, id. 10, 33, 3 al.; cf. Ov. M. 9, 296. — **b.** Civil or political life, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citi-

zenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, acc. to the foll. jurid. distinction: capitis deminutionis tria genera sunt: maxima, media, minima; tria enim sunt, quae habemus: libertatem, civitatem, familiam. Igitur cum omnia haec amittimus (as by servitude or condemnation to death), maximam esse capitis deminutionem; cum vero amittimus civitatem (as in the interdictio aquae et ignis) libertatem retinemus, medium esse capitis deminutionem; cum et libertas et civitas retinetur, familia tantum mutatur (as by adoption, or, in the case of women, by marriage) minimam esse capitis deminutionem constat, Dig. 4, 5, 11; cf. Just. Inst. 1, 16, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 181; 1, 54, 231; id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; Liv. 3, 55, 14; 22, 60, 15; capitis minor, Hor. C. 3, 5, 42: servus manumissus capite non minuitur, quia nulum caput habuit, Dig. 4, 5, 3, § 1.—Of the deminutio media, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, §§ 98 and 99; id. Quint. 2, 8 al.—Of the deminutio minima, Cic. Top. 4, 18; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 162.—2. The first or chief person or thing, the head, leader, chief, guide (very freq.). (a) With gen.: scelerum, an arrant knave, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 31; id. Mil. 2, 6, 14; id. Ps. 1, 5, 31; 4, 5, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 54: perjurii, id. ib. 4, 55: concitandorum Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: consilii, Liv. 8, 31, 7: conjuratōis, id. 9, 26, 7: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3, 1; cf.: caput rerum Massinissae fuisse, id. 28, 35, 12; so id. 26, 40, 13: reipublicae, Tac. A. 1, 13: nominis Latini, heads, chiefs, Liv. 1, 52, 4: belli, id. 45, 7, 3: Suevorum, chief tribe, Tac. G. 39 fin. al.—The predicate in gen. masc.: capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, Liv. 10, 1, 3.—(b) With esse and dat.: ego caput fui argenti reperiundo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 138; cf.: illic est huius rei caput, author, contriver, Ter. And. 2, 6, 27; so id. Ad. 4, 2, 29 al.—(c) Absol.: urgerent philosophorum greges, jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: corpori valido caput deerat, guide, leader, Liv. 5, 46, 5: esse aliquod caput (i. e. regem) placebat, id. 1, 17, 4; cf. id. 1, 23, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 74 al.—Of things, head, chief, capital, etc.; thus of cities: Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, head, first city, Nep. Epam. 10 fin.; so with gen., Liv. 9, 37, 12; 10, 37, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 23, 11, 11; 37, 18, 3 (with arx); cf.: pro capite atque urbe Italiae, urbe Romana, Liv. 22, 32, 5; and with dat.: Romam caput Latiae esse, id. 8, 4, 5; and: brevi caput Italiae omni Capuam fore, id. 23, 10, 2 Drak. N. cr.—Of other localities: castellum quod caput ejus regionis erat, the head, principal place, Liv. 21, 33, 11.—Of other things: jus nigrum, quod cenae caput erat, the principal dish, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; cf. id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: patrimonii publici, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21; cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 80; Liv. 6, 14, 10: caput esse artis, decere, the main or principal point, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Lael. 13, 45: ad consilium de re publica dandum caput est nosse rem publicam; ad dicendum vero probabiliter, nosse mores civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337; 1, 19, 87: litterarum, summary, purport, substance, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: caput Epicuri, the fundamental principle, dogma, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 27: rerum, the chief or central point, head, Cic. Brut. 44, 164.—So in writings, a division, section, paragraph, chapter, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 26; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 118 Ascōn.; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; Gell. 2, 15, 4 al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Fam. 7, 22 med.; Quint. 10, 7, 32: id quod caput est, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4; so id. Fam. 3, 7, 4.—Of money, the principal sum, the capital, stock (syn. sors; opp. usurae), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 11; 2, 3, 35, § 80 sq.; id. Att. 15, 26, 4; Liv. 6, 15, 10; 6, 35, 4; Hor. S. 1, 2, 14 al.

Capys, *fos*, *m.*, = *Κάπυς*. **I.** Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises, Ov. F. 4, 34.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 183; 2, 35; 9, 676; 10, 145 Serv.—**III.** A king of Alba, in Latium, Ov. M. 14, 613 sq.; Liv. 1, 3, 8; Verg. A. 6, 768.—**IV.** A king of Capua, Liv. 4, 37, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 242.

Car, *Caris*; *v.* Caria, I. B. 1.

1. carabus, *i*, *m.*, = *κάραβος*, a kind

of sea-crab, acc. to Beckmann: Cancer cursor, Linn.; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.

2. carabus, a small wicker boat, covered with raw hide, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 26; cf. Vossius in Caes. B. C. 1, 54 Oud.

† **caracalla**, *ae*, and **caracallis**, *is*, *f.* [Celtic], a long tunic or great-coat, with a hood, worn by the Gauls, and made of different materials, Spart. Sev. 21; Edict. Diocl. p. 21; Hier. Ep. 64, n. 15 (in Mart. 1, 93, 8: Gallica palla).—From this garment, introduced by him, was named, **II. Masc.**, the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, Spart. l. l.; id. Car. 9; Aur. Vict. Caes. 21; id. Epit. 21; Aus. Caes. 9, 22.

Caractacus, *v.* Caratacus.

† **caragōgos**, *i*, *f.* [*κάρα γῶγος*, carrying off from the head], a medicinal plant, App. Herb. 27.

Caralis (in MSS. also **Cālaris**), *is*, *f.*, = *Κάραλις*, the chief city of Sardinia, now Cagliari, Mel. 2, 7, 19 (Parthey, Cararis); Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243; Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 521.—Acc. Caralim, Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 500 sq.—Access. form **Carāles**, *um*, Liv. 23, 40, 8 sq.; 30, 39, 3; and Auct. B. Afr. 98.—**II. Deriv.**: **Caralitānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Caralis: ager, Liv. 27, 6, 14: promontorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84; and id. 3, 8, 14, § 87: **ALVINO**, Inscr. Momms. 6810.—In plur. subst.: **Caralitāni**, *orum*, *m.*, the inhabitants of Caralis, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Caralitīs Palus, *in* Lycaonia, Liv. 38, 15, 2 (perh. Coralitis, acc. to *Κόραλις*, Strab. 12, p. 568).

Carambis (**Cēr-**), *is*, *f.*, = *Κάραμβις*, a promontory and town of the same name in Paphlagonia, now Kerempe Bulna, or Kerembek, Mel. 1, 19, 8; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Val. Fl. 5, 107; acc. Carambin, id. 8, 214.—**Adj.**: **Carambicus**, *a*, *um*, Mel. 2, 1, 3; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Caranus, *i*, *m.* **I.** King of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 9, 3; Vell. 1, 6, 5; Just. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** General of Alexander the Great, Curt. 7, 3, 2; 7, 4, 32.

Caratācus (**Caractācus** and **Cataratācus**, *v.* Nipp. ad Tac. A. 12, 33), *i*, *m.*, king of the Silures in Britain, Tac. l. l. sq.; id. H. 3, 45.

Carbas, *ae*, *m.*, the east-northeast wind, Vitr. 1, 6, 10.

carbasēus (accessory form **carbāsineus**, Varr. ap. Non. p. 541, 21; and **carbāsīnus**, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23; App. M. 8, p. 214; Mart. Cap. 2, § 136), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carbasus], of or made of carbasus or fine linen: vela, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; 2, 5, 31, § 80: sinus, Verg. A. 11, 776; Stat. Th. 7, 658; cf. also Tib. 3, 2, 21: color, i. e. red, Vulg. Esth. 1, 4.—Subst.: **carbāsīnum**, *i*, *n.*, a linen garment, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 548, 15.

carbāsūm, *i*, *v.* carpasum.

† **carbasus**, *i*, *f.* (*m.*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7; acc. *sing.* *n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33); plur. heterocl. carbāsa, *orum*, *n.* (acc. *m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8, 14), = *κάρπασος* [Heb. כָּרְפָס]; Sanscr. karpāsa, cotton], very fine Spanish flax (unwrought or woven), fine linen, cambric, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 10; Cat. 64, 227; plur. carbasa, Col. 10, 17 (Bip. galbana).—**II.** Transf., of things made of carbasus, **A.** A fine linen garment, Verg. A. 8, 34 Serv.; cf. Non. p. 541, 13 sq.; Curt. 8, 9, 21; Val. Max. 1, 1, 7; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 54.—In plur.: carbasa, Ov. M. 11, 48; Luc. 3, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 225, and *adj.*: carbasa lina, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 64.—**B.** A curtain, Lucr. 6, 109.—**C.** A sail, as the Engl. canvas, Enn. Ann. 560 Vahl.; Verg. A. 3, 357; 4, 417.—In plur., Ov. M. 6, 233; 11, 477; 13, 419; 14, 533; id. H. 7, 171; id. F. 3, 537; Luc. 3, 596 al.—**D.** The Sibylline books, written upon linen, Claud. B. Get. 232.

† **carbātina**, *ae*, *f.*, = *καρβατινῆ*, a kind of rustic leather shoe, Cat. 98 (97), 4.

1. carbo, *ōnis*, *m.* [Sanscr. *grā*, coque-re; cf. cremo], a coal, charcoal (dead or burning); of dead coals, Cato, R. R. 38 fin.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 al.—Of glowing, burning coals, Cato, R. R. 108; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48; Lucr. 6, 802; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Plin. 2, 20,

18, § 82; 16, 10, 19, § 45; Hor. C. 3, 8, 3 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** From the black color of coals are derived the trop. expressions: impleantur elogiorum meae flores carbonibus, i. e. with scurrilous verses, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: sanin cretā an carbone notati? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Pers. 5, 108 (cf. opp. albus): miror Proelia rubrica picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.—**B.** For something of little value; hence prov.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, to be deceived in one's expectation, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6.—**C.** A bad tumor, Ser. Samin. 39, 725; cf. carbunculus, C.

2. Carbo, *ōnis*, *m.*, a Roman surname in the gens Papiria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68 al.

carbōnārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. carbo], of or relating to charcoal: negotium, traffic in charcoal, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 72.—**II.** Subst. **A.** carbōnārius, *i*, *m.*, a burner of charcoal, a collier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4302.—**B.** carbōnāria, *ae*, *f.* 1. (Sc. fornax.) A furnace for charcoal, Tert. Car. Christ. 6.—2. (Sc. femina.) The Charcoal-Woman, the title of a lost play by Plautus, Fest. p. 30, 27 Müll.

carbōnesco, *ere*, *v.* *inch.* *n.* [id.], to become charcoal, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 168; 5, 1, 20.

carbunculātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [carbunculus], a disease of trees, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222; cf. carbunculus, C. 2.

carbunculo, *äre*, *v.* *n.* [carbunculus], to have a carbunculus. **A.** Of men, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 113; 23, 3, 34, § 70.—**B.** Of plants, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272; 10, 7, 14, § 27; and in a dep. form, id. 14, 2, 4, § 33.

carbunculor, *ari*, *v.* carbunculo *fin.*

* **carbunculosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carbunculus, II.], containing red top-stone: ager, Col. 3, 11, 9.

carbunculus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [1. carbo]. **I.** A small coal, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—**B.** Trop., a burning or devouring sorrow: amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A kind of sandstone, red top-stone, Varr. R. 1, 9, 2 Schneid.; Vitr. 2, 4, 2; 6, 8, 1; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; Pall. 1, 10, 1.—**B.** A reddish, bright kind of precious stone (prob. comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, garnet, etc.), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 14, 1; Vulg. Exod. 28, 18; id. Ezech. 28, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2510.—Hence, ut scintillet probitas e carbunculis, i. e. be adorned with jewels, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55 Bücheler.—**C.** A disease. **1.** Of men, a kind of tumor, a carbuncle, Cels. 5, 28, 1; 6, 18, 1; a disease in Gallia Narbonensis, le charbon provençal, Plin. 26, 1, 4, § 5.—**2.** Of plants, a disease caused by hoar-frost, Col. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272; 18, 29, 70, § 293.

Carcāso, *ōnis*, *f.* (**Carcāsium**, *i*, *n.*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 38), a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Carcassonne, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.; Itin. Hieros. p. 551.

carcer, *eris*, *m.* [Sicilian *κάρκαρον*; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; etym. dub.; cf. scrinium], an enclosed place; hence, **I.** A prison, jail (syn.: custodia, vincula): si tresviri me in carcerem conpegerint, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; Lucr. 3, 1016; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22 sq.; Liv. 6, 36, 112 al.: carcer, quem vindicem scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**A.** Poet., of the custody of the winds, Verg. A. 1, 54; Ov. M. 4, 663; 14, 224; id. F. 2, 456; and of the lower world: carcer inferorum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1222: Ditis, Luc. 6, 797.—**Trop.**, of the chains of the body: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14; so id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Luc. 6, 721.—**B.** Esp., the Roman State-prison, close to the Forum, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the right of the Sacra Via, built by Anus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33, 8; extended under ground by Servius Tullius; hence this part of the prison is called *Tullianum*, Varr. L. 5, § 151, p. 42 Bip.; Cic. Sull. 25, 70; Sall. C. 55, 3; Liv. 1, 33, 8; Tac. A. 3, 51 al.; cf.: in inferiorem demissus carcerem, Liv. 34, 44, 8: in carcerem conditi, id. 29, 22, 7; cf. also Fest. p. 356 Müll., and Becker, Antiq. 1, 262 sq.; v. also Tullianum and robur, II. A.—**C.** Meton. **a.** The imprisoned criminals: in me carcerem ef-

fudistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.—**b.** As a term of reproach (= carcerarius), jail-bird, scape-gallows: carcer vix carcerē dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Ter. Phorm. 1.1.—**II.** The barrier or starting-place in the race-course (opp. meta or calx; v. h. vv.); usu. in plur., carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Lucr. 2, 264; 4, 990; Cic. Brut. 47, 173; Verg. G. 1, 512; *Hor. S. 1, 1, 114 al.—In sing. (mostly poet.), Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (v. 88 Vahl.); Tib. 1, 4, 32 (imitated by Ov. H. 18, 166); Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Verg. G. 3, 104; id. A. 5, 145 Serv.; Ov. M. 10, 652; id. Tr. 5, 9, 29; 5, 12, 26; Suet. Caes. 21; Stat. Th. 6, 522.—**B.** Trop., the commencement, beginning, of a course of action or of a condition: a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, Varr. R. R. 1, 3; so id. ib. 2, 7, 1: ad carceres a calce revocari, i. e. to begin life anew, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf.: cum aequalibus, quibus cum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, id. Lael. 27, 101.

carcerālis, e, adj. [carcer], of or pertaining to a prison (post-class.); caecitas, Prud. στερ. 5, 269; stipes, id. 5, 551; Cod. Th. 9, 3, 6.

carcerārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a prison: quaestus, of keeping a prison, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20.—Hence, subst.: **carcerārius**, ii, m., a prison-keeper, jailer, Inscr. Grut. 80, 5; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; cf. carcer, I. C. b.

carcerēus, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to a prison (post-class.); like carceralis: catena, Prud. στερ. 6, 16; antrum, id. adv. Symm. 2, 468.

carcere, āre, v. a. [id.], to imprison, incarcerate (post-class.), Salv. Prov. 2, p. 53; Auct. Prog. Aug. 29.

† **carchārus**, i, m., = κρχαρίας, a kind of dog-fish: Squalus carcharias, Linn.; al. carcharias vulgaris, Col. 8, 17, 12.

† **Carchēdonius**, a, um, adj. = Καρχηδόνιος, Carthēdonian, i. e. Carthaginian (since Καρχηδών=Carthago): carbunculus, a brilliant precious stone frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 sq.—Hence, subst.: **Carchēdonius**, ii, m., a Carthaginian, Plaut. Poen. prol. 53.

† **carchesium**, ii, n., = κρχήσιον. **I.** A Greek drinking-cup or beaker, slightly contracted in the middle, with slender handles which reached from the rim to the bottom (usu. in plur.), Verg. G. 4, 380; id. A. 5, 77; Ov. M. 7, 246; Val. Fl. 2, 656; Sil. 11, 301 al.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 299, a.—**II.** The similarly formed upper part of a mast, mast-head, scuttle; in plur., Lucil. and Cat. ap. Non. p. 546, 23; Luc. 5, 418; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21.—In sing.: insigne, App. M. 11, p. 264, 40; id. Flor. 4, p. 364, 8.—**III.** The upright beam of a crane, Vitruv. 10, 5, 15, 22 Schneid.

Carcine, es, f., a town of European Scythia, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

† **carcinēthron**, i, n., = καρκίνηθρον, a plant, also called polygonon, and pure Lat. geniculata, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **carcinias**, ae, m., = καρκινίας, a precious stone of the color of the sea-crab, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **carcinodes**, is, n., = καρκινώδες, a cancerous disease: navium, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 187.

† **carcinōma**, ātis, n., = καρκίνωμα, a cancerous ulcer (pure Lat. cancer), a cancer, Cato, R. R. 157, 4; Cels. 5, 28, 2; Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32 al.—As a term of reproach applied by Augustus to Julia and her son Agrippa, on account of their incorrigible wickedness, Suet. Aug. 65.

† **Carcinōs**, i, m., = Καρκίνος, the constellation Cancer, Luc. 9, 536.

† **carcinōthron**, i, n., = καρκίνωθρον, the plant also called polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Carda, ae, v. Cardea.

Cardaces, um, m., = Κάρδακες [carda (Persian), strong, warlike, acc. to Strabo, 15, 3], a class of Persian soldiers; acc. Cardaces, Nep. Dat. 8, 2.

† **cardāmina**, ae, f., = καρδαμίνη, a cress-like plant, i. q. nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cardāmōmum**, i, n., = καρδάμωμον, a spice, cardamon, Cels. 3, 21; 5, 2; Plin. 12, 13, 29, § 50; 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **cardāmum**, i, n., = κάρδαμον, a kind of cress (pure Lat. nasturtium), Scrib. Comp. 129; App. Herb. 20; Hier. adv. Jo. vin. 2, 13.

Cardēa or **Carda**, ae, f., a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors (i. e. over family life), Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2; cf. Carna.

Cardia, ae, f., = Καρδία, a town on the Thracian Chersonesus, on the gulf Melas, the birthplace of Eumenes, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.—Deriv.: **Cardianus**, a, um, adj., of Cardia: Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1, 1.

† **cardiacus**, a, um, adj., = καρδιακός, of or pertaining to the heart or stomach: morbus, cardiacus, i. e. heart-burn, Cels. 3, 19; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30 sq.; Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: amicus, suffering from a disease of the stomach, Juv. 5, 32: equus, Veg. Vet. 1, 25, 2; bos, id. ib. 1, 51, 1.—Hence, subst.: **cardiacus**, i, m., one who has heart-burn or stomach-ache, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Sen. Ep. 15, 3; cured by wine, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44; Juv. 1, 1.

cardimōma, ae, f.; cf. καρδιωμός, a pain in the stomach, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35, 187.

cardinalis, e, adj. [cardo]. **I.** Of or pertaining to a door-hinge: scapi, Vitruv. 4, 6, 4.—**II.** Trop., that on which something turns, depends, i. e. principal, chief: venti, the principal or cardinal winds, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 131; Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 14; cf. virtutes, Hier. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16–19; Ambros. ap. Luc. 5, § 49 al.—Hence, in late Lat.: cardinalia Christi opera, Cypr.—**B.** Esp. 1. As eccl. term; subst., a chief presbyter, as opp. to one who ministered in an Oratorium; and esp. of those forming the council of the Pope at Rome, which afterwards consisted only of bishops, cardinals, Anast. p. 95.—2. In gram.: numeri, the Cardinal Numbers (unus, duo, tres, etc., from which the Ordinals and Distributives are formed), Prisc. Pond. p. 1351 P.—Hence, * **cardinaliter**, adv., chiefly, principally: praesidere, especially, Firm. Math. 410.

* **cardinatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], hinged, mortised to: lignum, Vitruv. 10, 21, 4.

* **cardineus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a door-hinge: tumultus, Sept. Afer. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2424 fin. P.

cardo, inis, m. [cf. κρᾶδν, a swing; κρᾶδαive, to swing, wave; Sanscr. kurd, a spring, a leap; old Germ. hrud, lively, and Germ. reit in bereit, ready] (f. Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P.; Graius ap. Non. p. 202, 20; cf. infra in Vitruv.), the pivot and socket, upon which a door was made to swing at the lintel and the threshold, the hinge of a door or gate, Enn. Trag. 119 Vahl.: paene ecfregisti foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8: postis a cardine vellit Aereus, Verg. A. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, id. ib. 1, 449; cf. id. Cir. 222: num mutit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94: immoti, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: singuli, id. 36, 15, 24, § 117: facili patuerunt cardine valvae, Juv. 4, 63: versato cardine Thisbe Egreditur, opening the door, Ov. M. 4, 93; cf. Verg. A. 3, 448: nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit, Ov. M. 14, 782 al.—**B.** Meton. 1. Cardines, in mechanics, beams that were fitted together; and specifically, cardo masculus, a tenon, Vitruv. 9, 6, and cardo femina, a socket, a mortise; id. 9, 6: cardo securiculus, axe-shaped tenon, a dovetail, id. 10, 15, 3.—Hence, **b.** In garlands, the place where the two ends meet, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—2. In astron., the point about which something turns, a pole. So of the North pole: caeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; cf. extremusque adeo duplici de cardine vertex Dicitur esse polus, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Ov. P. 2, 10, 45; Stat. Th. 1, 349: cardo glacialis ursae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1139: Arctoe cardo portae, Stat. Th. 7, 35; hence anal. to this, with the agrimensores, the line limiting the field, drawn through from north to south, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 17, 22, 35, § 169; cf. Fest. s. v. decimanus, p. 71 Müll., and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, i. e. line or limit, Liv. 37, 54, 23; cf. id. 40, 18, 8; 41, 1, 3.—Of the four cardinal points of the world, Quint. 12, 10, 67; so,

Hesperius Eous, Luc. 5, 71; Stat. Th. 1, 157: occiduus, Luc. 4, 672: medius, id. 4, 673.—Of the earth as the centre of the universe, acc. to the belief of the ancients, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160; 2, 9, 6, § 44.—Of the intersection of inclined surfaces: reperiantur (aquae) ... quodam convexitatis cardine aut montium radicibus, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43.—Of the summer solstice: anni, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264; and so of the epochs of the different seasons: temporum, id. 18, 25, 58, § 218; 18, 25, 59, § 220.—Hence, of the time of life: extremus, old age, Luc. 7, 381.—**II.** Trop., that on which every thing else turns or depends, the chief point or circumstance (so not before the Aug. per.): haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, at such a turn of affairs, so great a crisis, in so critical a moment, decisive, Verg. A. 1, 672 (hoc est in articulo, Serv.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 6; Gr. ἀκμῆ); fatorem in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: litium, Quint. 12, 8, 2: causae, id. 5, 12, 3: satellitem in quo totius dominationis summa quasi quodam cardine continetur, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 5: unum eligamus in quo est summum ac principale, in quo totius sapientiae cardo versatur, Lact. 3, 7, 6.

carduelis, is, f. [carduus], the thistle-finch, goldfinch: Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; Petr. 46, 4; cf. Serv. et Prob. Verg. G. 3, 338; id. Orig. 12, 7, 74.

cardūetum, i, n. [id.], a thicket of thistles, Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (access. form **cardus**, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17; cf. Charis. p. 57 P.), m., the thistle. 1. The wild thistle, Verg. G. 1, 152; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; Veg. 1, 7, 14.—2. The esculent thistle or artichoke, cinara, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 152 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 1, 3; id. Oct. 11, 1.

cārē, adv., v. carus fin.

carectum, i, n. [carex], a place covered with sedge or rushes, a sedge-plot, Verg. E. 3, 20; Col. 6, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 3.

carēnāria, ae, f. (sc. lagena or olla [carenum]), a vessel for making carenum, Pall. Jul. 7 Schneid.

† **carēnum** (or **caroenum**), i, n., = κάραινον, a sweet wine boiled down one third, Pall. Oct. 18; Apic. 2, 1, 1, 33 al.

carēo, ui, itum (caritūrus, Ov. H. 4, 1; id. M. 2, 222; 14, 132; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Just. 4, 5, 1; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—Part. pr. gen. plur. carenum, Lucr. 4, 35; Verg. G. 4, 255; 4, 472), 2 (pres. subj. carint = careant, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1.—Dep. form careor, acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.), v. n. [cf. κείρω, καρῆναι; Germ. scheeren; Engl. shear], to be cut off from, be without, to want, be in want of, not to have, whether in a good or bad sense; but kar' ἔφονν, to be devoid of, to want, to be without some good; and with reference to the subjective state of mind, to miss it (accordingly, of a good that is merely desirable, while egere is used of the want of that which is necessary); constr. regularly with **abl.** in ante-class. poets also with **gen.** or **acc.** (the latter also in late Lat.). **I.** To be without, devoid of, not to have, to be free from (corresp. with abesse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; and opp. frui, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40). **A.** Of living subjects: carere culpa, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1, and by poet. license with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: morbis, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: malo, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40: suspitione, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Quint. 2, 2, 14: vitiis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 39; Quint. 8, 3, 1; 8, 3, 41: stultitiā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: ambitione, id. ib. 2, 2, 206: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: omnibus his quasi morbis voluit carere sapientem, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: conspiratione et periculo, Suet. Aug. 19: stultitiā atque ignorantia crimine, Auct. B. G. 8 praef.: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, to be immortal, id. C. 2, 8, 12; Ov. M. 15, 158: suis figurā, id. ib. 14, 286; cf. of virtue, personified: culpāque omni carens praeter se ipsam nihil censet ad se pertinere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4.—**2.** To be without a thing from free-will, i. e. to deprive one's self of a thing,

not to make use of it, to deny one's self a thing, to abstain from (syn.: abstinere, absum; hence opp. utro; v. the foll.): temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 5, 18; cf. vino, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: nec Veneris fructu, renouens not. Lucr. 4, 1073: libidinis, Sall. C. 13, 5: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 4: mulieribus facile, id. Phoc. 1, 3; cf. absol.: satiatissimam vero et expletis iucundus est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47.—With acc.: Tandem non ego illam caream, ei sit opus, vel totum triduum? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18.—Hence, 3. Of localities, to hold one's self aloof from, not to go to; or merely, to be absent from (cf. abstinere, II.): foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18; cf.: provincia domoque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19; § 41: aspectu civium, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: declamationibus nostris, id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: patria, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 58: Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1.—B. Of inanimate subjects: terra caret vero sensu, Lucr. 2, 652; cf. id. 2, 990, and 1, 573: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4: carere omni malo mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: an ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum? Verg. A. 2, 44: nec lacrimis carere genae, id. ib. 5, 173: pars quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 540: oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: oeconomia nomine Latino caret, id. 3, 3, 9: quae caret ora cruore nostro? Hor. C. 2, 1, 36: caret Ripa ventis, id. ib. 3, 29, 23: addit carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: nivibus caritura Rhodope, id. ib. 2, 222: naturae vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momentis fide caret, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7.—II. To be deprived of, to be without, to feel the want of, to want something that is desirable: voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2: patriā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omino familiaris! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: hac luce, id. ib. 1, 6, 12: voluptatibus, id. Sen. 3, 7: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portibus nostris, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 55: tali munere, Verg. A. 5, 661: citharā, Hor. C. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, id. ib. 4, 9, 28: patrio sepulcro, id. S. 2, 3, 196: libertate, id. Ep. 1, 10, 40: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10 al.: caret omni Majorum censu, has lost, dissipated, Juv. 1, 59.—b. With gen.: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20; so Laev. ap. Gell. 17, 7.—c. With acc.: quia id quod amo careo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 49; cf. id. Poen. 4, 1, 4: eos parentes careo, Turp. ap. Non. p. 466, 8: DVLGERM. CARVI. LVGERM. OVM. TR. AMIL. Inscr. Grut. 572, 7; so ib. 770, 9: hence careri, pass. Marc. Emp. 36 med.; cf.: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50.—B. With the access. idea of the subjective state of mind or feeling, to feel the want of a thing, to miss: triste enim est nomen ipsum carendi, quia subicitur haec vis; habuit, non habet; desiderat, requirit, indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; cf. the context: carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id. ib. § 88: non caret is qui non desiderat, id. Sen. 14, 47.

† **carēor**, *eri*, dep. collat. form of careo in old writers, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.

carēota, v. caryota.

Cāres, um, v. Caria, I. B. 1.

† **carēresco**, *äre*, v. *inchn.* n. [careo], to want, *ἀρεσκόω*, Gloss. Philox.

† **carēum**, *n.* = *κάρων*, cumin, *caraway*, *Carum carvi*, Linn. Col. 12, 61, 2 Schneid. N. cr.: Plin. 19, 8, 49, § 164; Dig. 33, 9, 5 al.

carēx, *icis*, f., reed-grass, rush, or sedge, Verg. G. 3, 231; Cat. 19, 2; Col. 11, 2, 62; Pall. 1, 22.

carfiathum (*carphēothum*), *n.*, a superior kind of incense, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 80.

Caria, ae, f., = *Καρία*. I. A province in Asia Minor, south of Lydia, now the provinces *Aidin* and *Mentesche* in *Ejalet Anatoli*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 16, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103 sq.; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46; Cic. Fl. 27, 65; id. Or. 8, 24; 18, 57; id. Div. 1, 41, 91; Nep. Ages. 3, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 1 al.—B. Hence, 1. **Car**, *Cāris*, a *Carian*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Nep. Dat. 1, 3.—Orig., the supposed father of the *Carian* race; and inventor of augury by observing the flight

of birds, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.—And in plur.: **Cāres**, um, m., the inhabitants of *Caria*, the *Carians*, Liv. 33, 18, 9.—Acc. Gr. *Cārās*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Liv. 38, 13, 7; 44, 15, 1; Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 1; Verg. A. 8, 726; Ov. M. 4, 297; 9, 645; notorious for their treachery; hence the proverbial expression: quid? de totā Caria nonne hoc vestra voce vulgatum est, si quid cum periculo expectari velis, in Carie id potissimum esse faciendum? Cic. I. 1.—2. **Cāricus**, a, um, *Carian*: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 305.—Subst.: **Carica**, ae (sc. ficus), a kind of dry fig, Pall. 1, 26, 2; 1, 30, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Stat. S. 4, 9, 26; also for dried figs, in gen., Ov. M. 8, 674; id. F. 1, 185; Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51.—II. A town in *Caria*, called also *Hydreia*, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—III. A harbor in *Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 5.

carians, *antis*, adj. [caries], defective, decayed, rotten: tripus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.

Carica, v. Caria.

caries, em, ē (other cases appear not to be in use), f. I. Decay, caries (prop. of a hard, dry decay, not of rottenness); of wood, Varr. ap. Non. p. 83, 12; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 11, 2; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188; 16, 39, 76, § 197; 16, 40, 78, § 212; Or. Tr. 5, 12, 27.—Of walls, Amm. 16, 2, 1.—Of bones, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 24; Cels. 8, 2.—Of dry soil, Col. 3, 11.—Of the taste of old wine, flatness, Col. 3, 2, 17; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7; 23, 1, 22, § 40; 14, 6, § 55.—Of old fruit, Mart. 13, 29, 1.—Hence, II. Trop. in ridicule, of old, withered persons: nemo illā vivit carie cariosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 27; Turp. ib.

1. **carina**, ae, f. [cf. *κάρων*, cornu]. I. The keel of a ship, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 54; Liv. 22, 20, 2; 28, 8, 14; Tac. A. 4, 52; Curt. 7, 3, 9; 10, 1, 19; Ov. M. 14, 552; id. P. 4, 3, 5.—In the poets very freq. (in Ovid's Met. alone about thirty times).—II. Meton. A. (Pars pro toto.) A vessel, boat, ship, Enn. Ann. 379; 476; 560 Vahl.; Cat. 64, 10; 64, 250; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 35; Verg. G. 1, 303; 1, 360; 2, 445; id. A. 2, 23; 4, 398; 5, 158; Hor. C. 1, 4, 2; 1, 14, 7; id. Epod. 10, 20; Ov. M. 1, 134.—B. Transf. of objects of similar form; of the shells of nuts, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; of the bodies of dogs, Nemes. Cyneg. 110 Wernsd.; cf. Schol. Stat. Th. 11, 612 and 2. carino.—2. Esp. freq. as nom. propr.: **Carinae**, arum, f., the Keels, a celebrated quarter in the fourth region of Rome, between the *Capian* and *Esquiline Hills*, now S. *Pietro in vincoli*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7; Liv. 26, 10, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48; Suet. Gram. 15 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 522 sq.: laetae, Verg. A. 8, 361 Serv.—Here stood also the house of Pompey, Suet. Tib. 15; id. Gram. 15; hence the humorous play upon the word *carinae*, ships' keels, Vell. 2, 77, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 84; cf. Dio. Cass. 48, 38, p. 555.

2. **Carina**, ae, f., a town of Troas, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

3. **Carina**, ae, m., a mountain in Crete, Plin. 21, 14, 46, § 79.

† **carinarius**, *il*, m. [*καρός* = *κρός*, cera, wax], he who colors wax-color, a dyer of yellow, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 184.

Carinas, atis, m., a Roman surname, Varr. L. L. 8, § 84; Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

1. **carino**, are, v. a. [for *scarinare*, root in *scortum*], to abuse, revile, blame (= *irrideo*), Enn. Ann. 181; 229 Vahl.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 361, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 47 Müll.: *carinantes* = *illudentes*, Gloss. Isid.

2. **carino**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [carina, II. B.], to supply with a shell; with se, of mussels, to get shells, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, P. a.: **carinatus**, a, um, keel-formed, shell-formed: *concha acatii* modo, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94: *pectus animalium*, id. 11, 37, 82, § 207.

cariosus, a, um, adj. [caries], decayed, rotten. I. Prop.: palmula, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: terra, too loose, porous, Cato, R. R. 5, 6; 34, 1; 37, 1. Cato's expression, terra cariosa, is explained by Pliny as meaning: arida, fistulosa; scabra, canens, exsca, pumicosa, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 34; but better by Col. 2, 4, 5, as = varia, i. e. wet on the surface and dry below: —os, Cels. 8, 2: dentes, Phaedr. 5, 10, 5; Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 82: vina, flat, Mart. 13, 120: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50.—II. Trop. (cf. caries, II.), withered,

dry by old age: nemo illā vivit carie cariosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 27: senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149: dii, i. e. statuariae deorum, id. ap. Symm. 1, 435: dotes perfidia cariosi, Ambros. Ep. 10, 3.—Sup. and adv. not found.

† **caris**, idis, f., = *καρίς*, a kind of sea-crab, Ov. Hal. 130.

carisa, ae, f., an artful woman, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

caristia, v. charistia.

caritas, atis, f. [carus]. I. Prop., dearness, costliness, high price, etc. (opp. vilitas): annonae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; 2, 3, 92, § 215; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Liv. 44, 7, 10; Suet. Ner. 45: rei frumentariae (opp. vilitas annonae), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: nummorum, id. Att. 9, 9, 4: olei, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 273: vini, Suet. Aug. 42.—Also absol. caritas (sc. annonae), high prices, Cato, R. R. 3: ut tum vendas cum caritas est, Varr. R. R. 1, 69: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 216; id. Off. 2, 17, 58.—II. Trop., regard, esteem, affection, love (cf. amor, I.; in good prose; syn.: benevolentia, favor, studium): cum deorum tum parentum patriaeque cultus eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiā aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet: conjuges autem et liberi, et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsā, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; hence, opp. amor, as esteem to personal affection: si id videas, quod sit utile ipsis, defendere... haec res amorem magis conciliat, illa virtutis defensor caritatem, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206; cf. Treb. ap. id. Fam. 12, 16, 2; Liv. 24, 4, 8: ut qui pacem belli amore turbaverant, bellum pacis caritate deponerent, Tac. H. 2, 37: amor *πάθος*, caritas *ἄθος*, Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27; Quint. proem. § 6: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; id. Lael. 27, 102; Quint. 11, 1, 72: ingenua erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34, 6: retinere caritatem in aliquem, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: sanguine et caritate propior, Tac. A. 6, 46: caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, id. Agr. 16 fin.—The subjoined gen. is usu. objective: patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Sest. 24, 53; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20; Liv. 2, 2, 5: domini, id. 1, 61, 8: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28, 7: Hieronici, id. 24, 5, 1: liberum, id. 8, 7, 18: filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1, 5: sedium suorum, id. 5, 42, 2; Quint. 6, 2, 14.—But sometimes also subjective, love entertained by one: hominum, deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: civium, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29; Liv. 24, 4, 8 (with amor); or, more rarely, of the cause or ground of the love: caritas illius necessitudinis, Cic. Sest. 3, 6: benevolentiae, id. Lael. 9, 32.—In plur. of the different species of affection: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: liberum, App. M. 5, p. 171.—B. In late Lat., meton., caritates = *carī*, the loved persons, Amm. 18, 8, 14; 24, 1, 9.

† **caritōres** [1. caro], wool-carders, Gloss. Papiae.

Carmāni, ōrum, m., = *Καρμανοί*, a people on the Persian Gulf, now *Kerman* and *Laristan*, Mel. 3, 8, 4 and 6; Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79; Luc. 3, 250; whose country was called *Carmānia*, now *Kirman*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 95; Curt. 9, 10, 20.

Carmelus, *i*, m., *Κάρμηλος*.

I. Mount Carmel, a high, steep mountain in Phoenicia, on the sea-coast, now *Karmel* or *Karmul*; also the town on, and the god of, this mountain, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5: Carmelum promontorium et oppidum, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.—Also called *Carmel*, Vulg. Isa. 29, 17.—II. A small town in Judaea, with a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea, Vulg. Josh. 15, 55; id. 1 Reg. 15, 12; 25, 2 al.—Hence, **Carmelites**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, a Carmelite, Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 37; and **Carmelit**, idis, f., a woman of Mount Carmel, Vulg. 1 Par. 3, 1.

1. **carmen**, inis, n. (old form *casmen*, Varr. L. L. p. 86 Bip.) [Sanscr. *cas-*

to declaim, praise; cf. : camilla, censeo], a tune, song; poem, verse; an oracular response, a prophecy; a form of incantation (cf. : cano, cantus, and canto). **I.** In gen., a tune, song, air, lay, strain, note, sound, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet.; in prose, instead of it, cantus; cf. also versus, numeri, modi): carmen tuba ista peregit (= sonus), Enn. Ann. 508 Vahl.: carmine vocali clarus citharæque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317; cf. vocum, id. ib. 12, 157: per me (sc. Apollinem) concordant carmina nervis, id. ib. 1, 518; cf. id. ib. 11, 5; 5, 340: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Saepe queri, Verg. A. 4, 462; so id. G. 4, 514; Ov. M. 10, 453: cygnorum, id. ib. 5, 387; cf. id. ib. 14, 430; Mart. 13, 77: citharæ liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 981; cf. id. 2, 506; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9 Hertzl.: canere miserabile carmen, Ov. M. 5, 118: harundineum, id. Tr. 4, 1, 12: socialia carmina, id. H. 12, 139: barbaricum, id. M. 11, 163.—With allusion to playing on the cithara: hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68; cf. Aspidium.—Also the sound of waves, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 319; cf. Auct. Aetn. 295.—**II.** Esp., a composition in verse, a poem; poetry, verse, song, whether in a broader sense, of every kind of poetic production, epic, dramatic, lyric (opp. to prose and to cantus, the melody), or, in a more restricted sense, for lyric poetry. **A.** Cum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19; cf. id. 1, 3, 2; 8, 6, 27; 10, 1, 95: perspicuum est, et cantus (melodies) tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina (words), Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 34; 3, 51, 197: carminibus cum res gestas coepere poetae Traders, Lucr. 5, 1444: Maeonii carminis alite, Hor. C. 1, 6, 2: epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: heroiici sublimitas, id. 1, 8, 5; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 3, 16: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: Pierium, Lucr. 1, 946; 4, 21: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livii, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69; cf. Tac. A. 11, 13: Saliorum carmina, Varr. L. L. 3, 26; 9, 61; Quint. 1, 6, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86 Schmid.; cf. Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: lyricorum carmina, Quint. 9, 4, 53; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32: Aeolium, Hor. C. 3, 30, 13: Lydis remitto carmine tibi, id. ib. 4, 15, 30; cf. id. Epod. 9, 5: carmen funebre proprie Naenia, Quint. 8, 2: carmina quae in Phaeacum epulis canuntur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; cf. id. ib. 19, 75: lascivum, Quint. 9, 4, 108: obscena, satirical, abusive poems, Tibellus, Prop. 1, 16, 10; the same: famosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31 Schmid.: malum, id. ib. 2, 1, 153; id. S. 2, 1, 82 Heind.: obliquum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 27: probrosum, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf.: si quis carmen condidisset quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; and in Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 259 sq.; Fischer ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4.—Phrases: canere, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: cantare cui, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: cantitare, Cic. Brut. 19, 75: CONDERE, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; Lucr. 5, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. A. P. 436: contexere, Cic. Cael. 8, 18: disponere, Lucr. 3, 420: pangere, id. 1, 934; 4, 9: fingere, Hor. C. 4, 2, 32; id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331: dicere, id. C. 4, 12, 10; id. C. S. 8: dictare, id. S. 1, 10, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: docere, id. C. 2, 19, 1: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: fundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. 11, 2, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In a restricted sense for lyric or epic poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59 Schmid.; cf.: carmina compono, hic elegos, id. ib. 2, 2, 91: amabile carmen, i. e. a love poem or song, id. ib. 1, 3, 24.—And opp. to the drama for an epic or lyric poem: fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2.—**2.** A part of a great epic poem, a book, canto: in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 937.—**3.** A poetic inscription: et tumulum facite et tumulo superaddite carmen: Daphnis ego, etc., Verg. E. 5, 42; id. A. 3, 287; Ov. M. 14, 442; id. F. 3, 547 al.—**4.** A response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Verg. E. 4, 4; so Ov. M. 6, 582; Liv. 1, 45, 5; 23, 11, 4; 25, 12, 4; 29, 10, 6; 38, 45, 3; Tac. A. 3, 63; 4, 43; 6, 12 al.—**5.** A magic

formula, an incantation: MALVM, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, a. ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 260: polleantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: carmina vel caelo possunt deducere lunam; Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Verg. E. 8, 69 sq.; so id. A. 4, 437; Hor. Epod. 5, 72; 17, 4; id. S. 1, 8, 19; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 35; Ov. M. 7, 137; 14, 58; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 69; 4, 22 al.—**6.** On account of the very ancient practice of composing forms of religion and law in Saturnian verse, also a formula in religion or law, a form: dirq quodam carmine jurare, Liv. 10, 38, 10; 10, 41, 3; 31, 17, 9; 1, 24, 6 and 9; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12: cruciatus carmina, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horridi carminis erat: duumviri perduellionem iudicent, etc., of a dreadful form, Liv. 1, 26, 6: rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.—**7.** Moral sentences composed in verses: Appii Caeci carmen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf.: liber Catonis qui inscriptus est Carmen de moribus, Gell. 11, 2, 2: ut totum illud, VTI. LINGVA NVNCV PASSIT, non in XII. tabulis, sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; 245: necessarium, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59.

2. carmen, inis, n. [I. caro], a card, for wool or flax, Venant. Ep. Praem. Carin. 6, 5.

Carmenta, ae, v. Carmentis.

Carmentalia, ium, -is, e, and **Carmentarii**, v. Carmentis.

Carmentis, is [Carmenta, ae, Liv. 1, 7, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; Hyg. Fab. 277], f. [carment, q. v.], a Roman goddess of prophecy, acc. to mythologists, the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium (hence Arcadia dea, Ov. F. 1, 462: Parthasia dea, id. ib. 1, 618: Tegeaea parens, id. ib. 1, 627: Tegeaea sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531, and Maenalis nympha, id. ib. 1, 634), and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill, Ov. F. 1, 462 sq.; Liv. 1, 1; 5, 47, 2; Hyg. Fab. 277; Verg. A. 8, 336 sq. and Serv. ad h. l.—Also represented as two goddesses, Carmentes, and under the especial names Postverta and Prorsa (the backwards and forwards looking goddesses), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16; Serv. ad Verg. 1, 1.—Hence, **1. Carmentalis**, e, of or pertaining to Carmentis: flamen, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: porta, a gate at Rome, near the temple of Carmentis, in the eighth district, through which the Fabii marched to the contest so destructive to themselves, Liv. 2, 49, 8; 24, 47, 15; 25, 7, 6; Verg. A. 8, 338; hence, as ominous, also called Porta Scelerata, Fest. p. 334, a; 335 and 284, a Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 201, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 222.—**2. Subst. A. Carmentalia**, ium, n., the festival of Carmentis, celebrated on the 11th and 15th of January, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12; Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 382; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B. Carmentarii**, the priests of Carmentis, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336.

carminābundus, a, um, adj. [I. carmino], versifying, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carminatio, ōnis, f. [2. carmino], a carding: ungulium, with the claws, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77.

carminātor, ōris, m. [id.], a carder, Inscr. Orell. 4103.

1. carmino, āre, v. a. [I. carmen], to make verses (post-class.): votivum quippiam, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: verba Graia, id. ib. 9, 15.

2. carmino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. carmen], to card: lanam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 54; Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134: linum, id. 19, 1, 3, § 18.

Carno, ōnis, or **Carmona**, ae, f., a city of Hispania Baetica, now Carmona, Liv. 33, 21, 8 (acc. to Cod. Bamb.); Auct. B. Alex. 57.—**Carmonenses**, its inhabitants, Caes. B. C. 2, 19.

Carna, ae, f. [cf. Cardea], a goddess, previously called Crane, guardian of door-hinges (i. e. of domestic life) and the life of man, Ov. F. 6, 101 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 12.

carnālis, e, adj. [2. caro], fleshly, carnal (opp. to spiritualis; eccl. Lat.): delicta, Tert. Poen. 3: oculi, Min. Fel. Oct. 32: stirps, Prud. Apoth. 1051.—**Subst. carnalia**, um, n., carnal things (opp. spiritualia), Lact. 4, 17, 21.—**Adv. carnaliter**, carnally, Tert. Bapt. 7 fin.; Hier. Ep. 54, n. 9; Prud. Apoth. 436.

carnalitas, ātis, f. [carnalis], fleshiness, carnality (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. 186; id. Temp. 2.

carnāliter, adv., v. carnalis fin.

carnārius, a, um, adj. [2. caro], of or belonging to flesh; subst. **I. carnārius**, ii, m.

A. Carnarius κρεωνίης, a dealer in flesh, a butcher, Gloss. Vet.—**B.** Humorously, one who admires a plump habit of body, a lump of flesh, Mart. 11, 100, 6.—**II. carnārium**, ii, n.

A. A frame furnished with hooks to hang up meats over the hearth for smoking or drying, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64; 1, 2, 66; Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3; id. ap. Non. 400, 14; 545, 12; Col. 12, 53, 3; 135, 4; 136, 1.—**B.** A larder, pantry, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; id. Curo. 2, 3, 45; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227; 19, 4, 19, § 57.

*** carnatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], fleshiness, corpulency, Caes. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 113.

*** carnatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], fleshy, fat, corpulent, Caes. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 95.

Carnēades, is, m., = Καρνεάδης, a distinguished philosopher of Cyrene, a pupil of the Stoic Diogenes, the founder of the New Academy in Athens, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 2, 42, 131; 2, 45, 137 sq.; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 5; id. de Or. 1, 11, 49; 2, 38, 161; Gell. 17, 15, 1; 17, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 3, 35; Lact. 5, 14.—Hence, **II. Carnēadēus** or **-dinus**, a, um, adj., of Carnēades: sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; divisio, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: anis, id. ib. 4, 18, 49: vis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 71 al.

carnēus, a, um, adj. [2. caro], of flesh (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85.—**II.** Trop., carnal (opp. spiritualis): lex, Prud. Apoth. 370.

Carni, ōrum, m., a Celtic people in Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia, now Krain, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Inscr. Orell. 4040; their chief town was Carnū, untis, Liv. 43, 1, 2.—Hence, **Carnicus**, a, um, Alpes, the Carnic Alps, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

*** carnīcula**, ae, f. dim. [2. caro], flesh, Prisc. p. 684 P.

carnīfex or **carnīfex**, fīcis, m. [v. caro-facio], an executioner, hangman, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 37; id. Capt. 5, 4, 22; id. Rud. 3, 6, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Quint. 15, 50; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Quint. 5, 10, 59; Lucr. 3, 1017; Cat. 97, 12; Juv. 8, 175 al.; this office was considered so disgraceful that he was not permitted to live in the city, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4 sq.; but in the Subura, Mart. 2, 17, 1 sq.—**B.** As a term of reproach, scoundrel, villain, rascal, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; 2, 1, 41; Ter. And. 1, 2, 12; id. Eun. 4, 4, 3; Cic. Pis. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop., tormenter, murderer, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27 Don.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; id. 2, 35, 1; 2, 56, 8; 2, 42, 23 fin.: Fortuna gloriae carnīfex, murderer, destroyer of fame, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.—**Poet.** adj., murderous, killing: carnīfex avis, Mart. 11, 84, 10: pedes (sc. podagrici), id. 12, 48, 10: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulae, deadly, Claud. B. Gild. 178: libido, Arn. 1, 41.

carnīfīcina (carnīf-), ae, f. [carnīfex], **I.** The office of executioner or hangman; capital punishment, execution: carnīfīcinam facere = carnīficem esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 1: locus carnīfīcinae, Suet. Tib. 62.—Hence, **II.** Per meton., the rack, torture, torment: dolores atque carnīfīcinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and ap. Non. p. 187, 30; so, carnīfīcinam subire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: in ergastulum et carnīfīcinam duci, Liv. 2, 23, 6.—**B.** Trop.: cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnīfīcina est aegritudo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf. id. Sest. 65, 135 (= crudelitas).

carnīfīco (carnīf-), ātus, āre, v. a. [carnīfīcor, āri, v. dep., acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P.] [id.], to execute, behead: carnīfīcat. (hostes) jacentes, to be cut in pieces, mangled, Liv. 24, 15, 5: vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnīfīcatu amisit, Sisenm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2.

carnīger, āra, ērum, adj. [2. caro-gero], bearing flesh: deus, Cassiod. Eccl. Hist. 7 fin.

carnis, is, v. 2. caro.

carnivorus, a, um, adj. [2. caro-voro], of animals, feeding on flesh, carnivorous.

perh. only Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 10, 73, 93, § 199.

carnōsus, a, um, adj. [2. caro], *abounding in flesh, fleshy*. **A.** Of animals: cervix, Cels. 4, 1: palatum aqualitum, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: manus, id. 11, 43, 98, § 243: crura, id. 11, 45, 105, § 253: cāndor carnosus sanguineis venis, id. 11, 37, 64, § 144. — **Comp.**, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 63. — **B.** Of plants: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 90: radices, id. 16, 31, 56, § 127: misy carnosius, id. 19, 3, 12, § 36: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15; so also cortex, id. 25, 5, 21, § 53.

carnulentus, a, um, adj. [id.], *like flesh* (post-class.): tactus, Sol. 2, 41: pectora, Prud. *strep.* 10, 372.

Carnuntum, i, n., *an old Celtic town of Upper Pannonia, on the Danube* (now near Hainburg), Vell. 2, 109, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Inscr. Orell. 2288 al.

Carnūs, untis, v. Carni.

Carnūtes, um, m., = Καρνούται, a people in Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum, now Chartres, in the *Départ. d'Eure et Loire*, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 5, 25; 5, 56; 6, 2; 6, 4; 7, 2; 8, 31; ap. Tib. 1, 7, 12. — **Adj.** **Carnōtēnus**, a, um, of or belonging to the Carnutes, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 2 al. — **As subst.** **Carnūtēni**, ōrum, m., = Carnutes, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan.

1. cāro, ōre, v. a. [cf. Gr. κείρω; Germ. scheren; Engl. shear], *to card* (very rare), Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; and in Naev. acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 54 Müll., p. 92 Bip. (cf. caritores, 2. carmen, 2. carmino, etc.).

2. cāro, carnis (nom. carnis, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; Liv. 37, 3, 4; abl. carni, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6), f. [Sanscr. kravya; Gr. κρέας; Germ. Kern], *flesh* (animal or vegetable). **I.** Lit., of animals: deturbavit totum cum carni carniarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6: carnem Latinis petere, Cic. Planc. 9, 23; id. Pis. 27, 67: alicui carnem dare, Liv. 32, 1, 9; 37, 3, 4: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; 6, 22: ferina, venison, Sall. J. 89, 7: cruda, Suet. Ner. 37: tosta, Ov. M. 12, 156 al.; cf. humana, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195. — So also freq. in plur., Enn. Ann. 327 Vahl.; Ov. M. 2, 769; 14, 208; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126 et saep. — *The flesh, pulp, of fruits*, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 96; 28, 14, 58, § 205; Pall. Febr. 25, 12; id. Nov. 17, 1. — Also the inner, white part of the wood of trees, under the alburnum, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181. — **2.** Esp., of the human body (in opp. to the spirit), as the seat of the passions: animus liber habitat: numquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65, 22. — In contempt: caro putida, of a stupid person, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. — **B.** Meton., of precious stones, the Gr. *καρίον*, the soft part, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73. — **II.** Trop., of discourse, richness: Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus laceratorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77 Spald. and Frotsch.

3. cārō, adv., v. carus fin.

caroenum, i, v. carenum.

carōs, i, m., = κάρος, heavy sleep, torpor, sleep of death, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5. — **II.** The seed of the hypericon, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119.

cārōta, ae, f., a carrot, Apic. 3, 21.

carpāsum, i, n., = κάρπασον, a plant with narcotic juice, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Col. 10, 17; the same, called **carpathium**, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58.

carpathium, ii, v. carpasum.

Carpathius, a, um, v. Carpathus.

Carpathus (-ōs, Mel. 2, 7, 13), i, f., = Καρπάγιος, an island in the Aegean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes; now Scarpanto, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; 5, 31, 36, § 133. — **II.** Deriv.: **Carpathius**, a, um, adj., = Καρπάγιος, Carpathian: mare, the sea named from Carpathus, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Prop. 3 (4), 7, 12; Verg. A. 5, 595; Hor. C. 4, 5, 10: gurgis, Verg. G. 4, 387; and pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 8; Col. 8, 16, 10: undae, Prop. 2, 5, 11: vates, i. e. Proteus, who had his abode there, Ov. M. 11, 249; cf. Verg. I. 1 and Serv.; so also senex, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10.

carpatina, v. carbatina.

carpentarius, a, um, adj. [carpentum], of or pertaining to a wagon or chariot: fabricae, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34: artifex,

a wagon- or carriage-maker, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52; cf. fabri, Dig. 50, 6, 6: vehiculum = carpentum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 29. — **II.** Subst. **A. carpentarius**, ii, m., a carriage-driver, coachman, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 31. — **B. carpentaria**, ae, f. (sc. fabrica), a wagon- or carriage-maker's workshop, Firm. 2, 10.

carpentum, i, n., a two-wheeled, covered carriage, coach, or chariot, esp. used in town and by women, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23; Ov. F. 1, 619; Liv. 5, 25, 9; 1, 48, 6; 34, 3, 9; Tac. A. 12, 42; Juv. 8, 147 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 10; Dict. of Antiq.: funebre or pompaticum, Suet. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3: Gallica, Liv. 31, 21, 17; cf. Flor. 1, 18, 27: Cimbrorum, id. 3, 3, 16: Britannorum, id. 3, 10, 17. — **II.** A wagon or cart for agricultural use (post-Aug.): stercoris, a dung-cart, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

Carpēsii or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, m., a people in Hispania Tarraconensis, the south-western neighbors of the Celtiberi, Liv. 23, 26, 5; 21, 5, 11 and 16; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19. — Hence, **Carpētānus**, a, um, adj., of the Carpetani: juga, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; and **Carpētania**, ae, f., the country of the Carpetani, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

† **carphēotum**, i, n., an excellent kind of white frankincense, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60 (carfiathum, Sillig.).

† **carphōlogia**, ae, f., = καρφολογία, of sick persons, a picking of pieces of straw from the (mud) walls, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

† **carphōs**, n., = κάρφος, a plant; in pure Lat. faenum Graecum, goat's-thorn, fenugreek, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Carpi, ōrum, m., a people on the Danube, in Dacia, Eutr. 9, 25; Vop. Aur. 30; Lact. Mort. Pers. 4, 3.

Carpiatius, i, m., the pro-magister of the Publicani in Sicily under Verres, and one of the chief agents in his robberies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167 al.

carpineus, a, um, adj. [carpinus], made of hornbeam: manubria, Col. 11, 2, 92.

carpinus, i, f., hornbeam of two species, **I.** Alba or carpinus alone: Carpinus betulus, Linn.; now *carpinus bianco*, Vitr. 2, 9, 12, p. 74 Bip.; Col. 5, 7, 1; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67; 16, 18, 30, § 74; 16, 43, 83, § 227. — **II.** Atrā, now called *sappino*: Carpinus ostrya, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 31; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193.

carpiculus or **carpusculus**, i, m. [κρηπίς, crepida]. **I.** A kind of shoes, Vop. Aur. 30. — **II.** In architecture, groundwork, basement, Inscr. Orell. 3272.

carpistes, ae, m. [καρπιστής], one of the Aëons of Valentinus, i. q. horos, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

carpo, psi, ptum, 3 [cf. rapio, ἀρπάζω, καρπός; Engl. grab, grip, grasp]. **I.** Lit., of plants, flowers, fruits, etc., to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather (class.; in prose and poetry, esp. in the latter very freq.; syn. decerpere). **A.** In gen.: (flos) tenui carptus ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. C. 3, 27, 44; Ov. M. 9, 342: ab arbore flores, id. ib. 9, 380; cf. infra, II.: rosam, poma, Verg. G. 4, 134: violas et papavera, id. E. 2, 47: violas, lilia, Ov. M. 5, 392: frondes unciis manibus, id. G. 2, 366: plenius pomaria ramis, Ov. H. 4, 29: vindemiam de palmitibus, Verg. G. 2, 90: fructus, id. ib. 2, 501: frumenta manu, id. ib. 3, 176. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Of animals, to take something as nourishment (cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 1, 28, 4); first, of nourishment from plants, to crop, pluck off, browse, graze on, etc. (syn. depascere); also of flesh, to eat, devour (rare): alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Verg. A. 9, 353; id. G. 2, 201; Ov. M. 1, 299: herbam, Verg. G. 3, 236; 3, 465; Ov. M. 13, 927: papula, id. ib. 4, 217; id. F. 4, 750: alimenta, id. M. 15, 478: apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram, e fico mel, etc., gather, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24 sq.; cf. apis carpens thyma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 29. — **2.** Poet.: Invidia (personif. envy) summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792: nec carpere jecur volucres, id. ib. 10, 43; cf. Phaedr. 1, 28, 4. — Sometimes transf., of men: prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: carpe cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 3, 755: pisces, pul-

les, Mart. 3, 13, 1. — Also, to carve; hence the pun in Petr. 36 fin. — **2.** Poet., of other things, to tear off, tear away: summas carpens media inter cornua saetas, Verg. A. 6, 245. — Of wool, to pluck; hence, poet., to spin: vellera, Verg. G. 4, 335: pensa, id. ib. 1, 390; Prop. 3 (4), 6, 16; Hor. C. 3, 27, 64: lana carpta, carded, Cels. 6, 6, 1 (hence, facete: stolidum pecus, to pluck, i. e. to fleece rich lovers, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 8; Ov. A. A. 1, 420): ex collo furtim coronas, to pull off, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: crimem gnasque, to tear, rend, lacerate, Val. Fl. 8, 7; so acc. to Servius's inaccurate account, in a fragment of the Twelve Tables: mulier faciem ne carpto, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 606 (instead of the real words: MULIERES GENAS NE RADUNT; cf. Dirks. Fragm. XII. Tab. p. 668): artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061. — **II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) To pluck, snatch, etc.: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; id. de Or. 1, 42, 191: atque in legendo carpsi exinde quaedam, Gell. 9, 4, 5: oscula, to pluck, as it were, from the lips, to snatch, Prop. 1, 20, 27; Ov. H. 11, 117 Loers. N. cr.; id. M. 4, 358; Phaedr. 3, 8, 12 al.: basia, Mart. 5, 46, 1: gaudia, Ov. A. A. 3, 661: dulcia, Pers. 5, 151: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. F. 3, 622: fugitivae gaudia carpe, and snatch pleasures as they fly, Mart. 7, 47, 11: delicias, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 74. — **B.** Esp. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) In a good sense, to enjoy, use, make use of (mostly poet.; syn.: fruor, capio): breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85 (cf.: flore aetatis frui, Liv. 21, 3, 4): illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, spent, lived, passed, Cat. 68, 35: diem, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: honores virtutis, Val. Fl. 1, 177: auras vitales, Verg. A. 1, 388; cf. Sil. 3, 712: sub dio somnos, Verg. G. 3, 435: quietem, id. A. 7, 414: soporem, id. ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl. 5, 48; a poet. circumlocution for vivere, degere, etc. — **2.** In a bad sense. (a) To gnaw at or tear character or reputation, to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: nam si carpebatur a Bibulo, Curione, Favonio, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: Paulum obtractatio carpsit, Liv. 45, 35, 5: imperatorem, id. 44, 38, 2: quae non desiderunt carpere maligni, Quint. 11, 1, 24: maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: obliquis orationibus, id. Dom. 2: nonnihil vocibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12, 12: sinistris sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: Ciceronem in his, Quint. 9, 4, 64: te ficto quaestu, Cat. 62, 36 and 37: et detorque recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: famam vitamque, id. Pan. 53, 4; Suet. Calig. 34. — (b) To rob of strength, to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume; or poet., with the idea extended (cf. absumo), to consume completely, to destroy: vires, Verg. G. 3, 215; Liv. 9, 27, 6: quid si carpere singula (jura) et extorquere... patiemini, id. 34, 3, 2; esp. of inward care, anxiety, longing, etc.: at regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura, Volnus alit venis et caeco carpitur igni, Verg. A. 4, 2; Ov. M. 3, 490; 10, 370: solane perpetua maerens carpere juventū? Verg. A. 4, 32: cura carpitur ista mei, Ov. A. A. 3, 680: aegra assiduo mens carpitur aestu, Val. Fl. 3, 305; Lucr. 9, 744; Sil. 15, 1: invidia carpit et carpitur una, Ov. M. 2, 781; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 5, 3: non ego Tot tuos patiar labores carpere lividas Obliviones, to wear away, Hor. C. 4, 9, 33; cf.: otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis; Inmodicus contra carpit utrumque labor, Ov. P. 1, 4, 21 sq.; aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, negligit carpitque posteritas, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: totum potest excedere quod potest carpi, Sen. N. Q. 2, 13, 2. — So, (γ) In milit. lang., to inflict injury upon an enemy (esp. by single, repeated attacks), to weaken, harass: agmen adversariorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas, Liv. 3, 5, 1; 22, 32, 2; 27, 46, 6; cf. id. 3, 61, 13 infra; Weissenh. ad Liv. 22, 16, 2; Tac. A. 12, 32; Luc. 4, 156: novissimum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 78 fin.: novissimos, Liv. 8, 38, 6: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32, 11. — **2.** To separate a whole into single parts, to cut to pieces, divide (syn.: dividere, distribuere): neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris mi-

autioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38, 2: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvare, id. 3, 61, 13: Erymanthus . . . ab accolis rigantibus carpitur, *is drawn off into canals*, Curt. 8, 9, 410. — With a reference to the meaning (a) supra: si erunt plures qui ob innocentem condemnandum pecuniam acceperint, tu non animadvertes in omnis, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? *distinguish, single out*, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: in multorum peccato carpi paucos ad ignominiam, id. ib. — **3.** Viam, iter, etc., or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, etc., to go, tread upon, pass over, *navigate, sail along or through, to take or pursue one's way* (syn. ire): viam, Verg. A. 6, 629; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Ov. M. 8, 208; 11, 139: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Ov. M. 13, 34; id. M. 2, 549; 10, 709: supremum iter = mori, Hor. C. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, to go in a circle, Verg. G. 3, 191: fugam, to fly, Sil. 10, 62; cf.: prata fugā, Verg. G. 3, 142: pede viam, Ov. A. 2, 230: pede iter, id. F. 3, 604: pedibus terras, pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33: pede campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, id. ib. 12, 196; 15, 507: aëra alis, id. ib. 4, 616; cf. Verg. G. 4, 311: aethera, Ov. M. 8, 219: carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames, id. ib. 10, 53.

† **carpophyllōs**, i, f. [καρπός-φύλλον], a shrub similar to the laurel-tree, prob. the Ruscus hypophyllum, called also hypoglottion, hypelate, danaë, etc., q. v., Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

carptim, adv. [carptus, carpo] (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic.), by pieces, by detached parts, in parts, *separately*: favos congerere in qualum, Col. 9, 15, 12: res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4, 2 Kritz; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 2; 8, 4, 7: carptim divisim agris, into small pieces, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 25, 1 Schwarz. — **II.** Meton. **A.** At different places or points, on different sides: aggredi, Liv. 44, 41, 7: carptim Poeni pugnare, id. 22, 16, 2: superesse, Suet. Dom. 9. — **B.** Opp. to that which happens at once, at different times, at one time and another, now and then: ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginiem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, Liv. 28, 25, 10: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbent, at intervals, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.

* **carptor**, ōris, m. [carpo], a carver of food, Juv. 9, 110; cf. scissor.

* **carptura**, ae, f. [id.]; of bees, a sucking or gathering from flowers, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, Part., from carpo.

Carpus, i, m. [carpo], the name of a carver: qui obsonium carpit Carpus vocatur. Itaque quotiescunque dicit Carpe, eodem verbo et vocat et imperat, Petr. 36 fin.; 40.

carpusculus, v. carpusculus.

† **carracūtium**, ii, n. [carrus], a kind of two-wheeled carriage, Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

Carrae or **Carrhae**, ārum, f., a city of Mesopotamia, the Charān or Harān of the Scriptures (Gen. 11, 31), where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Luc. 1, 105; Flor. 3, 11, 8; Spart. Carac. 6, 6.

carrāgo, inis, f. [carrus], a fortification or barricade made of wagons (post-class.), Amm. 31, 7, 7; Treb. Gall. 13; Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

Carrinas, ātis, m., a Roman proper name. **I.** Secundus, a rhetorician, sent under Nero to Achaia, and expelled from Rome by Caligula, Tac. A. 15, 45; Juv. 7, 204; died by poison, Schol. Juv. ad loc. — **II.** T. Carrinas, the name of a bore mentioned by Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

carro-ballista (-balista), ae, f. [carrus], a ballista mounted on a carriage, Veg. Mil. 3, 24, 2, 25.

† **carrocō**, ōnis, m. [Celtic], a sea-fish, perh. a sturgeon: Acipenser sturio, Linn.; Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

1. carruca and **carrūcha**, ae, f., a sort of four-wheeled travelling and state coach (not before the empire), Plin. 33, 11,

49, § 140; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47, 13; 3, 62, 5; 12, 24, 2; Lampr. Elag. 31 al.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 12 sq.

2. Carruca, ae, f., a town in Hispania Baetica, north of Munda, Auct. B. Hisp. 27, 5.

carrucārius, a, um, adj. [1. carruca], pertaining to the carruca: mulae, Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Capitol. Max. jun. 4. — **Subst.**: **carrucārius**, ii, m., a coachman, Dig. 19, 2, 13.

carrulus, i, m. dim. [carrus], a little wagon or cart, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15.

carrus, i, m. (carrum, i, n., Auct. B. Hisp. 6; cf. Non. p. 195, 26, and Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 1), a kind of two-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens, Varr. and Sisen. ap. Non. p. 195, 26 sq.; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1, 6; 1, 26; 3, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14; Liv. 10, 28, 9; Veg. 3, 10; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47.

Carseoli, ōrum, m., = Καρσεῖοι, a town of the Æqui, in Latium, now the village Carsoli, Liv. 10, 3, 2; 10, 13, 1; 10, 27, 9; 10, 29, 15; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Ov. F. 4, 683. — Hence, **B. Carseolānus**, a, um, adj., of Carseoli: ager, Col. 3, 9, 2; lex, Ov. F. 4, 710. — **Subst.**: **Carseolāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Carseoli, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106. — And in neutr.: in Carseolano, in the region of Carseoli, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.

Carsulae, ārum, f., a town of Umbria, now Castiglione, Tac. H. 3, 60. — Hence, **II. Carsulāni**, ōrum, the inhabitants of Carsulae, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113. — And neutr.: in Carsulano (sc. praedio), in an estate near Carsulae, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

cartallus, i, m., = κάρταλλος, a basket, Vulg. Deut. 26, 2; id. Jer. 6, 9.

Carteia, ae, f., = Καρτηία, **I.** A very ancient seaport town in Hispania Baetica, now near Roccadillo, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 28, 30, 3 sq.; 43, 3, 3. — **B.** Hence the adj. **1. Carteiānus**, a, um, Carteia, of Carteia: ora, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17. — **2. Carteiēnsis**, e, the same: legati, Auct. B. Hisp. 36; absol. Liv. 43, 3, 4. — **II.** The chief town of the Olcades, in Hispania Tarraconensis (acc. to others, Cartāla), Liv. 21, 5, 4; cf. Alschevski ad h. l.

Carthaea, ae, f., = Καρθαία, a town on the south coast of the Cycladic island Ceos or Cea, now Poles, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62. — **II.** Hence, **Carthēus** and **Carthēius**, a, um, Carthaea, of Carthaea: arva, Ov. M. 10, 109: moenia = Carthaea, id. ib. 7, 368.

1. Carthāgo (Karth-), and without asp. **Kartago**, inis (locat. Carthagini, like Tiburi, ruri, domi, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 71; Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. 28, 26, 1 sq.; 31, 11, 7 al.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 236; Zumpt, Gr. § 63, note), f., קרת חשית (prop. new town: istam urbem Carthadam Elissa dixit, quod Phoenicum ore exprimit Civitatem Novam, Sol. c. 40 (27, 10 Bip.); cf. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. pp. 228 and 229; and Robinson, Lexic. s. v. קרת). **I.** The city of Carthage, in North-

ern Africa (Gr. Καρχηδών), whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis; also with the app. Magna, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4; 5, 4, 3, § 24; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 683 al. — Hence, **B. Carthāginiēnsis** (upon the Column. Rost. CARTACINIENSIS), e, adj., Carthaginian: COPIAE, Column. Rost.: res, Liv. 21, 2, 5 et saep. — **Subst.**, a Carthaginian, Enn. Ann. 230 and 234 Vahl.; Cat. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 7. — **II.** Carthago, also with the appel. Nova, a large seaport town founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in Hispania Tarraconensis, New Carthage, now Cartagena, Liv. 26, 42, 2 and 6 sq.; Mel. 2, 6, 7; Nova, Liv. 21, 5, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19. — Hence (cf. I.), **B. Carthāginiēnsis**, e, adj., of or belonging to New Carthage: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: conventus, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18. — In the form CARTACINIENSIS, INSCR. Orell. 3040.

2. Carthāgo (Karth-), inis, f., the daughter of the fourth Hercules, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42. **Carthēius**, a, um, v. Carthaea, II. **† cartibulum** (-blum), i, n., a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on a pedestal: a gerendo gertibulum, unde cartibu-

lum post dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 125 Müll. p. 35 sq. Bip.

cartilaginēus, a, um, adj. [cartilago], cartilaginous, gristly, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 37, 87, § 215; 19, 5, 23, § 64.

cartilaginōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of cartilage, very gristly: pars,umerus, caput os, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

cartilāgo, inis, f. [Sanscr. kart, to spin; cf. κάρταλος, cratis], cartilage, gristle; in animals, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216; 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 4, 3, § 9. — **II.** Transf., in plants, a substance harder than pulp but softer than woody fibre, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 116; 16, 36, 64, § 158.

Cartismandua (Cartim-), ae, f., queen of the Brigantes in Britain, Tac. A. 12, 36; 12, 40; id. H. 3, 45.

caruncula, ae, f. dim. [2. caro], a little piece of flesh, * Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Cels. 2, 7, 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

1. carus (not chārus; in Inscr. often **kārus**, Inscr. Orell. 1175; 2417 al.), a, um, adj. [Sanscr. kan, to be beloved; kāru, agreeable], dear, precious, valued, esteemed (pass., freq. and class. in prose and poetry; syn.: dilectus, amatus, acceptus, gratus; opp. vilis, neglectus, contemptus: carum esse; syn. diligere); act., loving, affectionate, Verg. A. 1, 646: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Off. 2, 8, 29; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; 5, 10, 29: ego illum scio, quam carus sit cordi meo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 30: neque meo cordi esse quemquam cariorem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121: ut dis immortalibus cari simus et ab iis diligamur, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: dis carus ipsis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: laeta pax cariores Sabinas viris fecit, Liv. 1, 13, 6: populo carus atque iucundus, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29; Lucr. 1, 730: parentes, id. 3, 85: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 67: mater carissima, Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 34. — So pater, Verg. A. 2, 707; Ov. M. 2, 649: genitor, Verg. A. 10, 789; Ov. M. 1, 486: genitrix, Verg. A. 1, 689: nutrix, id. ib. 4, 634: conjux, Ov. M. 11, 727: Thisbe, id. ib. 4, 143: nata, id. ib. 4, 222: nepotes, Cat. 64, 381: pignora, nati, Ov. F. 3, 218; so also pignora, nepotes, id. M. 3, 134; cf.: caput nepotis, Cat. 68, 120: frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: illa, quam Ego animo Egrege caram habuerim, Ter. And. 1, 5, 38; so, carum habere aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 fin. (with amare); id. Balb. 26, 59 (with diligere): omnis suos caros habet, me quidem se ipso cariorem, id. Att. 10, 11, 1: parentes carissimos habere, id. Red. Sen. 1, 2; Nep. Att. 10, 5; Quint. 5, 10, 74: ex decessu carissimorum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 1: omnium societatum nulla est carior, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 81: carmina legenti, Prop. 3 (4), 2, 13: crines, id. 1, 17, 21: simulacra, Ov. M. 14, 112: amplexus, id. ib. 9, 750 et saep. — Pro v. uses: patria mihi vitā meā multo est carior, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27; so id. Sest. 20, 45; cf. Cat. 68, 159: carius oculis, id. 82, 2; 104, 2; Ov. M. 7, 847 al. — **Subst.**: **cāri** mei, my loved ones, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 29 al. — In a double sense with II., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76 sq.; id. Men. 1, 1, 29 sq.; cf.: hoc est gratum nobisque est carius auro, Cat. 107, 3. — **II.** Prop. (opp. vilis), dear, costly, of a high price: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant Caros, agniam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3 sq.: quod ei amore Carissimum . . . eum confeci sine sumptu, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35: coquos carissimos, id. Ps. 3, 2, 59. — So annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; (comp.) Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; (sup.) id. Dom. 6, 14 et saep.: aurum argentumque caelando carius fecimus (cf. just before: auximus pretia rerum), Plin. 33, praef. 2, § 4; cf.: cariora pretia facere, Just. 16, 4, 19. — With abl. pretii: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28; so, trecentis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 118. — Adv. (rare). **A. cārē**, 1. **1.** **Deārely**, at a high price: venire, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; comp., Cic. Dom. 44, 115; Suet. Calig. 27; 295

sup., Sen. Ep. 42, 5. — **2. Highly:** carius aestimare, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2. — **B. cārō** (acc. to II.), *dearly, at a high price*, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3.

2. Cārus, i, a Roman cognomen. **I.** T. Lucretius Cārus, the poet; v. Lucretius. — **II.** M. Aurelius Cārus, the Roman emperor, Eutr. 9, 12 al. — **III.** Another poet, Ov. P. 4, 16, 7.

Carventāna arx, the citadel of Carventum near Velitrae, in Latium, Liv. 4, 53, 9, and 55, 8.

Carvilius, i. The name of a Roman gens. **1.** Sp. Carvilius Maximus, consul B. C. 293 and 272, Liv. 10, 9, 12, and 39, 1 sq. al. — **2.** Sp. Carvilius Ruga, consul B. C. 234, the first person at Rome who divorced his wife, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; Liv. 23, 22, 4; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4; Gell. 4, 3, 2. — Hence, **Carviliānus**, a, um, adj., of Carvilius: divortium, Gell. 4, 3 in lēm. — **3.** Carvilius Pollis, Plin. 9, 11, 13, § 39; 33, 11, 51, § 144. — **II.** One of the four kings in Cantium (Kent), in the time of Julius Caesar, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Cāryae, ārum, f., = Κάρυαι, a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana Caryatides (now still Karyes), Liv. 34, 26, 9; 35, 27, 12. — In sing.: **Cārya**, Vittr. 1, 1, 5. — **II.** Hence,

A. Cāryātes, ium, m., the inhabitants of Cāryae, Vittr. 1, 1 bis. — **B. Cāryātis**, idis, f., = Κάρυατις. **1.** An epithet of Diana, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 30. — **2. Cāryātides**, the maidens of Cāryae serving in the temple of Diana, a statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23. — (3) In architecture, female figures used instead of columns in buildings, Caryatides, Vittr. 1, 1, 5 (v. the representation of such a Caryatide from the temple of Pallas Polias, at Athens, in O. Müller, Denkm. d. alt. Kunst, 101, and Dict. of Antiq.). — **3. Cāryus**, a, um, adj., of Cāryae: Diana, Stat. Th. 4, 225.

Cāryanda, ae, f., a town on the coast of Caria, now Karatöjan, Mel. 1, 16, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; 5, 31, 36, § 134.

† **cāryinos**, -ōn, and -us, a, um, adj., = καρύινος, made from nuts: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 28; 23, 4, 45, § 88.

† **cāryites**, ae, m., = καρύιτης, a species of the plant tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

† **cāryon**, ii, n., = καρύον, a nut, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87.

† **cāryōta**, ae (cāryōtis, idis, Mart. 11, 31; Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), f., = καρύωτης, a kind of nut-shaped date, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 116; 19, 5, 29, § 91; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 6 al.; these the Romans were accustomed to send on the Saturnalia and New Year's day as a present to their friends and patrons, Mart. 8, 33, 11; 13, 27, 1.

Cārystōs and -us, i, f., = Κάρυστος. **I.** A very ancient town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble, now Karysto or Castel Rosso, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; Liv. 32, 17; Tib. 3, 3, 14 al.

— **B.** Derivv. **1. Cārystēus**, a, um, adj., of Cārystos, Cārystian: vada, Ov. F. 4, 282; marmor, Isid. Orig. 6, 11, 2; 16, 5, 15.

— **2. Cārystius**, a, um, adj., the same: marmor, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; 36, 6, 7, § 48; columellae, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36: LAPIDICINAE, Inscr. Orell. 2964. — In plur. subst.: **Cārystii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Cārystos, Liv. 32, 16, 8. — **II.** A town in Liguria, now Carosio, Liv. 42, 7, 3.

Cārys, a, um, v. Cāryae, II. B. 3.

casā, ae, f., [Sanscr. khad, to cover; cf. cassis, castrum], any simple or poorly-built house, a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Lucr. 5, 1011; 6, 1254; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; Vittr. 2, 1; Verg. E. 2, 29; Tib. 2, 1, 24 et saep.; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; a small country-house, Mart. 6, 43; Caes. B. G. 5, 43 Herz.; Veg. Mil. 2, 10. — Of baby-houses, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247. — **B.** Casae, in late Lat. meton., a country estate, a farm, Casiod. Var. 5, 14. — **B.** Prov.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, i. e. do not run so far as to pass the safest hiding-place, in allusion to a game of hide-and-seek, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3.

— **II.** Esp.: casa Romuli, the thatched cottage of Romulus on the Capitoline Hill, Vittr. 2, 1; cf. Verg. A. 8, 664; Ov. F. 3, 183 sqq.

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casābundus (in the best MSS. **cas-sāb-**, on account of the first long a, like cassus, caussa, Juppiter, etc.), a, um, adj. [caso], ready to fall, tottering, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll.; Macr. S. 5, 21, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

casami, **casamo**, etc., v. 2. casnar.

casārius, a, um, adj. [casa], of or belonging to a cottage; only subst., **I. Cāsārius**, ii, n., a dweller in a cottage, a cottager, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 7. — **II. Cāsāria**, quae custodit casam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Casca, ae, m., a Roman cognomen in the gens Servilia, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; 16, 15, 3; id. Phil. 13, 15, 31; 2, 11, 27; Suet. Caes. 82; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

casce, adv., v. cascus fin.

Cascellius (Casell-), a, the name of a Roman gens, Varr. L. L. 9, § 71, p. 145 Bip.; Cic. Balb. 19, 45; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5. — Esp.: A. Cascellius, a distinguished Roman lawyer in the time of Augustus, Hor. A. P. 371; Macr. S. 2, 6; Val. Max. 6, 2, 12; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 87. — Hence, Cascellianum iudicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; cf. id. ib. 4, 169.

cascus, a, um, adj. [cf. canus], old: cascum significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 41, and v. casnar: quam prisci casci populi tenuere Latini, Enn. Ann. 24 Vahl.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; so Manil. and Papin. ap. Varr. L. L.; Att. ib.: sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27. — Hence, * **casce**, adv.: casce nimis et prisce loquens, in an old-fashioned manner, Gell. 1, 10 in lēm.

cascārius, a, um, adj. [cascus], pertaining to cheese, cheese: taberna, in which cheese was smoked and kept, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 6.

cascēatus, a, um, adj. [id.], mixed with cheese: polenta, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35: montes, where much cheese was made, Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

casellūla, ae, f. dim. [casa], a little hut (late Lat.), Ennod. Ep. 8, 29.

* **cascēolus**, i, m. dim. [cascus], a small cheese, Verg. Copa, 17.

casēus, i, m. (**casēum**, i, n., Cato, R. R. 76, 3 and 4; Plaut. and Nov. ap. Non. p. 200, 9 sq.), cheese, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; Col. 7, 8, 1; 12, 12 sq.; Pall. Mai. 9; Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Ov. F. 4, 371 al.: facere, Varr. L. L. 1: premere, Verg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181. — As a comic term of endearment: molliculus and dulciculus caseus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 157 and 179.

† **casia** (rarely **cassia**, e. g. Pall. Oct. 14, 13; Verg. 6, 13, 3 and 4), ae, f., = κακία or κακία. **I.** A tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon, prob. the wild cinnamon: Laurus cassia, Linn.; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85, and 12, 19, 43, § 95 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 466; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 6; Cels. 5, 23, 1 and 2; Scrib. Comp. 93; 125 al. — **II.** A fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereum, also called cneoron or thymelaea, q. v., Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; 21, 12, 41, § 70; Verg. E. 2, 49; id. G. 2, 213; 4, 30; 4, 182; Ov. F. 4, 440; Mart. 10, 97, 2.

casignētē, ēs, f., = κασιγνήτην, the name of a plant, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Casilinum, i, n., a town in Campania, on the Volturnus, near the ancient Capua. In its place stands the present Capua, Liv. 22, 15, 3; 23, 17, 8 sq. and 19, 1 sq.; Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; id. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70. — **II.** Hence, **A. Casilineses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Casilinum, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — **B. Casilinates**, ium, m., the same, Val. Max. 7, 6, 2. — **C. Casilius**, a, um, adj., of Casilinum: limina, i. e. Casilini portae, Sil. 12, 426.

Cāsina, ae, f., the name of a comedy of Plautus, from its heroine; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.

Casinum, i, n., a town of Latium, east of Aquinum, now ruins near S. Germano: its citadel the present Monte-Casino, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29, p. 86 Bip.; id. R. R. 3, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63. — **II.** Hence the adj., **A. Casinas**, ātis, of Casinum:

ager, Cato, R. R. 136; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: fundus, id. Phil. 2, 40, 103; and absol.: in Casinati or Casinate, in the region of Casinum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227. — **B. Casinus**, a, um, of Casinum: Nymphae, Sil. 12, 527 dub. (others, Casini Nymphae).

* **cāsito**, āvi, āre, v. freq. [cado], to fall repeatedly, to drop down: si ex tegulā casitaverit stillicidium, Dig. 8, 2, 20, § 3 sq.

Cāsus mons, = Κάσιον ὄρος. **I.** A very high mountain in Syria, on the Orontes, now Jebel-Okrah, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Amm. 14, 8, 10; 22, 14, 4. — **II.** A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompey was murdered, now El Kas or El Katieh, Mel. 1, 10, 3, 8, 3; Plin. 5, 12, 14, § 68. — Hence,

Casius, a, um, adj.: rupes, Luc. 10, 434: harenae, id. 8, 539: Juppiter, Enn. Eutr. 54 Vahl.; Plin. 5, 12, 14, § 68.

Casmēna, v. Camēna.

casmilus, v. 1. camillus.

† **1. casnar**, in the lang. of the Osci, an old man, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29, p. 86 Bip.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 47 Müll. Here belongs the fragment of Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 20: cum more majorum ultro carnales arripiunt, where others prefer the reading casnares; cf. Momms. Unt. Dial. p. 268 (carnales is perh. a euphonic form for casnares, from a Lat. sing. carnal = casnar, as foederum, plusima, asa, asena = foederum, plurima; etc.; cf. the letter R).

† **2. casnar**, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 8 Gallic, = assessor, attendant (Meyer, l. l. and Or. Rom. Fragm. p. 530 compares the old French, casnard, flatteur, adulateur; casnarde, adulter, idolatre. But it is to be remarked that the best MSS. of Quint. 1. l. give **casami**, **casamo**, **casamum**, and the like; v. Spald. and Zumpt. N. cr. ad h. l.).

cāso, v. casso.

Casperiā, ae, f., an old but small town of the Sabines, now prob. Aspra, Verg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417.

Caspium māre, = τὸ Κάσιον πέλαγος, the Caspian Sea, Mel. 1, 2, 1; 3, 5, 3; 3, 6, 10; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 31; Hor. C. 2, 9, 2: pelagus, Mel. 1, 19, 13: Caspius oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36: Caspius aequor, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97 al. — **II.** Hence adj., **A. Caspius**, a, um, of or belonging to the Caspian Sea, Caspius: sinus, Mel. 1, 2, 3 and 4; 3, 5, 3, 4 and 8; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173: litora, id. 6, 25, 29, § 112: mons, i. e. a part of Taurus, Mel. 1, 19, 13. — And as subst.: **Caspius**, ii, m. (sc. mons), Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; hence pylae or portae, narrow passes in the Taurus, id. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30; 6, 14, 17, § 43; 6, 13, 15, § 40; Suet. Ner. 19; so also via, Tac. A. 6, 33. — And subst.: **Caspiæ**, ārum (sc. portae), Tac. H. 1, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: regna, the country on the Caspian Sea, Verg. A. 6, 798: tigris, Stat. Th. 10, 288: iaspis, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115: gens, the inhabitants on the Caspian Sea, id. 6, 15, 17, § 45; 6, 13, 15, § 40. — As subst.: **Caspii**, ōrum, m., = gens Caspia, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39. — **B. Caspiāni**, ōrum, m., the same people, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Curt. 4, 12. — **C. Caspiadae**, ārum, m., the same, Val. Fl. 6, 106. — **D. Caspiacus**, a, um: porta = Caspia porta, Stat. S. 4, 64.

cassābundus, a, um, v. casabundus.

Cassander, dri, m., = Κασσάνδρος. **I.** A son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great, Just. 15, 1 sq.; Curt. 10, 10, 9; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Nep. Eum. 13, 3. — After him was named the town Cassandrea, Liv. 44, 11, 2. — **II.** A Greek astrologer, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Cassandra (acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16; cf. Alexander) in the most ancient period written in the Etruscan manner, Cassandra, ae, f., = Κασσάνδρα, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching evil, but was believed by no one. After the destruction of Troy she became the bondmaid of Agamemnon, and was murdered with him by Clytemnestra, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Verg. A. 2

404; 2, 246 Serv.; 3, 187; 5, 636; Ov. H. 16, 119; Hyg. Fab. 93 and 117.

Cassandrea or **-ia**, *ae, f.*, a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called *Potidaea*, but rebuilt by Cassander, Liv. 28, 8, 14; 44, 11, 1 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36. — **II.** Hence, **Cassandreuses**, *ium, m.*; the inhabitants of Cassandrea, Liv. 44, 10, 12; Dig. 50, 15, 8. — **B.** **Cassandreus** (trissyl.), *ei, m.*, = *Κασσανδρεός*, of Cassandrea, a surname of the tyrant Apollodorus, who reigned there, Ov. P. 2, 9, 43.

(**Cassē**, a false conjectural reading for the MS. *casae*, Liv. 24, 26, 10 Drak.; v. Weissenb. ad loc.)

casces, *ium* (in *sing. acc.* *cassem*, Grat. Cyn. 28; *abl.* *casce*, Ov. A. A. 3, 554; Sen. Agam. 885, p. 893 Bip.), *m.*, a hunting-net, a snare, *toil* (poet.; in prose: *plaga*, *retia*), Verg. G. 3, 371; Tib. 4, 3, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 33; Ov. M. 5, 579 al. — **B.** *Meton.*, a spider's web, Verg. G. 4, 247; Mart. 3, 93, 5; Arn. 6, 202. — **II.** *Trop.*, snares, plots: *casces* tendere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 554.

Cassi, *orum, m.*, a tribe of Britain, now *Herts*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

cassia, *v. casia*.

Cassianus, *a, um, v.* Cassius, B.

cassiculus, *i, m. dim.* [*casces*], a small net, a cobweb, Hier. Ruf. 3, 6; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

casida, *ae, v. i.* *cassid*.

† **cassidarius**, *ii, m.*, a helmet-maker, Inscr. Orell. 4160.

cassidile, *is, n. dim.* [*i. cassis*], a small bag or wallet, Vulg. Tob. 8, 2.

Cassiopēa and **-peia**, *v. i.* *Cassiopē*.

† **cassila**, *v. i.* *cassid*.

Cassiōdorus, *i, m.*, Magnus Aurelius, a learned Roman, minister under Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and author of several works in Latin; esp. *Variarum* (Epist.), Libri XII.

1. Cassiōpē, *ēs* (**Cassiōpēa**, *ae*, Manil. 1, 354; **Cassiōpēa** or **Cassiōpeia**, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10), *f.*, = *Κασσιόπη*, *Κασσιόπεια*, and *Κασσιόπεια*, the proud wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, who was punished on her account; made finally a constellation, Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 10; Prop. 1, 17, 3; Ov. M. 4, 738; Cic. l. l.

2. Cassiōpē, *ēs, f.*, = *Κασσιόπη*, a town in Corcyra, now *Cassopo* or *Cassiopē*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Suet. Ner. 22; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52. — Called **Cassiōpē**, *ae, f.*, Gell. 19, 1, 1. — Hence, **Cassiōpicus**, *a, um*, of Cassiōpē: *filix*, Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 80.

1. cassis, *idis* (access. form **casida**, *ae*, like *chlamyda* from *chlamys*, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 15; Verg. A. 11, 775; cf. Prob. II. p. 1473 P. Lind.; Charis. p. 80 P.; Prisc. p. 698 ib. Also Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, instead of *casidam*, the reading should be *casidam*), *f.* (Etruscan, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 392; cf. Sanscr. *khad*, to cover, and Lat. *castrum*, *casal*), a helmet, commonly of metal (as *galea* was of leather, Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Tac. G. 6), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100; Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Ov. M. 12, 89; 13, 107; *fracta*, Juv. 10, 134; *caelata*, id. 11, 103. — But also promiscuously for *galea*, Ov. M. 8, 25 (cf. *aerea galea*, Verg. A. 5, 490). — **b.** *Meton.*, war: sub *casidae* sumere unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23; *aetas* patiens *casidis*, Juv. 7, 33.

2. cassis, *is, v.* *casces*.

casita, *ae, f.* [*i. cassis*, like *galerita* from *galerus*], the crested, or tufted lark: *Alauda cristata*, Linn.; Gell. 2, 29, 3 sqq.

Cassiterides, *um, f.*, = *Κασσιτεριδες*, the tin-islands, *Cassiterides*, now prob. the Scilly Islands, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 119; named from the tin found there; v. *cassiterum*.

† **cassiterum** (**-ron**), *i, n.*, = *κασιτερον*, Orig. a mixture or alloy of lead, silver, and other metals; afterwards tin (= *plumbum album*), Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 156; Avien. Or. Mar. 260; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib. — Hence, **cassiterinus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *κασιτερινός*, made of tin: *lamella*, Pelagon. Vet. 7.

Cassius, a (old form **Casseius**; hence, **Cassius**, and from this **Cassius** is formed;

cf. Ritschl de Sepulcro Fur.), the name of a Roman gens; esp. distinguished, **I.** **Cassius** Longinus Ravilla, a very severe judge; from him the Lex tabellaria Cassia proceeded, A. U. C. 617, by which the judges were obliged to vote with little tablets, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 25, 97; 27, 106; and Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 10, § 30. — **B.** Hence, **Cassianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Cassius, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 14, 35. — **II.** The consul L. Cassius, who, A. U. C. 647, was conquered and slain by the Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 and 12. — Hence, *bellum Cassianum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. — **III.** C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar, Vell. 2, 46; 2, 56 sq.; Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Tac. A. 1, 2; 1, 10; 4, 34; id. H. 2, 6 al. To him were addressed Cic. Fam. 12, 1–10; from him to Cic., ib. 12, 11–13. — Hence, *Cassianae partes*, his adherents, Vell. 2, 74. — **IV.** C. Cassius Longinus, a distinguished jurist under Claudius; his adherents were Cassiani and Cassiana schola, Dig. 1, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8; Tac. A. 12, 12. — **V.** After a Cassius not now known was named the Cassia Via, a branch of the Via Flaminia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Cassivellaunus, *i, m.*, a British chief, defeated by Caesar, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.

1. casso, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [*casus*] (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., to bring to naught, destroy, *trop.*, Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.* — **II.** In the Lat. of the jurists, to annul, make null or void, = *abrogo*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 3 al.

2. casso (**caso**), *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.*, rare collat. form of *quasso* (only in Plautus), to shake, waver: ubi *bacchabatur aula*, *cassabant cadi*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41; cf. v. 37: *capitibus cassantibus*, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 71; cf. *quasso*, II.

cassus, *a, um, adj.*, empty, void, hollow.

I. Prop. (syn.: *inanis*, *vacuus*; mostly poet.). **A.** Absol.: *nux*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137; Hor. S. 2, 5, 36; *glans*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37; *canna*, *unfruitful*, Ov. F. 6, 406; *granum inane cassumque*, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161; *anulus*, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 6. — **Subst.**: *palearum cassa*, Sol. c. 52 *fin.* — **B.** Expressing that of which the subject is empty, etc., wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without. **1.** With *abl.*: *sanguine cassa* (*cochlea*), *bloodless*, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; so, *virgo dote cassa*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14; *lumine aër*, Lucr. 4, 368; *lumine corpus*, id. 5, 719; 5, 757; *animā corpus*, id. 3, 562. — **Poet.**: *cassus lumine* (= *vitā*), *deprived of life*, *dead*, Verg. A. 2, 85; imitated by Stat. Th. 2, 15; and in like sense *aethere cassus*, Verg. A. 11, 104; *simulacra cassa sensu*, Lucr. 4, 127. — **2.** With *gen.*: *cassus luminis ensis*, Cic. Arat. 369. — **3.** With *ab*: *elementum ab omnibus*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46. — **II.** Trop., *vain*, *empty*, *useless*, *futile*, *fruitless* (syn.: *inanis*, *irritus*): *cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; so, *copia verborum*, Lucr. 4, 511; *voia*, Verg. A. 12, 780; *fertilitas terrae*, Ov. M. 5, 482; *fraus*, Luc. 5, 130; *consilia*, Sen. Troad. 570; *viae, vain, profitless*, Stat. Th. 11, 449; *labores*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6; *manus, without effect*, Stat. Th. 9, 770; *augur futuri, false, erring*, id. ib. 9, 629; *omen*, id. ib. 5, 318. — **Subst.**: **cassa**, *orum, n.*, *empty things*: *palearum*, Sol. 52; esp. of speech: *cassa memorare, to talk idly*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 16; so, *cassa habebantur quae, etc.*, *were thought vain, futile*, Tac. H. 3, 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 352. — Esp. freq. in poetry (in prose, but not in Cic.), in *cassum*, or, in one word, **incassum**, *adverb.*, *in vain, uselessly, to no purpose*: *ex multis omnia in cassum cadunt*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; cf. Lucr. 2, 1165; *temere, in cassum frustra, without aim or purpose, fruitlessly*, id. 2, 1060; so id. 5, 1002; 5, 1430; *furere*, Verg. G. 3, 100; *longos ciebat Incassum fletus*, id. A. 3, 345; *tot incassum fufos patiere labores*?, id. ib. 7, 421. — In prose: *quae profectō incassum agebantur*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch: *vana incassum iactare tela*, Liv. 10, 29, 2; *incassum missae preces*, id. 2, 49, 8; *aliquid incassum disserere*, Tac. A. 1, 4; Just. 11, 15, 6; Lact. 6, 9, 17; Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1; *frustra in cassumque*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10. — Also **cassum**: *quid cassum times?* Sen.

Herc. Oet. 353; cf.: *μάρην*, *frustra*, *nequiquam*, *cassum*, Gloss. Cyrill.

Castābala, *orum, and -lum, i, n.*, a town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Curt. 3, 7, 5. — **Castābalenses**, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143.

Castalia, *ae, f.*, = *Κασταλία*, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 310, b Müll.; Verg. G. 3, 293; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Stat. Th. 1, 698. — **II.** Hence the *adj.*, **A. Castālius**, *a, um, Castalian*: *fontes*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; Sen. Oedip. 229; cf. *fontes*, Stat. Th. 1, 565; *arbor, the laurel*, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 13; hence, *umbra*, Tib. 3, 1, 16; *antrum, i. e. the cave of the oracle at Delphi*, Ov. M. 3, 14. — **B. Castālis**, *idis, f.*, *Castalian*: *unda*, Mart. 9, 19 *fin.*; *sorores, i. e. the Muses*, id. 4, 14; also as *subst.*: *Castalidum grex*, id. 7, 12, 10.

Castana, *ae, f.*, a town in Magnesia, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1.

† **castānea**, *ae, f.*, = *καστανον*. **I.** The chestnut-tree, Col. 4, 33; 5, 10, 14; Pall. Febr. 25, 33; id. Nov. 7, 17; Plin. 16, 40, 78, § 212; 17, 20, 34, § 147 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 15; 2, 71. — **II.** A chestnut, Verg. E. 1, 82; 7, 53; Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110; 15, 28, 34, § 112; cf. *appos castaneae nuces*, Verg. E. 2, 52; Ov. A. A. 2, 26, 8.

castanētum, *i, n.* [*castanea*], a chestnut-grove, Col. 4, 30, 3; 4, 33, 3; Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

castē, *adv.*, *v. castus fin.*

castellānus, *a, um, adj.* [*castellum*], of or pertaining to a fort or castle: *triumphi, for the capture of a castle*, *Cic. Brut. 73, 256; miles, Cod. Th. 7, 15, 2. — **II.** As *subst.*: **castellāni**, *orum, m.*, the occupants of a castle, Sall. J. 92, 7; Hirt. B. Alex. 42, 3; Liv. 34, 27, 2; 38, 45, 9.

castellārius, *ii, m.* [*id.*], the superintendent of a reservoir, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Orell. 2899 al.

castellatim, *adv.* [*id.*], castle-wise: *dissipati, scattered about, qs. in different fortresses, i. e. in separate detachments*, Liv. 7, 36, 10; *grumulis imponere allium, i. e. in clusters or hills*, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112.

castellum, *i, n. dim.* [*castrum*], a castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 514, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 30; id. B. C. 3, 36; Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9; id. Caecin. 7, 20; Sall. J. 54, 6; Nep. Milt. 2, 1; id. Alcib. 7, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 11; 21, 11, 10; Verg. A. 5, 440; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34 al.; also of a single bulwark, bastion, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 2, 8; 7, 69; id. B. C. 3, 44; and poet. of a dwelling in an elevated position, Verg. G. 3, 475. — **B.** In mechanics, a structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, to be distributed by pipes or channels in different directions, a reservoir, Vitruv. 8, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 35; Dig. 19, 1, 17; 43, 20, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3203 al. — **II.** Trop., *shelter, stronghold, defence, refuge* (cf. *arx*, I. B.): *templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditurum* . . . *castellum forensis latrocinii*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; *urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defendis*, id. Div. 2, 16, 37; *tribunal Appii castellum omnium scelerum*, Liv. 3, 57, 2.

* **castēria**, *ae, f.*, a part of a ship where rowers were accustomed to rest, the rowers' room, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10 (16); cf. Non. p. 85, 26.

castifico, *āre, v. a.* [*castificus*], to purify, make pure (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 19; Aug. Conf. 9, 9 al.

castificus, *a, um* [*castus-facio*]. * **I.** Purifying: *lavacrum = baptismus*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. — * **II.** Pure: *mens*, Sen. Hippol. 169.

* **castigābilis**, *e, adj.* [*castigo*], deserving punishment: *culpa*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castigāte, *adv.*, *v. castigo fin.*

castigatio, *ōnis, f.* [*castigo*], a correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, etc. (in good prose). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., of blows, etc. (rare, and always with *gen.*: *fustium*, Dig. 1, 15, 3; *flagellorum*, ib. 48, 19, 7. — **2.** Of verbal chastisement, reproof, etc. (class. and freq.): *omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumeliā vacare debet*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 137; *admonitio frequens, interdum et castiga-*

tio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 14; 3, 8, 54; tacita, Liv. 27, 10, 10; Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1; 1, 15, 1; 2, 27, 3; id. Ep. 94, 36; censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7; § 32; Vulg. Ps. 72, 14.—In plur., Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Liv. 31, 46, 11 al.—With *gen.*: verborum, Liv. 27, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gardening, a *trimming, lopping of plants*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.—Of the exposure of their roots to the cold, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262.—**II.** Trop.: loquendi, the *tempering, moderating of the speech*, Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.

castigator, ōris, m. [castigo], one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, reprover (not in Cic.), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150; 3, 1, 13; lacrimarum atque inertium querelorum, Liv. 1, 59, 4: castigator censorum minorum, *Hor. A. P. 174: tot saeculorum, Col. 8, 16, 6; cf. Sen. Ira, 1, 15, 3; Plin. Pan. 40, 1.

castigatorius, a, um, adj. [castigator], after the manner of reprovers or correctors, reproving, censuring (post-Aug. and very rare): solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 10: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [castum-ago, as purgo = purum-ago], to set right by word or deed, to correct, chastise, punish; to blame, reprove, chide, censure, find fault with (syn.: animadvertere, punire; more forcible than reprehendere and vituperare; weaker than culpāre; class. in prose and poetry): puer non verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; so, verberibus, Plin. 8, 3, 3, 6; cf. Liv. 26, 27, 8; Curt. 8, 6, 5: magnā clade, Liv. 39, 1, 4: baculo, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 3: quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: laudat Pompeius... segiores castigat atque incitat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3; so opp. laudare, Liv. 27, 8, 18; Tac. Agr. 21: castigando increpandoque plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9, 8: servos exuviis bubulis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26: aliquem dictis plurimis, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 67; Verg. A. 5, 387: verberibus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; Liv. 36, 20, 4: litteris, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: per litteras, Tac. A. 3, 35: leniter, Liv. 30, 15, 10; 36, 31, 8: vehementissime, Petr. 109, 1: in hoc me ipse castigo quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: segnitiam hominum atque inertiam, id. de Or. 1, 41, 184; Liv. 31, 6, 5: nimiam lenitatem, id. 39, 55, 1: moras, Verg. A. 4, 407: dolos, id. ib. 6, 567: vitia, Juv. 2, 35; Vulg. Ps. 117, 18; id. Heb. 12, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To correct some error, to set right, mend (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) (= corrigere, emendare): carmen, *Hor. A. P. 294: amicae verba, Juv. 6, 455: examen improbum in trutinā, Pers. 1, 6: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46, 6.—**B.** To hold in check, to restrain; lit. and trop. (rare for the more usu. coercere, cohibere, etc.): quid illum credis facturum, nisi eum... servas, castigas, mones? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 31: equum tenacem, non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25, 13; Tac. A. 6, 13: castigatus animi dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: risum crebris potunculis, Petr. 47, 7: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700; cf. under *P. a.*—Hence, **b.** Of relations of space, to enclose, surround, encompass, confine, shut in: insula castigatur aquis, Sil. 12, 355.—Hence, **castigatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), confined, compressed; hence, **1.** As a designation of physical beauty, small, slender, close: pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43.—**2.** Trop., restrained, checked: luxuria tanto castigatur, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, the strictest, Gell. 4, 20, 1 Hertz (Cod. Reg. castissima).—Adv.: **castigatē**, a. (Acc. to castigatus, 1.) Compressedly, briefly: castigatius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: castigatius eloqui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 14.—**b.** (Acc. to 2.) Restrainedly, within bounds: vixit modeste, castigatē, etc., Sen. Contr. 6, 8: vivere, Amm. 22, 3, 12.

castimonia, ae, f. (**castimōnium**, 1, n., App. M. 11, p. 266, 9; cf. castimōnium ἀγεία, Gloss. Philox.) [castus, like acrimonia, aegrimonia, etc.]. **I.** In gen., purity of morals, morality, Cic. Cael. 5, 11.—**II.** Esp., purity, such as is requisite for religious services (abstaining from sexual intercourse, from delicate food, etc.), purity, chastity, abstinence (rare but class.): quae sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum flant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2,

4, 45, § 102 Zumpt: caste jubet lex adire ad deos; animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum, Liv. 39, 9, 4: superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 96: inaniam, abstinence from animal food, App. M. 11, p. 272, 29.

***castimōnialis**, e, adj. [castimonia], pertaining to abstinence or continence: liquamen, Pall. Febr. 25, 12, p. 92 Bip.

† **castimōnium**, v. castimonia.

castitas, ātis, f. [castus], purity. **I.** In gen., purity of morals, morality (post-class.): vitae, Gell. 15, 18, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Purity of body, chastity (rare but class.; syn. pudicitia): ut sentiant mulieres naturam femininarum omnem castitatem pati, *Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29 Mos.; so *Hor. C. 3, 24, 23; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59; Plin. Pan. 20, 2; Tac. Agr. 4; id. A. 1, 33; Val. Max. 9, 1, 2.—Hence, person: **Castitas**, the goddess of Chastity, = Minerva, Pall. 1, 6, 14.—**B.** Purity with regard to gain, disinterestedness (opp. avaritia), Vitruv. 1, 1: praeturae, Macr. S. 7, 3, § 15.

***castitudo**, īnis, f. [id.] (ante-class. access. form to castitas; cf.: bellitudo, canitudo, etc.), moral purity: antiqua, Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 11.

† **1. castor**, ōris, m., = κάστωρ, the castor, beaver; pure Lat. fiber: Castor fiber, Linn.; Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26; cf. id. 8, 30, 47, § 109; Cic. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 21; Ov. Nux. 166; acc. castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: castora, Juv. 12, 34.

2. Castor, ōris (acc. to some gramm. Castōris, Quint. 1, 5, 60), m., = κάστωρ. **I.** The son of the Spartan king Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin star (Gemini); hence even Castores, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; 35, 4, 10, § 27; 7, 22, 22, § 86; and: alter Castor, Stat. S. 4, 6, 16, he served as a guide to mariners, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 18, 45; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5; id. Epod. 17, 42; 17, 43; id. C. 4, 5, 35: gaudet equis, id. S. 2, 1, 26; cf. id. C. 1, 12, 25, and Ov. M. 12, 401: ad Castoris (sc. aedem) on the forum, Cic. Mil. 33, 91; where pecuniary affairs were transacted, id. Quint. 4, 17; cf. Juv. 14, 260.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** In oaths: **ecastor** and **mecastor** [the old interj. e or the pron. acc. me, prefixed; cf.: equidem, edepol; mehercle, medius fidus, etc., v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 856 sq.], by *Castor*, an oath in very frequent use, especially by women, though not exclusively by them, as asserted by Gell. 11, 6, 1, and Charis. p. 183 P.; cf. Plaut. As. 5, 2, 46; 5, 2, 80; id. Cas. 5, 4, 13: *ecastor*, re exuperior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, id. Am. 1, 3, 10; 1, 3, 39; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 5, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 71; id. Stich. 1, 3, 89; id. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Truc. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 3, 1, 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 81: *ecastor* vero, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: per *ecastor* scitus (i. e. perscitus *ecastor*) puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6: nec nunc *mecastor* quid hero ego dicam quo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28; cf. id. Merc. 4, 1, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 30; id. Men. 4, 2, 60; id. Mil. 1, 1, 63; cf. also id. Stich. 1, 3, 86; id. Truc. 2, 2, 36; 2, 7, 30; 3, 2, 11; 4, 4, 9; 5, 1, 26: Sy. Salve, *mecastor*, Parmenio. Pa. Et tu, edepol, Syra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8 Don.

—**B.** Ad *Castoris* or *Locus Castorum*, nom. propr., a place in Upper Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum, where stood a shrine of *Castor* and *Pollux*, Suet. Oth. 9; Tac. H. 2, 24.—**C.** *Castoreus*, a, um, adj., of *Castor*: manus, Sen. Hippol. 810.—**III.** A companion of *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 124.—**IV.** The grandson of king *Deiolarus*, Cic. Deiot. 1, 2, 10; 1, 2, 28 sq.—**V.** *Castor Tarcondarius*, a chieftain of Gallograecia, ally of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.—**VI.** *Antonius Castor*, an author on botany, Plin. 25, 17, 66, § 174; 25, 2, 5, § 9.

castoreum, ei, n. [1. *castor*], *castor* or *castoreum*, a secretion of the beaver having a strong odor, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; Lucr. 6, 794; Cels. 6, 7, 8; Scrib. 3.—In plur., Verg. G. 1, 59; Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 101; Nemes. C. 224.

Castoreus, a, um, v. 2. *Castor*, II. C. **castorinatus**, a, um, adj. [1. *castor*], clothed in the fur of the beaver, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

castorinus, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining

ing to the beaver, beaver: oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, ōrum and ae, v. castrum.

castra-metor, āri, 1, v. n., to pitch a camp, Jornd. 4, 54 al.

Castranus, a, um, adj., of *Castrum Inui* (v. castrum, 1.): rura, Mart. 4, 60.

castratio, ōnis, f. [castro]. **I.** An emasculating, castration of animals, Col. 6, 26; 7, 11, 1; Pall. Mai. 7, 3; Dig. 21, 1, 38.—**II.** A pruning, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.

castrator, ōris, m. [id.], one who castrates (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

***castratorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for castration: ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** An emasculating, castration of animals, Pall. Mai. 7, 2.—**II.** A pruning, cleansing of plants: siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

castrensiāni, ōrum, m. [castra], attendants of the *Castrensis S. Palatii*, Cod. Th. 6, 32; Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

† **castrensiarius** NEGOTIATOR, a purveyor for the camp, a sutler, Inscr. Orell. 4254.

castrensis, e, adj. [castra], of or pertaining to the camp, camp: ratio ac militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: arma, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 19: consilium, Liv. 44, 35, 4: triumphus, id. 7, 36, 8: corona, awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp, acc. to Gell. 5, 6, 17; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll. (also called vallaris, v. h. v.): iurisdicatio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72 Oud.: jocus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46: exsilium, sarcastically, for military service, Just. 14, 4, 14: verbum, a military phrase (e. g. contereptus, copiar, q. v.), Plin. praef. § 1 Sill.; Gell. 17, 2, 9: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 33: peculium, obtained in military service, Dig. 49, 17, 11 v. peculium: creditores, who have a claim against the soldier's pay, ib. 49, 17, 7.—**II.** Subst.: **castrensis**, is, m. **A.** A soldier in the camp: quietem omnibus castrensibus dare, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 30.—**B.** A high officer of the imperial court of Constantinople, Cod. Th. 6, 32, 1; 12, 1, 38.

Castrius or **-tius**, a, um, a Roman gentile name, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185; id. Fl. 23, 54; id. Att. 12, 28, 3 al.—Hence, **Castriani** or **-tiani**, a, um, adj., pertaining to a *Castrius*: negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; nomen, id. Fl. 23, 24: mendum, id. Att. 2, 7, 5.

castro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [Sanscr. castra, knife, sword]. **I.** To deprive of generative power (both of male and female), to emasculate, castrate, geld: hircum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1 and 4: agnum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: gallos, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; Curt. 6, 3, 12; Val. Max. 6, 1, 13; Suet. Dom. 7: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208; 10, 21, 25, § 50; 11, 51, 112, § 261 al.—**2.** Transf. to plants, to prune, lop, trim, Cato, R. R. 33, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144; 24, 8, 33, § 49.—**B.** Trop.: vina saccis, to pass through a sack or bag, to filter, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53; cf. id. 14, 22, 28, § 138 sq.: siligo castrata, i. e. cleaned, id. 18, 9, 20, § 86: semen, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**II.** In gen., to shorten, cut off, curtail: caudas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153: alvos apum, to take up, to take out the honey, Col. 9, 15, 4; 9, 15, 11; cf.: castrare alvearia, Pall. 7, 7.—**B.** Trop., to enervate, debilitate: castrata res publica morte Africani, weakened (a vulgar figure, acc. to Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Quint. 8, 6, 15): nisi illum (Maecenatem) enervasset felicitas, immo castrasset, Sen. Ep. 19, 9: libellos, to remove obscenity, to expurgate, Mart. 1, 35, 14: vires, to diminish, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 60: avaritiam, to check, restrain, Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.

castrum, 1, n. [kindred with casa, q. v.]. **I.** In sing., any fortified place; a castle, fort, fortress (more rare than castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, etc., Nep. Alcib. 9, 3; Liv. 32, 29, 4; Dig. 27, 1, 17 fin.—**B.** Esp.; nom. propr. **1.** *Castrum Altum* or *Album*, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 24, 41, 3.—**2.** *Castrum Inui*, or simply *Castrum*, an ancient city of the *Rutuli*, near *Ardea*, Verg. A. 6, 776; called *Castrum*, Ov. M. 15, 727; Sil. 8, 859.—**3.** *Castrum Novum*, a city on the sea-coast of *Etruria*, Liv. 36, 3, 6; Plin. 3, 6, 8, § 51.—**4.** Another *Castrum Novum*, on the sea-coast of *Picenum*, now *Gulia Nova*,

Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; also called *absol.* Castrum, Vell. 1, 14, 8.—5. Castrum Truentinum, a maritime city of Picenum, on the river Truentus, Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 1; also called Truentum, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.—6. Castrum Vergium, a fortress of the Bergistani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Berga, Liv. 34, 21, 1.—Far more freq., **II**. In plur.: **castra**, ōrum, n. (**castra**, ae, f.: castra haec vestra est, Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 30; Trag. Rel. p. 238 Rib.). **A**. Lit., several soldiers' tents situated together; hence, a military camp, an encampment; among the Romans a square (quadrata); later, after the manner of the Greeks, sometimes circular, or adjusted to its situation, Veg. Mil. 1, 23. It was surrounded by a trench (fossa) and a wall (vallum), and had four gates: Porta Praetoria, the front, chief gate, on the opp. side from the enemy, from which the legions marched; opp. to this, Porta Decumana (in later times Porta Quaesitoria), the back gate; Porta Principalis Dextra, and Porta Principalis Sinistra, situated on the two sides of the camp, Liv. 40, 27, 4 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**B**. Phrases. (a) With *adj.*: stativa, occupied for a long time, permanent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21: aestiva, summer camp, id. ib. 1, 16; Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35, 13 (more freq. *absol.* aestiva and hiberna, q. v.): navalia, an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land, Caes. B. G. 5, 22 Herz.; cf. id. ib. 5, 11; Liv. 29, 35, 13; called also nautica, Nep. Alcib. 8, 5; id. Hann. 11, 6 (cf. id. ib. § 4; Liv. 44, 39): lunata, crescent-shaped, Auct. B. Afr. 80.—With numerals: una, Tac. A. 4, 2: bina, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Liv. 4, 27, 3: quina, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—(β) With *verb.*: locum castris antecapere, Sall. J. 50, 1; cf.: capere locum castris, Liv. 4, 27, 3; 9, 17, 15; and montes castris capere, Tac. A. 12, 55: castra metari, Cael. ap. Non. p. 137, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 15 al.: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Nep. Mil. 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29 al.: ponere, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 35; Nep. Hann. 5 fin.: ponere et munire, Sall. J. 75, 7: munire, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Liv. 44, 39, 1: communiere, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 23, 28, 3: castra castris conferre, id. 10, 32, 5; 23, 28, 9: castris se tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 3: castra movere, to break up, to decamp, id. ib. 1, 39 fin.; also syn. with to march forth from a camp, id. ib. 1, 15 Herz.; 1, 22; 2, 2; Sall. C. 57, 3; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Eum. 12 fin. et saep.—Hence, also, promovere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58, 3: removere, id. 9, 24, 4: proferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: castris castra inferre, Enn. Trag. 201 Vahl.—**C**. Castra Praetoria, Praetoria, Urbana or simply Castra, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet. Tib. 37; id. Claud. 21; Tac. A. 4, 2; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Claud. 36; Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**D**. Castrorum filius, a surname of Caligula, who was brought up in the camp, Suet. Calig. 22; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—So, Castrorum mater, an appellation of Faustina, the wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, because she accompanied him in an expedition against the Quadi, Capitol. Marc. Aur. 26.—Hence both appell. in later inscriptions as titles of the Roman emperors and empresses.—**E**. Esp. as *nom. propr.*, like castrum. **1**. Castra Corneliiana or Cornelia, on the north coast of Africa, near Utica, so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp there, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 25; 2, 37; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.—**2**. Castra Caecilia, in Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.—**3**. Castra Hannibalis, a seaport town in Bruttium, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.—**4**. Castra Pyrrhi, a place in Graecian Illyria, Liv. 32, 13, 2.—**5**. Castra Vetera or Vetera, a place on the Lower Rhine, now Xanten, Tac. H. 4, 18; 4, 21; 4, 35; id. A. 1, 45.—**6**. Castra Alexandri, a district in Egypt, Curt. 4, 7, 2; Oros. 1, 2.—**C**. Meton. **1**. Since, in military expeditions, a camp was pitched each evening, in the hist. (esp. Livy) for a day's march: secundis castris (= bidui itinere) pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 15; cf.: alteris castris, Liv. 38, 13, 2; Curt. 3, 7.—So tertiis castris, Liv. 38, 13, 11; 38, 24, 1;

Tac. H. 4, 71: quartis castris, Liv. 44, 46, 10: quintis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; Liv. 28, 19, 4: septimis castris, id. 40, 22, 1: decimis castris, id. 27, 32 fin.; 28, 33, 1.—**2**. Military service (hence, often opp. forum and toga), Nep. Epam. 5, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnam in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.—**3**. Of beehives: cerea, Verg. A. 12, 589: in apium castris, Pall. 1, 37, 4.—**4**. Of a sheepfold, Col. 6, 23, 3.—**5**. Of political parties, regarded as arrayed in hostility: si ad interdicti sententiam confugis... in meis castris praesidiisque versaris, Cic. Caecin. 29, 83.—**6**. Of philosophical sects: Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: O castra praeclara (Epicuri)! id. ib. 7, 12, 1; Hor. C. 3, 16, 23; Sen. Ep. 2, 4.

† **castula**, ae, f., a garment used by women, a kind of petticoat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 548, 30 sq.

Castulo, ōnis, m. (Liv.), and f. (Sil.), = Καστούλων, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the borders of Baetica, now the village Cazlona, Liv. 24, 41, 7; 28, 19, 2 sq.; Sil. 3, 99; 3, 391; Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17.—Hence, **2**. **Castulonensis**, e, adj., of Castulo: saltus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 22, 20, 12; and as subst.: **Castulonenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Castulo, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

castum, i, v. 2. castus init.

1. **castus**, a, um, adj. [i. e. cas-tus, partic., kindr. to Sanscr. cludh, to cleanse; Gr. καθ-αρός; Germ. keusch, heiter; cf. the opp. in-cas-tus, impure, Bopp, Gloss. 351, 6; Fott. 1, 252]. **I**. In gen., morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, = purus, integer (gen. in respect to the person himself, while candidus signifies pure, just, in respect to other men; v. Doed. Syn. p. 196 sq.; class. in prose and poetry): castus animus purusque, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121; cf.: vita purissima et castissima, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; and: quis hoc adulescentis castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurius? id. Phil. 8, 6, 15: perjurum castus (fraudasse dicitur), id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: castissimum quoque hominem ad peccandum potuisse impellere, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: nulli fas casto sceleratim insistere limen, Verg. A. 6, 563: populus Et frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207: qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. id. Font. 10, 22; id. Cael. 18, 42: M. Crassi castissima domus, id. ib. 4, 9: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, inviolable, Sil. 13, 285: Saguntum, id. 3, 1.—With *ab*: decet nos esse a culpa castos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 23; so, res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8.—**II**. In respect to particular virtues. **A**. Most freq., esp. in poetry, in regard to sexual morality, pure, chaste, unpolluted, virtuous, continent: Latona, Enn. Trag. 424 Vahl.; cf. Minerva, Hor. C. 3, 3, 23; Cat. 16, 5; 62, 23; Tib. 1, 3, 83; Ov. M. 2, 544; 2, 711: hostia = Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 98: Bellerophon, Hor. C. 3, 7, 15: matres, Verg. A. 8, 665: maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139.—With *ab*: castus ab rebus veneris, Col. 9, 14, 3.—Of inanimate things: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 83: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 385; Hor. C. 4, 5, 21 al.—**B**. Trop., of style, free from barbarisms, pure: Caius Caesar sermonis praeter alios suae aetatis castissimus, Gell. 19, 8, 3.—**C**. In a religious respect, pious, religious, holy, sacred; = pius: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg. A. 3, 409 Wagn.—So, Aeneas (for which elsewhere pius in Verg.), Hor. C. S. 42: sacerdotes, Verg. A. 6, 661: et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1, 3: ego qui castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo (in respect to the preceding: in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis aspicato in loco), Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11.—Of things: sacrae, religiose, castaeque res, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 8: haud satis castum donum deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45; cf. festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedae, Verg. A. 7, 71 Serv.: ara castis Vincit verbenis, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (sc. Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12; cf.: castum flumen (on account of the nymphs), Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 260: luci, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 fin.: casta mola

genus sacrificii, quod Vestales virgines faciebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.—As epith. ornans of poetry, since it is used in defence of the Deity: casta poesis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 14 (it is erroneously explained by Non. by suavis, jucundus).—**2**. Hence, subst.: **castum**, i, n., a festival, or period of time consecrated to a god, during which strict continence was enjoined, Fest. p. 124, 25 Müll.: Isidis et Cybeles, Tert. Jejun. 16.—**C**. In respect to the property and rights of others, free from, abstinent, disinterested: manus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 12: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Fl. 28, 68.—**Adv.**: **caste**, A. (Acc. to I.) Purely, spotlessly, without stain, uprightly: agere aetatem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 149: et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2.—**B**. (Acc. to II. A.) Chastely, virtuously: caste se habere a servis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 3: tueri eloquentiam ut adultam virginem, Cic. Brut. 95, 330.—Of language, properly, correctly, classically: caste pureque lingua Latinā uti, Gell. 17, 2, 7.—**2**. (Acc. to II. B.) Piously, religiously: placare deos, Ov. P. 2, 1, 33; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 6.—Comp., Liv. 10, 7, 5.—Sup., Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1.

2. **castus**, ūs (abl. heterocl. casto, Tert. Jejun. 16; Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154, 6 Müll.), m. [1. castus], ante- and post-class. for castimonia, an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds, Naev. ap. Non. p. 197, 16; Varr. ib.; Gell. 10, 15, 1; Arn. 5, p. 167.

casualis, e, adj. [casus]. **I**. Casual, fortuitous (post-class. and very rare): condicio, depending upon chance, Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1, § 7.—**Adv.**: **casualiter**, accidentally, Sid. Ep. 9, 11; Fulg. Myth. 1, 5.—**II**. In gram., relating to or declined with cases: Casuale, ut ab equo: equum, Varr. L. L. 8, § 52, p. 116 Bip.; cf. id. ib. 10, § 18, p. 164 Bip.: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P. al.

casualiter, adv., v. casualis, I. fin.

casula, ae, f. dim. [casa], a little cottage or hut, a small house, Petr. 44, 15; 46, 2; 77, 4; Juv. 11, 153.—**II**. A sepulchre = hypogeum, Petr. 111, 6.

1. **casus** (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra s. geminabatur **casus**, etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf.: causa, Juppiter al.; in inscr. also ΚΑΣΥΣ), ūs (dat. casu, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4), m. [cado]. **I**. Lit., a falling (acc. to cado, I. A. and C.). **A**. A falling down, etc.: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 313: geli, id. 5, 205: nivis, Liv. 21, 35, 6: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; Ov. M. 8, 259: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 10.—In plur., Lucr. 2, 231.—**B**. A fall, an overthrow, a throwing down: occumbunt multi letum praecipue casu, Enn. Ann. 391 Vahl.: eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: casus, quod (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10; Lucr. 5, 1333: vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21 al.—In plur.: cum loci Inciperent casus, i. e. the fall, destruction by an earthquake, Ov. M. 8, 714.—**II**. Trop. **A**. Of time, the end: extremas sub casum hiemis, Verg. G. 1, 340.—**B**. A moral fall, a false step, an error, fall: multas vias adulescentiae lubricas ostendit (natura), quibus illa insisteret, aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Cael. 17, 41.—So of a political fall, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.—**2**. Esp., a fall or change from a higher to a lower condition: secum reputans quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9.—**C**. That which turns out or happens unexpectedly, an occurrence, event, accident, chance, misfortune, emergency (this most freq. in sing. and plur.): quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: quid iste tantus casus? unde tam felix concursus atomorum? cf. id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: novi casus temporum, id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: quod consilium etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommode accidit, such an emergency, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quod in ejusmodi casu accidit, periti ignaris parebant, Curt. 4, 3, 18; 10, 5, 8; Quint. 6, 2, 34; Tac. A. 2, 47; Liv. 24, 2, 11; 38, 8, 5: potest igitur veritatem

casus imitari, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 49: quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne, Attulerit, Verg. A. 12, 321: ille vivid deorum munus sive casus fuit, Curt. 4, 7, 13: quae casus obtulerat, in sapientiam vertenda ratus, Tac. A. 1, 29: ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall. C. 56, 3: si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, id. J. 97 fin.: in aleam tanti casus se regnumque dare, Liv. 42, 50, 2: ludibrium casus, id. 30, 30, 5: casum potius quam consilium sequatur, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: parata ad omnes casus eloquentia, id. 10, 1, 2: bellorum, Tac. A. 1, 61: satis jam eventum, satis casuum, id. ib. 2, 26: adversi, secundi, Nep. Dat. 5, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 25; id. Oth. 9: magnus, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: mirificus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: mirabiles, Nep. Timol. 5, 1: rariores, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: dubii, Cat. 64, 216; Hor. S. 2, 2, 108: varii, Verg. A. 1, 204: subiti repentinique, Suet. Aug. 73.—Hence, in abl.: **casu**, adverbially, by chance, casually, by accident, accidentally: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunā putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id eventum non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Claud. 13: necessitate aut casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an persuasus et inductus, id. 5, 10, 69: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13: accidit casu ut legati, etc., Nep. Hann. 12, 1; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 1, 9, 36; id. Ep. 1, 19, 18; Ov. M. 6, 118; 6, 359; 7, 84 et saep.—Hence, also, **b. A chance, an occasion, opportunity** for something (esp. freq. in Sall. and Tac.): aetas illa multo pluris quam nostra casus mortis habet, Cic. Sen. 19, 67; cf.: mortis durae casus, Verg. A. 10, 791: aut vi aut dolis sese casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25, 9: praecleari facinoris casum dare, id. ib. 56, 4; so, si casus daretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; 11, 9: invadendae Armeniae, id. ib. 12, 50: pugnae, id. ib. 12, 28: bene gerendae rei, id. ib. 13, 36: casum adferre, Quint. 8, 4, 17.—Since the idea of suddenness, unexpectedness, easily passes into that of hostility, adverseness (cf. accido, 4), casus signifies,

2. Esp., an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity, = συμφορά: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 4: dolens civitatis casum, Sall. C. 40, 2; cf. id. J. 14, 22; 23, 2; Liv. 37, 17, 7; 23, 22, 3; Cat. 28, 11.—Of disease: si alius casus lecto te affixit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 81; Ov. M. 4, 142; 14, 473; 15, 494: res minime in huiusmodi casu noxia, in the earthquake, Sen. C. N. 6, 21, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 3: urbis Trojanae, overthrow, Verg. A. 1, 623.—Hence, **b. Euphemist. for death**: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumpsissent, Liv. 23, 22, 3; Sall. J. 73, 1; Hor. S. 2, 5, 49; Suet. Aug. 65; cf. id. Caes. 89; id. Calig. 10.—**D.** In gram. t. t., a case in the inflection of words: propter eorum qui dicunt, sunt declinati casus, uti is qui de altero diceret, distinguere posset, quom vocaret, etc., Varr. L. 8, § 16 Müll.: casus dicimus... et vocabulorum formas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 11 ib.: ea (verba) sic et casibus et temporibus et genere et numero conservemus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40: barbari casus... casus rectus, id. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 61: obliqui, id. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. 1, 5, 62: Iatinus, sextus, i. e. the ablative, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 277 P.; conversi, i. e. obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi (i. e. genitivi), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 26 Hertz: vocandi, id. ib.: septimus, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

2. Casus, i. m., a river of Albania, that flows into the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39; Mel. 3, 5, 4.

† catā, prep., = κατά, in distrib. sense, by: faciet sacrificium super eo cata mane mane, morning by morning, Vulg. Ezech. 46, 15; cf. v. 14.

† catābasis, is, abl. i. f., = κατάβασις, a going down, descent, the name of a ceremonial at the festival of the Magna Mater, Macr. S. 1, 21, 10.

Catābathmos, i. m., = Καταβαθμός, a tract of land in Libya, between Egypt and Cyrenaica, now Akabah, with a city of the

same name, Sall. J. 17, 5; 19, 3; Mel. 1, 8, 1; 1, 9, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.

catābolenses, ium, m., a class of carriers who transport burdens by means of draught animals, a kind of muleteers, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 9; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 3, 10.

Catācecaumēne, ēs, f., = Κατακεκαυμένη (scorched), a region of Mysia or Moesia, scorched by the sun, but abounding in vines.—Hence, **Catācecaumēnites**, ae, m., = Κατακεκαυμενίτης (sc. οἶνος), the wine of this region, Vitr. 8, 3, 12; Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75; cf. Vitr. 2, 6.

† catāchāna (or -channa), ae, f., = καταχώνη, a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 1, p. 77.—**II.** Trop., of parodies, Spart. Had. 16, 2.

† catāchrēsis, is, f., = κατάχρησις, a rhet. figure, an improper use of a word; in pure Lat. abusio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58 Müll.; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 34; 8, 2, 5; and Don. p. 1775 P. (where, as in Cic. Or. 27, 94, it is written as Greek).

† catāclista vestis = κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον [to be kept shut up; cf.: vestis seposita, Tib. 2, 5, 8], a splendid garment for festival occasions, a state dress, App. M. 11, p. 261, 21, p. 261 Bip.; Tert. Pall. 3.—Hence, **catāclisticus**, a, um, adj., of a state dress: fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 med.

† catāclysmōs, i, m., = κατακλυσμός. **I.** A deluge, flood, inundation: Ogygi, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. Fab. 153; Tert. Apol. 40; Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 10; Lact. 2, 20.—**II.** In medicine, a pouring of water upon a diseased member, a shower-bath, douche, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 1, 4, 2, 3.

† catācumba, ae, f., catācombs, Inscr. Orell. 4575.

† catādōromus, i, m., = κατάδρομος, a rope for rope-dancers, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. Plin. 8, 2, 2, § 4 sq.; Dig. 19, 1, 54.

Catādūpa, ōrum, n., = Κατάδουπα, the celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt (cf. cataracta), now Chellal, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, § 14.—**Catādūpi**, ōrum, m., those dwelling near, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; 6, 29, 35, § 178; Amm. 22, 15, 2.

† catāegis, idis, f., = καταιγίς, a violent storm of wind, a hurricane, whirlwind: procellosus flatus catāegis dicitur, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 28; esp. in Pamphylia, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 4.

† Catagēlasimus, a, um, adj., = καταγέλαστος, serving for ridicule; subst. m., a banterer, jeerer, in a pun with Gelasimus, the name of a parasite: nolo ex Gelasimo fieri te Catagelasimum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

† catāgrāphus, a, um, adj., = κατάγραφος. **I.** Painted, colored, depicted: Thyni, Cat. 25, 7.—**II.** Subst.: **catāgrāpha**, ōrum, n., profile paintings, side views (pure Lat. oblique images), Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.

† Catāgūsa, ae, f., = κατάγουσα (bringing back), a statue of Proxiteles, representing Ceres as bringing back Proserpine to Pluto, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69; cf. Sil. Catal. Artif. p. 380, n. 1.

Catālauni and **Catēlauni**, ōrum, m., a tribe in Gallia Belgica, near the mod. Châlons-sur-Marne, Eutr. 9, 13; Amm. 15, 11, 10.—Hence, **Catālaunicus**, a, um, adj., of or at Catālauni: clades, Eum. Pan. Const. 4.

† Catālecta, ōrum, n., = Κατάλεκτα, the title of a collection of poems ascribed to Virgil, Aus. Tech. 12; v. Wagn. Verg. IV. p. 341 sq.; Forbig. Verg. III. p. 719 sqq.

† catālecticus, a, um, adj., = καταληκτικός: versus, a verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end, Prisc. p. 1216 P.—Also called **catālectus**, a, um, = κατάληκτος, Diom. p. 501 P.

† catālepsis, is, f., = κατάληψις, a sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy (pure Lat. apprehensio or oppressio), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 56.

† catālepticus, a, um, = καταληπτικός, cataleptic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 74 sq.

† catālogus, i, m., = κατάλογος, an enumeration (post-class.): virtutum, Hier.

Ep. 83.—Esp., a list of names, a catalogue, Macr. S. 5, 15; Aus. Per. Illiad. 2.

Catāmitus (-meitus), m. [corrupt collat. form of Ganymedes; v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7, 16; 44, 6 Müll.], the Latin name of Ganymede, Jupiter's cup-bearer, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; Lact. 1, 11, 19; App. M. 11, p. 261, 3; Frud. c. Symm. 1, 70.—**II.** Transf., as appel. = pathicus, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Aus. Epit. Her. 33, 8; App. M. 1, p. 107, 31; v. Ganymedes.

† catampo, a kind of play, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

Catāna, ae, v. Catina.

† catānancē, ēs, f., = κατανάκη, a plant used in magical love potions, Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.

Catāonia, ae, f., = Καταονία, a province in Southern Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Nep. Dat. 4, 1.—**Catāones**, um, m., its people, Curt. 4, 12, 11.

† catāphāgas, ae, m., = καταφαγός, a glutton, gourmandizer, Petr. 39, 9.

† catāphāsīs, is (acc. cataphasin), f., an affirmation (pure Lat. affirmatio, aientia; opp. apophasis or abnuntia), Aur. Aug. Rhet. 11; Isid. Orig. 2, 27, 3.

catāphractārius, ii, m. [cataphractes], mailed, clad in mail, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Decius ap. Treb. Claud. 16; cf. cataphractus.

† catāphractes or -ta, ae, m., = καταφρακτής, a coat of mail furnished with iron scales, Tac. H. 1, 79; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; acc. cataphractem, Tert. Pall. 4.

† catāphractus, a, um, adj., = καταφρακτος, mailed, in mail (of soldiers and their horses), Sall. ap. Non. p. 556, 16 sq. (id. H. 4, 57 Dietsch).—As subst.: **catāphracti**, ōrum, m., mailed soldiers, Sisen. ap. Non. 1, 1: loricator, quos cataphractos vocant, Liv. 35, 48, 3; 37, 40, 5 al.; Prop. 3 (4), 12, 12; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770; Front. Princ. Hist. 5, p. 247 Nieb.; Inscr. Orell. 804.

catāpirātes, ae, m., = καταπειράτης, the sounding-lead, Lucil. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 10 (p. 82, 11 Gerl.).

† catāplasma, ātis, n., Veg. 2, 14 (abl. cataplasmatibus, Veg. 3, 25; access. form **catāplasmus**; only abl. sing. cataplasmo, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 311, 25, and dat. and abl. plur. cataplasmis, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 4, 4, 3; 4, 7, 2; Veg. 2, 3 b; 5, 2, 2; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 267), = κατάρπασμα; in medicine, a poultice, plaster, cataplasma, Cels. 3, 19, and 1, 1; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191; 36, 17, 28, § 133; Veg. 2, 14, 2.

catāplasmō, āre, v. a. [cataplasma], to apply a poultice to: praecordia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120; cf. id. Tard. 5, 1: equum, Veg. 5, 2, 2; Macr. Flor. 18, v. 723.

catāplus, i, m., = κατὰ πλούς (the coming to shore of a fleet or ship; hence, abstr. pro concr.), the ship or fleet that comes to land: ille Puteolanus, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 B. and K. dub.; Mart. 12, 74, 1; Aus. Urb. 13, 21; Sid. Ep. 6, 8; 7, 7.

† catāpōtium, ii, n., = καταπότιον (that which is swallowed down); in medicine, a pill, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; Scrib. Comp. 89; cf. id. ib. 87.

(**catāprōrātes**, a false read. for catapirates.)

† catāpulta, ae, f., = ὁ καταπέλτης, a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, stones, etc., a catapult (cf. ballista): catapultis ballistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv. 21, 11, 7; 21, 11, 10: maximae formae, id. 26, 47, 5; Vitr. 10, 11, 1; 10, 11, 19; 10, 15 sq.; Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Naev., Lucil., Varr., and Sisen. ap. Non. p. 552, 17 sq.; Caes. B. C. 2, 9 al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Meton., like ballista, for the missile itself, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28; id. Curc. 3, 24; 5, 3, 12; id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; Titin. ap. Non. p. 552, 11 sq. (Com. Rel. v. 125 Rib.).

catāpultārius, a, um, adj. [catapulta], belonging to the catapult, that is thrown by it: pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

† catāracta (also **catarracta**), ae, f. (catarractes, ae, m., Plin. and Sol.; v. the foll.) = ὁ καταράκτης or καταράκτης. **I.** Lit., a waterfall, in gen.: the waterfalls of the Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.—Hence, **B.** Meton. and κατ' ἐξοχήν,

the celebrated fall of the Nile on the southern borders of Egypt, the Cataract: novissimo cataractae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. — Acc. cataracten, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sol. 32: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2, 6. — *Plur. fem.*: cataractae, nobilis insigni spectaculo locus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 4: praecipites cataractae, Luc. 10, 317; Amin. 22, 15, 9. — *II.* In milit. lang., a drawbridge, portcullis, Veg. Mil. 4, 4; Liv. 27, 28, 10 and 11. — *III.* A water-slucce, floodgate, Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4; Rutil. 1, 481 Zumpt. — *IV.* A water-bird (that pounces down quickly), Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126.

Cataractes or **Catarrhactes**, ae, m., = Καταράκτες, a river in Pamphylia, now the Duden Su, Mel. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.

* **cātāractrīa**, ae, f., a word coined to designate a kind of spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cātarrhactes, v. cataracta *init.*, and Cataractes *init.*

† **cātarrhus**, i, m., = κατάρρως, a flowing down, the catarrh, rheum, Marc. Emp. 5; Plin. Val. 1, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

† **cātascēua**, ae, f., = κατασκευή; rhet. t. t., the confirmation of an assumption (opp. anascēua), Isid. Orig. 2, 12, 1 sq.; cf. Sulp. Viet. Inst. Or. § 3.

† **cātascōpus**, i, m., = κατασκοπος (exploring, spying) (**cātascōpium**, ii, n., Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*), = κατασκοπιον, a lookout-ship, a spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium), Auct. B. Afr. 26; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 18.

† **cātasta**, ae, f. [κατάστασις] (post-Aug.), a scaffold, stage, *I.* On which slaves were exposed for sale, Tib. 2, 3, 60; Pers. 6, 77 Schol.; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Suet. Gram. 13; Stat. S. 2, 1, 72. — *II.* For the public burning (of criminals, martyrs, etc.), Prud. *στέφ.* 1, 56; 2, 399 al. — *III.* For delivering a lecture, Rutil. 1, 393; Cyp. Ep. 28.

† **cātastalticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κατασταλτικός; in medicine, restraining, checking: medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2; also absol. cātastalticum, id. 6, 28, 2.

† **cātastaticē**, ēs, f., = καταστατική, a plant, called in pure Lat. scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

† **cātastēma**, ātis, n., = κατὰστημα, position; situation, condition of a star: recursu cātastematis (sc. solis et siderum), at the close of a cycle, Veg. 1, 17, 5.

† **cātastropha**, ae, f., = καταστροφή (rare; cf. casus), the turning-point of an action, catastrophē, Petr. 54, 3.

† **Cātatechnos**, i, v. Catatechitechnos.

† **Cātatechitechnos**, i, m., = Κατατεχνητός (he who enervates art by excessive polishing), an epithet of the artist Callimachus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92 (in Vitr. 4, 1, **Cātatechnos** = Κατατεχνητός; cf. Sillig. Catal. Artif. p. 123-128).

† **cātātōnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κατὰτονος, stretching down, depressed (opp. anātōnus): capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

cātax, *adj.* only in *nom.* [cf. catena], limping, lame, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 18 sq.

cātē, *adv.*, v. catus *fin.*

† **cātēchēsis**, is, f., = κατήχησις; in eccl. Lat., religious instruction, Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

† **cātēchismus**, i, m., = κατηχησμός, a book of elementary Christian instruction, a catechism, Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

† **cātēchista**, ae, m., = κατηχηστής, a religious teacher, catechist, Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

† **cātēchizo** (-isso), are, v. a., = κατηχίζω, to instruct in religion, to catechise, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. adv. Marc. 4, 29; id. Idol. 10.

† **cātēchūmēnus**, i, m., and -a, ae, f., = κατηχούμενος, one who is receiving elementary instruction in religion, a catechumen, Tert. Praescr. 41 et saep. — In *fem.*, Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169; Ambros. Ep. 34.

† **cātēgoria**, ae, f., = κατηγορία (post-class.). *I.* An accusation, Hier. Ep. 82, 9; Macr. S. 7, 3 (where others write it as a Greek word). — *II.* In logic, a predicament, category or class of predicables (pure Lat. praedicamenta): Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1; Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Aristotelica quaedam, quas appellat decem categorias, Aug. Conf.

4, 16; Serg. Expl. in Art. Don. p. 487, 25 Keil.

† **cātēgoricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κατηγορητικός, relating to a category, categorical, Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Cassiod. de Dial. p. 513, A.

†† **cātēla**, ae, f. [Celt. or Germ.], a kind of spear, probably barbed, Verg. A. 7, 741; Sil. 3, 277; Val. Fl. 6, 83; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. l. 1; Isid. Orig. 13, 7, 7.

1. cātella, ae, f., v. 1. catellus.

2. cātella, v. 2. catellus.

† **cātellulus**, dim. from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

1. cātellus, i, m., and **cātella**, ae, f. *dim.* [catulus, canis], a little dog, puppy, whelp: *a. Masc.*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40; Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103 Orell. N. cr.; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Mart. 1, 84; Juv. 6, 551; 9, 61; and as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 259. — *b. Fem.*, Mart. 3, 82, 19; Juv. 6, 654; and as a term of endearment: mi catella, Hier. Ep. 22, 29.

2. cātellus, i, m., and far more freq. **cātella** (once not contr. **cātēnula**, Paul. Nol. 26, 462), ae, f. *avm.* [catena; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.], a small chain. *a. Masc.*, in a play on the meaning of 1. catellus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13. — *b. Fem.*, Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 199, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55; Liv. 39, 31, 19: vaginae catellis crepitant, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 15, and Fest. p. 273, 12 Müll.

catēna, ae, f. (once with *num. distrib.* as *plur.* tantum: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53) [Sancr. kat, to fall away; cf. catax]. *I.* A wooden bracket, brace, etc., for holding two beams together, Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 3, 1. — *II.* A chain, *A.* Used as a fetter, shackle, etc.; usu. in *plur.* (syn. vincula): catenis vincire aliquem, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 15, 601 al.: catenas indere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conicere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21, 2: catenas incidere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: in catenis aliquem Romanum mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12: in catenis aliquem per urbem duocere, id. 45, 40, 6: eximere se ex catenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 8: rumpere catenas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31 al. — In *sing.*, Liv. 24, 34, 10; Cat. 64, 297; Verg. A. 6, 558; Hor. S. 1, 5, 65; Curt. 4, 3, 22; 7, 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 28; 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 94; Sen. Ep. 9, 8; Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150. — *2.* Of a chain stopping the entrance of a harbor: catena ferrea valde robusta, Amm. 26, 8, 8. — *3.* Trop., a constraint, fetter, barrier, bond: taeira belna, constricta legum sacramentorum catenis, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: compesce animum frenis, catenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: validā teneamur catenā, Tib. 4, 5, 15; 4, 1, 117: splendidiore nunc eos catenā sed multo graviore vinctos esse, quam cum, etc., Liv. 35, 38, 10: qui ad superiora progressus est... laxam catenam trahit nondum liber, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16, 3; id. Tranq. 10, 3. — *B.* A chain of gold or silver worn by women as an ornament, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 84. — *C.* A series of things connected together, a chain, series, Lucr. 6, 910 (but id. 2, 630, is a false reading for quod armis; v. Lachm.). — *D.* Trop.: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32.

catēnarius, a, um, *adj.* [catena], of or pertaining to a chain: canis, a dog fastened by a chain, Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 2; Petr. 72, 7.

catēnatiō, ōnis, f. [cateno; lit. a binding; hence, abstr. pro concr.], a band, clamp, clincher, pin, Vitr. 2, 9; 10, 1; Petr. 34, 9.

catēno, ātus, i, v. a. [catena], to chain or bind together (prob. not ante-Aug.), Col. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. N. cr.; Ven. Carm. 2, 14; cf. cateno, *pedēu*, Gloss. Vet. — More freq. in *part. perf.*: **catēnatus**, a, um, bound with a chain, chained, fettered: Britannus, *Hor. Epod. 7, 8: janitor, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; Col. 1, praef. § 10; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 64 al.: equorum linguae, Stat. Th. 4, 731. — Poet.: palaestrae (on account of their twining their limbs around one another), intertwinēd, Stat. S. 2, 1, 1. — *b.* Trop.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catēnatos, connected, Quint. 1, 1, 37: labores, continued, unremitting, Mart. 1, 16.

catēnula, ae, f., v. 2. catellus.

catēna, ae, f., a crowd, troop, a band

of men; in the *sing.* and *plur.* (class. in prose and poet.; syn.: turba, manus, agmen). *I.* In *gen.*: comitum, Lucr. 2, 628; cf. id. 2, 611; Verg. A. 1, 497; 11, 533; Ov. M. 12, 216: Postumius obvium cum bene magna catēna sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69; so id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf. Sall. C. 14, 1: catēnae testium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47 al. — Poet., of animals: pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1092: avium, flocks, Verg. A. 11, 456: canum, App. M. 4, p. 151, 26: anguinea, Tib. 3, 4, 87. — *B.* Trop.: verborum, a farrago of words, Gell. 15, 2, 3. — *II.* Esp. *A.* In milit. lang. freq., a body of soldiers, a troop, company, band; esp. of the loose order of barbarian nations (opp. to the Roman legions); cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 46; so Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Tac. A. 1, 56; 2, 17; 2, 45; 12, 33; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Verg. A. 8, 593; 12, 264; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16 al. — *Of foot-soldiers* (opp. equites), Verg. A. 7, 804; 11, 433; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190. — Rare of Roman troops, Petr. poet. 124, 281; or of cavalry, Sen. Agam. 598. — *B.* In dramatic lang., the whole company or troop of actors (usu. called grex), Plaut. Capt. *fin.*; and perh. also id. Cas. *fin.*; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196; id. Sest. 55, 118.

catērvārius, a, um, *adj.* [catērvā], of or pertaining to a crowd or troop: pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet. Aug. 45 (cf. catērvae pugilum, id. Calig. 18); Inscr. Orell. 2530.

catērvātim, *adv.* [id.], in companies, in troops, Lucr. 6, 1144; Verg. G. 3, 556; Sall. J. 97, 4; Liv. 23, 27, 6; 44, 41, 8; Col. 3, 19, 3; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72.

† **catharticum**, i, n., = καθαρτικόν, a means of purifying, a cathartic, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*; Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23.

† **cathēdra**, ae, f., = καθέδρα, a chair, a stool, esp. one furnished with cushions and supports for women, an arm-chair. *I.* In *gen.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Phaedr. 3, 8, 4; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37; Juv. 6, 91 al.; also, a sedan chair, Juv. 1, 65; 9, 52 Rup. al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. — *II.* Esp., a teacher's or professor's chair, Juv. 7, 203; Mart. 1, 77 *fin.* — Hence, *B.* Meton., the office of teacher: usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1; also, of a bishop: tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

* **cathēdrālīciūs**, a, um, *adj.* [cathedra], pertaining to an arm-chair: ministri, l. e. effeminate, Mart. 10, 13, 1.

cathēdrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to an arm-chair: subsellia, Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, who carry a chair, Sid. Ep. 1, 11. — *II.* Esp., pertaining to the chair or office of a teacher: philosophi, teachers, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 1; cf. cathedra, II.; so, oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **cathēter**, eris, m., = καθήτηρ, a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13 al.

† **cathēterismus**, i, m., = καθήτηρισμός, the application of the catheter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **cathētus**, i, f., = καθήτος (that is sunk down), a perpendicular line, a perpendicular, Vitr. 3, 3; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

cathōlicē, *adv.*, v. catholicus.

† **cathōlicus** (catholicus, Prud. Apoth. 70), a, um, *adj.*, = καθολικός, universal, relating to all (post-Aug.; in Quint. 2, 13, 14 as Greek, transl. by universalis and perpetualis; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46): catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17. — *Adv.*: **cathōlicē**, in medium proferre, Tert. Praescr. 26. — More freq. subst.: **cathōlica**, ōrum, n., the universe: anne caelestes dii catholicorum dominantur? App. Trism. 39, p. 100, 13: catholica siderum, general properties, Plin. 1, epit. 2, n. 15; so, fulgurum, id. n. 55. — *II.* Orthodox, catholic (eccl. Lat.): fides, Prud. *στέφ.* 11, 24 et saep.; ecclesia, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 47 al. — *Adv.*: **cathōlicē**: dictum, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 3.

† **Cati fons**, the fountain of Catus, from which the aqua Petronia flows into the Tiber, named from a certain Catus, in whose field it was, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

Cātia, ae, f., the name of a woman, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95.

Cātianus, a, um, v. Catius, II.

Cătiena, ae, f., the name of a woman, Juv. 3, 133.

Cătienus, a, a Roman cognomen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6.

Cătina, ae, m. [I. catus]. I. L. Sergius, *Cătina*, a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country, Sall. C. 1, 1 sq.; Cic. Cat. 1, 1 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 668.—B. Appel of a great conspirator, Juv. 14, 41; cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.—Hence, II. **Cătlinarius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Cătina*, *Cătlinarian*: seminarium, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23 Orell. N. cr.: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 9 (Cod. Flor. Ambros. 1: *Cătlinae*, cf. Zumpt, Suppl. ad h. l.): prodigia, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137 Sillig. N. cr.: res, id. 33, 2, 8, § 34 ib.

Cătillus, a, a Roman cognomen, Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

Cătillamen, inis, n. [cătillo], junket, sweetmeat, Arn. 7, p. 230.

† **cătillatio**, ōnis, f. [id.]; lit., a licking of plates, a plundering of provinces friendly to the Roman people, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

1. **cătillo**, ātum, āre, v. a. [I. catillus], to lick a plate, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 22; Auct. ap. Fulg. 563, 7.

2. **cătillo**, ōnis, m. [I. catillo], a plate-licker; hence, a glutton, gourmand, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 fin.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 (where the best MSS. have *cătilliones*); id. p. 90 Müll.

cătillum, i, v. 1. catillus init.

1. **cătillus**, i, m. (plur. heterocl. *catilla*, ōrum, n., Petr. 50, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; an unconstr. access. form *cătinulus*, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 61 ib.), dim. [cătinus]. I. A small bowl, dish, or plate, Cato, R. R. 84 fin.; Asin. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 75; Col. 12, 57, 1; Val. Max. 4, 3, 5.—II. Of objects in the form of a plate. A. An ornament on a sword-sheath, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152 (catellis, Jan. and Sill.).—B. The upper millstone, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

2. **Cătillus** (**Cătilus**, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2; Cătillus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 100; cf. on the measure Lucr. 2, p. 36 Lachm.), i, m., a son of *Amphiarus*; he with his brothers *Tibur* and *Coras* built *Tibur*, Verg. A. 7, 672 Serv.; 11, 640; Sil. 8, 366; cf. Sol. c. 8.

Cătina (in MSS. also **Cătana**), ae (**Cătane**, es, Sil. 14, 196), f., = *Karāvn*, a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of *Aetna*, now *Catania*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185; 2, 3, 83, § 192 al.—Hence, II. **Cătinensis** (**Cătiniensis**, Just. 4, 3, 4; and **Cătaniensis**, Lact. 2, 4, 28), e, adj., belonging to *Cătina*, of *Cătina*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; pumex, Juv. 8, 16; L. Manlius *Cătinensis*, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.—In plur.: **Cătinenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Cătina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120; 2, 3, 43, § 103.

cătinulus, i, v. 1. catillus.

cătinum, i, v. cătinus init.

cătinus, i, m. (**cătinum**, i, n., Cato, R. R. 84, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; on the contr. Charis. p. 60 ib.) [kindred with the Sicilian *kătinov*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120, p. 35 Bip.; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; cf. also Sanscr. *katina*, vas fictile], a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1; id. ap. Non. p. 546, 14; Maecen. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 1, 6, 115; 2, 2, 39; 2, 4, 77 al.—Also for melting metals, a crucible, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 33, 6, 35, § 107; for incense, a censer, Suet. Galb. 18.—II. Of things of similar form. A. The air-vessel in a hydraulic instrument, Vitruv. 10, 7, 1 sq.—B. Saxi, a (natural) hollow in a rock, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 125.

Cătus, ii, m. I. A Roman deity, the protector of boys, whom he made intelligent (catus), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.—II. An Epicurean philosopher, author of works de reum naturā, de summo bono, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Cass. ib. 15, 19; Quint. 10, 1, 124; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 1.—Hence, B. **Cătianus**, a, um, adj.: spectra, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Cass. ib. 15, 19.—III. A feigned name in Hor. S. 2, 4, 1 and 88.

Cativolcus, i, m., king of the *Eburo*-nes, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 6, 31.

catlaster, tri, m. [contr. for *catulaster* from *catulus*; cf. Charis. p. 65 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib. and 628 ib.], a boy, lad, stripling: *catulaster* *βοῦταρος*, *παλλῆς*, Gloss. Philox.; Vitruv. 8, 3, 24 Schneid. (p. 242 Bip. *catastros*).

catlitio, ōnis, v. catulitio.

Cătō, ōnis, m. [I. catus], a cognomen of several celebrated Romans in the gens *Porcia*, *Valeria*, *Vettia* al. I. M. Porcius *Cătō* the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals; hence with the appel. *Censorius*; whose most celebrated works were the *Origines* and *De Re Rustica*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135; Liv. 31, 1 sq.; Plin. 7, 27, 28, § 100; 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf., concerning him, Bernhardt, Röm. Litt. p. 521 sq.; 650; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 515; 258; 354 al.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. xix.—xxv.—As appel. of a severe judge, Mart. 1, proem. fin.; Phaedr. 4, 7, 21.—Hence, B. **Cătōnianus**, a, um, adj., of *Cătō*: familia, Cic. Q. Fr. 4, 6, 5; aetas, Sen. Tranq. 7, 5; illa (i. e. *praecepta*), id. Ep. 94, 27; lingua, i. e. of high morality, Mart. 9, 27, 14.—II. His descendant, M. Porcius *Cătō* the younger, the enemy of *Cæsar*, who committed suicide after the battle of *Pharsalia*, at *Utica*; hence with the appel. *Uticensis*.—B. **Cătōnini**, ōrum, m., the adherents or friends of *Cătō*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf. *catonium*.—Concerning both, and the *Porcian* family in gen., v. Gell. 13, 20 Hertz, p. 19 Bip.—On account of their serious and austere character, serious, or gloomy, morose men are called *Cătōnes*, Sen. Ep. 120, 19; cf. Juv. 2, 40; Phaedr. 4, 7, 21; Petr. 132.—III. *Valerius Cătō*, a celebrated grammarian of *Gaul*, and poet of the time of *Sulla*, Cat. 56; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Suet. Gram. 2, 4; 11.—IV. *Dionysius Cătō*, author of the *Disticha* de moribus, prob. about the time of *Constantine*; v. the *Disticha*, with the *Sententiae* of *Syrus*, at the end of the *Fabulae* of *Phaedrus*, Bip.

† **cătōblēpas**, ae, m., = *κατωβλέψ* or *κατωβλέπων* (that looks down), a wild animal in *Ethiopia*, perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope, Mel. 3, 9, 9; Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77.

† **cătōcha**, ae, f., = *κατοχή*, a complete stupor, *cataplexy*, Cael. Aur. Ac. 2, 10.

† **cătōchitis**, ydis, f., = *κατοχίτις*, an unknown precious stone found in *Corsica*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152.

† **cătōmidio**, āre, v. a., = *κατωμίζω*, to lay one over the shoulders of another, and thus to flog him; acc. to others, to strike on the shoulders, Petr. 132 init.; Spart. Had. 18.

* **catomitarii** or **catomecarii**, a word of unknown signif. in Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329.

† **cătōmus**, i, m. [κατ' ὤμους], the shoulders (late Lat.): *catomus cervix*, Gloss.: *catomis caedi*, Schol. Juv. 2, 142; cf. *catomidio*.

Cătōnianus, a, um, v. Cato, I. B.

Cătōnini, ōrum, v. Cato, II. B.

† **cătōnium**, ii, n. [κάτω], the Lower World, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. p. 65 Cram.—Hence the play upon the word: *vereor, ne in catonium Cătōninos*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1 B. and K. (others read *catomum*; v. this word).

† **cătōpētritis**, ydis, f., = *κατοπείρις*, a precious stone found in *Cappadocia*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152 Sill. N. cr.

† **cătōrchites** (vinum), = *κατορχίτης οἶνος*, a wine made from figs, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

* **catta**, ae, f., an unknown species of animal (acc. to Gloss. Vet. = *αἰλουρος*; cf. the Germ. *Kater*, *Katze*, cat), Mart. 13, 69, 1.

Catti, ōrum, v. Chatti.

catula, ae, v. catulus.

† **Cătulāria Porta**, one of the gates of *Rome*, so called because dogs were sacrificed near it, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; cf. Becker, Röm. Alterth. 1, p. 178 sq.

† **catulaster**, v. catlaster.

1. **cătulinus**, a, um, adj. [catulus], of or pertaining to a little dog, dog's: caro, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; and absol.: **cătulina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of the dog, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

2. **Cătulinus**, a, um, adj., of *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 17 Sill. N. cr.

cătulio, ire, v. n. [catulus], to desire the male, of dogs, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 11; of the she-wolf, Laber. ap. Non. p. 90, 33.

cătulitio, or contr. **catlitio**, ōnis, f. [catulio], a desire for the male; trop. of nature (gestiente naturā semina accipere), a rustic expression, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94.

Cătullus, i, m. I. *Q. Valerius*, acc. to Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81; C. acc. to App. Mag. 10, p. 12 Bip., a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born near or in *Verona*, 86 B.C.; Nep. Att. 12, 4; Hor. S. 1, 10, 19; Tib. 3, 6, 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62; Mart. 7, 99; cf. Bernhardt, Röm. Litt. p. 466 sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 184 sq.—Hence, B. **Cătullianus**, a, um, of *Cătullus*: basia, Mart. 11, 6, 14.—II. *Cătullus Urbicarius*, a mimographer of the time of *Domitian*, Juv. 8, 186; 12, 29; 12, 37; 13, 111.—III. *Cătullus Messalinus*, an informer of the same time, Juv. 4, 113; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

† **cătulōticus**, a, um, adj. = *κατολυτικός*, good for healing over: *medicamentum*, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

1. **catulus**, i, m. dim. [2. catus], the young of animals, a whelp; cf. Non. p. 457, 8 sq.

I. In gen., of swine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13; of a panther, Lucr. 5, 1036; of a lion, Verg. G. 3, 245; Hor. C. 3, 20, 2; Ov. M. 13, 647; of a tiger, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; of a cat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 24; of a wolf, Verg. A. 2, 357; of a bear, Ov. M. 13, 836; 15, 379; of a serpent, Verg. G. 3, 438 al.; cf. in gen.: *catulos ferae* *Celent inuatae*, Hor. C. 3, 41.—II. Esp., a young dog, a puppy (in this sense regarded by the ancients as dim. of *canis*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 74 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 99 ib.): *omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38; *catulo meo Subblanditur*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 321; Lucr. 4, 997; 5, 1067; Verg. E. 1, 23; id. G. 3, 405; Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57 et saep.—b. *Pro v.*: aliter *catuli* longe olent, aliter *sues*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 9.—III. A kind of fetter (cf. *canis*), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 36, 26; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

2. **Cătulus**, i, m., a cognomen in the gens *Lutatus*; v. *Lutatus*.

Cătūriges, um, m., a *Ligurian* tribe in *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Département des Hautes-Alpes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, §§ 135 and 137.

1. **catus**, a, um, adj. [root *ka-*; Sanscr. *ca-*, to whet, sharpen; cf. *cos*, *caute*, *cuneus*; Sabine. = *acutus*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 46, p. 90 Bip.]. * I. Sharp to the hearing, clear-sounding, shrill (cf. *catus*, 2): *jam cata signa fere sonitum dare voce parabant*, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. (Ann. 447 Vahl.).—II. Transf. to intellectual objects, in a good and bad sense. A. In a good sense, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise, opp. stultus (in prose probably never naturalized; hence Cic., in prose, adds *ut ita dicam*; v. the foll.): *catus Aelius Sextus*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.); Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Ps. 2, 3, 16; Ter. And. 5, 2, 14 Don. and Ruhnk.; Hor. C. 1, 10, 3: *prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45.—Constr. with *inf.*: *jaculari*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10.—With *gen.*: *legum*, Aus. Mos. 400.—Of abstract things: *dicta*, Enn. Ann. 519 Vahl.: *consilium*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 75.—B. In a bad sense, sly, crafty, cunning, artful (= *callidus*, *astutus*): *cata est et callida*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 71; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 147; id. Most. 5, 2, 21; id. Trin. 3, 2, 51; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.—Adv.: **cātē**, conform. to II. A.: *sapienter, doctē et cōdate et cātē*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 2, 3, 61; Cic. Arat. 304.—Comp. and sup. not in use in the adj. or in the adv.

2. **cātus**, i, m., a male cat (post-class.), Pall. Mart. 9, 4; scanned, *cātus*, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 5, p. 162, 3 al.

† **caucālis**, ydis, f., = *καυκαλῖς*, an umbelliferous plant; acc. to Sprengel *Caucalis orientalis*, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 40, § 83.

Caucasigēna, ae, m. [*Caucasus*-*gigēna*], born on or near the *Caucasus*: *Alani*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

Caucasus, i, m., = *Καύκασος*. I. The rough Caucasian chain of mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the

Black and Caspian Seas, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: inhospitalis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; id. Epod. 1, 12; cf. Verg. A. 4, 366; acc. Gr. Caucasus, Ov. M. 8, 798; Stat. Th. 4, 394.—Hence, **B. Caucāsīus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian: montes, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 4, 8: vertex, Verg. G. 2, 440: rupes, Prop. 2, 1, 69: aves, id. 2 (3), 25, 14: volucres, Verg. E. 6, 42: arbores, Prop. 1, 14, 6: Portae, a narrow pass between the Caucasus and the mare Hyrcanum, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.—**II.** A name of a horse, Sil. 16, 357.

Cauci, ōrum, v. Chauci.

* **caucūla**, ae, f. dim. [from the unus. cauca, v. caucus], a small dish, App. M. 5, 20, p. 62 Min. Vit. Debr.

† **cauculator**, ōris, m., a reckoner, ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

† **caucus**, i, m., = καῦκα, a drinking-vessel, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 14.

cauda (also **cōda**, like codex, plostium, etc. Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 19; id. R. 2, 7, 5; Petr. 44, 12; Fest. p. 178, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 17 Müll.) [etym. dub.; cf. codex], ae, f., the tail of animals, Lucr. 2, 806; 3, 658; Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264; Varr. R. 2, 2, 3; 2, 5, 8.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Caudam jactare popello, to flatter, fawn upon (the figure taken from dogs), Pers. 4, 15.—**b.** Caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be made a fool of, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53; Vell. 2, 83, 3; cf. vitium bono viro quasi caudam turpissimam apponere, Lact. 6, 18, 16.—**3.** In a pun, the end of the word, or the tail of the animal: Verris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.—**II.** Transf.: membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45; 2, 7, 49.—**III.** Trop., of the addition to the name Verres, making it Verrucius: videtis extremam partem nominis, codam illam Verrinam tamquam in luto demersam in litura, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.

* **caudēus**, a, um, adj. [instead of caudicēus, from caudex], of wood, wooden: ci-stella, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65; access. form **caudēcus**, a, um: caudaceae cistellae ex junco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

1. caudex, icis, m. (more recent orthography **cōdex**) [etym. dub.; cf. cauda]. **I.** The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem (rare). (a) Caudex, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 12, 15, 34, § 67; Verg. G. 2, 30 et saep.—(β) Codex, Ov. M. 12, 432; Col. 4, 8, 2; 5, 6, 21.—Hence, **B.** The block of wood to which one was bound for punishment: codex, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 39; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 44; Juv. 2, 57.—**C.** A term of reproach, block, dolt, block-head: caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4; Petr. 74.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A block of wood split or sawn into planks, leaves or tablets and fastened together: quia plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4: quod antiqui pluris tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 535, 20.—Hence, **B.** (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared with wax.) A book, a writing (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay over one another; cf. Dict. of Antiq.). (a) Caudex, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Ant. 1, 2.—(β) Codex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; id. Clu. 33, 91; Quint. 10, 3, 28; Dig. 32, 1, 52 al.—**C.** Esp. of an account-book and particularly of a ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): non habere se hoc nomen (this item) in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur: sed in adversariis patere contendit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; v. the passage in connection; cf. id. ib. 3, 9; in codicis extrema cera (i. e. upon the last tablet), id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: referre in codice, id. Sull. 15, 44.—**D.** A code of laws: Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

2. Caudex, icis, m., a Roman cognomen: App. Claudius Caudex, consul A. U. C. 490, B. C. 264, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; Aur. Vict. 37.

* **caudicālis**, e, adj. [caudex], pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia, humorously, the employment of wood-splitting, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26.

caudicarius (**cōdic-**), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the trunks of trees: naves, made of rough, stout trunks of trees

(cf. caudex, II.), Varr. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 535, 15 sq.; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: caudicariae naves ex tabulis grossioribus factae.—Hence, patroni caudicarii, masters of such ships, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9.—Subst.: **caudicarii** or **cōdicarii**, ōrum, m., those who sail on such ships (esp. those who brought the corn from Ostia to Rome), Cod. Th. 14, 3, 2; 14, 15, 1; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 3178 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 92.

* **caudicēus**, a, um, adj. [caudex], pertaining to the trunk of a tree: lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

Caudium, ii, n., a small but ancient city of Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass (the Furculae Caudinae) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites, Liv. 9, 2, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109.—Hence, **II. Caudinus**, a, um, adj., of Caudium, Caudine: Furculae Caudinae, the Caudine Forks, now Casale di Forchia (al. Forchia d'Arpaia), Liv. 9, 2, 6; 9, 11, 3; Flor. 1, 16, 9.—The same called Furculae Caudinae, Luc. 2, 137; and Caudinae Fauces, Sil. 8, 566; Col. 10, 132: saltus, Liv. 9, 7, 5: proelium, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: clades, Liv. 9, 16, 2: legiones, id. 25, 6, 12: jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3: pax, Liv. 9, 7, 4: foedus, Flor. 2, 18, 7: Samnites, Liv. 23, 41, 13.—Subst.: **Caudini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Caudium, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

caulae or **caullae**, ārum, f. [apparently contr. from caville, Varr. L. L. 5, § 20, p. 8 Bip., from cavus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46]. **I.** In gen., an opening, hole, passage (so most freq. in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 951; 3, 707: per caulas corporis, id. 3, 255; 3, 702; 6, 839: per caulas palati, id. 4, 620; 4, 660: per caulas aetheris, id. 6, 492: intra caulas (aedis Saturni), Lex Corn. XX Quaest. 2, 41; cf.: caulae (Jani) pace clauduntur, Macr. S. 1, 9; v. Lucr. 2, p. 374 sq. Lachm.—Hence, **II. Esp. A.** A sheepfold or cote, Verg. A. 9, 60 Serv.—**B.** An enclosure, Inscr. Murat. 191, 3.

Caulāres, is, m., a river of Pamphylia, Liv. 38, 15, 1.

† **caulias**, ae, m., = καυλίας, taken or derived from the stalk: succus, opp. to rhizias (from the root), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

cauliculātus, a, um, adj. [cauliculus], furnished with or having a stalk: rami, App. Herb. 90.

cauliculus or **cōliculus**, i, m. dim. [caulis], the small stalk or stem of a plant; form cauliculus, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 119; Suet. Gram. 11; Scrib. Comp. 128; Veg. 2, 6, 2; form cōliculus, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; 1, 42, 4; Col. 11, 2, 10; 12, 7, 1; 12, 56, 1.—**II.** In architecture, a stalk or stem as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; 7, 5, 3.

caulis (**cōlis**), Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 6, 36; id. Arb. 9, 2; also in Hor. S. 2, 4, 15, the best MSS. have colis; and **coles**, Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. cauliculus), is, m., = καυλός, the stalk or stem of a plant: brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21 and 58: fabarum, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120 et saep.: dictamnī, Verg. A. 12, 413.—Of the vine, the tendrils, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Col. 4, 7, 2.—**B.** κατ' ἔφορον, a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage, colewort, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor. S. 1, 3, 116; 2, 4, 15; 2, 2, 62; 2, 3, 125; Col. 10, 369; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 240.—**II.** Of things of a similar form. **A.** Pennae, a quill, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 228.—**B.** The stem or bony part of an ox's tail, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265.—**C.** In insects, a tube by which eggs are deposited, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101.—**D.** = membrum virile, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 399, 1: (coles), Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 413.

† **caulodes**, is, = καυλῶδες, stalk-like: brassica, a kind of cabbage with large leaves, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

Caulonia, ae, f. (**Caulon**, ōnis, m., Verg. A. 3, 553; Liv. 27, 15, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; acc. Caulona, Ov. M. 15, 705), = Καυλωνία, a city founded by the Achaeans on the east coast of Bruttium, now Castel Vetere, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Liv. 27, 12, 6 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. l. 1.

† **cauma**, ātis, n., = καῦμα, the heat, Vulg. Job. 30, 30.

Caunus or **-ōs**, i, f., = Καῦνός, a very ancient town on the coast of Caria, now

Kaigues, Mel. 1, 16, 1; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; acc. to the fable, built by Caunos, a son of Miletus, and brother of Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 453.—**II.** Hence the adj., **A. Caunēus** or **-ius**, a, um, pertaining to Caunus, of Caunus.—Subst.: **Caunēae** (sc. ficus), Caunian dried figs, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Cels. 5, 21; Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 83: Caunis (for Caunels), Col. 10, 414.—In plur.: **Caunēi** or **Caunī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Caunus, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33.—**B. Caunites**, is, = Καυνίτης, Caunian: sal, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 99.

caupo (also **cōpo** and **cūpo**, Charis. p. 47 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7; the form copo, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; Inscr. Orell. 4169; Inscr. Momms. 5078), ōnis, m. [root cap-, to take in, receive, v. capio; cf. κάπηλος], a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 51; Hor. S. 1, 1, 29 K. and H.; 1, 5, 4; Mart. 1, 57; Dig. 4, 9, 1 al.—**II.** Trop.: sapientiae atque facundiae, Tert. Anim. 3.

caupōna, ae, f. (upon the form cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.) [caupo]. **I.** A female shopkeeper, huckster, a landlady, hostess (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Prisc. l. 1; App. M. 1, p. 105, 23, p. 18 Bip.—**II.** A retail shop, an inn, tavern (syn. taberna), Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Hor. S. 1, 5, 51; id. Ep. 1, 11, 12; 1, 17, 8; Gell. 7, 11, 4; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: cauponam exercere, to keep an inn, Just. 1, 7, 12.

† **caupōnāria**, ae, f., = καπηλική, a female shopkeeper, Onom. Vet.

† **caupōnārius**, ii, m., = κάπηλος, a shopkeeper, Gloss. Cyr.

cauponius, a, um, adj. [caupo], of or belonging to a retail shopkeeper, or to an innkeeper: puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Dig. 23, 2, 43; 33, 7, 13: artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.—**II.** Subst.: **cauponium**, ii, n., tavern furniture, Dig. 33, 7, 15 pr.

caupōnor, āri, v. dep. [id.], to traffic or trade in anything; trop.: bellum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); cf. the Gr. καπηλεύειν μάχην, Aesch. Sept. 347: verbum veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.

caupōnula, ae, f. dim. [caupōna, II.], a small inn or tavern, * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Schol. Bobiens. Cic. Mil. p. 275 Orell. N. cr. † **caupulus**, i, m., a kind of small ship, Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 25, where Lind. has caupulus.

cauricrēpus, a, um, adj. [caurus-crepo], blown through by the north-west wind, Avien. 869.

caurinus, a, um, adj. [caurus], of the north-west wind: frigus, Grat. Cyn. 296.

* **caurio**, ire, the natural sound of the rutting panther, Auct. Philom. 50.

Caurus or **Cōrus**, i, m. [cf. Goth. skūra, the north wind], the north-west wind; form Caurus, Gell. 2, 22, 12 and 22; Lucr. 6, 135; Vitr. 1, 6, 5; Verg. G. 3, 356; form Cōrus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 110.

causa (by Cicero, and also a little after him, **caussa**, Quint. 1, 7, 20; so Fast. Praenest. pp. 321, 322; Inscr. Orell. 3681; 4077; 4698 al.; in Mon. Ancyr. 3, 1 dub.), ae, f. [perh. root cav- of caveo, prop. that which is defended or protected; cf. cura], that by, on account of, or through which any thing takes place or is done; a cause, reason, motive, inducement; also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity (opp. effectus, Quint. 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 29: factis, id. 4, 2, 52; 12, 1, 36 al.; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of discourse. In its different meanings syn. with ratio, principium, fons, origo, caput; excusatio, defensio; iudicium, controversia, lis; partes, actio; condicio, negotium, commodum, al.). **I.** In gen.: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intellegi debet, ut quod cuique antecedit, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedit, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: justa et magna et perspicua, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 40: id. Phil. 2, 22, 53; id. Att. 16, 7, 6: sontica causa, v. sonticus.—Followed by a particle of cause: causa, quamobrem, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 18; id. Eun. 1, 2, 65; id.

Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. Hec. 3, 3, 22; 3, 5, 2; 4, 4, 73; Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44: causa, quare, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa, cur, etc., id. Ac. 1, 3, 10; Quint. 11, 3, 16; 2, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 16, 19 al.: causa quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109; id. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 1, 1; 5, 10, 30 al.: ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 6; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4 al.: haud causa quin, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: quae causa est quin, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103: quid causae est quin, Ter. And. 3, 4, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; Hor. S. 1, 1, 20: nulla causa est quin, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1: causa quominus, Sall. C. 51, 41; Liv. 34, 56, 9: causa ne, id. 34, 39, 9: nihil causae est cur non, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 59: causae propter quas, etc., id. 4, 2, 12; 5, 7, 24; 8, 6, 23.—With *gen. obj.*: is, qui causa mortis fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7; Liv. 21, 21, 1; Quint. 7, 3, 18; 7, 4, 42; salutis, Lucr. 3, 349: morbi, id. 3, 502; Verg. G. 4, 397; Hor. C. 2, 2, 14: nos causa belli sumus, Liv. 1, 13, 3: causa mortis fuistis, Quint. 7, 3, 32; Sen. Ira. 2, 27, 3: explicandae philosophiae, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: nec vero umquam bellorum civilium semen et causa deerit, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; so, belli, Sall. C. 2, 2; Verg. A. 7, 553; Hor. C. 2, 1, 2; id. S. 1, 3, 108; id. Ep. 1, 2, 9: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, Verg. G. 2, 490: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. And. 1, 1, 131; cf. with *ad.*: causa ad objurgandum, id. ib. 1, 1, 123; id. Hec. 4, 4, 71; and poet. with *inf.*: consurgere in arma, Verg. A. 10, 90; perire, Tib. 3, 20: gestare carinas, Luc. 5, 464.—With *prepp.*: cum causā, with good reason, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8, § 21; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; Varr. R. 1, 17, 4: sine causā, without good reason, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 61; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Nep. Alcib. 6, 2 al.—**B.** *An apology, excuse*, Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 42; Cic. Fam. 16, 19 *fin.*; Verg. A. 9, 219 al.—**C.** *Causam alicui dare alicujus rei, occasion: qui (Nebatius) mihi dedit causam harum litterarum*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 8; for which poet.: Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit, Verg. G. 2, 455 Forbig. ad loc.—**D.** *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*, = praetextus, *ὑπόθεσις*: habere causam, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 44: fingere falsas causas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; id. And. 1, 3, 8 Ruhnck.; 4, 1, 18; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 4: fingit causas ne det, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; cf. Tib. 1, 6, 11: morae facere, to pretend reasons for the delay, Sall. J. 36, 2: inferre causam, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2: causam interponere, Nep. Them. 7, 1; cf. id. Milt. 4, 1: bellandi, id. Ham. 3, 1: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4 al. (On the other hand, causa, a true cause, is opp. to praetextus, a pretext, Suet. Caes. 30.)—So freq. per causam, under the pretext, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; 3, 76; 3, 87; Liv. 2, 32, 1 Drak.; 22, 61, 8; Suet. Caes. 2, id. Oth. 3, id. Vesp. 1; Tib. 1, 6, 26; Ov. H. 20, 140; id. Tr. 2, 452.—**E.** *In judic. lang. t. t., a causē, judicial process, lawsuit: privatae*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicae, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: capitis aut famae, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Quint. 6, 1, 54; 7, 2, 55; 10, 7, 30; 11, 1, 67 et saep.: constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9; 12, 1, 24; 12, 1, 37; Suet. Caes. 49: exponere, Quint. 2, 5, 7: perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4, 1: tenere (= obtinere), Ov. M. 13, 190: causā cadere, v. cado, II.: causam dicere, to defend one's self, or to make a defence (as an advocate), Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 12 and 13; 21, 54; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Quint. 8, 31; Liv. 29, 19, 5; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 8, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 30 et saep.—*Poet.*: causa prior, the first part of the process, i. e. the trial, Ov. M. 15, 37.—Hence, **2.** Out of the sphere of judicial proceedings, the party, faction, cause that one defends: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, etc., Cic. Lig. 9, 27 sq.: suarum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8, 57: causa Caesaris melior, id. 5, 11, 42; Tac. A. 1, 36 al.—Hence, **b.** *Meton.* (a) *A relation of friendship, connection*: quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; id. Fam. 13, 19, 1.—(β) *In gen.*, = condicio, a condition, state, situation, relation, position: ut nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat, alius in eadem causā non debeat: num enim aliā in causā M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; so Caes. B. G. 4, 4 Herz.: (Regulus) erat in meliore causā quam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 3, 2, 9 (where for causa in the foll. clause is condicio): atque in hoc genere mea causa est, ut, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 9, 13, 1.—(γ) = negotium, a cause, business undertaken for any one, an employment: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73: quod nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causā eodem missi erant, Nep. Paus. 4, 1.—**F.** *In medic. lang., a cause for disease*: causam meture, Cels. 3, 3; so Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 218.—Hence in late Lat. for disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; id. Acut. 2, 29, 157; Veg. 1, 25, 1; 3, 6, 11; 3, 45, 5; 4, 4, 2 al.—**G.** *That which lies at the basis of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject, ὑπόθεσις*, Cic. Top. 21, 79; id. Inv. 1, 6, 8; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18; Quint. 3, 5, 7 sq.

causalis, e, adj. [causa] (rare and only late Lat.). **I.** *Of or pertaining to a cause, causal*: ratio, Aug. Gen. 7, 23.—*Subst.*: **Causalia**, a work on the causes of things, Arn. 5, p. 163.—**II.** *In gram.*: conjunctiones, which annex a reason for what precedes (e. g. nam, enim, itaque, etc.), Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 410 ib.; Prisc. p. 16, p. 1027 ib.

causaliter, e, adv. [causa] (rare and only late Lat.). **I.** *Of or pertaining to a cause, causal*: ratio, Aug. Gen. 7, 23.—*Subst.*: **Causalia**, a work on the causes of things, Arn. 5, p. 163.—**II.** *In gram.*: conjunctiones, which annex a reason for what precedes (e. g. nam, enim, itaque, etc.), Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 410 ib.; Prisc. p. 16, p. 1027 ib.

—*Adv.*: **causaliter**, causally, Aug. 1. 1. 5 *fin.*; 6, 5.

causariē, adv., v. causarius *fin.*

causarius, a, um, adj. [causa, II. D.]. **I.** *In medic. lang., sick, diseased, ill* (not ante-Aug.): corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. § 4: partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est, id. Ep. 68, 7: dens, Marc. Emp. 12: dentes, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 75.—*Subst.*: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, sick, Plin. 25, 5, 25, § 61: oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** *In milit. lang., discharged on account of ill health, invalid*, Liv. 6, 6, 14.—Hence, missio, a discharge from military service on account of sickness, a liberation from service, Dig. 3, 2, 2; 29, 1, 26; 49, 16, 13; App. M. 4, p. 144, 16.—* *Adv.*: **causariē**, on account of sickness: qui causarie missus est, Dig. 49, 16, 13, § 2.

* **causātē**, adv. [from an unused adj. causatus, from causa], with good reason: causatus, Plin. praef. § 8.

causatio, ōnis, f. [causa, II. C.] (post-class.). **I.** *A pretext, an excuse, apology, plea*, Cod. Th. 3, 5, 2; Tert. ad Marc. 5, 20: aegri corporis, Gell. 20, 1, 30.—**II.** *A disease*: rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causativus, a, um, adj. [causa]. **I.** *Causative*: vis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 731.—**II.** *Of or pertaining to a lawsuit; subst.*: causativum litis, the matter in dispute, the gist of the action, Mart. Cap. 5, § 472; Fortun. Art. Rhet. 1, 2; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 1, 2; 3, 8.—**III.** *In gram.*: causativus casus = accusativus, the accusative, i. e. the arraigning case, Prisc. p. 671 P.; cf. persona, i. e. the first person, id. p. 621 ib.

† **causia**, ae, f., = *καυσία*, a Macedonian white hat with a broad brim, worn in Rome by the poorer people, as a protection against the sun, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, 4; Mart. 14, 29.—Hence, **II.** *In milit. lang., a kind of roof for the protection of besiegers*, = vinea, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

* **causidicālis**, e, adj. [causidicus], of or pertaining to an advocate: odium et tadium, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

* **causidicatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], the speech of an advocate, Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. 2, p. 298.

† **causidicatus**, ūs, m., forensic oratory, *δικαλογία*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causidicina, ae, f. [causidicus], the office of advocate (post-class.): id habet causidicina cum ceteris metuendum, quod, etc., Amm. 30, 4, 22; Symm. Ep. 5, 75; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 30 al.

causidicus (causs-), i, m. [causidico], a pleader, advocate (in a contemptuous sense in distinction from orator; cf. Burm. Petr. 46, 7): in somnis videmur... Causidici causas agere, Lucr. 4, 966: litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25 Spald.; connected with proclamarum and rabula, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; cf. id. Or. 9, 30; Suet. Claud. 15; Tac. Or. 1 al.; with praeco, Juv. 6, 439; Petr. 46, 7; App. Mag. p. 305, 20; Cod. Th. 2, 10, 1 sqq.

causificor, āri, v. n. [causa-facio], to allege a cause, to make a pretext or pretence, to pretend (very rare): haut causificor quin eam Ego habeam, I offer no pretext against keeping her, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25: blaterans atque causificans, App. M. 10, p. 242.

causor (causs-), ātus, 1, v. n. and trans. [causa]. **I.** *In the ante-class. per., to plead, dispute concerning a subject, to discuss it for and against, to debate a question*, Pac. Att., and Afran. ap. Non. p. 89, 11 sq.—**II.** *Since the Aug. per. (in Ciceronian Lat. the word is not used), to give as a reason (a real, and more freq. a feigned one) for something, to make a pretext of, to pretend, to plead*.

(a) *With acc.*: multa, Lucr. 1, 398: aves aut omnia dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17 sq.: omnia Visaque, Ov. M. 9, 768: nec freta pressurus tumidos caussabit Euros, id. Am. 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum caussatur inique: in culpā est animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem caussante, Liv. 23, 8, 7; 3, 64, 2; 36, 10, 13: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47 *fin.*: valetudinem, id. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: adversam patris voluntatem, id. A. 13, 44: diel tempus, Curt. 4, 16, 18 al.—(β) *Absol.*: caussando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg. E. 9, 58.—(γ) *With acc.*

II. Esp. **A.** = justa causa, good reason

and *inf.*, Liv. 5, 15, 6; 28, 35, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Ner. 49; Curt. 6, 5, 31; Gell. 18, 4, 9. —(d) With *quod*: causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus, etc., Suet. Calig. 23; Dig. 16, 3, 3. —(e) With *inf.*: causari accipere rationes, to avoid by a pretence, Dig. 40, 7, 34, § 1.

caussa, caussalis, caussarius, etc., v. *causa*, etc.

† **causticæ**, *es, f.*, = καυστική, a caustic plant, called scelerata in pure Lat., App. Herb. 8.

† **causticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = καυστικός, burning, caustic, corrosive: natura, Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77: vis, id. 32, 10, 52, § 140: spuma, a kind of soap with which the Germans colored their hair, Mart. 14, 26, 1. — *Subst.*: **causticum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum), a burning, corroding medicament, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; 26, 8, 39, § 65; 34, 18, 56, § 178.

causula, *ae, f. dim.* [causa]. **I.** A petty lawsuit, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 9; Capitol. Macrin. 4, 3. — **II.** A slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr. 54.

cautē, *adv.*, v. *caveo*, P. a. *fin.*

cautelā, *ae, f.* [cautus, caveo] (mostly post-class.), caution, precaution. **I.** In gen.: si minus cum curā aut cautelā locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6 dub. (bracketed by Brix); App. M. 2, p. 117, 7; 5, p. 160, 36. — **II.** Esp., in the jurists, = cautio, a surety, security, Dig. 3, 3, 15; 13, 7, 6; 16, 3, 14.

† **cautēr**, *ēris, m.*, = κατήρ (accessory form to cautērium, and only post-class.). **I.** A branding-iron, Pall. 1, 41, 2; 1, 43, 3; Prud. στέφ. 10, 490. — *Trop.*: cautērem adigere ambitioni, Tert. Pall. 5. — **II.** A wound made by burning, Prud. στέφ. 5, 229.

cautērio, *āre, v. a.* [cauterium], to burn, and *trop.*, to mark with a branding-iron, to brand (eccl. Lat.), Paul. ad Tim. 1, 4, 2 al.

† **cautērium**, *ii, n.*, = κατήριον. **I.** An instrument used for branding, a branding-iron, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 1, 28; in medicine, a cautery, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 80; 22, 23, 49, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 240. — **II.** An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax, Dig. 33, 7, 17; Tert. adv. Herm. 1.

† **cautērīzo**, *āre, v. a.*, = κατηρίζω, to burn with a hot iron, to brand, Veg. 5, 1.

* **cautērōma**, *ātis, n.* [cauter], a brand, Plin. Val. 3, 47.

cautēs (e.g. Tib. 2, 4, 9: *cautis*, Prud. στέφ. 10, 701), *is, f.* [kindred with cōs, cōtis; Sanscr. sō, acuere, Bopp. Gloss. 353, 6], a rough, pointed rock: saxa et cautēs timere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; celsae, Enn. Ann. 402 Vahl. ex conj.: duras, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672; 7, 418: praerupta, id. ib. 1, 719: solida, id. ib. 12, 124: invia, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27. — As a symbol of insensibility, Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo], cautiously, warily, = caute, perh. only Non. p. 512, 11 and 12; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.

cautio (old unconstr. form **cautitio**, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.), *ōnis, f.* [caveo], a guarding or taking care of one's self, wariness, precaution, caution, heedfulness, circumspection, εὐλάβεια (besides the comic poets, mostly in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: a malis naturā declinamus: quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est: atque una provisio, ut ne, id. Lael. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2; id. Att. 1, 19, 8; initium suspitionis et cautionis et diligentiae, id. Fam. 9, 24, 1. — **B.** (Mih) cautio est = cavendum est, caution is necessary (a colloquial phrase), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 15; id. Poen. 1, 3, 36; id. Ps. 1, 2, 38; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26; id. Ad. 3, 3, 67: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4 (al. captio). — **C.** Res cautionem habet. (a) The matter requires caution: habet multas cautiones, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42. — (b) The matter admits of caution, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 3. — **II.** T. t., in law, that by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty; bail (written or oral): quoniam vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, Graeculam tibi misi cautionem chi-

rographi mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1; v. such a written bond in Dig. 12, 1, 40: prolatis cautionibus, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7: cavere, Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitate, ib. 3, 5, 30 et saep. — With acc. and *inf.*, Suet. Aug. 98. — Of an oral warranty, pledge, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

* **cautiōnalis**, *e, adj.* [cautio, II.], pertaining to security: stipulationes, Dig. 46, 5, 1, § 2.

cautor, *ōris, m.* [caveo]. *** I.** One who is on his guard or is wary, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 6. — **II.** One who is surety or bail for any one, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautōma, *ātis, n.* [cauter], a wound made by branding (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 3, 47.

* **cautulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [cautus], rather safe, Gell. 1, 3, 30.

cautus, *a, um, v.* caveo, P. a.

cavaedium, *v. cavus*, I. B.

cavāmen, *inis, n.* [cavo]. **I.** A hollowing out: temonis, Amm. 23, 4, 2. — **II.** A cavern, hollow, Sol. 9, § 9.

cavannus, *i, m.*, = κικκάβη, the night-owl, Anthol. Lat. 5, 134, 29 Burn.

Cavarinus, *i, m.*, a Senone, made king of the Senones by Caesar, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 6, 5.

cavāticus, *a, um, adj.* [cavus], born or living in caves: cochleae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140; 30, 6, 15, § 45.

cavatio, *ōnis, f.* [cavo], a cavern, hollow, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 19 and 123 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 700.

cavator, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who hollows or excavates: CAVATORES (hollowing workmen), Inscr. Orell. 4155: arborum (aves), Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

cavātura, *ae, f.* [id.], a hollow, cavity (post-class.): temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

cavatus, *a, um, v.* cavo, P. a.

cavea, *ae, f.* (gen. caveāi, Lucr. 4, 78)

[cavus], an excavated place, a hollow, cavity. **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 2, 2, § 3. — Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** An enclosure for animals (cf. caulae), a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive, bird-cage, and the like, Lucr. 6, 198; 3, 684; Hor. A. P. 473; Mart. 9, 68, 10; 9, 89, 4; Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 29 al. — Of a bird-cage, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67; id. Curc. 3, 1, 79; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Mart. 14, 77. — Of a beehive, Verg. G. 4, 58; Col. 9, 7, 4; 9, 15, 7; 9, 15, 9. — Hence, **B.** An enclosure about a young tree, in order to protect it from injury, Col. 5, 6, 21; 5, 9, 11; Pall. Febr. 10, 5; a hedge before the windows of a cage, Col. 8, 8, 4. — **C.** In the human body. **1.** The roof of the mouth, Prud. Cath. 2, 92. — **2.** The sockets of the eyes, Lact. Mort. Pers. 40, 5. — **D.** The part of the theatre in which spectators sat, spectators' seats or benches, Plaut. Am. prol. 66; Cic. Lael. 7, 24; Lucr. 4, 78; Verg. A. 5, 340; 8, 636; on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima or prima, the seat of the nobility, media and summa or ultima, the seat of the lower classes, Cic. Sen. 14, 48; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Claud. 21; Sen. Tranq. 11: CAV. II., Inscr. Orell. 2539; cf. Dict. of Antiq. — **2.** Meton. **a.** (Pars pro toto.) The theatre in gen., Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 39; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. — **b.** The spectators, Stat. Th. 1, 423.

cavēālis, *e, adj.* [cavea], kept in a cave or cellar, Veg. 5, 53, 2; 6, 14, 1 dub.

cavēātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (Plinian).

1. Encaged, cooped up, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13. — **2.** (Acc. to cavea, II. D.) Arranged like the cavea in a theatre: urbes, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

cavēfācio, *cēre, v.* caveo, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 192. — Hence, in pass.: CAVIFIERI, Inscr. Orell. 3678.

cavēo, *cāvi, cautum*, (2d pers. sing. scanned caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19; imper. cavē, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Capt. 2, 3, 71; id. Most. 1, 4, 13 et saep.; Cat. 50, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; Prop. 1, 7, 25; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 435; old sup. CAVITVM, C. I. L. 1, 200, 6 sq.), *3, v. n.* and *a.* [root skōf- or kor-, to be wary; whence Gr. θυοσκόος, ἀκούος, etc.; Lat. causa, cura; cf. also Germ. scheuen; Engl. shy], to be on one's guard,

either for one's self or (more rarely) for

another; hence, **I.** In gen., with and without sibi, to be on one's guard, to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid, = φυλάσσομαι, and the Fr. se garder, prendre garde, etc.; constr., absol., with ab, and in a course of action with ne or ut (also ellipt. with the simple subj.); or, as in Greek, with acc. (= φυλάσσομαι τι); hence also pass. and with *inf.*, and once with cum. **A.** Absol.: qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: ego cavebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 12; 1, 1, 45: erunt (moesti) nisi cavetis. Cautum est, inquit, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93; Quint. 8, 3, 47: cum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; Suet. Claud. 37: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68. — Esp. freq. in the warning cave, look out! be careful! Ter. And. 1, 2, 34; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. C. 1, 14, 16; Ov. M. 2, 89. — **B.** With ab and abl.: eo mi abs te caveo cautius, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 42; id. Ps. 1, 5, 59; 4, 7, 128: si abs te modo uno caveo, id. Most. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 44: sibi ab eo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 87: navis Aps quā cavendum nobis sane censeo, id. Men. 2, 2, 70: pater a me petit ut mihi caverem a Pseudolo servo suo, id. Ps. 3, 2, 108: a crasso infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 53: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a Cassio, Suet. Calig. 57: a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108, 2: monitum ut sibi ab insidiis Rufini caveret, App. Mag. 87, p. 329, 16; id. M. 2, p. 117, 3. — **2.** With the simple abl.: caveo malo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 39: infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; id. Cas. 2, 6, 69; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: ipsus sibi cavit loco, i.e. got out of the way, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12. — **3.** With cum (rare): Hercle, mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must look out for myself, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 21. — **4.** With adversus, Quint. 9, 1, 20. — **C.** Followed by a final clause. **1.** With ne, to take heed that . . . not, to be on one's guard lest: qui cavet ne decipiat, vix cavet; cum etiam cavet, etiam cum cavisse ratus est, saepe is cautior captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5 and 6: caves, ne videat, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: ego me scio cavisse, ne ulla merito contumelia Fieri a nobis posset, id. Hec. 3, 5, 20; Afran. ap. Non. p. 111, 14; Lucr. 4, 1141: caveite, iudices, ne nova . . . proscriptio instaureta esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Div. 2, 40, 84; id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; 11, 21, 4; Sall. J. 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 37: cave, ne, Cat. 61, 152; Hor. C. 3, 7, 24; id. S. 2, 3, 177; id. Ep. 1, 6, 32; 1, 13, 19; Ov. M. 2, 89; 10, 685: cave sis, ne, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 215: caveo te, Cato, R. R. 5, 6: caveas, ne, Hor. S. 2, 1, 80: caveant, ne, id. A. P. 244: cavendum est, ne, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140; Quint. 4, 3, 8; 12, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 9, 4, 23; 5, 11, 27. — **2.** With ut ne (rare): quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic. Lael. 26, 99. — **3.** With a simple subj.; so only imper.: cave or cave (cf. age), beware of, take care not, etc.: cave geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: dixeris, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: faxis cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38: sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: contingas, Lucr. 2, 755: despuas, Cat. 50, 19: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: existimes, id. Fam. 9, 24, 4: putes, id. ib. 10, 12, 1 al. — Rarely with 1st pers.: cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9. — With 3d pers.: resciscat quisquam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: te fratrū misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: roget te, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75: cave quisquam flocci fecerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 5: armis concurrant arma caveite, Verg. A. 11, 293. — And like age, cave with a verb in plur.: cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117. — **4.** With ut, to take care that: cauto opus ut, Ut sobrie hoc agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; cf. D. 2 infra: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quae, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 141: quaero quid sit, quod . . . tam accurate caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui dent, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: caverat sibi ille adulter omnium ut suorum scelerum socium te adiutoremque praebas, id. Pis. 12, 28; Liv. 3, 10, 14; Plin. Pan. 39, 1: cavebitur ut, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. under II. A. — Very rarely with ut omitted, take care to, be sure to (late Lat.): sed heus tu . . . cave regrediare cenā maturius, App. M. 2, p. 122, 32; 2, p. 124,

35.—**D.** As *act.* **1.** With *acc.* of pers. or thing against which warning is given or heed taken, to guard against, to be aware of, to beware of, etc.: profecto quid nunc primum caveam, nescio, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 104: tu, quod caveare possis, stultum admitte-re'st, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 437, 23: caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: cave canem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 153, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4320; v. canis: interven-tum alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1: omnia id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: me, id. Dom. 11, 28: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: quam sit bellum caveare malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1; cf. Suet. Tib. 72: male praecinctum puerum, id. Caes. 456: periculum, id. ib. 81; id. Galb. 19: insidias, id. Caes. 86; Tac. A. 13, 13: exitum, Suet. Tib. 83: annum, id. Ner. 40: maculas, Hor. A. P. 353: jurgia, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: hunc tu caveo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: pro-ditorem, Quint. 7, 1, 30: hoc caveat mens provida Reguli, had prevented, Hor. C. 3, 5, 13: cave quicquam, be a little careful, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 61.—**2.** Pass.: quid cavendum tibi censere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 437, 22: cavenda est etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: cetera, quae quidem consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id. Att. 10, 16, 2; Quint. 8, 2, 2; 9, 4, 143; 11, 3, 27 (cf. id. 6, 5, 2): in hoc pestifero bello cavendo, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quod multis rationibus cavere potest, id. Off. 2, 24, 84; Sall. J. 67, 2: prius quod cautum oportuit, Postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 14: ego tibi cautum volo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 88: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis Cautum est, Hor. C. 2, 13, 14: id modo simul orant ac monent, ut ipsis ab invidia caveatur, Liv. 3, 52, 11; cf. B. 1. supra: cauto opus est, care must be taken, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 64: id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Merc. 2, 3, 133.—**3.** With *inf.*: in quibus cave vereri (= noli), Cic. Att. 3, 17, 3: caveat id potere a populo Romano, quod, etc., Sall. J. 64, 2: caveo laedere, Cat. 50, 21: occurrere capro caveo, Verg. E. 9, 25: commississe caveo, quod, etc., Hor. A. P. 168: cave Spem festinando praecipitare meam, Ov. P. 3, 1, 139: ut pedes omnino caveant tinguere, Plin. 8, 42, 68, § 169.

II. Esp. **A.** Law t. t., to take care for, provide, order something, legally, or (of private relations) to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, to stipulate, etc.: cum ita caverent, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus ne plures essent, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: cautum est lege XII. Tab. ut, etc., Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 15: cavebatur ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 1, 50, id. ib. 65; id. Tib. 75: quae legibus cauta sunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13: alia in lege cautum, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 119: cautum est de numero, Suet. Caes. 10; cf. id. Aug. 40: heredi ca-veri, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 120; cf. id. Fam. 7, 6, 2: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; cf. Suet. Aug. 59; id. Dom. 9; id. Tib. 50: sibi se privatim nihil cavere... mili-tibus cavendum, quod apud patres semel plebi, iterum legionibus cautum sit ne fraudi secessio esset, to make conditions, stipulate, Liv. 7, 41, 2.—**B.** In the lang. of business. **1.** Cavere ab aliquo, to make one's self secure, to procure bail or surety: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius, etc., Cic. Brut. 5, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 55; cf. infra 2; and cautio, II.—So *absol.*: quid ita Flavio sibi cavere non venit in mentem, to take security, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—**2.** To make one secure by bail or surety (either written or oral), to give security, to guarantee (cf. supra 1, and cautio; syn.: spondeo, cautionem praesto), Cic. Clu. 59, 162; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, ib. 46, 3, 89: cau-tionem, ib. 46, 8, 6: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: quoniam de obsidibus inter se cavere non possent, id. ib. 7, 2; cf. Liv. 9, 42; 24, 2: cavere ca-pite pro re aliqua, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: ju-rejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet. Calig. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41;

Tac. A. 6, 17.—Rarely, cavere personae publicae, to give security before a public authority, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 3.—**C.** In boxing, etc., to parry, to ward off a blow: adversos ictus cavere ac propulsare, Quint. 9, 1, 20; 5, 13, 54; cf. id. 9, 4, 8; 4, 2, 26.—**D.** Cavere alicui. **1.** To keep something from one, to protect, have a care for, make safe, take care of (cf.: prohibeo, defendo, provideo): sca-biem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato, R. R. 5, 7: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 3: mihi meisque, id. Top. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7, 6, 2: veterani, quibus hic ordo diligentissime caverat, id. Phil. 1, 2, 6; cf.: qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: quique aliis cavit, non cavet ipsi sibi, Ov. A. A. 1, 84: securitati, Suet. Tit. 6: concordiae publicae, Vell. 2, 48, 5; Petr. 133; Sil. 8, 493.—**2.** Affirmatively, to take care for, attend to a thing for a person, provide: Ba. Haec ita me orat sibi qui caveat aliquem ut homi-nem reperiam... Id. amabo te, huic ca-veas. Pi. Quid isti caveam? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8; 1, 1, 10; cf. I. C. 3. supra.—Hence,

cautus, a, um, P. a. *Neutr.*, careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident (syn.: providus, prudens; class. in prose and poetry): ut cautus est, ubi nihil opu'st, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providi-que, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in per-iculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3; in credendo, id. Att. 10, 9, 3: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: mariti, id. ib. 9, 751: lupus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: vulpes, id. ib. 1, 1, 73 et saep.: quem certi homines monuerunt, ut cautior esset, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: dubium cautior an audientior, Suet. Caes. 58.—Constr. with *ad*: ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32, 3; Tib. 1, 9, 46; Quint. 6, 1, 20.—With *adversus*: parum cautus adversus colloqui fraudem, Liv. 38, 25, 7.—With *erga*: erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1, 40.—With *contra*: contra quam (fortu-nam) non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt. 8, 4, 24.—With *inf.*: cautum dignos assu-mere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51.—With *gen.*: rei divinae, Macr. S. 1, 15.—**b.** Transf. to inani-mate things: consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; Tac. A. 11, 29: cautissima senectus, id. H. 2, 76: pectus, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: terga, id. Tr. 1, 9, 20: arma, Sil. 14, 188: timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65.—*Subst.*: **cauta, òrum, n.**: legum, the provisions, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.—**B.** Pass. (acc. to I. B. 1., and II. B.), made safe, secured: cautos nominibus rectis expendere num-mos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: cautos ab incur-su belli, Luc. 4, 409: quo mulieri esset res cautior (that her property might be made more secure), curavit, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 4, 11.—**2.** Trop., safe, secure (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: (civitates) murorum firmitate cautissimae, Amm. 14, 8, 13.—*Adv.*: **cau-tè.** I. (Acc. to caveo, I. A.) Cautiously: caute et cogitate rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: pedetentimque dicere, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 3 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 15, 21; 9, 2, 76; Hor. C. 1, 8, 10 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to caveo, I. B. 1.) With security, cautiously, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: al-ter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

caverna, ae, f. [cavus], a hollow, cavi-ty, cave, cavern, grotto, hole: caverna ter-rae, Lucr. 6, 597; Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; 2, 60, 151: silicium, rocky vaults (of the interior of Aetna), Luc. 6, 683, for which curvae ca-vernæ, Verg. A. 3, 674: imae, Ov. M. 5, 502; 6, 698: caecae, id. ib. 5, 639; 15, 299: navi-um, the holds of ships, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180 Orell. N. cr.: puppis, Luc. 9, 110: aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37, 50: 137: vasorum fictili-um, id. 12, 3, 7, § 16: arboris, clefts, Gell. 15, 16, 3 al.: caeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr. 4, 171; 6, 252; Cic. Arat. 253: aetheriae, Lucr. 4, 391; aëris, Manil. 1, 202; the excre-mentary canal of animals, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218; 28, 8, 27, § 106; 30, 15, 47, § 137; hence, utraque (mulieris), Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

***cavernatim, adv.** [caverna], through caverns: aqua eructata, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

***caverno, are, v. a.** [id.], to make hol-low: fistulam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26.

cavernosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of hollows or cavities: radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37,

§ 58; 27, 5, 17, § 34: meatus vocis, Prud. Ham. 319.

***cavernula, ae, f. dim.** [caverna], a small cavity, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

†caviæres hostiae, victims, so called from caviae, the excrementary canal of animals, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll. [caviae = cavernae; v. caverna fin.].

Cavii, òrum, m., a people of Grecian Illyria, Liv. 44, 30, 7 and 9.

cavile, v. caulae.

cavilla, ae, f. dim. [perh. for calvilla, from calvor; but cf. Sanscr. kava, stingy], a jeering, railery, scoffing (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aufer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, * Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11; Mart. Cap. 4, § 423.—Access. form **cavil-lum, i, n.**, App. M. 1, p. 105; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

***cavillabundus, a, um, adj.** [cavil-lor], seeking for railery, scoffing, Tert. Anim. 34 fin.

cavillatio, ònis, f. [id.], a jeering, rail-ery, scoffing, irony in jest or in earnest: cum duo genera sint facietiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fustum, alte-rum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: cavilla-tio est jocosa calumniatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75; id. Truc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Vesp. 23; Gell. 5, 5, 2: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna con-tentio de provinciâ fuit, Liv. 42, 32, 1: acer-ba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gram. 3.—**II.** Meton., an empty, sophistical dis-course, sophistry (so most freq. in Quint.), Cic. ap. Sen. Ep. 111, 1; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 177: ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. 10, 7, 14; cf. id. 2, 17, 7: manifesta, id. 9, 1, 15: juris, id. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavil-lationis, id. 2, 14, 5.

cavillator (caulat-, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 13), òris, m. [id.], a jester, jeerer, caviller: facetus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15; *Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2; Gell. 4, 20, 3.—**II.** Meton., a sophist, Sen. Ep. 102, 20.

cavillatrix, icis, f. [cavillator, II.] (only twice in Quint.), she who seeks to take by sophistry: conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14; hence also *sophistry*, id. 2, 15, 25.

***cavillatus, ùs, m.** [cavillor], railery, = cavillatio, App. M. 8, p. 213.

cavillor, àtus, 1, v. n. and a. [cavilla], to practise jeering or mocking; or (act.) to censure, criticise; to satirize in jest or ear-nest, to jest, etc. (syn.: joculari, ludere, illu-dere). (a) *Absol.*: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; cf. Liv. 39, 13, 3; 39, 42, 9; Suet. Tib. 8: face-tissime apud aliquem, Gell. 5, 5, 1.—(b) With *acc.*: togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 2: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jeju-nam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: verba patrum, Tac. A. 1, 46: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58, 9: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15, 4 et saep.—Hence, cavil-latus in *pass.* sense, App. M. 9, p. 230.—(γ) With an *objective clause*: in eo et etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum am-iculum, heme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.—***II.** Meton., to reason captiously, to use sophisms, to quibble, Liv. 3, 20, 4; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267; 35, 10, 36, § 85.

***cavillosus, a, um, adj.** [cavillor], full of railery, irony, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

cavillum, i, v. cavilla fin.

cavo, àvi, àtum, 1, v. a. [cavus], to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate (class., but not in Cic.; for in Leg. 2, 18, 45, dicato is the correct reading, B. and K.): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313; cf. Ov. M. 4, 525: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: arbore lintres, Verg. G. 1, 262: buxum, id. ib. 2, 450: dentes cavantur tate pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23, § 63: parmam gale-amque gladio, i. e. to pierce through, perforate, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant ca-pitum, hollow out, poet. for round off, bend around, fabricate, Verg. A. 7, 632.—Hence,

cavatus, a, um, P. a., hollowed, excavat-ed, hollow: alni, Verg. G. 1, 136: cortices, id. ib. 2, 387: rupes, id. A. 3, 229: anfracta aurium, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 3: oculi, Lucr. 6, 1194 (with cava tempora): vallis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 20 Müll.: torrens alibi al-iter, Liv. 44, 35, 17.—*Comp.*: sinus cavatior, Tert. adv. Herm. 29.

cāvōaitas, ātis, *f.* [cavosus, from *cavus*], a hollow, cavity (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 55, and Pudic. 20.

cāvum, i, v. *cavus*, i. B.

cāvus, a, um, *adj.* [root *cu-*, *cuēa*, to swell, etc.; cf.: *κοῖλος*, *kenōs*], hollow, excavated, concave (opp. *plenus*, *full*, *round*; class.). **I.** Prop.: *cava* convenient *plenis*, Lucr. 6, 1085; *cicutae*, id. 5, 1383; *tibia*, id. 2, 620; *concha*, Verg. A. 6, 171; *aes*, id. ib. 3, 240; *testudo*, id. G. 4, 464; Hor. Epod. 14, 11; *bucina*, Ov. M. 1, 335 et saep.; *ungula*, Enn. Ann. 419 Vahl.; *foraces*, Lucr. 7, 202; *montes*, id. 5, 955; *specus*, Enn. Ann. 420 Vahl.; *cavernae*, Verg. A. 2, 53; *trabs*, id. ib. 3, 191 et saep.; *trunci*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 12; *ilex*, id. Epod. 16, 47; *saxa*, id. C. 3, 13, 14 et saep.; *vena*, the hollow vein, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; *nubes*, Lucr. 6, 127; 6, 176; 6, 272; Verg. A. 1, 516; 5, 810 al.—Hence also of a darkness enveloping one as a cloud: *umbra*, Verg. A. 2, 360; *flumina*, the deep-channelled mountain streams, id. G. 1, 326; 4, 427; cf. Luc. 1, 396; *luna*, *waning* (cf. *cavo*), Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215. — **B.** Subst.: **cāvum**, i, n. (access. form **cāvus**, i, m. (sc. locus), Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 116; id. Ep. 1, 7, 33; Phaedr. 4, 6, 3; Col. 12, 8), a hollow, cavity, hole, Cato, R. R. 128; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 1382; Liv. 24, 34, 9; Verg. G. 1, 184; Hor. S. 2, 3, 173; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; 11, 51, 112, § 266 et saep.: *cava caeli*, Enn. Trag. 131 Vahl.; cf.: *cava caerula*, id. ib. 332 Vahl.; hence, **cāvum aedium** (contr. **cāvaedium**, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5), the inner court of Roman houses (cf. Vitr. 6, 3 Schneid.; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 255, and Archaeol. § 293, III.), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161; Vitr. 6, 3; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** In late Lat., trop.: *mensēs*, which have only 30 days (opp. *mensēs pleni*, which have 31 days), Censor. 20.—**B.** = *inanis*, *vain*, *empty*: *gloria*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139; *opes*, id. ib. 21, 912.

cāvus, i, m., v. *Caicus*.

Cāystrōs or **-us**, i, m., = *Kāystrōs*, a river in Lydia, which rises in Mount Tmolus, and falls into the sea at Ephesus, celebrated for the great number of its swans, now *Kara-Su*: *Caystros*, Ov. M. 5, 386; Mel. 1, 17, 2; *Caystrus*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 19; Verg. G. 1, 384; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 15; Ov. M. 2, 253; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—Hence, **Cāystrius**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Caystros*: *ales* = *cygnus*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.

-ce, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, answering etymol. to the Gr. *κέ* (Sanscr. *ki*; cf. Lat. *ci*-s and *ci*-tra), and in signif. to the demonstr. *c* (in *obscūti*, *rotūti*, etc.), appended to words in different forms. **I.** Unchanged *ce*: *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*; also in MSS. and inscriptions one *c*: *hicce*, etc.; *plur.*: *hicce*, *haecce*; *gen.* *hujusce*, etc.—**II.** Changed, **A.** Into *ci* before the interrog. particle *ne*: *hiccine*, *hoccine*, *siccine*, *nuncine*, etc. (v. *hic*, *sic*, *nunc*, etc.). — **B.** By a rejection of *e*, in *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, *nunc*, etc. for *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*, *nuncce*, etc.; *illic*, *istic*, *nunc*, *sic* (for *illicce*, etc.); cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 132; Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 235.

Cea or **Cia**, ae, *f.* **I.** Gr. *Κέα* (*Kia*, Ptol.), the Lat. name of the Greek Ceos (cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62), one of the most important of the Cyclades, over against the promontory *Sunium*, the birthplace of the poet Simonides, also celebrated for its splendid female clothing, now *Zia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Varr. ib.; Verg. G. 1, 14; Ov. H. 20, 222 Heins.; id. M. 7, 368; Col. 9, 2, 4; *nom.* *Ceos*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* *Ceo*, id. 4, 12, 22, § 65; *acc.* *Ceo*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.*: **Cēus** (or **Cius**; cf. Lucr. 2, p. 269 Lachm.), a, um, of *Cea*: *gens*, Ov. M. 10, 120; Simonides, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351 Orell. N. cr.—And with reference to the same: *Camēnae*, his poems, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8; *naeniae*, id. ib. 2, 1, 38.—In *plur.*: **Cēi**, 57, *um*, the inhabitants of *Ceos*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.—**II.** = *Cos*, q. v.

Cēbenna or **Gēbenna**, ae, v. *Cevenna*.

Cēbrēn, ēnis, m., = *Κεβρην*, a river in Troas; also, a river god, father of *Cēnone*, Sabin. Ep. 89, and of *Hesperie*, who is thence called **Cēbrenis**; *gen.* *Cēbrenidos*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 21; *acc.* *Cēbrenida*, Ov. M. 11, 769.

† **Cēcaumēna**, ōrum, n., = *κεκαυμένα*, prop., the burnt regions, i. e. the torrid zone, Mart. Cap. 1, § 17.

Cēcrops, ōpis, m., = *Κέκροψ*, the most ancient king of Attica, who went there from the Egyptian Sais, and was founder of the citadel of Athens (which is hence called *Cecropia*; v. infra), Hyg. Fab. 48 and 158; Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent; hence, *geminus*, Ov. M. 2, 555.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Cēcropsius**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to *Cecrops*, *Cecropian*; and subst.: **Cēcropsia**, ae, *f.*, the citadel of Athens, built by *Cecrops*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; *arx*, Ov. M. 6, 70; 15, 427.—Hence, meton. for *Athens*, Cat. 64, 79.—Far more freq., **2.** Pertaining to *Athens* or *Attica*, *Athenian*, *Attic*: *lines*, the *Attic* territory, Lucr. 6, 1139 Lachm.; *coloni*, Prop. 2 (3), 33, 29; *Eumolpus* (born at Athens), Ov. M. 11, 93; *thymus*, Verg. G. 4, 270; *apes*, id. ib. 4, 177; Mart. 9, 14; *mel*, id. 13, 24; *cōthurnus*, *tragedy*, which was native to *Athens*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 12; *domus opprobrium* (on account of *Procne*, the daughter of the Athenian king *Pandion*; cf. *Atthis*), id. ib. 4, 12, 6; *sidēs*, i. e. the fidelity of the friends *Theseus* and *Pirithous*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 55; *dote madent pectora*, full of Athenian wisdom, Mart. 7, 69, 2; cf. id. 1, 40.—**B.** **Cēcropsides**, ae, m., a male descendant of *Cecrops*; *voc.* *Cecropidā* (i. e. *Theseus*), Ov. M. 8, 550.—Appel. for one of noble descent, Juv. 8, 46 sq.—*Plur.*: **Cēcropsidae**, ōrum, *Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 486; 7, 502; Mart. Cap. 4, § 424; 9, § 888.—**C.** **Cēcropsis**, idis (dat. *plur.* *Cecropidis*, Lact. 1, 17, 14; *voc.* *Cecropi*, Ov. H. 10, 100), *f.*, a female descendant of *Cecrops*; so his daughter *Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806; cf. id. ib. 2, 797.—*Adj.*: *ales*, i. e. *Procne*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 32; *virgines*, Lact. 1, 17, 14.—In *plur.*, *Procne* and *Philomela*, daughters of *Pandion*, Ov. M. 6, 667.—Also, **2.** An Athenian woman, Juv. 6, 187; and *adj.* for *Attic*, of *Attica*: *terra*, Ov. H. 10, 100.

cēdenter, adv., v. l. *cedo fin.*

1. cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. and a. [perh. for *cecado*, redupl. from *cado*], to go, i. e. to be in motion, move, walk, go along. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (rare, and only poet.: for which, in the common lang., *incedo*); *candidatus cedit hic mastigia*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10; non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer, id. Ps. 4, 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 74; Hor. S. 2, 1, 65.—More freq., **B.** Trop. **1.** Like *ire*, to have some result, to eventuate, happen, result, turn out, to work; and, acc. to its connection, to turn out well or ill, to succeed or fail: *gesta quae prospere ei cesserunt*, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; Sall. C. 26, 5; Tac. A. 1, 28: *cetera secundum eventum proelii cesserat*, id. H. 3, 70; Suet. Aug. 91; Gell. 4, 5, 4; bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; Ov. M. 8, 862; Plin. Pan. 44 fin.: *optime*, Quint. 10, 7, 14; male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; and: male *allicui*, Ov. M. 10, 80; Suet. Claud. 26; cf. Verg. A. 12, 148; Quint. 10, 2, 16: *utcumque cesserit*, Curt. 7, 4, 16; cf. Suet. Calig. 53; Tac. Agr. 18: *parum*, Suet. Claud. 34: *opinione tardius*, id. Ner. 33: *pro bono*, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183.—**2.** *Cedere* pro aliquā re, to be equivalent to, to go for something, to be the price of: *oves*, quae non peperint, *binæ* pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato, R. R. 150, 2; Col. 12, 14; Tac. G. 14; Pall. Sept. 1, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In respect to the terminus a quo. **1.** To go from somewhere, to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire (freq. and class.): *cedunt de caelo corpora avium*, Enn. Ann. 96 Vahl.: *quia postremus cedis*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 29: *ego cedam atque abibo*, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: *cedens carinā*, Cat. 64, 249; cf. id. 64, 53: *quoquam*, Lucr. 5, 843: *aliquo sucus de corpore cedit*, id. 3, 223: *coma de vertice*, Cat. 66, 39: *e toto corpore anima*, Lucr. 3, 210: *ex ingrātā civitate*, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: *e patriā*, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; *patriā*, id. Mil. 25, 68: *Italiā*, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; Nep. Att. 9, 2; Tac. A. 2, 88 fin.—**B.** Milit. t. t.: *de oppidis*, to abandon, go away from, Cic. Att. 7, 22, 2: *loco*, to yield, give up his post, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Liv. 2, 47, 3; Tac. G. 6; Suet. Aug. 24 et saep.: *ex loco*, Liv. 3, 63, 1: *ex acie*, id. 2, 47, 2.—**C.** In commercial lang. t. t.: *foro*, to withdraw from the

market, i. e. to give up business, be insolvent, stop payment, Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2; Juv. 11, 50.—So also, **d.** Bonis or possessionibus (allicui), to give up or cede one's property or interest (in favor of a person): *allicui hortorum possessione*, Cic. Mil. 27, 75; so id. Off. 2, 23, 82; cf. Suet. Tib. 10, 4; Caes. 72; id. Ner. 35; id. Gram. 11.—Hence of debtors, to make over their property instead of payment; cf. Dig. 42, 3, tit. de cessione bonorum.—**2.** Pregn. (cf. abeo, II.), to pass away, disappear; and specif., **a.** Of men, to die: *vita*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: *e vita*, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; Plin. Pan. 43, 4; cf. *senatu*, to withdraw from, Tac. A. 2, 48; 11, 25.—**b.** Of time, to pass away, vanish: *horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni*, Cic. Sen. 19, 69.

—**c.** Of other things: *pudor ex pectore cessit*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 250, 26: *memoria*, Liv. 2, 33, 9 (for which: *excedere memoria*, Liv. 7, 32, 15; and: *excedere e memoria*, id. 26, 13, 5); *non Turno fiducia cessit*, Verg. A. 9, 126: *cedant curaque metusque*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 26 et saep.; cf. *cesso*.—**3.** Trop.: *cedere allicui* or *absol.*, to yield to one (to his superiority), to give the preference or precedence, give place to, submit to (class.; esp. freq. in the hist., of the weaker party, withdrawing, fleeing from). **a.** To yield to, give place to: *quācumque movemur*, (*aēr*) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: *cedebat victa potestas*, Lucr. 5, 1271: *ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere*, Quint. 6, 4, 16; 11, 1, 17; 12, 10, 47; cf. Sall. J. 61, 1: *Viriatum exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Nep. Ham. 1, 2; Sall. J. 51, 4; Liv. 2, 10, 7; Tac. A. 1, 56; 4, 51; Suet. Tib. 16 et saep.: *Pelides cedere nescius*, Hor. C. 1, 6, 6; *di*, quibus *ensis et ignis cesserunt*, i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy, Ov. M. 15, 862: *eidem tempori, ejusdem furori, eidem consilibus, eidem minis, insidiis, periculis*, Cic. Sest. 29, 63; so, *fortunae*, Sall. C. 34, 2: *invidiae ingratorum civium*, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: *majorum natu auctoritati*, id. Timoth. 3, 4: *nocti*, Liv. 3, 17, 9, and 3, 60, 7; 4, 55, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 9: *loco iniquo*, non hosti cessum, Liv. 8, 38, 9: *oneri*, Quint. 10, 1, 24: *vincentibus vitis*, id. 8, 3, 45: *malis*, Verg. A. 6, 95 et saep.—**b.** To yield to in rank, distinction, etc., i. e. to be inferior to: *cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fatescere summitteret*, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: *nullā aliā re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus*, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: *neque multum cedebant virtute nostris*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 36: *Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo*; Nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70; so, *anseribus* (candore), Ov. M. 2, 639: *laudibus lanificae artis*, id. ib. 6, 6; 5, 529: *cum in re nullā Agesilao cederet*, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 108: *allicui de aliquā re*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: *allicui re per aliquid*, id. 33, 3, 19, § 59.—**Impers.**: *ut non multum Graecis cederetur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; Liv. 24, 6, 8.

—**c.** To comply with the wishes, to yield to one: *cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit*, Cic. Lig. 7, 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5: *precibus*, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: *cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15; cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 43 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 704; 3, 188; Ov. M. 6, 32; 6, 151; 9, 13; 9, 16: *omnes in unum cedebant*, Tac. A. 6, 43; 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 12, 10 and 41.—Hence, **4.** *Act.*: *cedere* (allicui) aliquid = concedere, to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit something to some one: *permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adulescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti*, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: *multa multis de jure suo*, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: *currum ei*, Liv. 45, 39, 2: *victoriam hosti*, Just. 32, 4, 7: *allicui pellicem et regnum*, id. 10, 2, 3: *imperium*, id. 22, 7, 4: *possessionem*, Dig. 41, 2, 1: in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.—Also with a clause as object, Stat. Th. 1, 704 (but in Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67, read credit).—And with *ut* and *subj.*: *hac victoria contenta plebes cessit patribus*, ut in praesentia tribuni crearentur, etc., Liv. 6, 42, 3; Tac. A. 12, 41: non cedere with *quominus*, Quint. 5, 7, 2.—**B.** In respect to the terminus ad quem, to arrive, attain to, come somewhere: *cedunt*, *petunt*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43: *ibi ad postremum cedit miles*, *aes petit*, id. ib. 3, 5, 52.—**2.** Trop.: *hoc cedere ad factum volo*, come to its execution, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102.—**C.** Cedere allicui or in aliquid, to come to, fall (as a possession) to one, to fall to his lot or share,

accruere: ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, § 170: captiva corpora Romanis cessare, Liv. 31, 46, 16: nolle omnari quae captivae urbi cessura forent, id. 23, 43, 14; Verg. A. 3, 297; 3, 333; 12, 17; 12, 183; Hor. C. 3, 20, 7; Ov. M. 5, 368; 4, 533: undae cessarent piscibus habitandae, id. ib. 1, 74 al.: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1; so id. H. 3, 83; id. Agr. 5; id. A. 2, 23: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessisse, Liv. 6, 14, 12; Curt. 7, 6, 16; Tac. A. 15, 45; for which: cedere praedae (*dat.*) alicuius, Liv. 43, 19, 12; and: praeda cedit alicui, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: ab Tullo res omnis Albana in Romanum cesserit imperium, Liv. 1, 52, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174: in dictionem M. Antonii provinciae cesserant, Tac. H. 5, 9.—**D.** Cedere in aliquid, like abire in aliquid (v. abeo, II.), to be changed or to pass into something, to be equivalent to or become something: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34, 2: cf.: temeritas in gloriam cesserat, Curt. 3, 6, 18; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91; Tac. H. 2, 59 *fin.*; id. G. 36; Plin. Pan. 83, 4: in proverbium, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 42: in exemplorum locum, Quint. 5, 11, 36.—Hence, **cedenter*, *adv.* of the *part. pres.* cedens (not used as *P. a.*), by yielding, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129.

2. cedo, old *imperat.* form, whose contr. plur. is *cette* (cf. Prob. II. p. 1486 P.; Non. p. 84, 31 sq.) [compounded of the particle *-ce* and the root *da*; v. I. *do*, *hither with it!* here! *give!* tell, say (implying great haste, familiarity, authority, and so differing from *praebere*, *dicere*, etc.); cf. Key, § 731. **I.** In *gen.*, *hither with it, give or bring here.* (a) With *acc.*: *cette manus vestras measque accipite*, Enn. Trag. 320 Vahl.: *cedo aquam manibus, give water!* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: *puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo*: ego alam, Ter. Rec. 4, 4, 86: *tuam mi dexteram*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28; so Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84; and: *cette dexteras*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 4: *senem, bring hither the old man*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: *convivas*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 101: *quemvis arbitrum*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: *eum aliquis cete in conspectum*, Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 1: *cedo illum*, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6.—(b) *Abso.*: *Al. En pateram tibi eccam*. Am. Cedo mi, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: *unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unus profer exemplum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67: *cedo mihi unum, qui, etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 12, § 29: *cedo, si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis?* Cato ap. Quint. 9, 2, 21: *cedo, cum puerum hic apposui?* dic mihi, Ter. And. 4, 24; cf. Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 82; Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 6; Cic. Part. Or. 1, 3: *cedo igitur, quid faciam*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 9; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106: *cedo, si conata peregit, tell how, if, etc.*, Juv. 13, 210; so id. 6, 504.—With *dum*: *cedo dum, en unquam audisti, etc.*? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15.—**B.** In respect to action, *cedo* = *fac*, *ut, grant that, let me*: *cedo ut bibam*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 26: *cedo ut inspiciam*, id. Curc. 5, 2, 54: *ego, statim, cedo, inquam si quid ab Attico*, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a. 1.—**C.** For calling attention, *lo! behold! well!* *cedo mihi leges Atinias*, Furias, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: *cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium*, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 84; id. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. id. Brut. 86, 295; id. Sest. 50, 108: *haec cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo*, Pers. 2, 75: *cedo experiamur*, App. Mag. p. 298, 14.

cedrelate, *es, f.*, = *κεδρελάτη*, the cedar, fir-tree, a large kind of cedar, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 24, 5, 11, § 17.

cedreus, *a, um, adj.* [cedrus], of cedar: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

cedria, *ae, f.*, = *κεδρία*, the pitch or resin from cedar, Col. 6, 32, 1; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 47; 32, 7, 24, § 70 al.

cedrinus, *a, um, adj.*, = *κεδρινός*, of cedar-wood, cedar: traves, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213: Apollo, id. 13, 5, 11, § 53: oleum, id. 32, 7, 24, § 76.

cedris, *idis, f.*, = *κεδρίς*, the fruit or berry of the cedar, Plin. 24, 5, 12, § 20.

cedrium, *ii, n.*, = *κεδρίον*, cedar-oil, Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.

cedrostia, *acc.* cedrostim, *f.*, = *κέ-*

δρωστis, one of the names of the white vine, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

cedrus, *i, f.*, = *κέδρος*, the cedar, juniper-tree: Juniperus oxycedrus, Linn., which has a very fragrant wood, and furnishes an oil that protects from decay, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 52; 16, 40, 76, § 203; Col. 9, 4, 3; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.—Of cedar-wood, Verg. G. 3, 414; id. A. 7, 13; 7, 178; Curt. 5, 7, 5; 8, 10, 8; Suet. Calig. 37.—Hence, **II.** Meton., cedar-oil (with which the backs of books were usually anointed to preserve them from moths and decay): liber flavus cedro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 13: perunctus cedro, Mart. 3, 2, 7; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 219.—Hence, poet.: carmina linenda cedro, i. e. worthy of immortality, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42.

Celadon, *ontis, m.*, = *Κελαδών*. **I.** An Egyptian companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 144.—**II.** One of the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 250.

Celaenae, *arum, f.*, = *Κελαίναί*, a town of Phrygia, on the Maeander, where, acc. to the fable, occurred the contest of Marsyas with Apollo, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; Liv. 38, 13, 5 sq.; Curt. 3, 1, 1; Luc. 3, 206; Stat. Th. 4, 186.—Hence, **II.** **Celaenaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Celaenae or to Marsyas: concubinus, i. e. of Atthis, who was born in Celaenae, and loved by Cybele, Mart. 5, 41: amores, id. 14, 204: Marsyas, id. 10, 62: buxus, i. e. tibia, Stat. Th. 2, 666.

Celaeno, *ūs, f.*, = *Κελαϊνώ*. **I.** A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and one of the Furies, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**II.** One of the Harpies: dira, Verg. A. 3, 211; 3, 365.—Hence, appel. for an avaricious woman, Juv. 8, 130.

celate, *adv.* [celo], secretly: saevire, Amm. 14, 7, 21.

celatim, *adv.* [id.], secretly, privately (very rare), Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

celator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a concealer, hider, Luc. 10, 286.

celatum, *i, n.* [id.], a secret, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 127; 2, 1, 15 (19).

celeber, *ēbris, ēbre, adj.* (masc. celebris, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.*; 13, 47; 14, 19; Curt. 5, 1, 18; Gell. 17, 21, 10; comp. very rare, but sup. freq.) [perh. Sanscr. grū-, audire; Gr. κλέος; v. Corss. Beitr. p. 368], that which contains a multitude, numerous; hence, **I.** Where there is a multitude, or where a multitude comes together; of places, much frequented or resorted to, populous, abounding in, rich in (syn.: plenus, frequens; opp. desertus): celebrer *πολλοῦ ἀνθρώπων*, Gloss. Vet.: in locis illa fortuita: culti an incoliti, celebres an deserti, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36; id. Sest. 67, 140; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; id. Mil. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, tantā frequentia, most frequented, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; but: celeberrimo fori, at the time when the Forum was most frequented, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.*: via, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Phil. 14, 6, 16; cf. id. Pis. 15, 34: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. Arch. 3, 4: celeberrimo loco (urbis) elatus, Nep. Dion. 10, 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; 8, 6, 14: pars oppidi, Suet. Aug. 1: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: conviviū, Tac. A. 14, 48; id. H. 1, 81: celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218: celeberrimus illic lucus, id. Am. 3, 5, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** That is celebrated, honored by a great assembly, procession, train, etc.; renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous (syn.: clarus, notus, nobilis; in prose and poetry, partic. since the Aug. per.). (a) With *abl.*: gentis Aquitanae celebrer Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: dies omni caerimonia genere, Liv. 25, 12, 15; cf. ludi, Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias fama, Ov. M. 3, 339: Daealus ingenio artis, id. ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammatica, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167: quisque ingenio, Tac. Agr. 1: tribunus plebis opibus, gratia, etc., Vell. 2, 18, 2: pons Mulvius nocturnis illecebris, Tac. A. 13, 47.—(b) *Abso.*: dies celeberrimi laetissimi, most solemn, festive, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: celebre per Hispaniam re-

sponsum, Liv. 21, 19, 8: fama inter barbaros, id. 27, 33, 1: nomen ad posteris, id. 1, 3, 8: viri, id. 26, 27, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17, 2: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: Diana, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747; cf. id. ib. 5, 412: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: Aper et Secundus, celeberrima tum ingenia fori nostri, Tac. Or. 2.—(γ) With *in*: celeberrimus fuit in hoc genere Sosus, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.—**B.** Often repeated, numerous, frequent (very rare): celebri gradu, with double quick step, Att. ap. Non. p. 89, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 25 Rib.): verba celeberrima, often repeated, Ov. A. A. 2, 705: vox, id. P. 1, 9, 25: lapis celebris trans maria et quondam in Campania, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2: nomina in annalibus, Gell. 7 (6), 7, 1.

celebrabilis, *e, adj.* [celebro], commendable (late Lat.): favor, Amm. 29, 5, 56; Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 3, 12 al.

celebratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A numerous assembly, concourse: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: quae domus? quae celebratio cotidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73.—**II.** The celebrating of a festival in great numbers, a festival celebration, a festival: ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1; cf. Tac. A. 1, 15: epuli, Vell. 2, 56, 1: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3, § 12.—**III.** An honoring, a commending, praising: celebrationem habere, to be valued, esteemed, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.

celebrator, *ōris, m.* [id.], he who extols, a celebrator: triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

celebratus, *a, um, v.* celebrare, *P. a.*

celebresco, *ēre, v. incho. n.* [celeber], to become renowned, Att. ap. Non. p. 89, 15.

celebritas, *ātis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A great number, a multitude, a large assembly, a numerous concourse or gathering, a crowd (syn. frequentia; opp. solitudo; in good prose): in multitudine et celebritate iudiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 16, 29: odi celebritatem; fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 13, 1; id. Off. 3, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 18: in celebritate versari, to live in society, Nep. praef. § 6: virorum ac mulierum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29 al.: loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7; Tac. A. 3, 9: viae, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2; Tac. H. 2, 64: totius Graeciae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A festival celebration, a solemnity: suppremi diei, a solemn procession for the dead, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; cf. Liv. 30, 38, 12.—**B.** Fame, renown, celebrity: celebritas nominis hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: nominis, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 6, p. 243 Gerl.; Suet. Gram. 23: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2: v. Sillig. N. cr.

celebriter, *adv.* [id.], frequently; only in sup.: per noctes celeberrime acclamatum est, Suet. Tib. 52 Oud. (Roth, creber-rime).

celebro, *avi, ātum, v. a.* [id.]. **I.** To go to a place or person in great numbers or often, to frequent, to fill (syn. frequento; class.): deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1167: viam, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; id. Sest. 63, 131: domum alicujus, id. Mur. 34, 70: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, id. ib. 10, 703: tecta, id. ib. 4, 444: forum, id. ib. 4, 144; cf. forum maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1: Penates, i. e. domum redire, Tib. 1, 3, 33: me magistrum, id. 1, 4, 75.—**B.** Of a desired action (cf. celebrer, B.), to do something frequently or in multitudes, to practise, engage in, say, use, employ, repeat, = frequento, etc.: intro abite atque haec cito celebrate, i. e. in company, all together, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque, id. ib. 3, 28, 110: genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2, 3; cf.: celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: necessitatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 32, 1: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42, 6: iambum, Quint. 10, 1, 96: seria ac jocos cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 4, 9.—**C.** Aliquid aliqua re, to fill up with something: contiones suas convicio cantorum, Cic. Sest. 53, 118: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252 (cf.: concelibrant ripas, Lucr. 2, 345): cuius litteris, fama, nuntiis celebrantur aures cotidie meae, i. e. are filled, full, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.—**Poet.**: juvenes multo sermone, to talk much with

them, Tib. 1, 6, 17.—**II.** Meton. **A.** To go in great numbers to a celebration; hence, in gen., to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festival: festos dies, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; cf.: is (dies) festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Sall. J. 66, 2; Cic. Pis. 22, 51; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv. 10, 37, 12; Tac. A. 15, 53; Suet. Aug. 75; id. Tib. 65 *init.*; Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; Ov. M. 4, 4: convivium omnium sermone laetitiaeque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66; Liv. 40, 14, 2; Tac. A. 4, 59; cf. coetum, Verg. A. 1, 735: conjugia, id. ib. 7, 555; cf. nuptias, Liv. 36, 11, 2; cf.: solemnia nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26; and poet.: taedas jugales Thetidis, Cat. 64, 302: annua sacra, Verg. A. 8, 173; cf. id. ib. 5, 598 and 603: funus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; cf. exsequias, Liv. 25, 17, 5; 37, 22, 2: diem natalem Vitellii, Tac. H. 2, 95; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 102 (103): natales, id. ib. 6, 30, 1; Tac. A. 6, 18; and *absol.*: tota celebrante Sicilia sepultus est, Nep. Timol. 5 *fin.*—**B.** To honor, praise, celebrate the praises of a person or thing, to celebrate in song (syn.: colere, laudare, illustrare): laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf. id. Planc. 39, 93: vestrum egressum ornando atque celebrando, id. Pis. 13, 31: fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuraque, Sall. C. 8, 1: talia carminibus, Verg. A. 8, 303: nomen alicujus scriptis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1: facta pro maxumis, Sall. C. 8, 3: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: se remque publicam haec faciundo, to make renowned, Sall. J. 85, 36: Mari virtutem in majus (= *ἐν τὸ μέγαν κορυμνίσαι*), id. ib. 73, 5: augereque aliquem, id. ib. 86, 3: honores alicujus, celebrate one's honor, Verg. A. 12, 840: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr. 39 al.: virum aut heroa lyrā, etc., Hor. C. 1, 12, 2: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: litora ludis, Verg. A. 3, 280: sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, id. ib. 6, 27: aliquem admiratione, id. H. 2, 71: obsequio, id. A. 16, 33: funere publico, id. ib. 6, 11 *fin.*—**C.** Without the access, idea of extolling, in gen., to make something known, to publish abroad, proclaim: quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraeque celebrassent, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: quod vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, id. Cael. 3, 6: quare celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**celebratus**, a, um, P. a. **I.** (Acc. to I. a.) Frequented, much visited: forum rerum venarum totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1.—**B.** (Acc. to I. b.) Customary, usual, frequent: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21: schemata, id. 9, 2, 92: usus anuli celebrator, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28: verbum celebratum, Gell. 17, 2, 25 (cf. id. 17, 2, 25, § 17: verbum crebrius, and id. 17, 2, 25, § 18: verbum creberrimum).—**II.** (Acc. to II. a.) Solemn, festive, brilliant: dies celebrator, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebrator, Liv. 3, 63, 5.—**B.** (Acc. to II. b.) Known, celebrated, famous: loci famā celebrati, Tac. A. 2, 54: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebrator in posterum esset, Suet. Aug. 18.—*Adv.* v. celebriter.

Celēja or **Celēja**, ae, f., a town in Noricum, now Celje, in Styria, Plin. 3, 24, 17, § 146; Inscr. Orell. 5014; 1982.

Celēlates, ium, m., a Ligurian tribe, mentioned only by Liv. 32, 29, 7.

Celenna or **Celenna**, ae, f., a city of Campania, mentioned only by Verg. A. 7, 739.

Celēnderis (-dris), is, f. = *Κελνδρίς*, a fortified harbor in Cilicia, now Kelenler, the Turkish Guinar, Mel. 1, 13, 4; Tac. A. 2, 80.—Hence, *adj.*: **Celēnderitis**, idis, of Celēnderis: regio, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

celer, ēris, ē (masc. **celeris**, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 760 P.; fem. *celer*, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. l. 1; cf. acer; *sup.* celerissimus, Enn. and Manlius ap. Prisc. l. 1.) [cello; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, pp. 123 and 93, urging, pressing forward; cf. also I. cello], *swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (with the access, idea of energy, struggling, and even power; v. Doed. above

cited; syn.: expeditus, promptus, velox, citatus; opp. tardus, segnis, lentus). **I.** Of corporeal objects: face to propere celerem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 1: hasta, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. l. 1: sagitta, Hor. C. 3, 20, 9; Ov. M. 5, 367: confingebat tardus celeres (sc. aves), Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: Cynthia, id. ib. 3, 28, 12: Diana, Ov. M. 4, 304: deae, id. ib. 2, 119: rivi, Hor. C. 3, 11, 14: curriculum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192; cf. id. 5, 302: ignis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 76: motus, Lucr. 4, 177; cf.: celer atque instabilis motus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 5: receptus, id. B. C. 1, 59: lapsus, Lucr. 4, 324; Ov. M. 6, 216: ictus, Lucr. 3, 636: impete, id. 6, 334: turbo, Verg. A. 12, 856: venti, Hor. C. 1, 12, 10; 1, 15, 3; 1, 14, 5: cerva, Cat. 64, 341: canis, Tib. 4, 3, 14: equus, id. 1, 2, 70; 4, 1, 91: lupi, id. 2, 1, 20: classis, Cat. 64, 53: ratis, id. 63, 1: navis, id. 4, 2: carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: lintres, Prop. 1, 14, 3: pedes, id. 3 (4), 9, 18: remedia, *quickly working, efficacious*, Nep. Att. 21, 2.—Poet. with gen. gerund.: nandi, Sil. 4, 587.—With *inf.*: excipere aprum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11; so id. ib. 4, 6, 39; id. Ep. 1, 20, 25.—Poet., celer for celeriter, Ov. M. 2, 119; 2, 838; 9, 765.—**II.** Of mental and abstract objects: oderunt Sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90; cf. Vell. 2, 73: mens, quā nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200; cf. Lucr. 3, 183: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 138; 9, 4, 83; 9, 4, 111; 9, 4, 135: consilium, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 1.—**B.** Implying reproach, *rash, hasty, precipitate*: consilia, Liv. 9, 32, 3; so id. 22, 38, 13; cf. id. 2, 51, 7; and so iambi (of the fire of youth), *rash, hasty*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 24: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 3: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1, 5: ratio, Lucr. 4, 144; 4, 255; 4, 775: fata celerissima, Verg. A. 12, 507: mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205.—*Adv.*, *quickly, speedily* (syn.: velociter, cito, continuo, confestim, festinanter). **a. celerē**, Enn. et Nov. ap. Non. p. 510, 9 sq.; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.—**b. celeriter**, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 2; Cic. Att. 15, 27, 1; id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; 9, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 52 et saep.—*Comp.* celerius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 3; Nep. Cim. 3, 2 al.—*Sup.* celerime, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 37 al.

2. Celer, ēris, m., a Roman cognomen in the gens Caecilia, Domitia, Egnatia, etc., Cic. Brut. 89, 305; id. Att. 10, 1, 4; Sall. C. 30, 5 al.

3. Celer, v. Celeres.

celeranter, *adv.* [celero], *with speed, in haste*, Att. ap. Non. p. 513, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 123 Rib.).

*** celeratim**, *adv.* [id.], *quickly*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 87, 2 (Gell. 12, 15, 2, has celatim).

celerē, *adv.* v. I. celer, II. B. a.

Celēres, um, = *Κελερες* [cello, those who are prominent in position, = celsi; acc. to some from *κέλες*, eques], the original name for patricians or knights, Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35; Paul. ex Fest. p. 42 (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 367 sq.; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 382; and v. Trossuli and Flexuntes); in particular, the body-guard of the king, Liv. 1, 15, 8; 1, 59, 7; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 603, and Nieb. and Müll. above cited.—In sing.: **Celer**, ēris, m., the chief of the Celēres, Ov. F. 4, 837; Paul. ex Fest. l. 1.

celeripes, pēdis, *adj.* [celor-pes], *swift-footed* (very rare), *Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1; besides only in Aus. Epigr. 141; id. Parent. 27, 4.

celeritas, ātis, f. [celor], *swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity* (in good prose; syn.: velocitas, pernicitas; opp. tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31: celeritas et vis eorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144; cf. equitum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*: navis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: pedum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: in capiendis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: veneni, the quick effect, Cic. Cael. 24, 60: incredibili celeritate de victoria Caesaris fama perferitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: celeritati studere, id. B. C. 3, 79: Favonio Scipionis celeritas salutem attulit, id. ib. 3, 36 *fin.*: maximum bonum in celeritate putabat, Sall. C. 43, 4: celeritate uti, to employ speed, Nep. Ages. 2, 2; 4, 4.—In plur. *absol.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus

suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**2.** Of intellectual and abstract objects: animorum, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: ingenii, v. supra; cf.: calliditas et celeritas ingenii, *quickness of device*, Nep. Eum. 1, 3: cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53; Quint. 11, 3, 111: dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: syllabarum, id. Or. 57, 191; Quint. 9, 4, 91; 9, 4, 88; 9, 4, 140; 11, 3, 107.

celeriter, *adv.* v. I. celer *fin.*

*** celeritudo**, inis, f. [celor], = celeritas, *swiftness*, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6 (considered by Schneid. as a gloss).

*** celeriuscule**, *adv.* *dim.* [id.], *some-what quickly*: celeriuscule dicere, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. Prisc. 5, p. 611 P.

celero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.].

(mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose). **I.**

Act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate; syn.: festinare, properare: casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Verg. A. 9, 378: gradum, id. ib. 4, 641: iter inceptum, id. ib. 8, 90: viam, id. ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: haec celerans, *hastening, executing this (message)*, Verg. A. 1, 656; cf.: imperium allicujus, to execute quickly, Val. Fl. 4, 80: obpugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46.—In pass.: itineribus celeratis, Amm. 31, 11, 3: celerandae victoriae intentio, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to hasten, make haste, be quick (cf. accelero and propero): circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388; Cat. 63, 26; Sil. 12, 64; Tac. A. 12, 64; id. H. 4, 24; Eutr. 4, 20 (but not Cic. Univ. 10, 25, v. Orell. N. cr.).

† **celēs**, ētis, m., = *κέλες*. **I.** A racer, race-horse, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 635.—**II.** A swift-sailing vessel, a yacht, pure Lat. celox, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5.

† **Celētizontes**, um, m., = *κελητίζοντες*, riders upon race-horses, a piece of statuary by Canachus and Hegias, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 75 and 78.

Celetrum, i, n., a town of Macedonia, now Castoria, Liv. 31, 40, 1.

celeuma, v. celeusma.

Celēus, ēi, m., = *Κελεός*, a king in Eleusis, father of Triptolemus. He or his son was taught agriculture by Ceres, whom he entertained as a guest, Hyg. Fab. 147; Ov. F. 4, 508; Verg. G. 1, 165 Serv. et Phil. larg.

† **celēusma** (also **celeuma**), ātis, n. (**celēusma**, ae, f., Ven. Vita S. Mart. 4, 423), = *κέλευσμα* (*κέλευμα*), a command or call given by the chief oarsman, which gave the time to the rowers, Mart. 3, 67, 4; Rutil. 1, 370; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.

†† **celia** (cael-), ae, f. [Celtic], a kind of beer made in Spain, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Flor. 2, 18, 12; Oros. 5, 7; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 18.

cella, ae, f. [cf. celo, oc-cul-o, clam, v.

Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. p. 50], a store-room, chamber. **I.** In agricult. lang., a place for depositing grain or fruits, or for the abode of animals, a granary, stall, etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, etc., Cato, R. R. 3, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 6, 9; 12, 18, 3; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5; 2, 3, 87, § 200 sq. al.; cf. id. Pis. 27, 67; Verg. G. 2, 96; Hor. C. 1, 37, 6; id. S. 2, 8, 46; Vitr. 6, 9: columbarum, dove-cotes, Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9.—Also of the cells of bees, Verg. G. 4, 164; id. A. 1, 433; Plin. 11, 11, 10, § 26.—Hence, dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for a house, for the kitchen, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201 sq.; id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30.—Facetiously: cella promptuaria = carcer, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3: reliquit in ventre cellae uni locum, Plaut. Curc. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf., of the small, simple dwelling apartments of men, a chamber, closet, cabinet, hut, cot, etc. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; esp. of servants, Cato, R. R. 14: ostiarii, the porter's lodge, Vitr. 6, 10; Petr. 29, 1; 77, 4; and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8 al.—Of a poor man's garret, Mart. 7, 20, 21; 8, 14, 5: cella pauperis, a chamber for self-denial, etc., Sen. Ep. 18, 7; 100, 6; cf. Mart. 3, 48.—**B.** The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood, the chapel, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 1; Cic.

Phil. 3, 12, 30; Liv. 5, 50, 6; 6, 29, 9 ai.—**C.** An apartment in a bathing-house, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Veg. 2, 6, 3.—**D.** A room in a brothel, Petr. 8, 4; Juv. 6, 122; 6, 128; inscripta, Mart. 11, 45, 1.

cellārarius, ii, m., = cellarius, a steward, butler, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.

cellāriensis, e, adj. [cella], belonging to a store-room: species, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32; 11, 28, 16.

* **cellārōlūm**, i, n. dim. [cellarium], a little chamber, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 16.

cellāris, e, v. cellarius.

cellārium, ii, n. [cellarius] (post-class. access. form to cella), a receptacle for food, a pantry, Dig. 32, 41, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 93; 3, 21, 204.—**II.** Meton., food, provisions, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 3.

cellārius, a, um (access. form acc. plur. cellares, perh. for the purpose of avoiding the os four times repeated, Col. 8, 8, 1), adj. [cella], of or pertaining to a store-room: sagina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **cellārius**, ii, m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115; Col. 11, 1, 19; 12, 3, 9; 12, 4, 2; Plin. 19, 12, 62; § 188 al.

* **cellatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a series of store-rooms or chambers, Petr. 77, 4.

† **cello**, 3, v. n., found only in the compounds percello, procello; cf. Gr. κέλλω; Sanscr. kar, to kill; and Lat.: celer, celox.

† **cello**, 3, v. n., found only in the compounds antecello, excello, praecello; v. celsus init.

cellūla, ae, f. dim. [cella], a small store-room or apartment, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19; Col. 8, 9, 3; and acc. to cella, II. D., Petr. 11, 1.

* **cellūlanus**, i, m. [cellula], a hermit, recluse, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

Celmis, is, m., = Κέλμης, one of the Dactyli or Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him to adamas, Ov. M. 4, 282.

celo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. (contract. form of the gen. plur. part. pass. celatum = celatum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15 Ritschl IV. cr.) [cf. caligo], to hide something from one, to keep secret, to conceal; constr., **I.** With a double acc., as in Gr. κρύπτω τινα τι; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 391 (class. in prose and poetry); neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed cum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumentum tui causā velis eos, quorum interit id scire, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: te atque alios partum ut celaret suum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24: ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium, id. Ad. 1, 1, 29; id. Hec. 3, 1, 40: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: iter omnis celat, Nep. Eum. 8, 7: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149.—Rare, aliquem de aliquā re: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fam. 7, 20, 3 (more freq. in pass.; v. the foll.).—**Pass.**: celor rem, but more freq. celor hoc, illud, etc., something is concealed from me: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23: sed tamen indicabo tibi quod mehercule inprimis celatum volebam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4.—More freq. celor de re: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. Sull. 13, 39: debes existimare te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: quod neque celari Alexandrini possent in apparanda fuga, Auct. B. Alex. 7.—More rare, mihi res celatur: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2 (al. Alcibiades).—**II.** With one acc.: **A.** With acc. of the direct object: aliquid, to conceal, hide, cover; and of persons: aliquem, to hide, conceal one. **1.** Aliquid (so most freq.): celest tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: iras, id. Hec. 2, 2, 11: sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60: crudelia consilia dulci forma, * Cat. 64, 175: perjuriam, Tib. 1, 9, 3: factum, Verg. A. 1, 351: aurum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: fontium origines, id. ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui Promis et celas, id. C. S. 10: manibus uterum, to conceal by covering, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, id. ib. 4, 683.—With dat. (locat.) of place: sacra alia terrae celavimus, Liv. 5, 5, 1, § 9 Weissenb. ad loc. (al. terrā).—**Pass.**: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10; cf. id.

Trin. 1, 2, 127: quod turpiter factum celari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5: armorum tercia pars celata, id. ib. 2, 32 fin.: amor celatus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 105: ut celestur consuetudo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; so Lucr. 1, 904; 5, 1159; Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 3 (4), 25, 11; Hor. C. 4, 9, 30; Ov. M. 9, 516 et saep.—**2.** Aliquem, to hide, conceal one: plerisque hi qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: aliquem silvis, Verg. A. 10, 417; cf. id. ib. 6, 443: fugitivum, Dig. 11, 4, 1: se tenebris, Verg. A. 9, 425: a domino, Dig. 21, 1, 17 pr.—**Pass.**: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 20: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: capillamento celatus, Suet. Calig. 11; cf. id. Dom. 1.—**B.** With acc. of the remote object: celare aliquem (diff. from the preced.), to conceal, hide from one: Jovis hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; so id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Ov. H. 18, 13 al.—**Pass.**: celabar, excluderem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12; id. Fam. 5, 19, 2; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 5: non ego celari possum, quid, etc., Tib. 1, 8, 1.—**C. Absol.**: non est celandum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: celatum indagatur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15.—**P. a. as subst.**: **celata**, ōrum, n., secrets: et celata omnia Paene pessum dedit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 127.

* **celostrata antepagmenta**, Vitr. 4, 6, 6; of unknown signification and various readings (others propose cestrostrata, inlaid with horn; and others, clathrata, furnished with a trellis; v. Schneid. ad h. l.).

celox, ōcis, f. [celer, cello] (orig. adj., related to celer, as atrox to ater, ferox to ferus, etc.; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 123; later subst., sc. navis, ratis, etc.), a swift-sailing ship; a cutter, yacht, κέλης, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 22; Varr. and Turp. ap. Non. p. 533, 5 sq.; Liv. 21, 17, 3: celocem (celestem, Sillig), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 1: publica, a packet-boat, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 94; humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12.—**II.** Adj., swift, quick, but with reference to the first signifi., Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; so id. Mil. 4, 1, 40 sq.

celsē, adv., v. celsus fin.

celsitudo, inis, f. [celsus]. **I.** A lofty carriage of the body: corporis, Vell. 2, 94.—**II.** In late Lat., a title; your Highness, Cod. Th. 1, 6, 6; 9, 1, 15 al.

1. celsus, a, um, adj. [P. a., of obsolete 2. cello, found in antecello, excello, etc., to rise high, tower; root kar-, in kápn, kápnov, kópov; cerebrum, crista, pro-ceres; calamus, culmus, columna, etc.], raised high, extending upward, high, lofty (syn.: altus, erectus, sublimis, elatus, procerus). **I.** Physically: (deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. Liv. 30, 32, 11; and celsior ingressus, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51: in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538 (cf.: surgens in cornua cervus, Verg. A. 10, 725): capitolia, Verg. A. 8, 653: turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 10; Ov. M. 3, 61: Acherontia, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29; cf.: vertex montis, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: celsa Paphus atque Cythera, lofty, Verg. A. 10, 51: ne, si celsior (ibis), ignis adurat (opp. demissior), Ov. M. 8, 205.—**II.** Morally. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** High, lofty, elevated above that which is common, great (syn.: erectus, eminens, excellens, altus): celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188.—**2.** Elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: eques, Stat. S. 1, 4, 42; cf. under adv. and Celeres.—**B.** In a bad sense, *haughty, proud, high-spirited*: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 7, 16, 5: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342; Sil. 16, 187.—Hence, adv.: **celsē**. **I.** (Acc. to 1.) High; comp., Col. 4, 19, 2; Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 387; Amm. 25, 4.—**II.** (Acc. to II.) Nobly: nati, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145 (others read: celsio natorum honore). **2. Celsus**, i, m., a Roman cognomen; esp., I. A. Cornelius Celsus, the greatest of the Roman writers on medicine.—**II.** C.

Albinovanus, a friend of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15; 1, 8, 1.

Celtae, ārum, m., = Κέλται, a great parent-stock of people in the north of Europe, the Celts; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of Middle Gaul, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Liv. 5, 34, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 4; cf. Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105 sq.—**II.** Hence deriv.: **Celticus**, a, um, adj.

A. Celtic, of Middle Gaul: Gallia, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105: spolia, id. 8, 3, 3, § 6.—**Adv.**: **Celtice**, in the Celtic language, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 27.—**B.** (Acc. to the wide signifi. of the Greeks.) **Celtici**, ōrum, m., a people in interior Spain and on the river Guadiana, Mel. 3, 1, 8; 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111; also adj.: Celtica gens, Mel. 3, 1, 9; and Promontorium, in Gallia, now Capo Finisterre, id. 3, 1, 7; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111.—**C.** (In a broader sense.) Celtic = of Upper Italy: rura, Sil. 1, 46.—**D.** Celtica, ae, f. (sc. terra), the Celtic country, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14; 6, 13, 14, § 34.—**E.** Celticum, i, n. (sc. nomen or imperium), the Celtic nation, Celts, Liv. 5, 34, 1.

Celtiberi, ōrum, m., = Κελτιβήρες, Celtiberians, a people in Middle Spain, which originated (cf. Luc. 4, 10) by a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Flor. 2, 17, 9; 2, 17, 13; 3, 22, 1 al.—In sing.: **Celtiber**, ōri, a Celtiberian, Cat. 39, 17 Sillig N. cr.—Hence, **A.** Celtiber, ēra, ōrum, adj., Celtiberian: terrae, Mart. 12, 18: urbes, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.—**B.** Celtiberia, ae, f., = Κελτιβερία, the land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12; Flor. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 87 al.: Celtiberia terra, Cat. 39, 17.—**C.** Celtibericus, a, um, adj., Celtiberian: bellum, Liv. 42, 3, 1; Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.—**Adv.**: **Celtibericē**, in the Celtiberian language, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40 (ex conj. Sillig).

Celtice, adv., v. Celtae, II. A.

Celticus, a, um, v. Celtae, II. A.

†† **celtis**, is, f., an African species of lotus, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104.

† **cēmōs**, i, m., = κημός, an unknown plant, Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.

cēna (not **coena**, **caena**; old form **caesna**; cf. Casmena for Camena, Fest. p. 205, 15 Müll.), ae, f. [Sansk. khad-, eat; Umbr. ges-na; cf. Gr. κνίω], the principal meal of the Romans in the early period, taken about midday, dinner, supper (Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 4; Fest. p. 338, 4 and 368, 8 Müll.); subsequently, the prandium was taken at noon, and the cena was usually begun about the 9th hour, i. e. at 3 o'clock P. M. (v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. coena); cf.: prandium, jentaculum: cena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. Vespurna, quam nunc cenam appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. I. l.; Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 4, 8, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 1; to begin sooner was an indication of gluttony, Plin. Pan. 49, 6. (a) With subst.: cenarum ars, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35: caput cenae, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25; cf.: mulus cenae caput, Mart. 10, 31, 4: ejus cenae fundus et fundamentum omne erat aula una lentis Aegyptiae, Gell. 17, 8, 1: genus cenae sollemne, viaticum, adventitium, geniale, Philarg. ad Verg. E. 5, 74: honos cenae, Suet. Vesp. 2: impensae cenarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: cenarum magister, Mart. 12, 48, 15: ordo cenae, Petr. 92: cenae pater, Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: o noctes cenaesque deam! id. ib. 2, 6, 65: mero Pontificum potiore cenis, id. C. 2, 14, 28: Thyestae, id. A. P. 91.—(β) With adj.: abundantissima, Suet. Ner. 42: aditalis, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41: sumptuosa, id. ib. 95, 41: adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13: quorum omnis vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis exprimitur, i. e. lasting all night, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: auguralis, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: amphior, Juv. 14, 170: bona atque magna, Cat. 13, 3: brevis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 35: Cerialis, Plant. Men. 1, 1, 25: dubia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 28; Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: ebria, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 31: grandes, Quint. 10, 1, 58: lautissima, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1: libera, open table, Petr. 26: multa de magnā fercula cenā, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: munda, id. C. 3, 29, 15: cena non minus nitida quam frugi, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: sororia, nuptialis, Plaut. Curr. 5, 2, 60 sq.

Suet. Calig. 25: opimae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: popularem quam vocant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: prior, i. e. a previous invitation, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27: publicae, Suet. Ner. 16: recta, id. Dom. 7; Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 19, 2: Salares, App. M. 4, p. 152, 30: sollemnes, Suet. Tib. 34: subita, Sen. Thyest. 800; Suet. Claud. 21: terrestres, cf. Vegetables, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86: varia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 86: viatica, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61. — (γ) With verbs: quid ego istius prandia, cenas commemorem? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; Suet. Vit. 13: cenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 37: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3; id. Cas. 3, 6, 28; 4, 1, 8; 4, 2, 2; id. Rud. 4, 7, 38 al.; Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. Fam. 9, 24, 2 sq.: antepone, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25: committere maturo ovo, Varr. ap. Non. p. 249, 8: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: ducere, to prolong, Hor. A. P. 376: ministrare, id. S. 1, 6, 116: producere, id. ib. 1, 5, 70: apponere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Galb. 12: deesse cenae, Quint. 7, 3, 31: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24 al.: cenam dare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 3; 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2: cenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Caes. 73; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32; id. Calig. 25; id. Tit. 9: Taurus accipiebat nos Athenis cenā, Gell. 17, 8, 1: cenam cenavi tuam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: obire cenas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: cenam condicere alicui, to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest, Suet. Tib. 42. — (δ) With prepp.: ante cenam, Cato, R. R. 114; 115, 1: inter cenam, at table, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Galb. 22; id. Aug. 71: in this sense in Suet. several times: super cenam, Suet. Aug. 77; id. Tib. 56; id. Ner. 42; id. Vit. 12; id. Vesp. 22; id. Tit. 8; id. Dom. 21: post cenam, Quint. 1, 10, 19. — (ε) With subst. and prepp.: aliquem Abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: aliquem ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: holera et pisciculos ferre in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32: fit aliquid in cenam, is preparing, Val. Max. 8, 1, 8: ire ad cenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad cenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: itare ad cenas, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: invitare ad cenam, id. ib. 7, 9, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: venire ad cenam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: promittere ad cenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 1: vocare ad cenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 30; Suet. Tib. 6: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4, 3: redire a cenā, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98. — Pro v.: cenā comēsā venire, i. e. to come too late: post festum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11: cenam rapere de rogo, of unscrupulous greed, Cat. 59, 3. — II. Meton. A. A dish, course, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5 and 6. — B. A company at table: ingens cena sedet, Juv. 2, 120. — C. The place of an entertainment (cf. cenatio and cenaculum), Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11.

cenācularius (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [cenaculum], pertaining to a garret; only twice subst., I. **cenācularius**, ii, m., a tenant of a garret, Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5. — II. **cenācularia**, ae, f., a leasing of a garret: exercere, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

cenāculatus, a, um, adj. [id.], with garrets: domus, Marin. Papir. Dipl. 123, § 2.

cenāculum (caen- and coen-), i, n. [cena], orig., a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic (later, the dwelling of the poorer class of people): ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi cenabant cenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte cenitare coeperunt, superioris domus universa cenacula dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: cenacula dicuntur, ad quae scalis ascenditur (the Gr. *ὑπερῶν*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 6 ib.; cf. Liv. 39, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Vitruv. 2, 8, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 45; 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91; Juv. 10, 18; Suet. Vit. 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 8; 8, 2, 41 pr.; 9, 3, 5, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 4323 sq. — II. Transf., like *ὑπερῶν*: maxima caeli, Enn. ap. Tert. adv. Val. 7 (Ann. v. 61 Vahl.); cf. in Plaut. humorously of the abode of Jupiter: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3.

Cenaeum, i, n., = Κηναῖον ἄκρον, the north-western point of the island of Euboea, now Cape Litar, Liv. 36, 20, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63. — Hence, **Cenaeus**, a, um, of Cenaeum: Juppiter, Ov. M. 9, 136.

cenāticus (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [cena], pertaining to a dinner (very rare): est illic mi una spes cenatica (i. e. cenandi), *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36. — In late Lat. subst.: **cenaticum**, i, n., the money given instead of food (to soldiers, priests, etc.), commutation money, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 12; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3; Inscr. Fabr. p. 171, 33.

cenatio (caen- and coen-), ōnis, f. [id.] (lit. an eating, dining), meton. (like cena, II. C.), a dining-room, a dining-hall (post-Aug. prose), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 12; Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 60; Sen. Prov. 4, 9; id. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 2; id. Ep. 90, 9; 115, 8; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Col. 1, 6, 2; Petr. 77, 4; Suet. Ner. 31 bis; Juv. 7, 183; Mart. 2, 59, 1.

cenatiuncula (caen- and coen-), ae, f. dim. [id.], a small dining-room, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2.

cenātor (coen-) [ceno], a diner, guest, δειπνῶν, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cenātorius (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to dinner, or to the table (only post-Aug.): fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 fin.: vestis, Capitol. Max. Jun. 4. — Subst.: **cenatoria**, ōrum, n., dinner dress, Petr. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 87, 12; 14, 135 tit.; Dig. 32, 2, 34. — In sing. also **cenatori-um**, ii, n., = cenatio, a dining-room, Inscr. Orell. 2493; cf. cenatorium, οἰκῆμα, δειπνητήριον, Gloss. Cyr.

cenāturio (caen- and coen-), v. de- sid. [id.], to have an appetite for dinner, Mart. 11, 77, 3.

cenātus (caen- and coen-), a, um, v. ceno fin.

Cenchreæ, ārum, f., = Κεγχρεαί, one of the three harbors of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf, now Kenkri, Liv. 32, 17, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 9; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10. — Hence, II. Adj.: **Cenchraeus** or **-reus**, a, um, of Cenchreæ: manus, Stat. Th. 4, 60: sinus, the Saronic Gulf, Porphyry. ad Hor. C. 1, 2, 2.

Cenchreis, idis, f. I. The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha, Ov. M. 10, 435; Hyg. Fab. 58. — II. An island in the Egean Sea, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

cenchris, idis, = κεγχρίς. I. Fem., a kind of hawk, Plin. 10, 52, 73, § 143 sq.; 29, 6, 38, § 127. — II. Masc. (cf. Passow under κεγχρίς), a kind of spotted serpent, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245 (acc. cenchrim); Luc. 9, 712.

cenchritis, idis, f., = κεγχρίς, a millet stone, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188 Sillig N. cr.

Cenchrius (-chreus), ii, m., = Κέγχριος, a river of Ionia near Ephesus, Tac. A. 3, 61.

cenchrös, i, m., = κέγχρος (millet), an unknown kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m., a British tribe in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

Cenina, ae, v. Caenina.

cenito (caen- and coen-), āre, v. freq. [ceno], to dine often or much, to be accustomed to dine, to dine (rare but class.). (a) Absol.: si foris cenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: apud aliquem, id. ib. 7, 9, 7; 9, 16, 7; Plin. 33, 11, 50, § 143; Suet. Aug. 76: in superiore parte aedium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27: cum aliquo, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2 al. — Pass. impers.: cenitatur, one dines: patentibus januis, Macr. S. 2, 13, 1. — (β) To dine upon; with acc.: epulas sacrificialis cum aliquo, App. M. 9, 1, p. 217.

ceno (caen- and coen-), āvi (e. g. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Calig. 24 al.; acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7, also cenatus sum, but of that only the part. cenatus is in use; v. infra, and cf. poto and prandeo), ātum, i, v. n. and a. [cena]. I. Neutr., to take a meal, to dine, eat (class., and very freq.): libenter, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: cenavi modo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: lepide nitideque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 82: bene, Lucil. 1, 1;

cf. belle, Mart. 11, 34, 4: solus, id. 11, 35, 4: spes bene cenandi, Juv. 5, 166: bene, libenter, recte, frugaliter, honeste. . . prave, nequiter, turpiter, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: melius, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: foris, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; Mart. 12, 19: foras, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19: lauto paratu, Juv. 14, 13 al.: apud aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Appian ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Suet. Caes. 39 al.: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; Suet. Calig. 24; Juv. 10, 235 al.: una, Hor. S. 2, 8, 18; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Vit. Ter. 2: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31 et saep. — (β) Pass. impers.: cenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum cenatum est, Nep. Att. 14, 1; so Liv. 2, 4, 5. — (γ) Part. perf.: cenatus, that has taken food, having dined (class.): cenatus ut pransus, ut potus, ut lotus, id est confecta coena, Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 14 sq.: cenati atque appoti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: quid causae excogitari potest, cur te lautum voluerit, cenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; Sall. J. 106, 4; Hor. S. 1, 10, 61 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 633). — II. Act.: aliquid, to make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon (so only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Hor.): cenam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: coctum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 56: alienum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 4: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, id. ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 2, 2, 168: pulmenta, id. ib. 1, 18, 48: patinas omasi, id. ib. 1, 15, 34: pisces, id. S. 2, 8, 27: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: ostrea, id. 8, 85; Mart. 12, 17, 4: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 4; 10, 51, 72, § 142: olla cenanda Glyconi, Pers. 5, 9. — B. Trop.: magnum malum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 86: divorum adulteria, i. e. represents at table, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 (v. the passage in connection). — C. Of time, to pass in feasting or banqueting: cenatae noctes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 25.

Cenōmāni, ōrum, m., = Κενομαῖοι, a Celtic people in Gallia Cisalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 35, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; v. Dict. of Geog.

cenotaphium, ii, n., = κενotάφιον, an empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere, a cenotaph, Dig. 11, 7, 2 and 6; Lamp. Alex. Sev. 63, 3; Vop. Flav. 15, 1; Hyg. Fab. 273 (pure Lat.: tumulus inanis, Verg. A. 3, 304; or honorarius, Suet. Claud. 1).

1. censeo (on the long e, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 257 sq.), ui, cēnsus (late Lat. censitus, Cod. Just. 11, 47 tit.; 11, 49 tit.; 11, 47, 4 al.; but not in Monum. Ancyr.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 557), 2, v. a. [etym. dub.; often referred to root cas-, whence carmen, camoenus; but prob. from centum, orig. centere, to hundred or number the people; cf. Fischer, Gram. 1, p. 373]. I. To tax, assess, rate, estimate. A. In reference to the census (v. census). 1. Of the censor (v. censor). (a) Rarely act. with acc. of the persons or objects assessed or rated; but usu. pass., with subj. nom.: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30: censor ad quojus censionem, id est arbitrium, populus censere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: census . . . indicat eum qui sit census se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11: absēntis censere jubere, P. Scipio ap. Gell. 5, 19, 16: ne absēntis censere, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8: sub lustrum censeri, id. ib.: milia octoginta eo lustrum civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44, 2: censa civium capita centum septendecim milia trecenta undeviginti, id. 3, 24, 10; id. Epit. lib. 11; 13; 14: censebantur ejus aetatis lustris ducenta quinquagena milia capitum, id. 9, 19, 2: eum capitum liberiorum censa essent CLIII milia, Plin. 33, 1, 5, § 16: quid se vivere, quid in patria civium censeri, si . . . id obtinere universi non possint? Liv. 7, 18, 5. — (β) With the amount at which the property was rated, in the acc. or abl.: praesertim census equestrem Summam nummorum, being assessed with the estate necessary to a Roman knight, Hor. A. P. 383: primae classis homines qui centum et viginti quinque milia aeris ampliusve censi erant. . . Ceterarumque omnium classium qui minore summa aeris censebantur, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 1 sq. — Hence, capite censi, those who were assessed according to their ability to labor: qui nullo

aut perquam parvo aere censebantur capite censi vocabantur. Extremus autem census capite censorum aeris fuit trecentis septuaginta quinque, Jul. Paul. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 10; Sall. J. 86, 2; Gell. 16, 10, 11; 16, 10, 14; Val. Max. 2, 3, 1; 7, 6, 1; and in the finite verb: omnia illius (i.e. sapientis) esse dicimus, cum ... capite censebatur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 1. — (γ) *Abol. in gerund.*: censendi, censendo, ad censendum = census agendi, censi agendo, etc.: haec frequentia quae convenit ludorum censendique causā (i.e. census agendi causā, for the sake of the census), Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 54: mentio inlata apud senatum est, rem operosam ... suo proprio magistratu egere ... cui arbitrium formulae censendi subiceretur, the scheme for taking the census, Liv. 4, 8, 4: quia in censendo finis factus est, id. 1, 44, 2: civis Romanos ad censendum ex provinciis in Italiam revocarunt, Vell. 2, 15: aetatem in censendo significare necesse est ... actas autem spectatur censendi tempore, Dig. 50, 15, 3. — (δ) *Censum censere* = censum agere, only in the gerundial dat.: illud quaero, sintne illa praedia censi censendo, habeant jus civile, are they subject to the census, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: censores ... edixerunt, legem censi censendo dicturos esse ut, etc., that he would add a rule for the taking of the census, according to which, etc., Liv. 43, 14, 5: censi censendo agri proprie appellantur qui et emi et venire jure civili possunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 5 Müll. — 2. Of the assessment of the provinces under provincial officers (censores), and under the later emperors, censitores. (α) *Pass.*, with the territory as subject-nom.: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur; erat censa praetore Paeducaeo ... quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidisset, censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: omne territorium censetur quoties, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 58 (57), 4. — (β) The persons assessed as subject: ubi (coloni) censi atque educati nati sunt, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 6: quos in locis eisdem censitos esse constat, ib. 11, 48 (47), 4. — With *part.* as attribute: rusticos censitosque servos vendi, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 7. — (γ) To determine by the census: cum antea per singulos viros, per binas vero mulieres capitis norma sit censa, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 10: nisi forte privilegio aliquo materna origo censetur, Dig. 50, 1, 1, § 2. — (δ) *Act.* with *acc.*: vos terras vestras levare censitione vultis, ego vero etiam aërem vestrum censere vellem, Spart. Pescen. Nig. 7. — 3. Of the person assessed, to value, make a statement of one's property in the census. (α) *Act.* with *acc.*: in qua tribu ista praedia censuisti? Cic. Fl. 32, 80. — (β) *Censeri*, as *dep.* with *acc.*: census es praeterea numeratae pecuniae CXXX. Census es mancipia Amyntae ... Cum te audisset servos suos esse censum, constabat inter omnes, si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset, etc., Cic. Fl. 32, 80; cf. Ov. P. 1, 2, 140; v. B. 2, c. — 4. Hence, *subst.*: **censum**, i. n.: quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit, i.e. high estimates of property in the census, Cic. ap. Non. 202, 23 (Fragm. vol. xi. p. 134 B. and K.).

B. Transf. of things and persons in gen., to value, estimate, rate. 1. By a figure directly referring to the Roman census: aequo mendicis atque ille opulentissimus Censetur censu ad Acheruntum mortuus, will be rated by an equal census, i.e. in the same class, without considering their property, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 93: vos qui potestis ope vestra censeri, referring to a part of the audience, you, who may be rated according to your intelligence, analog. to capite censi (v. I. A. 1, β), id. Capt. prol. 15: nam argumentum hoc hic censebatur, will be rated, its census-class will be determined here, id. Poen. prol. 56: id in quoque optimum esse debet cui nascitur, quo censetur, according to which he is rated, i.e. his worth is determined, Sen. Ep. 76, 8. — And with two *acc.*: quintus Phosphorus, Junonia, immo Veneris stella censetur, is ranked as the fifth, App. de Mundo, p. 710. — 2. With direct reference to the census. **a.** = aestimo, to estimate, weigh, value, appreciate. (α) With *gen.* of price: dic ergo quanti censet? Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 8. — (β) In the *pass.*: si censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi? etc., if we have to weigh

and estimate a thing, etc., Cic. Par. 6, 2, 48: anule ... In quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2: interim autem facta sola censenda dicit atque in iudicium vocanda, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 47. — **b.** = honorari, celebrari, with *de aliquo*, = for the sake of somebody (in Ovid): pro quibus ut maneat, de quo censeris, amicus, Comprocor, etc., the friend for the sake of whom you are celebrated, who is the cause of your renown, Ov. P. 2, 5, 73: hoc domui debes de qua censeris, id. ib. 3, 1, 75. — **c.** *Censeri, dep.*, = to distinguish, with *acc.* only once or twice in Ovid (v. I. A. 3, β): hanc semper ... Est inter comites Marcia censa suas, has always distinguished her, Ov. P. 1, 2, 140. — **d.** *Censeri, aliquā re.* (α) = to be appreciated, distinguished, celebrated for some quality, as if the quality were a standard determining the census, analog. to capite censi (v. I. A. 1, β), very freq. in post-class. writings: Democritus cum divitiis censeri posset, when he might have been celebrated for his wealth, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 4: Aristides quo totius Graeciae iustitia censetur (quo = cuius iustitia), id. 5, 3, ext. 3 med.: te custode matronalis stola censetur (= tua, i.e. pudicitiae, custodia), the stola, etc., is appreciated for thy custody, id. 6, 1 proem.: una adhuc victoria Carius Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45: ut ipsi quoque qui egerunt non aliis magis orationibus censentur, id. Dial. 39 fin.: non vitibus tantum censeri Chium, sed et operibus Anthermi filiorum, is celebrated not only for its grapes, but, etc., Plin. 36, 5, 2, § 12: et Galliae censetur hoc redditu, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7: quisquis paulo vestustior miles, hic te commilitone censetur, is distinguished for the fact that you were his fellow-soldier, Plin. Pan. 15 fin.: multiplex variaeque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gram. 10: felix quae tali censetur munere tellus, Mart. 9, 16, 5: censetur Apona Livio suo tellus, = for the fact that Livy was born there, id. 1, 61, 3: hi duo longaevio censentur Nestore fundi, for the fact that Nestor used them, id. 8, 6, 9: nec laude viro censeri contenta fuit (Iberia), Claud. Laud. Seren. 67: libri mei non alia laude carius censentur, quam quod iudicio vestro comprobantur, App. Flor. 4, 13, 3. — Hence, (β) = to be known by something (Appuleian): hoc nomine censebatur jam meus dominus, App. M. 8, p. 171: nomen quo tu censeris aiebat, id. ib. 5, p. 106: pro studio bibendi quo solo censetur, either known by, or distinguished for, id. Mag. p. 499: globorum caelestium supremum esse eum qui inerrabili meatu censetur, which is known by its unerring course, id. Phil. Nat. 1, p. 582. — And, (γ) As gram. t. t., to be marked by some peculiarity, according to which a word is classified: neque de armis et moeniis infitias eo quin figurā multitudinis perpetuā censentur, that they are marked by the form of constant plurality, i.e. that they are pluralia tantum, Gell. 19, 8, 5; 10, 20, 8; 19, 13, 3.

II. Of transactions in and by the Senate, to judge (in the meanings II. and III. the passive voice is not in class use, while in I. the passive voice is by far the most freq.). **A.** To be of opinion, to propose, to vote, to move, referring to the votes of the senators when asked for their opinions (sententiam dicere). 1. With a (passive) *inf.-clause*, denoting what should be decreed by the Senate (esse usu. omitted): rex his ferme verbis patres consulabat ... Dic, inquit ei, quid censes? tum ille Puro pique duello quaerendas (res) censeo, I am of the opinion (I move, propose) that satisfaction should be sought, etc., ancient formula ap. Liv. 1, 32, 11 sq.: primum igitur acta Caesaris servanda censeo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16: hoc autem tempore ita censeo decernendum, id. ib. 5, 17, 45; 5, 6, 16; 5, 12, 31; 5, 12, 34; 5, 13, 36; 5, 14, 38; 5, 19, 53; 6, 1, 2; 9, 6, 14; 11, 15, 40; 12, 7, 17; 14, 1, 1; 14, 13, 35; cf. Regulus's advice in the Senate, being represented as a vote: captivos in senatu reddendos non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; 3, 31, 111: quare ita ego censeo ... de confessis more majorum supplicium sumendum, Sall. C. 52, 36; 51, 8; 52, 14: Appius imperio consulari rem agendam censebat, Liv. 2, 23, 15: ut multi (senatores) delendam urbem censerent, id. 9, 26, 3; 2, 29, 7; 3, 40, 13; 10, 12, 1; 34, 4, 20; 38, 54, 6: cum ejus diei senatus consulta aureis litteris

figenda in curiā censuisset, Tac. A. 3, 57: ut nonnulli dedendum eum hostibus censuerint, Suet. Caes. 24; so id. ib. 14; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 4; id. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 26; id. Ner. 2; id. Vesp. 2. Of the emperor's vote in the Senate: commutandam censuit vocem, et pro peregrinā nostratē requirendam, Suet. Tib. 71; so id. ib. 34; id. Aug. 55. — And with the copula expressed (very rare): qui censet eos ... morte esse multandos, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7. — Sometimes referring to sententia as subject: sententia quae censebat reddenda bona (inst. of eorum qui censebant), Liv. 2, 4, 3. — Sometimes with optere for the gerundial *predic. inf.*: quibusdam censentibus (eum) Romulum appellari optere, Suet. Aug. 7. — With *pres. inf.*, inst. of a gerundial: hac coronā civica L. Gellius in senatu Ciceronem consulē donari a republicā censuit, Gell. 5, 6, 15 (cf. II. B. 1, b.). — If the opinion of the senator does not refer to the chief question, but to incidental points, the *predic. inf.* may have any form: eas leges quas M. Antonius tulisse dicitur omnes censeo per vim et contra auspicia latas, eisque legibus populum non teneri, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: cum magna pars senatus ... cum tyrannis bellum gerendum fuisse censerent ... et urbem recipi, non capi, etc., Liv. 26, 32, 2. — 2. With *ut*, and negatively, *ut ne* or *ne*, generally when the clause has an active predicate, but also with passives instead of the gerundial *inf.-clause*: de eā re ita censeo uti consules designati dent operam uti senatus Kal. Jan. tuto haberi possit, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 37: censeo ut iis qui in exercitu Antonii sunt, ne sit ea res fraudi, si, etc., id. ib. 5, 12, 34: censebant omnes fere (senatores) ut in Italia supplementum melis et Bibuli legionibus scriberetur, id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: Cn. Pompeius (in senatu) dixit, sese censeo ut ad senatus auctoritatem populi quoque Romani beneficium erga me adungeretur, id. Sest. 34: quas ob res ita censeo: eorum qui cum M. Antonio sunt, etc. ... iis fraudi ne sit quod cum M. Antonio fuerint, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: Calidius, qui censebat ut Pompeius in suas provincias proficeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: censuerunt quidam (senatores) ut Pannonicus, alii ut Invictus cognominaretur, Suet. Tib. 17: iterum censeo ut Trebrianus ... concederetur (of the emperor's vote in the Senate), id. ib. 31. — And an *inf.-clause*, with *neu* or *ut*: sed ita censeo: publicandas eorum pecunias, etc.: neu quis postea de his ad senatum referat, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43: qui partem bonorum publicandam, pars ut liberis relinqueretur, censuerat, Tac. A. 4, 20. — 3. With a *subj.-clause*, without ut (rare in this connection; v. III. C. 3): K. Fabius censuit ... occuparent patres ipsi suum munus facere, captivum agrum plebi quam maxime aequaliter darent, Liv. 2, 48, 2. — And ironically with regard to incidental points: vereamini censeo ne ... nimis aliquid severe statuissis videamini, I propose you should be afraid of having decreed too severe a punishment = of course, you will not be afraid, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: misereamini censeo ... deliquere homines adolescentuli per ambitionem — atque etiam armatos dimittatis, I propose that you pity them, etc., or I advise you to be merciful, Sall. C. 52, 26. — 4. Ellipt., with a gerundial clause understood: dic quid censes (i.e. decernendum), Liv. 1, 32, 11: quod ego mea sententia censebam (i.e. decernendum), Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: senati decretum fit, sicut ille censuerat, Sall. C. 53, 1: quas ob res ita censeo ... senatu placere, etc. (= ita decernendum censeo, etc.), Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15, § 17 sq.; 10, 11, 25 sq.; 11, 12, 29 sq.; 14, 14, 36 sq. — 5. = sententiam dicere, to tell, to express one's opinion in the Senate (post-class.). (α) *Abol.*: Priscus Helvidius ... contra studium ejus (sc. Vitellii) censuerat, had voted, or had expressed an opinion against his wishes, Tac. H. 2, 91: cum parum sit, in senatu breviter censere, nisi, etc., id. Dial. 36 fin.: sententias ... prout libuisset perrogabat ... ac si censendum magis quam adsciendum esset, Suet. Aug. 35: igitur Cn. Piso, quo, inquit, loco censebis, Caesar? si primus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 74. — (β) With adjectives in the neuter, substantively used: nec quoquam reperto (in senatu) qui ... referre aut censere aliquid audeat, who dared to express an opinion on any

thing, Suet. Caes. 20: per dissensionem diversa censentium, of the senators who expressed different opinions, id. Claud. 10.—(γ) With *interrog.* or *rel.-clause*: deinde ageret senatorem et censeret quid corrigi aut mutari vellet, Tac. A. 16, 28: cum censet aliquis (in senatu) quod ex parte mihi placeat, Sen. Ep. 21, 9.

B. Of the decrees or resolutions of the Senate, = *decernere*, *placere*, *to resolve*, *decree*. **1.** With *inf.-clause*. **a.** With *gerund*, without copula (v. II. A. 1.): eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollennes religiones expiandas saepe censuit, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: eos senatus non censuit redimendos, id. Off. 3, 32, 114; so id. N. D. 2, 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15: senatus Caelium ab republica removendum censuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: senatus censuit frequens coloniam Labicos deducendam, Liv. 4, 47, 6; 5, 24, 4: cum bello persequendos Tuscianos patres censuissent, id. 6, 25, 5; 3, 42, 6; 3, 49, 8; 7, 19, 7 et saep.—**b.** With *pres. inf. pass.* or *act.*, with the force of a gerundial: de bonis regibus quae reddi antea censuerant (= reddenda), Liv. 2, 5, 1: munera mitti legatis ex binis milibus aeris censuerunt (i. e. patres), id. 43, 5, 8; so id. 45, 44, 15 (v. 2. b.): eundem jus dicere Romae... patres censuerant, id. 45, 12, 13: cum senatus unum consulem, nominatimque Gnaeum Pompeium fieri censuisset, Suet. Caes. 26.—With both *act.* and *pass. inf.*: censuere patres, duas provincias Hispaniam rursus fieri... et Macedoniam Illyricumque eodem... obtinere, Liv. 45, 16, 1.—With both *pres. pass.* and *gerund. inf.*: haec ita movere senatum, ut non expectanda comitia consuli censerent, sed dictatorem... dici, Liv. 27, 5, 14.—And with *velle*: senatus verbis nuntiant, velle et censere eos ab armis discedere, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne*. **a.** In the words of the Senate, according to formula: quod L. Opimius verba fecit de re publica, de ea re ita censuerunt uti L. Opimius consul rem publicam defenderet, etc., ancient S. C. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 14: quod, etc., de ea re ita censuerunt ut M. Pompeius praetor animadverteret curaretque ut si, etc., S. C. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1; Gell. 15, 4, 1.—And with gerundial *inf.-clause*: quod C. Julius pontifex... de ea re ita censuerunt, uti M. Antonius consul hostis majoribus... procuraret... itus uti procurasset satis habendum censuerunt, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—**b.** As related by the historians, etc.: quoniam senatus censuisset, uti quicunque Galliam provinciam obtineret... Aeduos defenderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: patres censuerunt uti consules provincias inter se compararent, Liv. 30, 40, 12: senatus censuit ut domus ei... publica impensa restitueretur, Suet. Claud. 6; so with reference to the civil law, Dig. 49, 14, 15 *quater*.—With *ne*: senatum censuisse, ne quis illo anno genitus educaretur, Suet. Aug. 94.—And with *inf.-clause*: filio regis Nicomedi ex ea summā munera dari censuerunt, et ut victimae... praeberentur, Liv. 45, 44, 15.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (very rare): senatus consulto quo censere, darent operam consules, etc., Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 10.—**4.** With *neutr. acc. prom.* in place of a clause: cum vero id senatus frequens censuisset (sc. faciendum), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: ite in suffragium, et quae patres censuerunt vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7, 14: quodcumque vos censueritis, id. 34, 7, 15: quod patres censuissent, id. 28, 45, 2.—**5.** With accusative of a noun, or a noun as passive subject, *to decree* or *vote a thing* (post-class.): nec tamen repertum nisi ut effigies principum, aras deum, templa et arcus aliaque solita... censuere, Tac. A. 3, 57: aram Clementiae, aram Amicitiae, effigiesque... censuere, id. ib. 4, 74: cum censere clipeus auro et magnitudine insignis inter auctores eloquentiae (to be placed among, etc.), id. ib. 2, 83.—**6.** With both *acc.* and *dat.* (a) The *dat.* = *against*: bellum Samnitibus et patres censuerunt et populus jussit, Liv. 10, 12, 3.—(β) The *dat.* = *in behalf of*: censentur Ostorio triumphus insignia, Tac. A. 12, 38.—And with *ut*: sententiae eorum qui supplicationes et... vestem Principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, effigiesque ejus... censuere, id. ib. 13, 8.

III. Transf. A. Of the opinions and resolutions of other deliberating bodies, or

of their members, *to resolve*, or *to be of opinion*. **1.** With *inf.-clause*. **a.** Gerundial: erant qui censerent de tertia vigilia in castra Cornelia recedendum (council of war), Caes. B. C. 2, 30: erant sententiae quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari oppugnanda censerent, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 31; id. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.*; 7, 21; 7, 77: pontifices, consules, patres conscripti mihi... pecunia publica aedificandam domum censuerunt, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: nunc surgendum censo, *I move we adjourn* (in a literary meeting), id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: cum... pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent, Liv. 5, 23, 9: nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem (in an assembly of the people), id. 5, 53, 3: ego ita censo, legatos extemplo Romam mittendos (in the Carthaginian Senate), id. 21, 10, 13: ante omnia Philippum et Macedonas in societatem belli... censo deducendos esse (Hannibal in a council of war), id. 36, 7, 3; 5, 36, 8; Curt. 10, 6, 22; 10, 8, 12: cum septem judices cognovissent, duo censuerunt, reum exilio multandum, duo alii pecuniam, tres reliqui capite puniendum, Gell. 9, 15, 7.—And with *oportere* inst. of a gerundial clause (referring to duty): neque sine gravi causa eum locum quem ceperant, dimitti censuerant oportere, Caes. B. C. 1, 44.—With *opus esse* (= expediency): Parmenio furto, non proelio opus esse censeat, Curt. 10, 8, 12.—**b.** With ordinary *pres. inf.* (a) In place of a gerundial: Antenor censet belli praecidere = praecidendum causam (in a council of war), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 9.—(β) Denoting opinion about an existing state: Hasdrubal ultimam Hispaniae oram... ignaram adhuc Romanorum esse, eoque Carthaginensibus satis fidam censeat, Liv. 27, 20, 6: Parmenio non alium locum proelio aptior esse censeat, Curt. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne*: censo ut satis diu te putes requiescere et iter reliquum conficere pergas (in a literary meeting), Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: plerique cenabant ut noctu iter facerent (council of war), Caes. B. C. 1, 67: et nunc magnopere censere, ut unam anum... triginta milibus talentum auri permutet (council of war), Curt. 4, 11, 12: censo ut D. Claudius ex hac die deus fiat (council of the gods), Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 9, 5: antiquos audio censuisse, ne (praenomina) cui ejusdem gentis patricio inderentur, resolved (family council), Gell. 9, 2, 11 (cf. Liv. 6, 20, 14).—**3.** With *subj.-clause*: nunc quoque arcessas censo omnes navalis terrestrique copias (Hannibal in council of war), Liv. 36, 7, 17: censo relinquamus nebulonem hunc, eam hinc protinus Jovi Optimo Maximo gratulatum (assembly of the people), Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3.—**4.** With *acc. neutr.* of a *prom.* or *adj.* substantively used: ego pro sententia mea hoc censo: quandoquidem, etc., Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 11, 4: nec dubitare quin vera censeret, *that his opinion was correct*, Curt. 10, 6, 18.—**5.** Ellipt.: sententiae quarum pars deditioem, pars eruptionem censeat (i. e. faciendam), Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *init.*: ita uti censuerant Italici deditioem facit, Sall. J. 26, 2; so Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

B. Of the orders of persons in authority (cf. II. B.). **1.** Of commanders, etc., by courtesy, inst. of velle, imperare, or a direct imperative sentence. (a) With gerundial *inf.-clause*: non tam imperavi quam censui sumptus legatis quam maxime ad legem Corneliam decernendos, *I said, not strictly as an order, but as an opinion that*, etc. (Cicero as proconsul), Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—(β) With *subj.-clause*: arma quae ad me missuri eratis, iis censo armatis milites quos vobiscum habetis, *you had better*, etc., Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 4.—**2.** Of an order by the people (rare; gen. populus jubet): ita id (foedus) ratum fore si populus censuisset (i. e. confirmandum esse), Liv. 21, 19, 3.—**3.** Of the later emperors, in their ordinances (censumus = placet nobis, sancimus, imperamus, from the custom of the earlier emperors, who conveyed their commands in the form of an opinion in the senate; v. II. A. 1.).—With *inf.-clause*, *ut*, *ne*, and *subj.-clause*: sex mensium spatium censumus debere servari, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47); 7: censumus ut, etc., ib. 12, 37 (38), 13: censumus ne, etc., ib. 12, 44 (45), 1: censumus vindicet, remaneat, ib.

11, 48 (47), 23: in commune jubes si quid censerve tenendum, Primus jussa subi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 296.

C. Of advice, given by one person to another (further development of III. A.). **1.** Ante-class. formula: faciundum censo = *I advise*, with *ut-clause*, with *quid*, *sic*, etc.: censo faciundum ut quadringentos aliquos milites ad verrucam illam ire jubetas, etc., *I advise you to order*, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6: ego Tiresiam... consulam, Quid faciundum censeat, *consult Tiresias as to what he advises, for his advice*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 80: consulam hanc rem amicos quid faciundum censeat, id. Men. 4, 3, 26; id. Most. 3, 1, 23: sic faciundum censo: Da isti cistellam, etc., id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: ego sic faciundum censo: me honestius Quam te, etc., id. As. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91: sane faciundum censo, id. Stich. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** With ordinary gerundial *inf.-clauses*: narranturum ego istuc militi censo, *I advise you to let the soldier know that*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 42: exorando sumendam operam censo, id. Stich. 1, 2, 22: quid nunc consili captandum censet? id. As. 2, 2, 91; id. Mil. 5, 25; id. Most. 1, 3, 115: idem tibi censo faciundum, Cic. Off. 10, 1, 3: quos quidem tibi studiose et diligenter tractandos magno opere censo, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79; id. Fam. 12, 28, 2.—Sometimes by aequum censere with an *inf.-clause* (in the comic poets): amicos consulam quo me modo suspendere aequum censeat potissimum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 60: qui homo cum animo... depugnat suo, Utrum ita se esse mavelit ut eum amicos aequum censeat, An ita potius ut parentes... velint i. e. *as his mind prompts him*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 29; cf. E. 1. b. 8.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (so esp. with censo in 1st pers.): censo hominem interrogo? *do you advise me to ask the man?* etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 20: tu, si videbitur, ita censo facias ut... superseas hoc labore itineris (cf. faciundum censo ut, 1. supra), Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4: immo plane, inquam, Brute, legas (Gracchum) censo, id. Brut. 33, 125: tu, si forte quid erit molestiae te ad Crassum et Calidum conferas censo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: tu, censo, tamen adhibeas Vettium, id. Att. 2, 4, 7: quae disputari de amicitia possunt, ab iis censo petatis qui ista profitentur, id. Lael. 5, 17: tu, censo, Luceriam venias: nusquam eris tutius, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 1, 1; 8, 11, A: censo Via Appia iter facias, et celeriter Brundisium venias, id. ib. 8, 11, C: ad Caesarem mittas censo, et ab eo hoc petas, Anton. ib. 10, 10, 2: sed hos tamen numeros censo videas *ὁδὸν παράγοις*, Gell. 17, 20, 5: quam scit uterque, libens censo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44 (cf. Liv. 36, 7, 17, and Gell. 4, 18, 3, quoted III. A. 3.).—Of an advice given to an adversary, with irony: cetera si qua putes te occultius facere posse... magnopere censo desistas, *I strongly advise you to give up that idea*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: sed tu, Acci, consideres censo diligenter, utrum censorum iudicium grave esse velis an Egnatii, id. Clu. 48, 135: postulant ut excipiantur haec inexplicabilia. Tribunal censeat: aliquem adeant: a me... numquam impetrabunt, id. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ibi quaeratis socios censo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est, Liv. 21, 19, 10: solvas censo, Sexte, creditori, Mart. 2, 13, 2.—And in jest: Trevis vites censo, audio capitalis esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: hi Plebei fuerunt, quos contempnas censo... quā re ad patres censo revertare, id. ib. 9, 21, 3: vites censo porticum Philippi: si te viderit Hercules, peristi, Mart. 5, 49, 13; so id. ib. 11, 99, 8; 12, 61, 7.—For ironical senatorial advice, by which the contrary is meant, v. Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 52, 26, quoted II. A. 3.—**4.** With an *ut-clause* (with monere; very rare): illud tamen vel tu me monuisse vel censuisse puta... ut tu quoque animum inducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2.—**5.** With a clause understood: quo me vortam nescio: Pa. Si deos salutas, dextrovorsum censo (i. e. id facias or faciundum censo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70: quo redeam? Pe. Equidem ad phrygiom censo (i. e. redeas), id. Men. 4, 2, 53: quid nunc censes, Chrysale? (i. e. faciundum), id. Bacch. 4, 8, 112: ita faciam ut frater censuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 11: tibi igitur hoc censo (i. e. faciundum): latendum tantisper ibidem, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 4: tu

potes Kalendis spectare gladiatores, et ita censeo, id. ib. 16, 20: quid censes igitur? Equidnam est tui consilii ad? etc., id. Att. 9, 12, 4: quid igitur censeat (sapientia)? *What is wisdom's advice?* id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: scribi quid placeat, quid censeas, id. Att. 9, 19, 4: ibitur igitur, et ita quidem ut censes, id. ib. 10, 15, 3: disce, docendus adhuc, quae censeat amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

D. Of opinions and views on general questions, to be of opinion, think, believe, hold (cf.: statuo, existimo, puto, aio, dico; freq. in class. prose; very rare in post-class. writers except Gellius; never with *ut*, *ne*, or *subj. clause*). **1.** With *inf. clause*: Plato mundum esse factum censeat a deo sempiternum, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: Cyrenaei non omni malo aegritudinem effici censeat, sed insperato, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: (Hieronymus) censeat summum bonum esse sine ulla molestia vivere, id. Fin. 2, 5, 16: Aristoteles eos qui valetudinis causa fuerunt, censebat habere aliquid in animis praesagiens, id. Div. 1, 38, 81: Pythagoras censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnem intentum et comitante, id. ib. 1, 11, 27; so id. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 42, 131; id. Fin. 1, 6, 20; 3, 15, 49; 3, 19, 64; 3, 21, 70; 4, 7, 17; 5, 7, 17; id. N. D. 1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; 1, 13, 35 and 37; 1, 43, 120; 1, 44, 121; 2, 22, 57; 2, 16, 44; id. Sen. 12, 41; id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 10, 22; 1, 30, 72; 1, 45, 108; 3, 5, 11; 3, 22, 52; 4, 7, 14; id. Off. 1, 25, 88: Plato in civitate communis esse mulieres censuit, Gell. 18, 2, 8; 14, 5, 2; 18, 1, 4; 19, 12, 6.—If the opinion refers to what should be observed, oportere or debere is used, or a gerundial predicate with esse (so in Cic., but in Gell. 7, 15, 3, without esse): oportere delubra esse in urbi-bus censeo, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 26: M. Varro aeditum dici oportere censet, Gell. 12, 10, 4; 14, 5, 2; with debere, id. 17, 5, 5; 13, 8, 65: Cyrenaei... virtutem censuerunt ob eam rem esse laudandam, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116: (Ennius) non censet lugendam esse mortem quam immortalitas consequatur, id. Sen. 20, 73.—**2.** An *inf. clause* understood: (dissensio est), a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat initium. Ego enim ab ultimis censeo (i. e. exordium esse), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: si, Minernus uti censet, sine amore jocis Nil est iucundum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65: sic enim censuit, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.—**3.** With *neutr. acc.* of a *prom.*: hoc amplius censeo, in addition to the opinions mentioned, I hold, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2: nullo (medico) idem censeat, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—**4.** With a *rel. clause*: Aesopus quae utilia... erant, non severe neque imperiose praecepit et censuit, he imparted his teachings and views, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**5.** *Absol.*: non adligo me ad unum aliquem ex Stoicis proceribus. Est et mihi censendi jus, the right to impart my opinions, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2.

E. In gen., = arbitror, puto, existimo, judico (cf.: idem enim valet cense-re et arbitrari, Varr. ap. Non. p. 519, 29: censeo nunc significat putare, nunc suadere, nunc decernere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 11 Müll.). **1.** To judge, think, believe, suppose (freq. in ante-class. writings; very rare in Cic. except in the particular meanings, a.—ironically—and d.; always with *inf. clause* expressed or understood). **a.** In gen.: atque ego censui abs te posse hoc me impetrare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 12 sq.: satis jam delusam censeo: rem, ut est, nunc eloquamur, id. As. 3, 3, 141: nam si honeste censeam te facere posse, suadeam, id. Mil. 4, 8, 60: neque ego hanc noctem longiorem me vidisse censeo, id. Am. 1, 1, 126: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id. Merc. 1, 35; so id. Am. 4, 3, 2; id. Most. 1, 3, 127; id. Pers. 1, 1, 9; 2, 2, 8; 2, 3, 75 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 2, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 4, 30; 2, 4, 36; id. Cas. 2, 8, 38; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 13: aut domo, cum id censebis esse, reddes, Cincius, Re Mil. I. iii. de ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: eo namque omnem belli molem inclinaturam censebant (consules), Liv. 7, 32, 3: nec facturum aequa Samnitium populum censebant, si... oppugnarent, id. 7, 31, 7: quae-so ut ea quae dicam non a militibus imperatori dicta censeas, id. 7, 13, 8: at illa purgare se, quod quae utilia esse censebat... suasisset, Curt. 8, 3, 7: Alexander, tam memorabili victoria laetus, quae sibi Orien-

tis fines apertos esse censebat, id. 9, 1, 1; so id. 10, 8, 22.—**b.** With reference to an erroneous opinion, to imagine, suppose, falsely believe: censebam me effugisse a vita maritima Ne navigarem, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: omnes eum (sc. Jovem) esse (Amphitruonem) censent servi, id. Am. prol. 122, 134: jam hic ero, quom illic cen-sebis esse me, id. ib. 3, 14: ardere cen-sui aedes, id. ib. 5, 1, 15: ego hunc cen-sebam esse te, id. Men. 5, 9, 13; so id. As. 5, 2, 20; id. Aul. 3, 5, 55; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 14; id. Men. 3, 3, 32; 5, 9, 76; id. Merc. 1, 2, 87; id. Poen. 1, 1, 54; 3, 1, 60; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 2, 4, 31; 4, 7, 35; id. Stich. 4, 2, 24; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72 et saep.: censuit se regem Por-se-nam occidere, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 4, 88: non ipsa saxa magis sensu omni vacabant quam ille... cui se hic cruciatum censet optare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107.—And ironically: nisi forte Diagoram aut Theodorum... censes superstitionis fuisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: nisi forte etiam illi Semproniano se-natus consulto me censes adfuisse, qui ne Romae quidem fui, id. Fam. 12, 29, 2: ne-minem me fortiores esse censebam, Curt. 8, 14, 42.—**c.** Referring to what should take place. (a) With gerundial *inf. clause*: navis praedatoria, Abs qua cavendum nobis sane censeo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 70: soli ge-rundum censeo morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 69: neque vendundam censeo Quae libera est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 39; so id. Eun. 4, 4, 53; 5, 8, 42; id. Hec. 4, 4, 94; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 17: ceterum ei qui consilium adferret opem quoque in eam rem adferendam censebant esse, Liv. 25, 11, 14.—(b) With oportere, debere, or an ordinary *inf. clause*: solam illi me soli censeo esse oportere obedi-tem, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 47: quibus declara-veram, quo te animo censerem esse oportere, et quid tibi faciendum arbitraret, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: rursus interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt. 8, 14, 43: impudens postulatio visa est, cen-sere... ipsos id (bellum) advertere in se, agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obicere, to entertain the idea that they should direct that war against themselves and their own lands, etc., Liv. 21, 20, 4: munere eum fungi prioris censet amici = eum fungi oportere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: quae nos quoque sustinere censebat, App. M. 11, p. 253.—(y) By aequum censeo with ordinary *inf. clause*, expressed or understood, either = it is fair (right) to do something, or some-thing ought or should be done (so very freq. in the comic poets and Livy; rare in other writers): non ego istunc me potius quam te meture aequum censeo, I do not think it right to fear him, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 51: quid me aequum censes pro illa tibi dare? What do you think I should give as a fair price? etc., id. As. 1, 3, 76: meum animum tibi servitutum servire aequum censui, I thought it my duty that my mind should, etc., id. Trin. 2, 2, 27: equis est tandem qui vestrorum... aequum censeat poenas dare ob eam rem quod arguatur male fa-cere voluisse? Cato ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 36: quis aequum censeret... receptos in fidem non defendi? Liv. 21, 19, 5; so id. 24, 37, 7; 5, 3, 8; 22, 32, 6.—And without emphasis upon the idea of fairness or right: si sunt ita ut ego aequum censeo, as I think they ought to be, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 55; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 87; 2, 3, 1; id. Merc. 3, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 1, 11; id. Ep. 4, 1, 29; id. Stich. 2, 2, 20; 4, 1, 42: qui aequum esse censeant, nos jam a pueris illico nasci senes, who believe that we should be born as old men right from childhood, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2; so id. ib. 5, 5, 11; id. Ad. 4, 3, 10: qui aequum cen-seant rem perniciosa uti praeponi, Auct. Her. 2, 14, 22: (tribuni) intercedebant; sena-tum quaerere de pecunia non relata in pu-blicum... aequum censebant, Liv. 38, 54, 5: cives civibus parcere aequum censebat, Nep. Thras. 2, 6.—**d.** Very freq., esp. in Cic., when a question, rhetorical or real, is addressed to a second person, often referring to erro-neous opinions: an fores censebas nobis publicitus praebier? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 7: clanculum istaec te flagitia facere censebas potes? id. Men. 4, 2, 47: hinc nos ha-bitare censes? id. Trin. 4, 3, 72: omnes ci-naedos esse censes, tu quia es? id. Men. 3, 2, 48; so id. As. 2, 4, 78; 5, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 41; 5, 2, 82; id. Capt. 4, 2, 66; 4, 2, 74; 5, 2, 16; id. Cas. 2, 6, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 25:

continuo dari tibi verba censes? Ter. And. 3, 2, 25; so id. ib. 3, 13; 4, 4, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 38; id. Hec. 4, 1, 32; 4, 4, 53; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 35: aedone me delirare censes ut ista esse credam? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: nam cum in Graeco sermone haec... non videbantur, quid censes in Latino fore? id. Fin. 3, 4, 15: quid igitur censes? Apim illum nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: quis haec neget esse utilia? quem censes? id. Off. 3, 26, 99: an censes me tantos labores... susceperum fuisse, si, etc., id. Sen. 23, 82: an vos Hirtium pa-cem velle censetis? id. Phil. 12, 4, 9; so id. Brut. 50, 186; 85, 294; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 fin.; 2, 4, 11; 3, 13, 27; id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. N. D. 1, 8, 20; 1, 28, 78; 1, 44, 122; id. Leg. 2, 10, 23; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 54; id. Phil. 1, 6, 13; 4, 3, 7; 7, 4, 14; 11, 1, 3; 11, 5, 10; 12, 3, 7; 12, 6, 13; 12, 8, 21; 12, 9, 22; 13, 2, 4; 14, 4, 10; id. Att. 10, 11, 4: quid censes mu-nera terrae?... quo spectandum fuisse, quo sensu credis et ore? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5 sqq.; so id. ib. 2, 2, 65; Lucr. 1, 973 (with *obj. inf.*).—With conditional period inst. of an *inf. clause*: num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem haec velle, Ter. And. 3, 3, 46.—Sometimes censemus? is used in the same way as censes? Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Off. 2, 7, 25; id. Fam. 4, 9, 2.—**e.** With an *inf. clause* understood: itane tu censes? Pa. Quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ergo censes? Tr. Quod rogas, Censeo, id. Rud. 4, 8, 7 sq.: quid illum cen-ses? (i. e. eo loco facere?) Ter. And. 5, 2, 12: quid illas censes? (i. e. posse dicere), id. Ad. 4, 5, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 9; 5, 3, 21.—So, very freq. in the comic poets, censeo, *absol.*, as an approv-ing answer; also sic censeo, istuc censeo, ita censeo (Cic.) to be variously rendered: ego divinam rem intus faciam... So. Censeo, that will be right! Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 11: auscultemus quid agat? Ph. Sane censeo, so we will, indeed, id. Curc. 2, 2, 29: quid si recenti re aedis pultem? Ad. Censeo, do so! id. Poen. 3, 4, 18: quin eloquamur? Ag. Censeo, hercle, patrie, id. ib. 5, 4, 93: patri etiam gratulabor? Tr. Censeo, I think so (and after answering several questions with censeo): etiamne complectar ejus patrem? Tr. Non censeo. Pl. Nunc non censet quom volo, id. Rud. 4, 8, 6 sqq.; id. Ps. 2, 2, 69; id. Stich. 5, 4, 53; id. Truc. 2, 4, 73; id. Cas. 4, 3, 14; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: male habes! Mu. Sic censeo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 11: aliquem arri-piamus, etc., Ly. Hem, istuc censeo, id. Merc. 3, 3, 19 (cf.: prorsus ita censeo, re-ferring to general questions, as in D. Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23); once similarly censeas: Quid gravare? censeas! Say yes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 22.—**2.** To resolve, as a mere-ly mental act, with gerundial *inf. clause* (rare; cf. II. B.): quibus rebus cognitis, Caesar maturandum sibi censuit, resolved to hasten, lit., thought he must hasten (= statuit, existimavit), Caes. B. G. 7, 56 init.: censuimus igitur amplius quaerendum, Gell. 12, 14, 7.—**3.** To consider, i. e. after carefully weighing the circumstances, with *inf. clause* (rare): sed cum censerem... me et periculum vitare posse, et tempera-tus dicere... ea causa mihi in Asiam proficiscendi fuit, Cic. Brut. 91, 314.—**4.** = pu-tare, habere, judicare, to consider as, to hold, with two acc., or *inf. clause*. **a.** With double acc.: quom dispicias tristem, frugi censeas (i. e. eum), you would consider him thrifty, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32: auxilio vos dignos censet senatus, considers you worthy of help, Liv. 7, 31, 2: has... indagines cup-pediarum majore detestatione dignas cen-sebimus si, etc., Gell. 7 (6), 16, 6: cum Priscum nobilitas hostem patriae censuis-set, judged, declared him the enemy, etc., Aur. Vict. Caes. 29, 4.—**b.** In the pass. with *nom.* and *inf.*, = haberi (in Manil. and Gell.): praeter illas unam et viginti (co-moedias) quae consensu omnium Plauti esse censebantur, Gell. 3, 3, 3: quae terrenae censentur sidera sorte (i. e. esse), are con-sidered as being of the terrestrial kind, Manil. 2, 226; so id. 2, 293; 2, 653; 2, 667; 3, 96; so, sub aliquo censeri, to be consid-ered as being under one's influence, id. 4, 246; 4, 705; cf. id. 3, 598 (with *per.*).—**5.** To wish, with *subj. clause* or *ne* (in App.): de comâ pretiosi velleris floccum mihi confestim adferas censeo, App. M. 6,

p. 117: censo ne ulla cura os percolat, id. Mag. p. 411.

* **2. censo**, ēre, = succenso, to be angry: ne vobis cenream, si, etc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 24.

censio, ōnis, f. [1. censo] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** An estimating, rating, esp. censor's estimating, rating, appraising: capitis, Gell. 16, 10, 13; Servi Tullii, id. 10, 28, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 9 Müll. — **B.** The punishment, chastisement (of the censor); cf.: censioem facere dicebatur censor, quom multam equiti irrogabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 5 Müll. — Hence, in the lang. of comedy: censio bubula, a scourging, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15. — **II.** A severe opinion, judgment: de nostris epistulis, Symm. Ep. 1, 3; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 1, 1. — **B.** The expression of opinion: adsum equidem, ne censioem semper facias, that you be not forever saying censo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

censitio, ōnis, f. [1. censo, censitus]. **I.** A taxing, tax, tribute: levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 fin. — **II.** A declaration of the will, a command: Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Front. Colon. p. 146 Goes.

censor, ōris, m. [id.], in the provinces, the magistrate presiding over the rating of citizens (= censor), Dig. 41, 1, 30; 50, 15, 4; Cod. Th. 6, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 208 al.

censitus, a, um, = census, v. 1. censo.

censor, ōris, m. [1. censo; cf. also Umbr. censur; Sanscr. ganster, leader, governor], a censor, a Roman magistrate, of whom there were two, chosen orig. every five, and afterwards every one and a half years, who at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of censor of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order (senatu movebant, equiti equum adimebant, civem tribu movebant, in aerarios referebant, aerarium faciebant, etc.; cf. aerarius, A. b., which punishment of the censor, whether inflicted in consequence of a judicium turpe, acc. to a tribunal authorized therefor, or in accordance with the decision of the censors themselves, was called animadversio censoria or ignominia = ἀτιμία). They also, even from the most ancient times, let out the tolls, public salt-works, the building and repairing of public works, the procuring of victims for public sacrifice, etc.; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 4, 8, 7; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 446 sq.; Dict. of Antiq., art. censor. — Also in the Roman colonies and provinces there were censors, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; and id. ib. 2, 2, 56, § 138 sq.: censor, id. Clu. 14, 41; Liv. 29, 15, 10; 29, 37, 7 (in later Lat. called censor, q. v.). — **II.** Trop., a rigid judge of morals, a censor, critic: pertristis quidam patrum, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: castigatorem censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110; Ov. P. 4, 12, 25: factorum dictorumque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 4: servis erilis imperii non censor est, sed minister, id. Exc. Contr. 3, 9, 4: Sallustius gravissimus alienae luxuriae objurgator et censor, Macr. S. 2, 9, 9. — As fem.: ita fides prompta dura sui censor est, Ambros. Ep. 10, 83.

Censorinus, i, m. **I.** A cognomen in the gens Marcia, Cic. Brut. 90, 311 al. — **II.** A grammarian of the third century, whose work, De Die Natali, is extant.

censorius, a, um, adj. [censor], of or pertaining to the censor, censorial: tabulae, the lists of the censor, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 143; public revenues, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 35 (the same: locatio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12); sometimes, also, the order, decisions of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf. id. Pis. 5, 10: animadversio atque auctoritas, id. Clu. 42, 117 and 119; cf. animadversio, id. ib. 46, 129 fin.: nota, Liv. 24, 18, 9; Quint. 5, 11, 13; 5, 13, 32 (cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 129: censoriae severitatis nota);

opus, a fault or crime which was followed by the punishment of the censor, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; Suet. Caes. 41; Gell. 4, 12, 1; 14, 7, 8; for which also, probrum, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10; but censorium opus, the punishment inflicted by the censor, Col. 12, praef. fin.: homo, any one who had been censor, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. — Hence, Cato Censorius, Quint. 12, 1, 35. — **II.** Trop., rigid, severe: gravitas, Cic. Cael. 15, 35: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censuālis, e, adj. [census], of or pertaining to a census (in late and jurid. Lat.): forma, Dig. 50, 15, 4: vincula, ib.: professiones, ib. 50, 4, 18. — **II.** Subst.: **censuāles**, ium, m. **A.** Those who make out the censor's lists, Capitol. Gord. 12; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 2; Symm. Ep. 10, 43. — **B.** The censor's lists, Tert. Apol. 19.

censum, i, n. [1. censo], = 2. census, II. c., wealth, riches, Cic. ap. Non. p. 202, 23 (IV. 2, p. 456 Orell.).

censura, ae, f. [censor]. **I.** The office of censor, censorship, Liv. 4, 8, 2; 4, 24, 3 sq.; 9, 34, 16 sq.; 9, 46, 10 et saep.; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 44; Ov. F. 6, 647 et saep. — Prov.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63. — **II.** Trop. **A.** A judgment, opinion, in gen. (prob. not ante-Aug.), Ov. R. Am. 362: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36, 3: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72: culinarum, id. 9, 54, 79, § 169: cachinini, Juv. 10, 31: de omni scripto (Senecae) judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2, 2. — **B.** A severe, rigid judgment, severity: parentis, Treb. Gall. 3; Capitol. M. Aur. 22.

1. census, a, um, Part., from 1. censo.

2. census, ūs, m. [1. censo]. **I.** A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, etc., a census; cf. Liv. 1, 42, 5; Dig. 50, 15, and the compendiums referred to under censor: habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: agere, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 40, 46, 8; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 21: facere, Gell. 10, 28, 1: censere, cf. censo: census prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic. Sest. 47, 101; so, censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15, 4: manumissio censu, i. e. when a slave was enrolled in the census at the request of his master, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1. — Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** The register of the census, the censor's lists, P. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Arch. 5, 11; id. Cael. 32, 78; Liv. 39, 44, 2; Dig. 50, 15, 4; 22, 3, 10. — **B.** The registered property of Roman citizens: census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41; id. Vesp. 17: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33; id. Aug. 40; cf. Juv. 14, 326. — **C.** Wealth, riches, property, possessions, in gen. (= divitiae, opes): homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; so Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; id. S. 2, 3, 324; Ov. F. 1, 217; id. M. 3, 588; 8, 846; Plin. 14, proem. § 5; Tac. A. 2, 37; Suet. Ner. 38; 44 al.: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 22. — **Poet.** = pretium, munera, rich presents, gifts, Ov. M. 7, 739. — **2.** Trop.: census Tullius oris (by eloquence) Emeritus caelum, Manil. 1, 792; cf. id. 1, 12; 3, 71.

† **centaurum** or **-ion**, i, n. (access. form **centauria**, ae, f., App. Herb. 84 and 35), = κενταύριον and κενταύριον, centaur, a plant of two kinds: majus, Centaurea centaurium, Linn.; and minus, Gentiana centaurium, id.; Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: ferum, Lucr. 2, 401: tristia, id. 4, 124: Thesala, Luc. 9, 918; Verg. G. 4, 270.

Centaurēus, a, um, adj. [Centaurus], pertaining to a Centaur, of the Centaurs: rixa, Hor. C. 1, 18, 8.

Centauricus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a Centaur: lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaurium.

† **centauris**, idis, f., = κενταύρις, a species of centaurium, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

Centaurōmachia, ae, f., a fictitious name of a part of Thessaly, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, m., = Κένταυρος, a Centaur; the Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback; acc. to the fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno

(hence nubigenae, Verg. A. 7, 674), Lucr. 5, 876; 5, 889; Ov. M. 9, 191; 12, 219 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. A. 7, 675; Hor. C. 4, 2, 15 al.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 13 (21): nobilis, i. e. Chiron, Hor. Epod. 13, 11; cf. bimembris, v. Lapithae. — As figure-head of a ship, Verg. A. 10, 195. — **II.** A constellation in the southern heavens, Hyg. Astr. 2, 38; 3, 37; Cic. Arat. 203 sq.; Manil. 1, 408. — **III.** The name of a ship (hence, sc. navis, fem.): magna, Verg. A. 5, 122.

centenarius, a, um, adj. [centeni], consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred: numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll., p. 26 Bip.: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22; 3, 6, 6: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: ballistae, throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 555, 25: fistula, of a hundred inches, Vitruv. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 29; 62; Pall. Aug. 12: basilicae, a hundred feet long, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, i. e. hundred-leaved, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces, Dig. 37, 14, 16; cf. Just. Inst. 3, 8, 2: cenae, of a hundred asses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54 Müll.; cf. Tert. Apol. 7 (but in Ann. 2, p. 97 is to be read centimanos, acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107). — **II.** Subst.: **Centenarii**, ōrum, m., = centuriones, Veg. Mil. 2, 13.

centēni, ae, a (among the poets and in post-class. prose also in sing.; cf. bini, terni, etc.; gen. plur. centenium, like binum, etc., Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163 sq. al.), num. distrib. [centum], a hundred each, a hundred: illos centeni quemque sequuntur juvenes, Verg. A. 9, 162: centum brachia Centenaeque manus, id. ib. 10, 566: centenos sestertios militibus est pollicitus, Hirt. B. Alex. 48: centena sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: vices centena milia passuum, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 13. — In sing., Verg. A. 10, 207; Mart. 8, 45; Stat. S. 4, 4, 43; Pers. 5, 6. — **II.** Subst.: **centēna**, ae, f. (sc. dignitas), = centurionatus, a dignity in the imperial court, Cod. Th. 10, 7, 1 al. — **B.** **centēnum**, i, n., a kind of grain, = secale (because it bears a hundredfold), Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 12, and Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

centēnōnalis nummus, a small coin, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

* **centesimo**, āre, v. a. [centesimus], to take out every hundredth for punishment, to centesimate: milites, Capitol. Macr. 12.

centesimus, a, um, num. ordin. [centum], the hundredth: pars, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98 al. — **B.** Subst.: **centesima**, ae, f. (sc. pars), the hundredth part of a thing, as a revenue, tax, a percentage: rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 42. — And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly; therefore, acc. to our manner of computing interest, 12 per cent. annually, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; Sen. Ben. 7, 10: binae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 165. — **II.** For centuplex, a hundredfold: frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24: grano, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2.

* **centiceps**, cipitis, adj. [centum-caput], hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 34.

centiens or **centies**, adv. [centum], a hundred times: eadem imperare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sestertium centiens et octogens (sc. milia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86: circiter centies sestertium, Nep. Att. 5, 2.

* **centifidus**, a, um, adj. [centum-fido], divided into a hundred parts, or, in gen., into a great many parts: iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centifolia [centum-folium] rosa, the hundred-leaved rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10, §§ 17 and 18.

centigrānium [centum-granum] triticum, wheat that has a hundred grains, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95.

† **centimalis** [κέντημα] fistula, a surgical instrument, a trocar; Fr. trois quarts, Veg. 2, 15, 4; 2, 5, 24.

centimanus, ūs (cf. Prisc. p. 718 P.; Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107), adj. [centum-manus], having a hundred hands, an epithet of Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303: infantes centimanos, Arn. 2, p. 97, acc. to Lachm. l. 1. (al. centenarios).

centimeter, tri, m. [centum-metrum], he who employs a hundred, or, in gen., very

many metres: Terentianus, Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centimetrum, *i. n.* [centum-metrum], the title of a metrical writing of Servius in Putsch. p. 1817 sq.

centinodius, *a. um, adj.* [centum-nodus], with a hundred knots: herba (an unknown plant), Marc. Emp. 31.

centipeda or **centupeda**, *ae. f.* [centum-pes], a centipede, a worm, called also millepeda or multipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136; 30, 6, 16, § 47; Arn. 2, p. 79 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 33, centupeda).

centipellio, *ōnis, m.* [centum-pellis], the second maw of ruminating animals, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 150.

centipes, *pēdis, adj.* [centum-pes], hundred-footed: scolopendrae, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

centiplex, *v. centuplex.*

1. cento, *ōnis, m.* [κέντρον], a garment of several bits or pieces sewed together, a rag-covering, patchwork, etc., Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 3; 10, 5; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 176, 1; Sisenn. ib. p. 91, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44 fin.; Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**2. Esp.** a cap-worm under the helmet, Amm. 19, 8, 8.—**B. Prov.** centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehoods, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.—**II.** The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento; so the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius (the thirteenth of his Idyls), etc., Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25; Tert. Praescr. 39.

2. Cento, *ōnis, m.*, a Roman cognomen, Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

Gentobriga, *ae. f.*, a town of the Celtiberi in Spain, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.—Hence, **Gentobrigenses**, *um, m.*, the inhabitants of Gentobriga, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

* **centoculus**, *i. m.* [centum-oculus], hundred-eyed, or with a multitude of eyes: Argus, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centonarius, *a. um, adj.* [1. cento], of or pertaining to patchwork: mos, Tert. Praescr. 39: vestiarivus, Inscr. Orell. 4296.

—**II.** Subst.: **centonarius**, *ii, m.*, a maker of patchwork; a dealer in rags, Petr. 45; Cod. Th. 14, 8; 16, 10 al.

centralis, *e. adj.* [centrum], in the middle, central: terra, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86.

* **centratus**, *a. um, adj.* [id.], in the middle or centre, central, Fulg. Myth. 1, 11.

† **centrinae**, *arum, m.* = κεντριναί, a kind of beetle or wasp, Plin. 17, 27, 44, § 255.

Centrones, *um, m.* = Κέντρονες, a people of Gaul. **I.** In Gallia Narbonensis, now Centron, in the valley Tarentaise, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135.—Hence, **Centronicae Alpes**, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**II.** In Gallia Belgica, near Courtray, acc. to Reich. Thorout, not far from Brügge, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

* **centrosus**, *a. um, adj.* [centrum], in the central point: scobe, i. e. inward, internal, Plin. 37, 7, 26, § 98.

† **centrum**, *i. n.* = κέντρον (a prickly, sharp point). **I.** Centrum circini, the stationary foot of the compasses, around which the other is carried in making a circle, Vitruv. 3, 1, 9, 5.—Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** The middle point of a circle, the centre, Vitruv. 3, 1, 9, 1; Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63; 2, 19, 17, § 81 et saep.—In plur.: solis terraeque centra, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, used as a Greek word).—**B.** A kernel, a hard knot in the interior of wood, precious stones, etc., Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198; 37, 2, 10, § 28; 37, 9, 39, § 120 al.

centum, *indecl. num.* [Sanscrit. catam; Gr. κἄτω; Goth. hund]. **I.** A hundred: dies, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: et septem anni, id. Sen. 5, 33.—**II.** Poet., for an indefinite, large number: mihi si linguae centum sint, ora quae centum, Verg. G. 2, 43: centum clavibus servata, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: centum puer artium, id. ib. 4, 1, 15: jugera, id. S. 1, 1, 50: greges, id. C. 2, 16, 33: cyathi, id. ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41 al.; cf. Quint. 7, 10, 8; and, Indi, Tib. 1, 7, 49 Huschke.

Centumalus, *i. m.*, a Roman cognomen, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66.

centum capita, *a. plant.* also called eryngium, Plin. 22, 8, 9; § 20.—Also **centum caput**, Plin. 1, epit. 22, n. 9.

Centum Cellae or **Centumcel-**

lae, *arum, f.*, a seaport town in Etruria, now Civita Vecchia, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 1.

Centum-geminus, *a. um, adj.*, a hundredfold, poet. epithet of the hundred-armed Briareus, Verg. A. 6, 287 Serv.; cf. Macr. S. 5, 14, 8; and of the hundred-gated Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-peda, *ae. m.* [pes], hundred-footed, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

centumpondium or **centupondium**, *ii, n.* [centum-pondus], a weight of a hundred pounds, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 37; Cato, R. R. 13 fin.

centumvir, *v. centumviri.*

centumviralis, *e. adj.* [centumviri], of or pertaining to the centumviri: iudicium, Cic. Caecin. 18, 53; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; Quint. 11, 1, 78; Suet. Vesp. 10: causae, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; Quint. 5, 2, 1 Spald.; Gell. 16, 10, 8: hasta, Suet. Aug. 36: lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum-viri or **centum viri**, *orum, m.*, a college or bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) persons, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; id. Caecin. 24, 67; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 4, 2, 5 Spald.; 4, 1, 57; 7, 4, 10; Suet. Aug. 36; id. Dom. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 33 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. centumviralia, pp. 54 and 64 Müll., and Dict. of Antiq.—Such a college at Perugia, Inscr. Orell. 3719; at Veii, ib. 108; 3448; 3706 al.

centunculus, *i. m. dim.* [1. cento]. **I.** A small patch or patchwork, Sen. Ep. 80, 8; App. M. 1, p. 104 al.—**B. Esp.**, a party-colored saddle-cloth, Liv. 7, 14, 7 Weissenb.—**II.** A plant, bind-weed, knotweed: Polygonum convolvulus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 88, § 138; as fem., id. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

centuplex (in MSS. also **centiplex**), *plicis, adj.* [centum-plico], a hundredfold: murus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11 (where Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 36, would read centupulus; cf. centuplus): fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220: centuplicem ferre frugem, Juven. Hist. Sac. 2, 799.

centuplico, *1. v. a.* [id.], to increase a hundredfold: populum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 3.—Hence, **centuplicatus**, *a. um, Part.*, increased a hundredfold, centuple: fructus, Prud. Contr. Symm. 2, 1050.—Subst.: **centuplicata**, *orum, n.*, a hundredfold: capere, Juven. Hist. Sac. 3, 548.—And adv.: **centuplicato** venire, to be sold a hundred times dearer, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 101.

centuplus, *a. um, adj.* [centum-plus], hundredfold, centuple (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Vulg. Luc. 8, 8: fenoris usus, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 365: augere populum suum centuplum, Vulg. 1 Par. 21, 3.—As subst.: **centuplum**, *i. n.*, a hundredfold: accipere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7; Vulg. Matt. 19, 29: invenire, id. Gen. 26, 12: reddere alicui, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 17.

centupondium, *v. centumpondium.*

centuria, *ae. f.* [centum], orig. an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred things of a kind; hence in gen. any division, even if it consists not of a hundred.

I. In agricult., a number of acres of ground, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10, § 35; cf. id. R. R. 1, 10 fin.; 18, 5; Col. 5, 1, 7; Hyg. Lim. p. 154 Goes.—**II.** In milit. lang., a division of troops, a century, company: centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 88, p. 26 Bip.: centuriae tres equitum, Rammenses, Titienses, Luceres, Liv. 1, 18, 8: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 13 sq.; Caes. B. C. 1, 64; 3, 91; Sall. J. 91, 1.—**III.** Of the Roman people, one of the one hundred and ninety-three orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property, a century, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39 sq. Moser; Liv. 1, 43, 1 sq.; cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 sq.; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 477 sq.—Hence the assemblies in which they voted acc. to centuries were called comitia centuriata; v. 1. centurio.

The century designated by lot as voting first was called centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; v. praerogativus; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

centūriālis, *e. adj.* [centuria], pertaining to a century. **1.** In agriculture: lapides, boundary stones for single centuries, Auct. Lim. p. 298 Goes.—**2.** In the division of the people: civis, appointed to or placed in any century, Fest. s. v. ni quis scivit, p. 177 Müll.—**3.** In milit. lang.: vitis, Macr. S. 1, 23, 16.

centuriatim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** By companies or centuries, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 Oud. N. cr.: centuriatim citare populum, Liv. 6, 20, 10: tributum et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15.—**II.** Trop., in masses or crowds, by hundreds, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 18, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.).

centuriatio, *ōnis, f.* [1. centurio], a dividing into centuries, only in the Agri-mensores, Hyg. Lim. p. 206 Goes.

1. centuriatus, *a. um, Part.*, from 1. centurio.

2. centuriatus, *ūs, m.* [1. centurio].

I. A division into centuries, Liv. 22, 38, 3.—**II.** [2. centurio.] The office of centurion, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37; id. Pis. 36, 88; Suet. Gram. 24.

1. centurio, *avi, ātum, i. v. a.* [centuria], to divide into centuries (acc. to centuria, L.).

I. Of land: agrum, Hyg. Lim. p. 195 Goes; cf. Fest. p. 53 Müll.—**II.** Of the army (only of infantry; cf. decurio), to arrange in centuries, assign to companies: cum homines in tribunali Aurelio palam conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. Red. Quir. 5, 13: rem gerit palam (Octavius); centuriat Capuae; dinumerat. Jam jamque vides bellum, id. Att. 16, 9 fin.: juventutem, Liv. 25, 15, 9: seniores quoque, id. 6, 2, 6; 29, 1, 2: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38, 3; so id. 10, 21, 4: Juventus Romana... equis delapsa se ipsam centuriavit, i. e. reduced to infantry, Val. Max. 3, 2, n. 8: mulus centuriatus, for carrying provisions, Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7.—**B.** Facetiously: eripiam ego hodie concubinum militi, Si centuriati bene sunt manipulares mei, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 3; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 29.—**III.** Of the people in the meeting of the council, only part. perf.: comitia centuriata, in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries (this was done in the choice of higher magistrates, in decisions in respect to war and peace, and, until Sulla's time, in questions affecting life or citizenship; cf. Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4; Lael. Felix ib. 15, 27, 4; Cic. Red. Sen. 11, 27; Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19; Liv. 3, 55, 3; 8, 12, 15.—Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, i. e. has sentenced me to death, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 134 Lorenz ad loc.—Hence, **P. a.** **centuriatus**, *a. um, of or belonging to the comitia centuriata*: Centuriata lex, advised in the comitia centuriata, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26.

2. centurio (in many inscriptions before the time of Quintilian erroneously aspirated centurio, like chorona, praehones, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), *ōnis, m.* (access. form **centuriōnus**, like curionus and decurionus, acc. to Fest. p. 49 Müll.) [centuria, II.], the commander of a century, a captain, centurion, occupying a station below the tribunus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 25; 6, 39; Cic. Balb. 15, 34; Sall. J. 59, 3; Liv. 2, 27, 6; 7, 41, 5; Hor. S. 1, 6, 73; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

centuriōnātus, *ūs, m.* [2. centurio], the office of a centurion, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 23.—**II.** An election of centurions, Tac. A. 1, 44.

Centuripae, *arum, f.* (or perh. -a, *orum, n.*), access. form **Centuripinum**,

i. n., Mel. 2, 7, 16), = Κεντροπίνα, τῆ, Thuc., a very old town in Sicily, near Aetna, now Centorbi, Sil. 14, 204 (al. leg. Centuripe); Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—Hence, **II.** **Centuripinus**, *a. um, adj.*, of Centuripae: legati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: populus, id. ib. 2, 2, 58, § 143; 2, 3, 45, § 108: crotum, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—And subst.: **Centuripini**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Centuripae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50; 2, 3, 45, § 108; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

centussis, *is, m.* [centum-as], a hundred asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170; 9, § 81; gen. centussis, Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 19, 2.—Abl. centusse, Pers. 5, 191.—Plur.: centus-

sibus, Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll. — Hence, in allusion to the law of Faunius, limiting the expenditure on games: Faunius centussis missellus, Lucil. ap. Gell. 2, 24, 4.

cēnula (caen- or coen-), ae, f. dim. [cena], a little dinner: hesternus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: facere cenulas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Claud. 21: parva, Mart. 5, 78 fin.

Ceos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

† **cēpaea**, ae, f., = κηπαία, a plant similar to the portulacca, the portulacca-leaved sedum: Sedum cepaea, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 52, § 84.

† **cēphālaea**, ae, f., = κεφαλαία, a continued pain in the head, a lasting headache, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

† **cēphālaeōta**, ae, m., = κεφαλαίωτης, a collector of a capitation tax, Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.

† **cēphāalgia**, or euphon. **cēphā-argia**, ae, f., = κεφαλαγία, a headache, Plin. Val. 1, 3; Aem. Mac. cap. de Acidula.

† **cēphāalgicus** (euphon. **cēphā-argicus**), a, um, adj., = κεφαλαγικός, sick with a headache: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

Cēphālēnia (-allānia), ae, f., = Κεφαλήνια or Κεφαλληνία, the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54 sq.; Liv. 37, 13, 11; 38, 9, 10; 38, 28, 7; Flor. 2, 9, 4. — **II.** Hence, **a. Cēphālēnes**, um, m., = Κεφαλήνες, the inhabitants of Cephalonia, Liv. 37, 13, 12; Sil. 15, 305. — **b. Cēphālēnitae**, ārum, m., the same, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 68.

† **cēphālicus**, a, um, adj., = κεφαλικός; in medicine, of or relating to the head, head: emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, 7; Veg. 6, 28, 1.

Cēphālio, ōnis, m., prob. a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 9, 25 init. al.

cēphālo, ōnis, m., = ἐγκέφαλον, a palm-tree, Pall. Apr. 5, 2 Schneid.

Cēphāloedis, is, f. (**Cēphāloedi-um**, ii, n., acc. to Prisc. p. 596 P.), = Κεφαλοίδης Ptol., Κεφαλοίδιον Strab., a small fortified town in Sicily, in the region of Himera, now Cefalù, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128 Zumpt N. cr.; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90. — **II.** Hence, **A. Cēphāloeditānus**, a, um, adj., of Cephaloedis: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103. — And subst.: **Cēphāloeditāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Cephaloedis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130. — **B. Cēphāloedias**, ādis, adj. fem., of Cephaloedis: ora, Sil. 14, 252.

cēphālōtē, ēs, adj. f., = κεφαλωτή, having a head (pure Lat. capitata), Ser. Samm. 23, 427.

Cēphālus, i, m., = Κέφαλος, a son of Deioneus (Hyg. Fab. 189) or of Pandion (id. ib. 279), a grandson of Aeolus (hence, Aeolides, Ov. M. 6, 681), the husband of Procris, whom he, when watched by her, unintentionally shot, Ov. M. 6, 681; 7, 665 sq.; 7, 841; Hyg. Astr. 2, 35; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 445.

Cēphēis, idis, v. Cepheus, II. C.

Cēphēius, a, um, v. Cepheus, II. A.

† **cēphēnes**, um, m., = κηφήνες. **1.** The drones in a swarm of bees (pure Lat. fuoi), Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48. — **2. Cēphēnes**, um, a people of Ethiopia (so called from their king, Cepheus), Ov. M. 5, 1 and 97. — Hence, **Cēphēnus**, a, um, adj., Ethiopian: proceres, the Ethiopian chiefs, Ov. M. 4, 764.

Cēpheus (dissyll.), ei (gen. Cēphēos, Germ. Arat. 189; acc. Cēphēā, Ov. M. 5, 42; Mel. 1, 11, 3), m., = Κηφείος, a king of Ethiopia (acc. to Mel. I. l. at Joppa, in Phoenicia), husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus; finally placed with these three among the stars, Ov. M. 4, 738; 5, 12; Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 9; 3, 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; id. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Germ. Arat. 184 al. — **II.** Hence, adj. **A. Cēphēius**, a, um, of Cepheus: Andromeda, Prop. 1, 3, 3; Ov. H. 15, 35: virgo, the same, id. A. 3, 3, 17. — **B. Cēphēus** (trisyll.), a, um, of Cepheus, = Ethiopian: Meroe, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 78: arva, Ov. M. 4, 669.

— **C. Cēphēis**, idis, f., = Andromeda, Ov. A. 3, 191; Manil. 1, 426.

Cēphissus (-ōs) or **Cēphissus**, i, m., = Κηφισός or Κηφισσός. **I.** A river in Phocis and Boeotia, now Cephisso, Gaurio, or Gerios, Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 349; Luc. 3, 175; Plin. 4, 7, 12, §§ 26 and 27; as river-god, father of Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 343; Stat. Th. 7, 340. — **2.** Hence, **a. Cēphissius** or **Cēphissius**, i, m., = Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351. — **b. Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, idis, adj. fem., of Cephissus: undas, Ov. M. 1, 369. — **II.** A river on the west side of Athens, emptying into the Saronic Gulf, Ov. M. 7, 388. — **B.** Hence, **1. Cēphissia**, ae, f., name of a small district of Attica, abounding in springs, Gell. 1, 2, 2; 18, 10, 1; and of a fountain, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24. — **2. Cēphissias** (**Cēphissias**), ādis, adj. fem., of Cephissus: ora, the banks of the Attic Cephissus, where Procrustes had his abode, Ov. M. 7, 438.

cēpina, ae, v. caepina.

cēpitis or **cēpōlātītis**, idis, f., a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152.

cepolindrum, i, n., a kind of condiment, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

cēpōnides, um, f., a precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **cēpōs Aphrōdites**, = κήπος Ἀφροδίτης, hortus Veneris, a plant, usu. called cotyledon, q. v., App. Herb. 43.

† **cēpōtaphiolum**, i, n. dim. [cepota-phium], a little tomb in a garden, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 184; Inscr. Fabr. 115; 294.

† **cēpōtaphium**, ii, n., = κηποτάφιον, a tomb in a garden, Inscr. Orell. 4514 sq.

cēpulla, ae, v. caepina.

† **cēpūricus**, a, um, adj., = κηπουρικός, of or pertaining to gardening: loca, Firm. Math. 2, 12. — Hence, in neutr. plur.: **Cēpūrica**; gen. -cōn, a treatise on gardening, Plin. 19, 57, § 177.

† **Cēpūros**, i, m., = κηπουρός, a gardener, the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, f. [Sanscr. kar-, to scatter, throw away; cf. Gr. κρῖνω; Lat. cerno; Gr. κηρός; cf. sincerus], wax, Lucr. 6, 516; 6, 968; Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; Col. 9, 15, 8; 9, 16, 1; Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83 sq. et saep.; Verg. E. 2, 32. — In plur., the wax cells of the hives, Verg. G. 4, 57; 4, 162; 4, 241; Col. 9, 15, 9, 7 sq.; Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 118 al. — **II.** Meton., acc. to its diff. uses. **A.** Most freq., a writing-tablet covered with wax, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59; id. Curc. 3, 40; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62; Ov. M. 9, 521; Liv. 1, 24, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 27; 10, 3, 31; 11, 2, 32; Suet. Caes. 83 al. — Hence, prima, secunda, etc., cera, the first, etc., leaf or page, Suet. Ner. 17; Hor. S. 2, 5, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92. — **B.** A seal of wax, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Fl. 16, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137. — **C.** A waxen image of an ancestor, a wax figure: cera illa (sc. majorum imaginum) atque figura, Sall. J. 4, 6; Ov. F. 1, 591; Juv. 8, 19; cf. expressi cerā volutus, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6. — **D.** Wax used in encaustic painting, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4 Schneid.; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; id. 35, 11, 39, § 122; and 35, 11, 41, § 149; Stat. S. 1, 1, 100.

† **cērāchates**, ae, m., = κηραχάτης, a precious stone, the wax-agate (so called from its color), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Cērāmbus, i, m., = Κέραμβος, a mythological person, changed, in the time of the flood of Deucalion, into a beetle, Ov. M. 7, 353.

1. Cērāmicus, i, m., = Κεραμικός (the pot-maker), the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20; 37, 12, 45, § 155 (cf. Pausan. 1, 29, 2 Siebel and Meurs. in Thes. Gron. iv. p. 1006 sq.).

2. Cērāmicus, a, um, v. Ceramus.

† **cērāmitis**, idis, f., = κεραμίτις, a precious stone of the color of brick, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

Cērāmus, i, m., = Κέραμος, a town on

the coast of Caria, after which the Ceramici Sinus (now the Gulf of Kos) is named, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 29, §§ 107 and 109.

cērārius, a, um, adj. [cera], pertaining to wax, only subst. **I.** Cerarius, ii, m. **A.** Κηροπώλην, a dealer in wax, Gloss. Gr. Lat. — **B.** A writer upon wax tablets, Inscr. Orell. 4109. — ***II.** **cērāria**, ae, f., she who makes wax-lights, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub. — ***III.**

cērārium, ii, n., wax-money, a revenue either for wax used in waxen tablets, or, perhaps, as a fee for affixing a seal, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

† **cēras**, ātis, n., = κέρας (a horn), a kind of wild parsnip, App. Herb. 80. — **II.** Hesperion Ceras, = Ἑσπερίον κέρας, a mountain on the west coast of Libya, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 197.

† **cērasinus**, a, um, adj., = κεράσινος, cherry-colored: cingulum, Petr. 28, 8: tunica, id. 67, 4.

† **cērastēs**, ae or is, m., = κεράστις (horned). **I.** A horned serpent, the cerastes: Coluber cerastes, Linn.; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; 11, 37, 45, § 126; Luc. 9, 716; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27; Cels. 5, 27, 7; as an attrib. of the hair of the Furies, Stat. Th. 1, 103, 11, 65; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 96; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 346. — **II.** A kind of horned worm injurious to trees, Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; 17, 24, 37, § 221. — **III.** As nom. propr.: **Cērastae**, ārum, m., acc. to the fable, a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks, Ov. M. 10, 222 sq.

cērāsūm, i, n., v. 1. cerasus, II.

1. cērāsūm, i, f., = κέρασσος, the cherry-tree, brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 18; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; Col. 11, 2, 96; Ov. Nuc. 32 al. — **II.** A cherry; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 15; in prose, instead of it, neutr.: **cērāsūm**, i, Cels. 2, 24, 27; Pall. Oct. 12, 7 al. — Of doubtful gender: ceraso, Pers. 6, 36: cerasorum, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; 15, 28, 34, § 112.

2. Cērāsūm, untis, f., = Κερασούν, a town in Pontus, where the cherry is native (v. 1. cerasus), now Keresun, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **cērātia**, ae, f., = κερατία, a plant with a single leaf, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52.

† **cērātias**, ae, m., = κερατίας, a kind of comet resembling a horn, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

† **cērātina**, ae, f., = κερατίνα, the sophisticated argument concerning horns (quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2, 8; cf. Sen. Ep. 45, 7), Quint. 1, 10, 5 Spald.; Front. Elog. p. 86 Nieb.

† **cērātītis**, idis, f., = κερατίτις (horned), a kind of wild poppy, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205.

† **cērātium**, ii, n., = κεράτιον (St. John's bread), a Greek weight corresponding to the Latin siliqua = 2. calculi, Auct. Ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322 (in Col. 5, 10, 20, and Arb. 25, 1, written as Greek).

cērātum, i (**cērōtum**, i, Mart. 11, 98; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Verg. 3, 7, 2: **cērātōrium**, ii, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11; id. Tard. 2, 3; Marc. Emp. 35: **cērōtūrium**, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), n., = κηρωτόν, a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum, Cels. 4, 4, 2; 4, 20; 4, 4, 24; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124; 22, 24, 56, § 117; 26, 14, 87, § 141; Scrib. Comp. 250.

* **cērātūra**, ae, f. [cera], a smearing over or covering with wax, Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, Part., from cero.

† **cēraula**, ae, m., = κεραύλην, a horn-blower, corneter, App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Flor. 4, p. 342.

cēraunia, v. ceronia.

† **cēraunius**, a, um, adj., = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning). **I.** Gemma (also **cēraunium**, Claud. Laud. Ser. 77; and: **cēraunus**, Prud. Psych. 470), a precious stone, perh. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134 sq.; or a meteoric stone, id. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Lamp. Elag. 21; Inscr. Orell. 2510: gemma, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67 and 75. — **II.** Vites, of a red color, Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17. — **III.** Nom. propr.: **Cēraunii**, m. **A.** (Also **Cēraunia**, ōrum, n., Verg. G. 1, 332; id. A. 3, 506;

Prop. 1, 8, 19; and **Ceraunum saxum**, id. 2 (3), 16, 3.) *Κεραῖνα ὄρη*, a ridge of mountains in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria, now *Monti della Chimera* or *Kimara*, Mel. 2, 3, 10: a Ceraunus montibus, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119: Cerauniorum saxa, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 17; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**B.** A mountain in Asia Minor, between the Black and Caspian Seas, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 3, 5, 4; called Ceraunus mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Mart. Cap. 6, § 683.—**C.** Ceraunius saltus, a mountain in Libya, Mel. 3, 8, 10.

† **Ceraunobolia**, ae, f., = *Κεραυνοβόλια*, the hurling of the thunderbolts, a painting of Apelles (acc. -an), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

1. ceraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

2. Ceraunus, i, m., = *Κεραυνός*, cognomen of king Ptolemaeus, of Macedonia, son of Ptolemaeus Lagi, Nep. Reg. 3, 4.

Cerberion, ii, n., ancient name of the town Cimmerium, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Cerberus (-ros), i, m., = *Κέρβερος*, the three- (acc. to others, the hundred-) headed monster Cerberus, Lucr. 3, 10; 3, 24; Verg. G. 4, 483; id. A. 6, 417; Prop. 3 (4), 5, 44; Hor. C. 2, 19, 29; 3, 11, 17; Ov. M. 4, 450; Hyg. Fab. 151 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 400; Hor. C. 2, 13, 34); Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 al.

—Hence, **II. Cerberus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cerberus: facies canum, Lucr. 4, 735; os, Ov. M. 4, 501: latratu, Stat. S. 5, 1, 249: portae, i. e. of the Lower World, id. Th. 8, 56.

Cercasorum, i, n., = *Κερκασῶρον*, a city of Egypt, now *El-Arkas*, Mel. 1, 9, 2.

† **cerceris**, a bird living in the water and on land, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23 Speng. N. cr. (Müll. § 79, *κερκουρίς*).

Cercetae, arum, m., a people of Pontus, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; Mel. 1, 2, 5 al.

Cercetius, ii, m., a southern spur of Mount Pindus in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 14, 7; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

Cercina, ae, f., = *Κέρκινα*, an island off the east coast of Africa, with a town of the same name, now *Kerkein* or *Kerkena*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Auct. B. Afr. 34; Liv. 33, 48, 11; Tac. A. 1, 53; 4, 13; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42.—The inhabitants, **Cercinates**, Auct. B. Afr. 34.

Cercinitis, idis, f., a small island very near *Cercina*, connected with it by a bridge, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

Cercinium, i, n., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 31, 41, 1 and 3.

† **cercitis**, idis, f., = *κερκίτις*, a species of olive-tree, Col. 5, 8, 3.

Cercius, ii, v. *Circius*.

Cerco, ōnis, m., a Roman cognomen, Liv. 42, 6 init.

† **cercolips**, v. *corcholips*.

† **cercopithēcus**, i, m., = *κερκοπιθήκος*, a monkey with a tail, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 26; Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mart. 14, 202; 14, 128; divine honors were paid to it by the Egyptians, Juv. 15, 4.—Acc. *cercopithecon*, Mart. 7, 87, 4.—**II.** A proper name, Suet. Ner. 30.

† **cercōps**, ōpis, m., = *κέρκωψ*. **I.** A species of long-tailed apes, Manil. 4, 664; cf. Amm. 22, 14, 3.—**II.** The name of a Pythagorean philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107.—**III.**

Cercōpes, um, m., = *Κέρκωπες*, a cunning, trickish people on the island of *Pitheca*, changed by *Jupiter* into monkeys, Ov. M. 14, 92.

† **cercūrus (cercyrus)**, i, m., = *κερκούρος*, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians, Plaut. Merc. prol. 86; id. Stich. 2, 2, 44; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 533, 27; Liv. 33, 19, 10; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**II.** A sea-fish, Ov. Hal. 102; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

Cercyō, ōnis, m., = *Κερκυών*, a celebrated robber in Attica, conquered and slain by *Theseus* at *Eleusis*, Ov. M. 7, 439; Hyg. Fab. 187; Gell. 15, 21, 1.—Acc. *Gr. Cercyona*, Stat. Th. 12, 577.—Hence, **II. Cercyōneus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Cercyō*: corpora, Ov. Ib. 410.

Cercyrus, i, v. *cercurus*, **II.**

Cercidiatēs, ium, m., a people of *Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29, 7.

† **cerdo**, ōnis, m., = *κέρδων* [*κέρδος*], a

handicraftsman, Juv. 4, 153; 8, 182: sutor, a cobbler, Mart. 3, 59; cf. id. 3, 16.—**II.** A proper name, esp. of slaves, Dig. 38, 1, 42; Inscr. Orell. 4161.

Cereālis (Cerialis), cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 177; so Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4 Orell.), e, adj. [Ceres]. **I.** Pertaining to Ceres, devoted to her, and, meton., pertaining to the cultivation of land, grain, or agriculture: nemus, sacred to Ceres, Ov. M. 8, 741: sacrum, id. Am. 3, 10, 1: Eleusin, id. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439 (cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4: Eleusin Cereri consecrata): papaver (as her symbolic attribute), Verg. G. 1, 212 Heyne; Col. 10, 314: cenae, i. e. splendid, like those at the festivals of Ceres, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: sulci, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 11: munera, id. M. 11, 121; 13, 639: dona, id. ib. 11, 122; id. F. 1, 683; 6, 391 (cf. dona Cereris, id. M. 5, 655): herbae, id. F. 4, 911: libum, id. ib. 1, 127: semina, id. M. 1, 123: culmus, Verg. G. 2, 517: arma, i. e. the implements for grinding and baking, id. A. 1, 177: solum, i. e. the cake laid on the ground, id. ib. 7, 111 (cf. id. ib. v. 109): aediles, who had the superintendence of provisions; v. *aedilis fin.*—Hence,

B. Subst. Cereālia, ium, n. (also in appos.: *Cerealia ludi*, Liv. 30, 39, 8; cf. *Megalesia ludi*, al.), the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 619; cf. id. ib. 389 sq.—**II.** A Roman cognomen, Mart. 4, 8; 12, 52.

† **Cereālitās**, atis, f. [Cereālis], the office of a Cereā edit, Inscr. Orell. 3994.

cerebellāre, is, n. [cerebellum], a brain-covering, i. e. a head-covering; only Veg. 3, 7, 1; 3, 11, 3; 3, 12, 6; 5, 32, 3.

cerebellum, i, n. dim. [cerebrum], a small brain, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100; 30, 13, 38, § 112; * Suet. Vit. 13.—Figuratively, Petr. 76, 1.

cerebrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], having a madness of the brain, hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 8 sq.: unus, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 21 (but Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36, *ellebosus*).—Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cerebrum (per tmesin: saxo cere-comminuit-brum, Enn. ap. Don. p. 1777 P., and ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412), i, n. [root kar- of *κάρη*, v. *celsus init.*; and root bhar- of *φάρμα*, fero; cf. Corss. Beitr. p. 354], the brain, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; 5, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 413; 9, 419; Lucr. 6, 804; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133 sq.; 33, 6, 34, § 102 et saep.—**B.** Meton., understanding, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 30; Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Phaedr. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Calig. 50.—*Anger, cholera*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! (= *cerebrosus, passionate*), Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.—

* **II.** Transf. to plants, the pith in the upper part, Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36.

Cerellia (Caer-), ae, f., a Roman lady mentioned in the letters of *Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; id. Att. 12, 61, 3.

* **cereolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [cereus], of the color of wax: pruna, Col. 10, 404 (in Plin. 15, 13, 12, 41, called *cerina*).

Ceres (cf. Verg. G. 1, 96; Ov. F. 4, 615; Mart. 3, 58, 6), ēris (gen. CERERVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 626, 225; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1364), f. [Sabini Cererem panem appellat, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 7; prop. the goddess of creation (cf. Serv. l. l.), from the stem cer, Sanscr. kri, to make], the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, Ov. F. 6, 285, sister of *Jupiter* and *Pluto*, mother of *Proserpine*, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn, and of the growth of fruits in gen. (cf. *Cereālis*); represented as upon a chariot drawn by dragons, with a torch in her hand, and crowned with poppies or ears of corn, Ov. F. 4, 497; 4, 561; 3, 786; 4, 616; id. Am. 3, 10, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 15; 2, 1, 4; Verg. G. 1, 96; Hor. C. S. 30; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 357 sq.: templum Desertae Cereris, deserted (because the temple was in a solitary, secluded place), Verg. A. 2, 714: Cereri nuptias facere, i. e. without wine, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 343.—From the names of places where she was worshipped, called *Ceres Hennensis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; Lact. 2, 4, 28: *Catinensis*, id. l. l.: *Eleusina*, id. 1, 21, 24: *Milesia*, id. 2, 7, 19; cf. Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 5.—**B.** Ceres profunda or inferna, i. e. *Proserpina*, Stat.

Th. 4, 460; 5, 156; cf.: sacerdos Cererum, Inscr. Orell. 6082.—**II.** Meton., food, bread, fruit, corn, grain, etc., Fest. s. v. *coctus*, p. 45; cf.: fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; Verg. G. 1, 297; id. A. 1, 177; 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 24, 13; id. Epod. 16, 43; Ov. M. 3, 437; 8, 292; 11, 112 al.—*Pro v.*: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

1. cereus, a, um, adj. [cera], waxen, of wax. **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, id. ib. 1, 8, 43; id. Epod. 17, 76; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 265: castra, cells of wax, honey-comb, Verg. A. 12, 589; cf. regna, waxen realms, id. G. 4, 202: simul acra, Ov. H. 6, 91.—**B.** Subst.: **cereus**, i, m. (sc. funis); a waxlight, wax taper, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. Ep. 122, 10; id. Brev. Vit. 20, 5; id. Tranq. 11, 7. Such waxlights were brought by clients to their patrons as presents at the time of the Saturnalia, Fest. s. v. *cereos*, p. 54 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7 and 11; Mart. 5, 18.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Wax-colored: pruna, Verg. E. 2, 53; cf. Ov. M. 13, 818: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58: cerei coloris electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.—**B.** Plant, soft, like wax: brachia Telephi, Hor. C. 1, 13, 2.—Hence, **C.** Trop., easily moved or persuaded: cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163.

2. cereus, i, m., v. l. cereus, I. B.

cerevisia, ae, v. *cervisia*.

† **ceria** or **cerea**, ae, f., a Spanish drink, prepared from corn, = *celia* and *cerevisia*, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164.

* **cerifico**, āvi, i [cera-facio], lit., to make wax; hence of the purple-fish, to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133.

Cerillae, arum, f., = *Κηρίλλαι*, a small town on the sea-coast of *Bruttium* destroyed by *Hannibal*, now *Cirella Vecchia*, Sil. 8, 580.

cerimonia, v. *caerimonia*.

† **cerintha**, ae (-ē, ēs, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70), f., = *κηρίνθη*, a plant which bees are fond of, wax-flower: *Cerinthe* major, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 63; Col. 9, 8, 13.

† **cerinthus**, i, m., = *κηρίνθος*, bread, called also *erithace* or *sandaraca*, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

† **cerinus**, a, um, adj., = *κήρινος*, wax-colored, yellow like wax: pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41 sq.; berylli, id. 37, 5, 20, § 77.—**II.** Subst.: **cerina**, ōrum, n., a wax-colored garment, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 51; cf. Non. p. 548, 33.

† **ceriōlārium**, ii, or **ceriōlāre**, is, n., a candlestick for wax tapers, Inscr. Orell. 2505 sq.; 2515; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 273; Inscr. Orell. 4068.

† **ceritis**, idis, f., = *κηρίτις*, wax-stone, a precious stone, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

† **cerium**, ii, n., = *κηρίον* (v. Liddell and Scott, under the word *II.*), a bad species of swelling or ulcer, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 11; 23, 7, 63, § 119 (in Cels. 5, 28, 13, written as Greek).

Cermālus, i, v. *Germalus*.

cernentia, ae, f. [cernens, cerno], the sight, seeing, opp. to *caecitas*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 384 and 386.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (part. pass. *cretus*) is apparently used only once: *cineris bene creti*, Pall. 12, 22, 3; but freq. in the compounds of *cerno*; for the simple part., the orig. form *certus* also is very rarely used: *certā deinde sorte senatus consultum factum est*, Liv. 36, 2, 2; v. under *II. C.*, and cf. *certus*, 3, v. a. [root car- for scar, to separate; cf. *κρίνω*; hence, *σκάρ*, *stercus*, *scree*; cf. *cera*]. **I.** To separate, sift (rare): per cribrum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: *farinam cribro*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; cf. id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Pall. Jun. 1; Verg. 3, 23, 6: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Med. Fac. 62; cf.: per densa foramina, id. ib. 89: *cineris bene creti, well sifted*, Pall. Nov. 22.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** To separate, distinguish by the senses, mostly by the eyes, i. e. to perceive, see, discern (syn.: *video*, *conspicio*; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. probably in *Lucretius*, where it is used about a hundred times); rarely by the ears; v. *infra*: *lumen jubare in caelo cerno?*

Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; 7, § 76 ib.: sed quis illuc est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad nareis venientis cernimus umquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 598: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, id. 1, 269; v. also id. 2, 314 sq.; 4, 242; cf. id. 2, 837: acute, id. 4, 811; cf. cerno acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: altaria exhalare vapore, Lucr. 3, 432; 2, 928 al.—Hence, sometimes opp. to hearing: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, Nep. Timol. 2, 2; or to mental perception: quem ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 2: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. id. Rep. 6, 20, 21 sq.: ego Catuli Cumani ex hoc loco cerno, Pompeianum non cerno, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ut ea cernimus quae videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: coram aliquid, to witness, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Verg. A. 10, 538: aliquem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: acies a nostris cernebat, id. B. C. 3, 69: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, id. 2, 6, 7: me miserum, turbā quod non ego cernar in illā, Ov. P. 4, 4, 43: Constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, id. M. 15, 844; Curt. 8, 13, 16; Tac. A. 1, 59.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: sensumque inesse et motum in membris cerno, Canius ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: neque mutari ac misceri omnia cernebat, Sall. C. 2, 3: quos ad resistendum concurreris cernebat, * Suet. Caes. 15. fin.: cernis ut insulset Rutuli? Verg. A. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cernebat, quanta audacia fuisset, etc., Sall. C. 61, 1.—*Impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.*: cernebat, novissimos illorum premi vehementer, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 Herz. N. cr.—So *impers.* with *rel.* clause: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur quem detulisset, Nep. Timol. 2, 2.—Ante-class., of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 11, and perh. also, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.—Hence, *b.* Cerni aliquā re or in aliquā re, to become distinguished or known in something: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66; so id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64: atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 78; id. Top. 21, 80 (also in Quint. 3, 5, 18).—* *c.* Have before the mind, have respect to, regard any one: ubi gratius, si non eum ipsi cernunt grati, qui referunt gratiam? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49.—* *B.* Transf. to intellectual objects, to perceive, comprehend, understand (syn.: intellego, cognosco, perspicio): neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus aciri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspererit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: jam cernam mene an illam potiorē putes, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 20: (antiquitas) hoc melius ea fortasse, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. ib. 1, 12, 26; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; id. Top. 5, 27; id. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: quae cum ego non solum suspicarer, sed plane cernebam, id. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: ut consuetum facile amorem cernebat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108.—Hence, *b.* Rarely of future events, to foresee, discern beforehand: cerno animo sepulta in patria miseris atque insepultis acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora atque ornatiōra futura sint, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—* *C.* To decide something that is contested or doubtful (judicially), to decree, determine (more rare than decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jussit tot sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: quodcumque senatus creverit agunto, id. ib. 3, 3, 8, § 6: jurati cernant, Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 13: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum quid de Armenia cerneret, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12, 2: certā sorte, after the lot was decided, id. 36, 2, 2.—Hence, *b.* To decide by contending or fighting (more rare than the freq. certare, and even in Seneca's time out of use; cf. Sen. Ep. 58, 3): ferro non auro vitam (acc. *res.* = de vita) cerna-

mus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. ap. Non. p. 261, 19, and ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 21: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709 (also ap. Sen. Ep. 58, 3); so, cernere certamen, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 15; id. Cas. 3, 1, 2; Lucr. 5, 394: pro patriā pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, * Sall. C. 59, 5 Kritzn. cr. (al. certare): seu libeat duplicem sejunctim cernere martem, Tib. 4, 1, 103.—Humorously, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.—

D. In gen., to decide for something, to conclude upon, resolve (syn.: constituo, decerno; also rare): praesidium castris educere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 5: acribus inter se cum armis configere, id. ib. p. 261, 6: te mihi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (crevi valet constitui, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.); Cat. 64, 150.—Hence, *E.* In judic. lang. t. t., of inheritances. *1.* To resolve to enter upon an inheritance, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.; cf. Tit. 22, 27, and cretio.—* *2.* To make known this determination, Tit. 22, 28 and 30; Cic. Att. 11, 2, 1.—* *3.* = adire, to enter upon an inheritance, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv. 24, 25, 3; 40, 8, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 79, 2; Quint. Decl. 261; Fest. p. 41.—* *b.* Trop.: debet etiam fratris Appii amorem erga me cum reliqua hereditate crevisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10; so id. Fam. 9, 14, 4; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—* *P.* a. v. certus.

cernualia, v. consualia.

cernulo, āre, v. a. [cernuo], to throw down: non vertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit, Sen. Ep. 8, 4.

cernulus, a, um, adj. [id.], turning a somersault (late Lat.), App. M. 9, p. 235, 28.

cernūto, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [cernuo], to throw or fall head foremost (only ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 21, 8; App. M. 1, 19, p. 111, 9; Front. Princ. Hist. 5.—In dep. form: tigres cernuant, Sol. 17: equus de industria cernuatur, id. 45.

1. cernuus, a, um, adj. [root kar, v. celsum; cf. κάρηνος, cerebrum], with the face turned towards the earth, inclined forwards, stooping or bowing forwards (very rare and only poet.): cernuus dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernit, Non. p. 20, 33 sq.; Lucil. ib. p. 21, 1: ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, * Verg. A. 10, 894 (v. Serv. ad h. l.): cernuus inflexo sonipes effuderat armo, Sil. 10, 255 sq.; Arn. 7, p. 246.—Hence, *II.* That turns a somersault: a tumbler, mountebank, κυβιστήτης, πεταριστής, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 6; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 894; cf. Gloss. Philox.: cernuli πεταρισταί.

2. cernuus, i, m., a kind of shoe, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 55 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

cero, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [cera], to cover, overlay, or smear with wax, to wax: dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15.—More freq. in part. pass.: cerata tabula, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: tabella, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Dig. 32, 52: pennae, * Hor. C. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, id. ib. 5, 42; cf. puppes, id. R. Am. 447.

cērofērārius, ii, m. [cera-fero], the wazlight bearer, an attendant at Christian ceremonial worship (eccl. Lat.), Isid. Orig. 7, 12, 29.

† *Ceroliensis* locus, a place in Rome, a part of the Carinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.

† *cērōma*, ātis, n. (abl. plur. ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; acc. plur. ceromas, Arn. 3, 114) = κηρώμα, an ointment for wrestlers, much used in the time of the emperors, Plin. 1, 1; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Mart. 4, 19; 7, 32; 14, 50.—* *II.* Meton. *A.* The place for wrestling: in ceromate sedere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5.—* *B.* The ring, the combat, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; Mart. 5, 65, 3 (in Plin. Val. 1, 25 fin., ceromata is perh. = canceromata, a swelling, tumor).

† *cērōmāticus*, a, um, adj., = κηρωματικός, smeared with wax-ointment: colulum, Juv. 3, 68.

† *cērōnia* (cērān-), ae, f. = κερωνία, St. John's bread, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59.

cerostrota, v. celostrota and cestrotus.

* *cērōsus*, a, um, adj. [cera], full of wax: mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 27.

cērōtārium, ii, v. ceratum.

cērōtum, i, v. ceratum.

Cerretāni, ōrum, m., an Iberian people of Hispania Tarraconensis, among the Pyrenees, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Sil. 3, 357.—Hence, *Cerretānus*, a, um, of the Cerretani: perna, Mart. 13, 54, 1.

cerreus, a, um, adj. [cerurus], of the Turkey oak: glans, Col. 9, 20, 5; Nigid. ap. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25: manubria, Hyg. ib. 16, 43, 84, § 230.

* *cerrius*, a, um, adj. [id.], of the Turkey oak: calix, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92.

* *ceritulus*, a, um, adj. dim. [ceritus], somewhat mad, Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

ceritus, a, um, adj. [contr. from cēribritus, from cerebrum; cf. cerebrus], having a crazed brain, frantic, mad: ceritus furiosus, Fest. p. 54 Müll. (rare and only poet.), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 44, 31; id. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. Rud. 4, 3, 67; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

† *cerrones*, v. gerrones.

cerurus, i, f., a kind of oak, Turkey oak, Col. 7, 9, 6; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 17; 16, 6, § 19; Vit. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 9, 3; id. Febr. 18, 3.

* *certabundus*, a, um, adj. [2. certo], contending, disputing, App. Mag. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, inis, n. [id.], a contest, struggle, strife, whether friendly or hostile, physical or intellectual; most freq. of a pugilistic contest of any kind; but also of contention in war. *I.* A contest, struggle in games or otherwise. *A.* Lit.: videmusne apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit, nullum ab his, qui in id certamen descendant, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Hac celebrata tenuis sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; cf. Ov. M. 1, 446: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2: saliendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7 Spald.: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnium, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4: bijugum, Verg. A. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, id. ib. 7, 792; id. 10, 560: disci, id. ib. 10, 177: Veneris, id. Am. 2, 10, 29 et saep.—* *2.* Meton., poet., the object contended for, the prize, Ov. M. 13, 129: peccoris magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Verg. G. 2, 530 Heyne.—* *B.* Trop., a rivalry, contest, struggle, emulation, etc.: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94: est alicui certamen cum aliquo de principatu, Nep. Them. 6, 3: certamen honoris et gloriae, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; Sall. J. 41, 2; Quint. 10, 5, 5: bona ratio cum perditā configit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pugna forensium certaminum, id. 5, 12, 22: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22, 6: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19, 14: amicitiae, benevolentiae, id. 37, 53, 7: bonae artis ac virtutis, id. 37, 54, 19: irarum, id. 1, 7, 2; cf. id. 3, 39, 3: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60, 8: patrum animos certamen regni ac cupido versabat, id. 1, 17, 1; cf. id. 21, 31, 6: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3 (4), 13, 19: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, etc., Sall. C. 1, 5; cf. Tib. 4, 1, 37.—Rarely with gen. of adversary: si in virtutis certamen venerint (= cum virtute), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71 Madv. ad loc.—Poet.: mite vini, a drinking bout, Tib. 3, 6, 11.—Also poet.: certamina ponere, syn. with certamina instituire = ἀγῶνα προτιθέναι, to order, arrange a fight or contest, Verg. A. 5, 66; 8, 639; cf. id. G. 2, 530 Wagn.—Of inanimate things: Arboribusque datum variis exinde per auras Crescendi magnum immisiss certamen habenis, Lucr. 5, 787.—* *II.* Esp., a military strife, battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat. *A.* Subject (diff. from the objective; cf.: proelium, pugna, bellum, etc.): horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1, 1, 476; 1, 2, 6; 5, 1295; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Lucr. 4, 844; Ov. M. 12, 180; Liv. 36, 19, 13: aeterno certamine proelia pugnasque edere, Lucr. 2, 117: fit proelium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; cf.: proelii certamen, id. B. Alex. 16: certamine, with zeal, emulously, earnestly, Verg. A. 5, 197; Curt.

9, 4; Sil. 10, 536; cf.: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, *not severe*, Liv. 21, 60, 7. — **B.** Object., = proelium, pugna, etc.: vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, utri, etc., id. ib. 1, 70: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33, 5: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J. 13, 4: in certamine ipso, Liv. 2, 44, 11: navalia, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id. 31, 14, 4: classicum, Vell. 2, 85, 2: saevit medio in certamine Mavors, Verg. A. 8, 700 et saep. — Hence, **C.** In the post-Aug. histt. for war in gen., Flor. 1, 20; Eutr. 1, 16; Just. 7, 2, 6; 7, 6, 6.

certatim, *adv.* [certatus, 2. certo], *emulously, earnestly, eagerly* (class. in prose and poetry): certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Liv. 1, 54, 3: mulieres puerique saxa et alia... certatim mittere, Sall. J. 67, 1: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40, 6: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, *Quint. 6, 1, 21: currere, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: ascendere, Liv. 26, 44, 9: exurgere, Tac. A. 3, 65: erumpere curia, id. ib. 12, 7: amare aliquem, *Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5; cf. Suet. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 70; id. Calig. 57; id. Ner. 7; id. Vit. 15; and in poetry, *Cat. 64, 392; Verg. G. 1, 385; 4, 38; id. A. 3, 290; 5, 778; 7, 146; *Hor. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. M. 3, 244; 12, 241; Stat. S. 3, 1, 179 al.

certatio, *ōnis, f.* [2. certo], *a contending, striving, a combat, strife, contest*, etc. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 22; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. — **B.** Esp., *a military contest, a fight* (very rare), Sisen. ap. Non. p. 196, 1. — **II.** Trop.: Medea nequaquam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. Rel. v. 304 Vahl.): relinquatur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Lael. 9, 32: ingenia exercere certationibus, Vitr. 2, 1, 3. — Of a judicial contest: haec est iniqua certatio, Cic. Quint. 22, 73: non par, id. ib. 21, 68: hence: per populum multae poenae certatio esto, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8. — So in the lang. of political life: certatio multae, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8 (cf. id. 25, 3, 13).

certativē, *adv.* [id.], *in order to stir up strife, combatively* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

certator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a disputant* (rare and post-class.), Gell. 12, 10, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 2.

1. certatus, *a, um, Part.*, from certo.
2. certatus, *nis, m.* [2. certo], *a contention, fight*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certē, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv.* B.

***certim**, *adv.* [certus, analog. to certatim, from certatus], *certainly*: scire, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certioro, *avi, ātum, 1. v. a.* [certior], = certiorē facere, *to inform, apprise, show* (only in jurid. Lat., and most freq. used by Ulpian), Gal. 2, 190; Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8; 19, 1, 1 fin.: certioratus, ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4; 43, 29, 3, § 6.

1. certō, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv.* A.

2. certō, *avi, ātum, 1. v. freq. a.* [cerno], *to decide something by a contest* (cf. cerno, II. C. b.); hence, *to fight, struggle, contend, combat*, implying great exertion, and usually a measuring of strength (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in a trop. signif.; syn.: decerto, contendo). **I.** Of a physical contest of strength; mostly of battle: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio... armis cum hoste certare, an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: adulescentium greges Lacedaemone videmus ipsi incredibili contentione certantis pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: manu, Sall. H. 2, 41, 6 Dietsch: proelio, id. J. 81, 3: cum Gallis pro salute, id. ib. 114, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 5: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71, 2: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5: odiss etiam prope majoribus certantur quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1, 3: acie, Verg. A. 2, 30 et saep. — *Impers.*: dignus quicum certetur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 473, 16:

certatur limine in ipso Ausoniae, Verg. A. 10, 355; 11, 313: die quo Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: quā in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Vardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10; id. H. 4, 61. — Mostly poet. in pass.: certata lite deorum Ambracia (for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended), Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis (i. e. de quo certavimus), Sil. 17, 342; cf. II. infra. — **II.** Out of the sphere of milit. operations, *to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with*: certabant urbem Romanam Remoram vocare, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): haut doctis dictis certantes sed maledictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 274 ib.): minis mecum, minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 56: malitia tecum, id. Pers. 2, 2, 56: benedictis, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1; cf.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8, 13; and: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52, 1: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9, 2: pro sua quisque potentia, id. ib. 38, 3: contumacia adversus contententes humilitatem suam nobiles certavit (Licinius), Liv. 9, 46, 4: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend against interest* (to strive to pay interest) with the produce of estates, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: cum a Cherusco Longobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate; et contra, augenda dominationi certaretur, Tac. A. 2, 46: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. C. 2, 12, 18: mero, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: animis iniquis, Verg. A. 10, 7: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 13, 5: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29 al.: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: mos gentis est, equitare jaculari cursu cum aequalibus certare, Sall. J. 6, 1: dic mecum quo pignore certes, Verg. E. 3, 31: celeri sagitta, id. A. 5, 485: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4. — Poet., with acc.: hanc rem (= de hac re), Sedigit ap. Gell. 15, 24; cf. in pass.: cui (multae) certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3, 14. — With dat. instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Verg. E. 6, 8; Hor. S. 2, 5, 19; id. Epod. 11, 18; 2, 20; id. C. 2, 6, 15; Verg. E. 8, 55; id. G. 2, 138; Ov. M. 14, 794. — **2.** Particularly of judicial disputations, *to contend at law*: inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 13, § 32: in centumviri judicio, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: si a duumviris provocarit, provocazione certato, Liv. 1, 26, 6: si quid se iudice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, id. ib. 2, 5, 27. — **3.** With inf. (mostly poet.), *to strive to do something, to labor, endeavor, struggle earnestly, to exert one's self*: certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123; so, inter se cernere, id. 5, 394: dimittere se (nubes), id. 6, 509: populum alium suorum sepelire, id. 6, 1247: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Verg. A. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Verg. A. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4, 33: frangere ductus, Plin. Pan. 81 fin.; Sil. 13, 222; Stat. S. 5, 3, 191.

certor, *ari, v. dep. n.* [collat. form of 2. certo], *to strive, struggle, contend*, Hyg. Fab. 273; Vulg. Eccl. 11, 9.

certus, *a, um* [orig. P. a. from cerno; hence], *adj.*, *determined, resolved, fixed, settled, purposed*: non dubius. **I.** (Acc. to cerno, II. D.) Certum est (mihi), *it is determined, it is my (thy, his, etc.) decision, resolution, will, I am resolved, I mean*, etc. (mostly ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.); with inf.: quorum virtuti belli Fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl.): certumst hominem eludere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109: tibi credere, id. Aul. 4, 9, 7; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 1; id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. Cist. 3, 1, 16; id. Ep. 5, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 1, 3, 80; id. Men. 5, 6, 12; id. Mil. 2, 3, 32; id. Merc. 3, 1, 7; id. Ps. 1, 5, 138; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25; id. Pers. 2, 2, 39; id. Rud. 3, 3, 22; id. Stich. 5, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 1, 34; id. Truc. 2, 6, 68; Ter. And. 2, 1, 11; id. Eun. 1, 2, 108: certum est

deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45, 13: certum est igni circumdare muros, Verg. A. 9, 163. — Certumst mihi with inf., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 94; 3, 3, 23; id. Cas. 1, 1, 3; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Ps. 4, 8, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Liv. 35, 46, 13; Ov. M. 9, 53 al. — Without inf., esp. parenthet., with expression of purpose by a fut. tense: certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 15: certum est, jam dicam patri, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4: An Certum est tibi? Ly. Certum, id. Poen. 2, 48; cf. id. Stich. 2, 33. — With pron. or subst.: Ar. Certumne st tibi istuc? He. Non moriri certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 74; so further with istuc, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 30: mihi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 60: quae nunc sunt certa ei consilia, etc., Ter. And. 2, 3, 16: certa res hanc est objurare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 4, 45; Ter. And. 2, 3, 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 16. — **b.** (From the time of the Aug. poets.) Transf. to the person who is determined upon something, *determined, resolved, bent*. (a) With inf.: certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 564 (cf. id. ib. 4, 475: decrevitque mori): certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47. — (β) With gen. (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Zumpt, Gr. § 437, n. 1; A. and S. § 213, R. 1): certus eundi, Verg. A. 4, 554; Ov. M. 11, 440: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, id. ib. 12, 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46. — (γ) With an: nec sat certa an cederet armis, Sil. 9, 480. — **II.** An epithet of all those objects whose existence or reality is fixed, *determined* (hence in connection with definitus, Quint. 7, 10, 7; with praefinitus, Suet. Galb. 14), or in respect to which there can be no doubt (hence opp. dubius, Quint. 7, 6, 3; 5, 12, 3; 12, 3, 6 al.). **A.** Object. **1.** Of things whose external qualities, number, etc., are invariable, *established, settled, fixed, particular, specified*, etc. (class.): Arboribus primum certis gravis umbra tributa, Lucr. 6, 783: fruges, baccae, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 fin.; so with dies, *a fixed term*, Cato, R. R. 149, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 50, 1; Tac. G. 9 al.; cf.: certis diebus, Verg. G. 2, 329: quaerere ad iudicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore convenient, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Suet. Aug. 41: certum praefinitumque tempus, id. Galb. 14; and: certum statumque vectigal, id. Calig. 40: pecunia (opp. arbitraria), v. arbitrarius: finis aerumnarum, Lucr. 1, 108; cf. id. 2, 512; 8, 1091; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56: locus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 6: numerus, id. ib. 7, 75: signum, *fixed, agreed upon*, id. B. C. 1, 27: naves, *fixed in number and quality*, id. ib. 1, 56: pecuniae imperabantur, id. ib. 3, 32 fin.: conviva, i. e. *a daily, constant guest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75 Schmid: equeum tu illo certiore nebulonem, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 2. — **b.** But sometimes indef., like quidam, and our certain, of things, the certainty of whose existence is given, but whose nature is not more definitely designated, or comes not into consideration (cf. aliquis): Cephaloedi mensis est certus; quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: certi homines ad eam rem periti, id. ib. 18, 41: res a certis hominibus corrupta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3; 4, 9, 2; 16, 11, 2; id. Marcell. 6, 16; id. Delot. 4, 11; Liv. 34, 61, 7. — Hence in Quint. several times in connection with quidam and aliquis: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8, prooem. § 2; so id. 8, prooem. § 12; 4, 2, 28; 5, 10, 2; 5, 10, 5; 9, 4, 8; 11, 2, 28: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13; so id. 7, prooem. § 4; and subst.: in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13. — **2.** Trop., of things whose internal moral qualities are established, fixed, can be relied upon, *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faith-*

ful, etc. (so most freq. in all periods and species of composition; syn.: *firmus*, *confirmatus*, *exploratus*, *indubitatus*, *manifestus* al.). **a.** Of persons: *amicus certus* in re incerta cernitur, Epp. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf. tu ex amicis certis mihi certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57: *certi homines*, quibus dem litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. Cat. 3, 7, 16; Nep. Paus. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 10, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: *certus enim promissit Apollo*, etc., Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: *auctor* (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68; cf. Suet. Tib. 5: *adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiore*, i. e. *firmiore*, Liv. 10, 35, 17: *apud latera certos collocaverat*, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 576 (H. 1, 63 Dietsch); cf. Nep. Dion. 9, 2: *per litora certos dimittam*, Verg. A. 1, 576: *certissimus auctor* (Phoebus), id. G. 1, 432. **b.** Of things: *satis animo certo et confirmato*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; cf. *pectoris*, Verg. A. 9, 249, and *certior indeoles*, Suet. Ner. 10: *promissa*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 1: *parata dicendi copia et certa*, Quint. 10, 6, 6; id. 6, proem. § 9: *jus*, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep.: *jactus* (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37; cf. in this sense *certa hasta*, Verg. A. 11, 767: *sagitta*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 23: *fides segetis*, id. ib. 3, 16, 30: *spes*, id. C. 5, 74: *trames*, id. S. 2, 3, 49: *lar*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58 al.: *plana et certa*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: *certa et clara*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnke; so Liv. 22, 39, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 27. **Subst.**, with *gen.*: *certa maris*, Tac. H. 4, 81. **B.** Subject, of that which is established by evidence, etc., placed beyond doubt, *certain*, *sure*, *true*, *proved*, *established* (class.; esp. freq. in *neutr.*): *cum ad has suspensiones certissimas res accederent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 5, 29: *incerta pro certis malebant*, Sall. C. 17, 6; cf.: *incerta pro certis mutare*, id. J. 83, 1: *postremo certior res*, Liv. 29, 6, 12: *certiora esse dicunt quam*, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13; id. Att. 3, 11, 2; Liv. 10, 35, 12: *So. Satin hoc certum est?* *Ge. Certum*: *hiscis oculis egomet vidi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 31: *jam satis certumst virginem vitiatam esse?* id. Eunn. 4, 4, 36: *cum certus tibi sit me esse Romae quam mihi te Athenis*, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: *id parum certum est*, Liv. 5, 35, 3: *cum de altero intellectu certum est*, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3; cf. id. 7, 3, 4: *non certum traditur*, with *interrog. clause*, Liv. 2, 8, 8: *nec quicquam certi respondes mihi?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 84: *neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: *certum inveniri non potest ne...* an, id. B. C. 1, 25: *si quicquam humanorum certi est*, Liv. 5, 33, 1: *Ph. Civemne?* *Th. Arbitror*: *Certum non scimus*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2: *So. certum scire, to know for a certainty*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; id. Hec. 3, 1, 44; Cic. Fam. 9, 23 *init.*: *certum habere, to reckon certain*, id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Liv. 36, 28, 4; 5, 3, 2; Quint. 2, 3, 9; Col. 2, 22, 5 al.: *certum respondeo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: *cognoscere*, Auct. B. Alex. 53: *comperire*, Auct. B. Hisp. 22. — So also *pro certo habere*, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; *Maius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A. med.*; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Dom. 23: *negare*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5: *polliceri*, id. Agr. 2, 37, 102: *dicere aliquid*, id. Brut. 3, 10: *ponere*, Liv. 23, 6, 8: *scire*, id. 25, 10, 1: *affirmare*, id. 27, 1, 13; 3, 23, 7; cf. id. 1, 3, 2 Drak.: *credidit*, Sall. C. 15, 2: *coeperit esse*, Quint. 5, 12, 2: *certus cognoscere ex aliquo de aliquo re*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52, 5. — Strengthened by *comp.*: *quin nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 111; cf.: *et hoc certo certius est et saepissime constitutum*, Dig. 42, 8, 10; § 14: *certo certius*, Ambros in Ephes. 6; Paul. Vit. St. Ambros. 25; App. M. 9, p. 237, 27. — In Plaut. *certum* or *certus* facere aliquid, *to give certainty to one concerning any thing, make him certain*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 17; 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 2, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. to the person who is made certain in reference to a thing, *certain*, *sure*: *certi sumus perisse omnia*, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: *num quid nunc es certior?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 191: *posteritatis*, i. e. *of posthumous fame*, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 1: *sententiae*, Quint. 4, 3, 8: *judicii*, Sen. Ep. 45, 9: *certas de sua genitura*, Suet. Vesp. 25: *damnationis*, id. Tib. 61: *exiti*, Tac. A. 12, 3: *spei*, id. H. 4, 3: *matrimonii*, id. A. 12, 3: *certi sumus*, etc., Gell. 18, 10, 5. — In class. prose mostly in the phrase *certiore facere aliquid* (de aliquo re, aliquo rei, with a foll. *acc.* and *inf.*, with a *rel. clause* or *absol.*), *to inform*,

apprise one of a thing: *me certiore facere*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 69: *ut nos facias certiores*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 32: *uti se* (sc. *Caesarem*) *de his rebus certiore faciant*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: *qui certiore me sui consilii fecit*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: *Caesarem certiore faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: *faciam te certiore quid egerim*, Cic. Att. 3, 11, 1. — With *subj.* only: *militis certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, *fin.* — *Pass.*: *quod crebro certior per me flas de omnibus rebus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Sall. J. 104, 1: *Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; so id. ib. 1, 21; 1, 41; 2, 1; Sall. J. 82, 2; Nep. Att. 12, 3: *factus certior, quae res gererentur*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: *non consilium certioribus factis*, Liv. 45, 21, 4. — Also in *posit.*, though rarely: *fac me certum quid tibi est*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 16; 4, 6, 35; Verg. A. 3, 179: *lacrimae suorum Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae*, Ov. M. 6, 268. — Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. certō**, with *certainty*, *certainly*, *surely*, *of a truth*, *in fact*, *really*, *object*, and *subject* (cf. supra, II. A. and B.); only in the comic poets, and sometimes (most freq. in his epist.) in Cic., while the adverbial form *certe* belongs to all periods and all species of composition. The difference between them is, perhaps, merely historical; but v. infra, *certe*, B. I. 2. *init.* **1.** Object: *perii certo, haud arbitrario*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42; cf. id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: *mihit certe nomen Sosia'st*, id. Am. 1, 1, 176; id. Men. 2, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12: *nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 (cf. the passage cited under *certo*, I. 1, from id. Div. 2, 7, 18). — **b.** In affirm. answers: *Me. Liberum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 9; so id. ib. 5, 9, 50; 2, 3, 38; id. Poen. 5, 5, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9. **2.** Subject. **a.** In *gen.* (very rare): *certo enim ego vocem hic loquentis modo mi audire visus sum*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 4: *ego rus abituram me esse certo decevi*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: *Th. Quid ais? Py. Atqui certo comperi*, id. Eun. 5, 1, 9. **b.** Esp. in the formula of asseveration, *certo scio*, *I certainly know*, *I am fully persuaded*, *beyond all doubt* (class.): *certo edepol scio, me vidisse, etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2; id. Truc. 1, 1, 49; Ter. And. 5, 4, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 119; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 19: *quod te moleste ferre certo scio*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 23, 2; id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; id. Phil. 3, 6, 17; id. Sen. 1, 1, 1, 2; Sall. J. 9, 2; id. C. 51, 16: *veniunt in mentem mihi permulta vobis plura, certo scio*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55 (cf. under *certe*, I. 2). **B. certē** (class.; cf. supra, *certo init.*). **1.** Affirming strongly, *with certainty*, *certainly*, *undoubtedly*, *assuredly*, *surely*, *really*. **1.** Object: *certe edepol, tu me alienabis*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243: *ego quidem ab hoc certe exorabo*, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: *certe hercle*, id. As. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; Ter. And. 2, 2, 10: *quomodo certe Renuntiarit*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: *certe captus est!* id. And. 1, 1, 55: *certe ut videamur cernere eum*, Lucr. 4, 760: *si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est*, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2, 5: *fuit certe id aequum et certe expectatum est, etc.*, id. Planc. 16, 38: *ea certe vera sunt*, id. Mil. 35, 96: *M. Cateni certe liquit, etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: *jam illa perfugia certe minime sunt audienda*, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: *cum se certe decessurum videret*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; Cat. 62, 8: *certe hinc Romanos olim fore duces pollicitus*, Verg. A. 1, 234: *o dea certe, a goddess surely*, id. ib. 1, 328: *postremo expellet certe vivacior heres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 139: *placuit tibi, Delphice, certe, Dum, etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 543 al. — *Comp.*: *speculatores mittere, qui certius explorata referant*, Liv. 3, 40, 13; 35, 43, 3: *si reperire vocas amittere certius*, Ov. M. 5, 519; App. M. 2, p. 113, 1. — *Sup.*, Ter. Pall. 4. — **b.** In an answer of affirmation: *estne ipse non est?* Is est, *Certe* is est; is est profecto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; so Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Phil. 1, 15, 37; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113; and in confirmation of a preceding fact: *venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium*,

Certe, certainly, surely, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 4, 2, 5; id. Or. 42, 144; cf. id. Off. 3, 29, 103; id. Fin. 2, 27, 91. **2.** Subject, mostly in the phrase *certo scio*, *I know to a certainty*, *I am sure* (acc. to Klotz ad Cic. Sen. 1, 2, *certo scio* = *certum est me scire, I am fully convinced*: *certo scio* = *certum est quod scio, my knowledge is accurate, etc.*); *certo edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: *edepol certo scio*, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 20: *scelestior me hac anu certo scio Vidisse numquam*, id. Aul. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. Arch. 12, 32: *ex litteris certe scire potuistis*, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: *quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1. — **b.** In affirm. answers: *Ar. Ain' vero? Le. Certe*, inquam, Plaut. As. 3, 132: *Ch. Ain'tu? So. Certe*, sic erit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12. — **c.** In a subjective supposition or presumption that a thing is so, *certainly, surely, assuredly, doubtless, of course*; Gr. *isōs*: *ah nugas agis, Certe habes*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: *si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; 7, 8, 1; cf. Verg. A. 1, 234; Ov. M. 2, 423; Prop. 2, 7, 1. — **(β)** In interrog., Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Aug. 33. — **II.** Affirming with restriction, *yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding* (very freq. in prose and poetry, esp. after the class. per.). **A.** Alone: *si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet, Simulare certe est hominis*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 16: *cingitur, certe expedit se*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: *ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: *haec... sint falsa sane, invidiosa certe non sunt*, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: *qui... ut non referat pedem, sistet certe*, id. Phil. 12, 4, 8: *res fortasse verae, certe graves*, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; cf. Liv. 9, 11, 13: *consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse*, id. 22, 34, 11: *quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus*, Ov. M. 1, 195 et saep.: *quo quid sit beatus, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81; so, ego certe, Quint. 8, 3, 65; 9, 4, 57: *certo ego*, Sall. J. 31, 5; Ov. H. 19, 81; id. M. 13, 840; id. Tr. 4, 5, 13: *mihi certe*, Quint. 10, 3, 23: *ipse certe*, id. 8, 6, 30; Curt. 7, 4, 19; 7, 6, 22. **B.** With other particles. **1.** With *tamen*: *illud certe tamen, quod jam amplexi sumus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; id. Sen. 23, 84. **2.** With *at*: *quod (consilium) si non fuerit prudens, at certe ab optima fide proficiscetur*, Balb. et opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. F. 3, 351; cf. at II. 3. **3.** With *sed*: *non integrā re, sed certe minus infractā, quam, etc.*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8; cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56 dub. B. and K. **4.** With *quidem*: *ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: *quoniam volumus quidem certe senes fieri*, id. Sen. 2, 6; id. Quint. 15, 50: *certe quidem vos estis Romani, etc.*, Liv. 45, 22, 5. (But quidem does not belong with certe in such passages as the foll.: *hic quidem certe memorat, etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261 al.; v. quidem; cf. also aut and vel.)

† *cērūchi*, ōrum, m., = *κεροῦχοι* (= *κερατοῦχοι*, holding the sail-yards), *ropes fastened to the sail-yards*, Luc. 8, 17; 10, 495; Val. Fl. 1, 469.

cērula, ae, f. dim. [cēra], a small piece of wax: *miniata, a kind of crayon*, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4 (with which the Romans were accustomed to strike out exceptional passages in books): *miniatura*, the same, id. ib. 16, 11, 1 (al. *miniata*). — **II.** Transf., = *ceriolarium, a candlestick or stand for wax tapers*: ARGENTAE, Inscr. Orell. 2032.

† *cerus*, in carmine Saliari intellegitur creator, Fest. s. v. *matrem matutam*, p. 122 Müll. — Here perhaps belongs also another passage from the Carm. Saliorum: *duomis ceruses*; Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; another writing: *kerus* in KERT POCOLOM, an inscription on a clay vase; the word is a *masor* form to the *fem.* *Ceres*, and denotes the creator; from *cer* = Sanscr. *kri*, to make; v. *Ceres*.

cērussa, ae, f., *white-lead, ceruse* (used by painters; and by women for making the skin white; also in medicine, and in large doses as a poison); Plin. 28, 9, 33; § 129; 34, 18, 54; § 175 sq.; Vitr. 7, 12, 1; Cels. 5, 27, 15; Plin. 28, 9, 33; § 129; 35, 6, 19, § 37; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101; Ov. Med. Fac. 73; Mart. 10, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 11, 3.

cōrussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa], colored or painted with white-lead: buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: Sabelia, id. 2, 41, 12: tabulae, Cod. Th. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, f. [cervus], a hind, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq.; Ov. M. 6, 636; 12, 34.—**II.** Poet., for deer in gen., Ter. Phorm. prol. 7; Cat. 63, 72; Verg. A. 4, 69; Hor. C. 1, 1, 27; 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 646; 11, 772; id. A. 3, 870; Tib. 4, 8, 13.

cervārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to deer: lupus, a lynx, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84; 11, 37, 79, § 202: venenum, an herb with which arrows were smeared, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Fest. s. v. toxicum, p. 355: cervaria ovis, quae pro cervā immolabatur (Dianae), Fest. p. 57.

cervesia, v. cervisia.

cervical (**cervicāle**), Cassiod. Orth. p. 2302 P.), ālis, n. [cervix], a pillow or bolster, = pulvinus; *sing.*, Mart. 14, 146; Juv. 6, 353; Petr. 56, 8; *plur.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 16; Petr. 32, 1; 78, 5; Suet. Ner. 6; Plin. 20, 20, 82, § 217; 28, 4, 12, § 47.

***cervicātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], stiff-necked, obstinate, Vulg. Ecclus. 16, 11.

***cervicōnitas**, ātis, f. [cervicosus], stubbornness, obstinacy, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cervix], stubborn, obstinate, Eccl. Ambros. ap. Voss. Vit. L. L. 3, 4; cf. cervicosus abxevias, Gloss. Laabb.

cervicūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.]. **I.** A small neck, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 49; App. Flor. p. 348: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180.—***II.** In mechanics, the neck of a hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 8, 2.

cervinus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus], of or pertaining to a deer: cornu, deer's horn, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Col. 8, 5, 18 al.: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66: vellera, *Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 246: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. great age (because the deer was said to live to a great age; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119; Aristot. H. A. 9, 6), Juv. 14, 251.—**II.** Subst.: **cervina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), deer's meat, venison, Edict. Diocl. 4, 44.

†† **cervisia**, **cervesia**, or **cerevisia**, ae, f. [Gallic], beer, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Dig. 33, 6, 9; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 17; Edict. Diocl. 2, 11.

cervix, icis (*gen. plur.* cervicum, Cic. Or. 18, 59; Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68: cervicium, acc. to Charis. p. 100), f. [cer-vix; cf. Sanscr. śiras, caput, and vincio, Bopp. Gloss. 348 b], the neck, including the back of the neck, the nape (in ante-Aug. prose usu. in *plur.*; so always in Cic. and Sall.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 14; 10, § 78 Müll.; and Quint. 8, 3, 35, Hortensius first used the *sing.*; it is, however, found even in Ennius and Pacuvius; v. the foll.). **1.** *Sing.*: caput a cervice revolvum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 396: quadrupes capite brevi, cervice anguinā, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Lucr. 1, 36, 6, 745; *Cat. 62, 83; *Tib. 3, 4, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 17, 31; Verg. G. 3, 52; 3, 524; 4, 523; id. A. 1, 402; 2, 707; 10, 137; Hor. C. 1, 13, 2; 2, 5, 2; Liv. 8, 7, 21; 22, 51, 7 Fabri ad loc.; 26, 13, 18; 27, 49, 1; 31, 34, 4; 35, 11, 8; Vell. 2, 4, 5; Hortens. ap. Varr. l. l., and Quint. l. l.; id. 1, 11, 9; 11, 3, 82; 11, 3, 83; 4, 2, 39 Spald.; Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177.—**2.** *Plur.*: eversae cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 (cf. versa, Ov. H. 16, 231): ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; id. N. D. 1, 35, 99; 2, 63, 159: aliquo praesidio caput et cervicē et jugulum tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90: frangere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 110; 2, 5, 57, § 147; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Hor. C. 2, 13, 6: cervices crassae longae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; 2, 9, 4: altae, Verg. A. 2, 219: tumor cervicum, Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68; Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 17.—Esp. in several proverbial expressions, as the vital part of a person: cervices securi subicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; cf. offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: cervices Roscio dare, i. e. to the executioner, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345.—**B.** Trop. **1.** The figure taken from bearing the yoke; cf. Liv. 9, 6, 12: Imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. Liv. 42, 50, 6: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque

rem publicam sustinent, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108; id. Mil. 28, 77.

—Hence, of any great burden or danger: dandae cervice erant crudelitati nefariae, to submit to, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 42: a cervicibus nostris avertere Antonium, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, 7; id. Phil. 3, 4, 8: non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulsem, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: legiones in cervicibus nostris conlocare, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: cum in cervicibus sumus (opp. cum procul abessemus), Liv. 44, 39, 7: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, on hand, as an oppressive burden, id. 22, 33, 6: sed nec Romani, tametsi Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erant, Just. 29, 4, 7; cf. rex ratus eam urbem... suis impositam esse cervicibus, Curt. 7, 7, 1.—**2.** For boldness: qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, qui audiant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135.—**II.** Transf., of things, the neck: amphorae, Petr. 34, 6; Mart. 12, 32: fistularum, Vitruv. 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855; cf. Col. 4, 7, 3: Peloponnesi, i. e. Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; cf. id. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

cervūla, ae, f. *dim.* [cerva], a little hind, Aug. Serm. 215.

cervulus, i, m. *dim.* [cervus, II. B.], a little chevau-de-frise, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 2.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervos**; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26), i, m. [kindr. with cornu and carina], a stag, a deer, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.: alipedes, Lucr. 6, 765: fugax, Hor. C. 4, 6, 34; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 11: fugientes, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: surgentem in cornua, Verg. A. 10, 725 al.—As a type of fleetness: vincere cervum cursu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27.—**II.** Transf. (from resemblance to the horns of a stag; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.): cervi, forked stakes, *A. As supports of the vine, Tert. Anim. 19.—More freq., **B.** In the art of war, as a protection against the enemy, a chevau-de-frise, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 44, 11, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 84; Sil. 10, 414; Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 29.

† **cerycium** or **ceryceum**, ii, n., = κηρύκειον or κηρύκειον, a pure Greek form for caduceus, the herald's staff, Dig. 1, 8, 8; Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

† **ceryx**, ŷcis, m., = κήρυξ, a herald, Sen. Tranq. 3, 10.

cespes, **cespitator**, **cespito**, **cesposus**, v. caespes, etc.

cessatio, ōnis, f. [cesso]. **I.** A tarrying, delaying: non datur cessatio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103.—Hence, **II.** Inactivity, idling, cessation, omission, idleness: furtum cessationis quaerere, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10 Orell. N. cr.: pugnae, Gell. 1, 25, 8: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat... deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 102; 1, 37, 102.—So in jurid. lang., a punishable delay, Dig. 37, 2, 6.—And of ground, a lying fallow, Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessator, ōris, m. [id.], a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person: non quo cessator esse solem, praesertim in litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 3: de libris, Tyrannio est cessator, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 5 (6), 6: nequam et cessator Davus, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 100; *Col. 11, 1, 16.

cessatrix, icis, f. [cessator], a (female) loiterer, idler, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessicius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [cessus, 1. cedo]; in jurid. lang., of or pertaining to giving up, ceding: tutor, Gai Inst. 1, 169 sqq.; Ulp. Lib. Reg. tit. 11, 7: tutela, Gai Inst. 1, 171.

cessim (**coessim**), adv. [cesso; cf. coim], bending or turning in; hence, also, turned backwards, backwards (mostly ante- and post-class.): cum domum ab Illo cessim reverto, Varr. ap. Non. p. 247, 26; p. 276, 9: cessim ire, Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2; Just. 2, 12, 7: lagena orificio cessim (obliquely) dehiscente patescens, App. M. 2, p. 121, 8.

cessio, ōnis, f. [1. cedo]; only in jurid. lang. **I.** A giving up, surrendering: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5, 28; Dig. 42, 3 tit.; Gai Inst. 3, 78; v. Dict. of Antiq., de cessione bonorum.—***II.** Diei, the approach of a term, Dig. 36, 2, 7.

cessitiū, v. cessicius.

cesso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. n.* and *a.* [1. cedo]; lit., to stand back very much; hence, to be remiss in any thing, to delay, loiter, or, in gen., to cease from, stop, give over (indicating a blamable remissness; while desinere, intermittere, requiescere do not include that idea: cessat desidiosus, requiescit fessus, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 15. Diff. from cunctari in this, that the latter designates inaction arising from want of resolution, but cessare that which is the result of slothfulness; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 300 sq.; class. in prose and poetry): paulum si cessassem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5; 4, 6, 16; id. Ad. 4, 2, 49: si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: in suo studio atque opere, id. Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35, 16; cf. id. 35, 18, 8: ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1; 34, 16, 3; 31, 12, 2; Tac. A. 3, 28: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, whatever delay there was, Verg. A. 11, 288: audacia, to be deficient in spirit, Liv. 1, 46, 6; cf. nullo umquam officio, id. 42, 6, 8: ad arma cessantes Concitet, Hor. C. 1, 35, 15 et saep.—So in admonitions: quid cessas? Ter. And. 5, 6, 15; Tib. 2, 2, 10: quid cessatis? Curt. 4, 16, 5: quor cessas? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; cf. cessas in vota precesque (poet. for cessas facere vota), Tros, ait, Aeneas? cessas? Verg. A. 6, 51 sq.; Tib. 3, 6, 57.—With dat. incommodi: it dies; ego mihi cesso, i. e. to my own injury, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 8: sed ego nunc mihi cesso, qui non umerum hunc onero pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4.—**b.** With inf.: ego hinc migrare cesso, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 6 sq.: numquid principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? id. Pers. 4, 4, 3; so, alloqui, Ter. And. 2, 2, 6; 5, 2, 4: adoriri, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: pultare ostium, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 30: introrumpere, id. Eun. 5, 5, 26: detrahare de nobis, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: mori, Hor. C. 3, 27, 68 et saep.—**II.** In gen. **A.** To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficit? Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22; id. Off. 3, 1, 1: nisi forte ego vobis cessare nunc videor; cum bella non gero, id. de Sen. 6, 18: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbrā, Verg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 15; Ov. M. 4, 37: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183 (cessare otari et jucunde vivere, Schol. Cruceq.); so id. ib. 1, 7, 57: per hibernorum tempus, Liv. 36, 5, 1: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: cessatum ducere curam, put to rest, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt. 3, 11, 5.—**b.** Of things, to be at rest, to rest, be still, inactive, unemployed, or unused, etc.: si cessare putas rerum primordia posse, Cessandoque novos rerum progignere motus, Lucr. 2, 80 sq.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspensio vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6; Ov. F. 6, 348: Achilles cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30: cur Berecynthiae Cessant flamma tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 19, 19: cessat voluntas? id. ib. 1, 27, 13: cessat ira deae, Liv. 29, 18, 10: solas sine ture relictas Praeteritae cessasse ferunt Le-toidos aras, i. e. remained unsought, unapproached, Ov. M. 8, 278; cf.: at nunc desertis cessant sacrae lucis, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 47; and: cessaturae casae, Ov. F. 4, 804: cessans honor, a vacant office, Suet. Caes. 76.—(β) Of land, to lie uncultivated, fallow (cf. cessatio): alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Verg. G. 1, 71; Plin. 18, 23, 52, § 191; cf. Suet. Aug. 42.—Pass.: cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617.—Trop., of a barren woman, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 48.—**c.** Sometimes cessare alicui rei, like vacare alicui rei, to have leisure for something, i. e. to attend to, apply one's self to: amor, Prop. 1, 6, 21.—**B.** Rarely (prob. not ante-Aug.), not to be at hand or present, to be wanting: cessat voluntas? non alia bibam Mercede, Hor. C. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, **2.** Judic. t. t. **a.** Of persons, not to appear before a tribunal, to make default: culpāne quis an aliquā necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15 (where,

just before, absentibus; cf. absum, 8.): quotes delator adesse jussus cessat, Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4; so ib. 47, 10, 17, § 20.—**b.** Of things (a process, verdict), to be invalid, null, void: cessat injuriarum actio, Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, ib. 14, 6, 12 et saep.—**c.** Also rare, in a moral view, to depart from a right way, i. e. to mistake, err: ut scriptor si peccat... Sic qui multum cessat, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nullâ parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

† **cesticillus (caest-)**, i, m., a small ring or hoop placed upon the head to support a burden, Fest. p. 45 [dim. from cestus; cf. Commod. p. 363].

cesticus (caest-), a, um, adj. [cestus], of a boxer's glove: ludi, Tac. A. 16, 21 dub.

Cestius, ii, m., the name of a Roman plebeian family. **I.** C. Cestius, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**II.** L. Cestius Pius, a rhetorician of Smyrna, Sen. Contr. 3, prooem. p. 206, 3 al.—Hence, **Cestianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to L. Cestius: color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, p. 125.

cestron, v. cestrum.

† **1. cestros**, i, f., = κέστρος, the plant betony: Betonica officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

2. Cestros, i, m., a river of Pamphylia, now Ak-su, Mel. 1, 14, 2.

† **cestrosphendōnē**, ēs, f., = κέστροσφενδών, a military engine for hurling stones, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

† **cestrōtus**, a, um, adj., = κέστροτός, represented by means of a graver (κέστρον): cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

† **cestrum (-on)**, i, n., = κέστρον, a graver, graving tool, used in encaustic painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

† **1. cestus (caest-)** or **-ōs**, i, m., = κέστρος (lit. stitched, embroidered; hence, subst.; cf. Lidd. and Scott under κέστρος), a girdle, tie, belt, girth, strap, Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. N. cr.; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Particularly, the girdle of Venus, Mart. 6, 138; 6, 14; 206 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 69.

2. cestus = caestus, a boxer's glove; v. caestus.

Cetāriini (Citar-), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of a city of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

cetārius, a, um, adj. [cetus], of or pertaining to fish; only subst. **I. cetārius**, ii, m., a fish-monger, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also in Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150); Varr. ap. Non. p. 49, 15; Col. 8, 17, 12.—**Cetārius**, title of a book of C. Matus, Col. 12, 46, 1.—**II. cetārium**, ii, n., a fish-pond, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.

Access. form **cetāria**, ae, f.; acc. plur. cetarias, Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 37, 5, 17, § 66; an uncertain form, abl. plur. cetariis, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 31, 8, 43, § 94.

cetē, v. cetus.

cetēra, cetēro, cetērum, v. ceterus, II.

cetērōqui or **-quīn** [ceterus-qui] (like alioqui and alioquin; v. alioqui, and cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 235), adv., for the rest, in other respects, otherwise, = ἄλλως (rare): quem, nisi quod solum, ceteroquin recte quidam vocant Atticum, Cic. Or. 25, 83: ego ceteroqui animo aequo fero; unum vereor, ne hasta Caesaris refrigeret, id. Fam. 9, 10, 3; id. Att. 12, 3, 1; 14, 16, 1; 16, 4, 1; id. Fam. 6, 19, 1; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 3; Gell. 20, 1, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 44 and 42.

cetērum, v. ceterus, II. A.

† **cetērus (caet-)**, a, um (the nom. sing. masc. not in use; the sing. in gen., rare; in Cic. perh. only three times), adj. [pronom. stem ki, and compar. ending; cf. ἕτερος], the other, that which exists besides, can be added to what is already named of a like kind with it; the other part (while reliquus is that which yet remains of an object, the rest; e. g. stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati, and endured other indignities of the kind, Liv. 21, 20, 6. On the other hand: jam vero reliqua—not cetera—quarta pars mundi ea et ipsa tota naturā fervida est, et ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 33; Doed. Syn. 1, p. 83. Still these ideas, esp. after the Aug. per., are often confounded, and

the Engl. the remainder, the rest, and the adverb. phrase for the rest, etc., can be used interchangeably for both words). **1. Sing.**

a. Masc.: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 (also in Quint. 5, 11, 28); Nep. Dat. 3, 1: laeta et imperatori ceteroque exercitui, Liv. 28, 4, 1: vestitu calciatque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: illos milites subduxit, exercitum ceterum servavit, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidio locat, Sall. C. 59, 5: a cetero exercitu, Curt. 5, 9, 11; Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Galb. 20 fin.: de cetero numero candidatorum, id. Caes. 41.—**b. Fem.**: cetera jurisdictione, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: vita, Sall. C. 52, 31: aetas, Verg. G. 3, 62: nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: silva, id. ib. 8, 750: turba, id. ib. 3, 236; 12, 286; Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: classis, Liv. 35, 26, 9: deprecatio, id. 42, 48, 3; 21, 7, 7: inter ceteram plantiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: Graeciam, Nep. Paus. 2, 4: aciem, Liv. 6, 8, 6: multitudinem, id. 35, 30, 8: (super) turbam, Suet. Calig. 26: manum procerum, Tac. Or. 37: pro cetera ejus audacia atque amentia; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: pluvia (aqua) utebantur, Sall. J. 89, 6: ceterā (ex) copiā militum, Liv. 35, 30, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1: ceterā (pro) reverentia, id. ib. 3, 8, 1: ceterā (cum) turba, Suet. Claud. 12 al.—**c. Neutr.**: cum a pecu cetero absunt, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48, 5; Suet. Aug. 24: cetero (e) genere hominum, id. ib. 57: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24 al.—Subst.: **cetērum**, i, n., the rest: elocuta sum convivas, ceterum cura tu, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 6: ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6; so, de cetero, as for the rest, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 26; Curt. 4, 1, 14 al.; and in ceterum, for the rest, for the future, Sen. Ep. 78, 15.—**2. Plur.**, the rest, the others (freq. in all periods and species of composition): de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejus modi, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: multae sunt insidiae bonis nostri cetera, id. Planc. 24, 59; id. Fat. 13, 29: cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 13; Lucr. 5, 38: ut omittam cetera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: ibi Amineum... Lucanum serito, ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: quam fortunatus ceteris sim rebus, absque una hac foret, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25: nam ceteri fere, qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, ita sunt exorsi, quasi, etc., Quint. prooem. § 4; id. 10, 1, 80: ceterae partes loquentem adjuvant, hae ipsae loquuntur, id. 11, 3, 85: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, unā in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceterisque similibus, id. prooem. § 12; 3, 5, 5; 2, 4, 38: ego ceteris laetus, hoc uno torqueor, Curt. 6, 5, 3.—**b.** Et cetera ceteraque, or cetera, and so forth, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς, when one refers to a well-known object with only a few words, or mentions only a few from a great number of objects, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 141: ut illud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, id. ib. 2, 64, 258; id. Top. 6, 30; 11, 48; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; id. Att. 2, 19, 3: et similiter cetera, Quint. 4, 1, 14: vina ceteraque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91; Curt. 3, 4, 10: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, suppellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27.—**II.** Hence, the adv., **A. cetērum** (orig. acc. respectiv.), lit. that which relates to the other, the rest (besides what has been mentioned). **1. For the rest, in other respects, otherwise** (in good prose): nihil, nisi ut amaris impero: Ceterum quantum lubet me poscitate aurum, ego dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum (for the rest, in respect to the rest) verbum sat est, id. ib. 4, 8, 37: precator, qui mihi sic ore: nunc amitte quaeso hunc; ceterum Posthac si quicquam, nil precor, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 91: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, Pompeium satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24, 3; cf. Sall. J. 2, 4; 76, 3; Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Curt. 4, 1, 18.—Rarely after the verb: argenti-um accipi; nil curavi ceterum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 12: numquid me vis ceterum?

id. Ep. 4, 2, 76.—**2.** = alioquin, introducing a conclusion contrary to fact (mostly post-class.); otherwise, else, in the opposite event, = Gr. ἄλλως: non enim cogitaras; ceterum Idem hoc melius invenisses, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 62: ita et anima... solam vim ejus exprimere non valuit, ... ceterum non esset anima, sed spiritus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9; App. M. 7, p. 200, 33; Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 2 al.—**3.** In passing to another thought, besides, for the rest; very freq. (esp. in the hist.; usu. placed at the beginning of a new clause; only in the comic poets in the middle): Fillium tuum te melius repetere, Ceterum uxorem abduce ex aedibus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; Sall. J. 4, 1; 20, 8; 29, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 8; 8, 6, 51; 9, 2, 14 al.; Suet. Caes. 4, 16; id. Tib. 42; id. Claud. 1; Curt. 3, 1, 4; 3, 3, 7; 3, 6, 13; Col. 8, 8, 5: dehinc ceterum valeat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 125; cf. id. ib. 91.—**4.** With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with quidem or a neg. phrase; often to be translated by but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): cum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquinis imminere, id. quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id. quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditorem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 5, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Aug. 8; 66; id. Tib. 61 fin.; id. Gram. 4 al.: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxime tutos esse, Sall. J. 14, 12: avidus potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua calidae occultans, id. ib. 15, 3; 52, 1; 83, 1; id. C. 51, 26: eo rem se vetustate obliteratam, ceterum suae memoriae infixam adferre, Liv. 3, 71, 6: id. quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, tamen, etc., id. 28, 11, 7; 9, 21, 1; 21, 6, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut quisquis factus est princeps, extemplo fama ejus, incertum bona an mala, ceterum aeterna est, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 69; cf. Liv. 3, 40, 11.—**B. cetēra** (properly acc. plur.), = τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ λοιπὰ, as for the rest, otherwise; with adj., and (in poets) with verbs (not found in Cic. or Quint.). (a) With adj.: Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19, 7: hostile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8, 10: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (cf. the passage cited under ceterum, II. A. 1. fin., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1): cetera Graius, Verg. A. 3, 594 (so prob. also Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3, where others read ad cetera): virum cetera egregium secuta, Liv. 1, 35, 6: vir cetera sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 46, 2 Ruhnk.; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; 12, 6, 13, § 25; 22, 25, 64, § 133; Tac. G. 29.—(b) With verbs: cetera, quos peperisti, ne cures, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 656: quiescas cetera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce, puer, bello, Verg. A. 9, 656; cf. Sil. 17, 286: cetera non latet hostis, id. 2, 332; Mart. 13, 84.—**C. cetēro**, peculiar to the Nat. Hist. of Pliny, for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 3, 11, 16, § 105; 6, 26, 30, § 122; 8, 3, 4, § 7; 10, 1, 1, § 1 al.: est et alia Iritis cetero similis, at praedura, id. 37, 9, 52, § 138.—Of time: palumbes incubat femina post meridianam in matutinum, cetero mas, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159.

Cetēgus, i, m., a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian gens. **I.** M. Cornelius Cetēgus, a distinguished orator, Cic. Sen. 14, 50; id. Brut. 15, 59 al.; to him Horace alludes in the passage: priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cetēgis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117; cf. id. A. P. 50.—**II.** C. Cornelius Cetēgus, companion of Catiline, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 32, 2; 43, 2.—**PROV.** Clodius accuset moechos, Catilina Cetēgum, Juv. 2, 27; cf. id. 8, 231; 10, 287.

Ceto, ūs, f., = Κητώ. **I.** The wife of Phorcus, and mother of Medusa and the Gorgons, Luc. 9, 646.—**II.** A Nereid, honored upon the Phœnician coast, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

cētōs, i, v. cetus.

* **cētōsus**, a, um, adj. [cetus], of or pertaining to sea-fishes: viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

caetra, cetratus, v. caetra, etc.
cette, v. 2, ceto.

† **cētus**, i, m. (acc. to the Gr. **cētōs**, n., Plin. 32, 1, 4, § 10; and hence common in the plur. **cēte** = *κῆτη*, Verg. A. 5, 822; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 50, 74, § 187; Sil. 7, 476), = *κῆτος*, any large sea-animal, a sea-monster; particularly a species of whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc., Plin. l. l.; Plant. Aul. 2, 8, 5; id. Capt. 4, 2, 72; Cels. 2, 18.—**II**. As a constellation, the Whale, Vitr. 9, 7; Manil. 1, 612.

ceu, adv. [contr. from *ce-ve*, like *neu* and *seu*, from *neve* and *sive*], a particle of equality or comparison, *as, like as, just as* (in the ante-Aug. per., peculiar to more elevated poetry; later also in prose, in Seneca and Suet., and esp. freq. in Plin. H. N.): *pars vertere terga, ceu quondam petiere rates*, Verg. A. 6, 492; *ceu talpae*, Plin. 9, 6, 7, § 17; *ceu notamus in muscis*, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258; so id. 9, 37, 61, § 132; Suet. Vit. 17; Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187.—**II**. In poet. comparisons (hence, *haud aliter* follows in a corresponding clause, Verg. A. 9, 797; 10, 360, or sic, id. ib. 10, 729), *like as, like as*; *tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras*, Verg. A. 5, 740; so id. G. 3, 542; *Cat. 64, 239: *He-cuba et natae*. . . Praecipites atrā ceu tempestate columbae. . . sedebant, Verg. A. 2, 516; *Hor. C. 4, 4, 43: *ceu nubibus arcus* Mille jactis variis adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88; so id. ib. 5, 527.—**B**. With *cum*, as *when*, Verg. G. 1, 303; 4, 96; id. A. 7, 673; 9, 30; 9, 792; 10, 97; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 4.—**C**. With *si* (twice in Lucr.), Lucr. 4, 620; 6, 161.—**B**. Sometimes in a conditional sense, as *if as it were, like as if, etc.*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 483, 2: *Thesca ceu pulcae ventorum flamine nubes Aërium niveli montis liquere cacumen*, Cat. 64, 239: *per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, Aequora*, Verg. G. 3, 194; Plin. 2, 28, 28, § 98; 9, 37, 61, § 132; 34, 18, 64, § 175; Suet. Tib. 52; Stat. Th. 1, 320.—Hence, with a subj.: *ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent*, Verg. A. 2, 438; Sil. 2, 378; Stat. S. 3, 1, 6; id. Th. 2, 417; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41; 31, 1, 1, 2; 34, 6, 13, § 28 al.—**C**. In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes *ceu* vero = *quasi vero*, in refuting another's opinion, as *if, just as if*: *ceu vero nesciam adversum Theophrastum scripsisse etiam fides*, Plin. praef. § 29; 7, 55, 56, § 188; 11, 39, 92, § 226; 12, 1, 5, § 11 al.; cf. upon this word, Hand, Turs. II. pp. 45–49.

Ceus, a, um, v. Coa, I. B.

Centrones, um, m., a Gallic tribe, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

† **cēva** or **ceua**, ae, f. [Low Germ. Keue], a kind of small cow, Col. 6, 24, 5.

Cēvenna (also **Cēbenna** and **Gēbenna**), ae, f., a mountain in Gallia, now Cevennes, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 7, 56; Luc. 1, 434.—The same: Gebennici or Gebennici montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1; 2, 5, 6.

cēvo, ēre (perf. *cēvi*, without voucher in Prob. p. 1482 P.), v. n. [Sanscr. *kju*, to agitate one's self; cf. quatio]. **I**. To move the haunches, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 84, 18; Juv. 2, 21; 9, 40; Mart. 3, 95, 13; cf. criso.—**II**. Trop. (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog), to *flaunt*, *flatter*, Pers. 1, 87.

† **cēyx**, ūcis, m., = *κῆϋξ*, the male king-fisher (the female, *halcyon*), Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86.—Personified: **Cēyx**, ūcis, m., = *Κῆϋξ*, a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, and husband of Alcynoe. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed to kingfishers, Ov. H. 17 (18), 81; id. M. 11, 272; 11, 644; 11, 739; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 399.—Acc. Gr. *Cēyx*, Ov. M. 11, 727.

Chabrias, ae, m., = *Χαβρίας*, a distinguished Athenian general; v. his life in Cornel. Nepos.

† **chaere**, interj., = *χαῖρε*, hail! Pers. prol. 8.

Chaerēa, ae, m. (Gr. *Χαιρέας*), a Roman cognomen, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17 al.; Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1; Sen. Const. Sap. 18, 3.

Chaerēas, ae, m., = *Χαιρέας*, a Grecian proper name. **I**. A writer on husbandry, Varr. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—**II**. A sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75; Vitr. 10, 13, 3.

chaerephylum, i, v. caerefolium.

Chaerōnēa, ae, f., = *Χαιρώνεια*, a Boeotian town on the Cephissus, where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks; the birthplace of Plutarch; now the village Kaprena or Kapurna, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 35, 46, 3.

chalasticamen, īnis, n. [chalasticus], an alleviating remedy, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

† **chalasticus**, a, um, adj., = *χαλαστικός*, of or pertaining to alleviating, soothing: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7 and 15: unctioes, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

† **chalātorius**, a, um, adj. [chalo], pertaining to looting or letting down: funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

† **chalāzias**, ae, m., = *χαλαζίας* [χάλαζα, hail], an unknown precious stone, of the form and color of hail, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; Sol. 37, 17.

chalazion, v. chalazius.

† **chalāzium**, a, um, adj. [χάλαζα, hail], pertaining to hail: lapis, a precious stone, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.—**2**. Subst.: **chalāzium**, īl, n., = *χαλαζιον*, a pimple or small tubercle on the eyelids, Cels. 7, 7, 2, Caption: de chalazio palpebrarum (written as Greek in the text).

† **chalbanē**, ēs, v. galbanum.

† **chalcanthum**, i, n., = *χάλκανθον* [*χαλκός-ἄνθος*], copperas-water; pure Lat. atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123.

† **chalcaspis**, īdis, adj., = *χάλκασπις*, having a brazen shield, Liv. 44, 41, 2 Weissenb.; cf. aglaspis.

Chalcēdon (in MSS. also **Calchēdon**), ōnis, f., = *Χαλκηδών*, a town in Bithynia, on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium, Mel. 1, 19, 5; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq.; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Liv. 42, 56, 6; acc. Gr. Chalcēdonia, Luc. 9, 959 al.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 581 sq.—Hence, **II**. **Chalcēdonius**, a, um, adj., of Chalcēdon, Chalcēdonian: Thrasymachus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 128: smaragdī, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72: harenae, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 55.—Subst.: **Chalcēdoniū**, ōrum, m., the Chalcēdonians, Tac. A. 12, 63.

† **chalceōs**, i, f., = *χάλκεος*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

† **chalcētum**, i, n., an unknown medicinal plant, Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 40.

† **chalceus**, a, um, adj., = *χάλκεος*, brazen, of brass; only in plur. subst.: **chalcea**, ōrum, n., brazen things, Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chalcidensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 2.

† **chalcidicē**, ēs, f., = *χαλκιδική*, a kind of lizard, = 1. chalcis, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.

Chalcidicēnsis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 3.

Chalcidicum, i, n., v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1. b.

Chalcidicus, a, um, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1.

† **Chalcioecos**, i, f., = *Χαλκίοκος* (among the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of brass), among the Romans, a temple of Minerva, Liv. 35, 36, 9 (in Nep. Paus. 5, 2, written as Greek).

Chalciope, ēs, f., = *Χαλκίωπη*. **I**. A daughter of Aetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus, Hyg. Fab. 21; Ov. H. 16 (17), 222; Val. Fl. 6, 479.—**II**. Wife of Mnesylus, and mother of Antiphus, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **1. chalcis**, īdis, f., = *χάλκίς*. **I**. A fish of the herring kind, Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 9, 51, 74, § 162.—**II**. A lizard with copper-colored spots on its back, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 30; 32, 5, 17, § 46.

2. Chalcis, īdis or īdōs, f., = *Χάλκίς*. **I**. Chief town of the island Euboea, opposite to Aulis, connected by a bridge with the main land, now Egribo or Negroponte; also called Chalcis Euboica, or Chalcis Euboea, Col. 1, 4, 9; Luc. 5, 227; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; 11, 37, 74, § 191; Nep. Timoth. 3, 5; Vell. 1, 4, 1; gen. Gr. Chalcidōs, Luc. 5, 227; acc. Gr. Chalcida, id. 2, 710.—**B**. Hence, the adj.: **1. Chalcidicus**, a, um, of Chalcis, in Euboea, Chalcidian: Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1, galli, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13; icus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 10, 11; 5, 10, 414: harenae, Val. Fl. 1, 454: versus, of the poet Eupho-

rior, a native of Chalcis, Verg. E. 10, 50; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 56; Nola, founded by the Chalcidians, Sil. 12, 161.—(3) Since Cumae was a colony of Chalcis, Cumae: arx, Cumae, Verg. A. 6, 17: turres, Stat. S. 2, 2, 94: litora, id. ib. 4, 4, 78: carmen, of the Cumae Sibyl, id. ib. 5, 3, 182.—**B**. Subst.: **Chalcidicum**, i, n., a chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal, Aug. Mon. Ancyr. 4, 1; Vitr. 5, 1; Hyg. Fab. 184; Inscr. Orell. 1303: 3287; 3290 sq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.—Also a spacious chamber in Grecian houses, Aus. Per. Odys. 1; 23; Arn. 4, p. 149; 3, p. 105.—**2. Chalcidensis**, e, adj., Chalcidian: Timagoras, of Chalcis, Χαλκιδεύς, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58; Liv. 35, 49, 6.—In plur. subst., the inhabitants of Chalcis, Liv. 35, 38, 10 al.—**3. Chalcidicēnsis**, e, adj., of Chalcis: colonia, i. e. Cumae (cf. supra), Gell. 10, 16, 8.—**II**. A town in Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 169.—**III**. A town in Syria, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **chalcites**, ae, m., or **chalcitis**, īdis, f., = *χαλκίτης* or *χαλκίτις*. **I**. Copper-stone, copper ore, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 2; 34, 12, 29, § 117 sq.; Cels. 6, 6, 31; 6, 7, 7.—**II**. A precious stone of a copper color, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **chalcoḗphōnōs** (chalcoḗphōnōgōs, Sol. 37, 22), i, f., = *χαλκόφωνος* or *χαλκόφωγος*, a precious stone ringing like brass, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

† **chalcosmaragdōs**, i, f., = *χαλκοσμάραγδος*, an emerald with veins of brass, perh. malachite, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74; Sol. 15, 26.

† **chalcus**, i, m., = *χάλκος*, a copper coin, the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185.

Chaldaei, ōrum, m., = *Χαλδαῖοι*, the Chaldeans, a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology. **A**. Of the nation or people, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 105; Mel. 3, 8, 5.—**B**. In gen., soothsayers, astrologers, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; 2, 42, 87 sq.; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 1, 1 sq.; sing.: Chaldaeus, a soothsayer, Cato, R. R. 5, 4; gen. plur. Chaldaei, Lucr. 5, 726.—**II**. Hence, **A**. **Chaldaeus**, a, um, adj., Chaldaean: regnum, Luc. 8, 226.—**2**. Esp., of or belonging to the soothsayers: secta, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 211: grex, Juv. 10, 94.—**B**. **Chaldaicus**, a, um, adj., the same: genus praedicendi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: rationes, id. ib. 2, 47, 98: gentes, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121.

† **chālo**, no perf., ātum, i, v. a., = *χαλῶ*, to slacken, let down: cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13, p. 308 Bip.: culcitas, Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

† **chālŷbēus**, a, um, adj., = *χαλŷβῆος* [χάλυψ], of steel, steel: massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

Chālŷbes, um, m., = *Χάλυβες*. **I**. A people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel [chalybs, hence the name; acc. to others, on the contr., steel, χάλυξ, was named from them], Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11; 7, 56, 57, § 197; Cat. 66, 48; Verg. G. 1, 58; id. A. 8, 421; 10, 174 al.—**II**. A tribe on the river Chalybs in Lusitania, Just. 44, 3, 9.

† **1. chālŷbs**, ŷbis, m., = *χαλŷξ*, steel (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142 sq.): vulnificus (because weapons were made of it), Verg. A. 8, 446; on account of its hardness: ferro durior et chalybe, Prop. 1, 16, 30; cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 152; Sil. 1, 171; 2, 403.—**II**. Me-tal, the things made of it. **A**. A sword: strictus, Sen. Thyest. 364.—**B**. A horse's bit, Luc. 6, 398.—**C**. The point of an arrow, Luc. 7, 518; Val. Fl. 6, 342; Sil. 2, 107 al.—**D**. An iron rail, Luc. 6, 647.

2. Chālŷbs, ŷbis, m., a river in Lusitania, Just. 44, 3, 9.

† **1. chāmā**, ātis, n., a lynx, Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

† **2. chāmā**, v. chema.

† **chāmaeactē**, ēs, f., = *χαμαιάκτη*, dwarf elder, damewort: Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51; 26, 11, 73, § 120.

† **chāmaecerasus**, i, f., = *χαμαικέρα*.

os, the dwarf cherry-tree: *Prunus chamaecerasus*, Jacq.; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.

† **chamaecissos**, *i. f.*, = *χαμαικισσος*, ground-voy: *Glecoma hederacea*, Linn.; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152; 24, 15, 84, § 135 (a, Ser. Samm. 44, 799). — **II.** A kind of cyclaminus, Plin. 25, 9, 69, § 116.

† **chamaecyparissos**, *i. f.*, = *χαμαικyparissos*, ground-cypress, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chamaedaphnē**, *es. f.*, = *χαμαιδάφνη*, dwarf laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; 24, 15, 81, § 132.

† **chamaedracon**, *ontis, m.*, = *χαμαιδράκων*, a kind of African serpent, the ground-serpent, Sol. 27, 33.

chamaedrops, *v. chamaerops*.

† **chamaedrys**, *fos, f.*, = *χαμαιδρύς*, the plant wall-germander: *Teucrium chamaedrys*, Linn.; in pure Lat. trixago, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; 24, 15, 80, § 130.

† **chamaeleon**, *onis and ontis, m.*, = *χαμαελών*. **I.** Masc., a kind of lizard that changes its color, the chameleon, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120; 10, 52, 73, § 143; Gell. 10, 12, 1 sq. — **II.** Masc. and fem., a plant, the carline thistle; masc., Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 27, 13, 118, § 143; fem., id. 30, 4, 10, § 30.

† **chamaeleuce**, *es, f.*, = *χαμαελεύκη*, a plant, colt's-foot, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 16, § 30.

† **chamaelygōs**, *i. f.*, = *χαμαιλύγος*, a plant, otherwise called verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

chamaemelinus, *a, um, adj.*, = *χαμαμήλινος*, of chamomile: oleum, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 1.

† **chamaemelon**, *i. n.*, = *χαμαίμηλον* (lit. earth-apple, on account of the apple-like smell of the blossoms), chamomile, Plin. 23, 21, 26, § 53; Pall. Jun. 10; App. Herb. 24. — Called also **chamomilla**, *ae, f.*, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Macer. Flor. 14, v. 550.

† **chamaemyrsinē**, *es, f.*, = *χαμαιμυρσίνη*, dwarf myrtle, butcher's-broom, Plin. 23, 9, 83, § 165; 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **chamaepencē**, *es, f.*, = *χαμαιπενκή*, the ground-larch, a plant, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chamaepitys**, *fos, f.*, = *χαμαίπιτυς*, a plant, called in pure Lat. abiga, ground-pine, said to have the power of producing abortion, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29; gen., id. 14, 16, 19, § 112; dat. chamaepityi, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175; acc. chamaepityn, id. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

† **chamaeplātānus**, *i. f.*, = *χαμαιπλάτανος*, dwarf platane, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.

† **chamaerēpes**, *um, f.*, = *χαμαιρεπίς* (creeping on the earth), the dwarf palm, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39.

† **chamaerops**, *opis, f.*, = *χαμαίρων*, = *chamaedrys*, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; App. Herb. 24; Marc. Emp. 20 (others, chamaedrops = *χαμαίρων*).

† **chamaesyce**, *es, f.*, = *χαμαίσυκη*, a plant, wolf's-milk, ground fig: *Euphorbia chamaesyce*, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 83, § 134; in App. Herb. 91, erroneously interchanged with chamaeacte.

† **chamae-tortus**, *a, um, adj.* [vox hybrida, from *χαμαί* and *tortus*], that creeps on the ground, Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

† **chamaezelon**, *i. n.*, = *χαμαίηλον*, a plant, called also gnaphalon; q. v., Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88.

Chamavi, *orum, m.*, = *Χαμάνοι* Ptol., a German people, orig. on the north shore of the Rhine even to the Lippe; later, between the Weser and the Hercynian Forest, Tac. G. 33; 34; id. A. 13, 55; Aus. Mos. 434.

† **chamedyosmos**, *i. f.*, = *χαμνδύσμος* [*χαμαί-ήδύσμος*], pure Lat. ros marinus, rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

† **chamelaea**, *ae, f.*, = *χαμελαία*, the dwarf olive, a shrub: *Cneorum tricoccon*, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 82, § 133; 15, 7, 7, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 133; 200.

† **chameunia**, *ae, f.*, = *χαμευνία*, a couch on the earth, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

chamomilla, *v. chamaemelon*.

† **chamulcus**, *i. m.*, = *χαμουλκός*, a kind of machine, Amm. 17, 4, 14.

Chānān, *contr. Chānan, f. indecl.*, the land of Canaan or Palestine, Lact. 2, 13, 6; Vulg. Gen. 9, 22. — Form Chanan, Juven. 2, 129.

† **chānē or channē**, *es, f.*, = *χάννη* or *χάννη*, a kind of sea-fish; Ital. canna: *Perca cabrilla*, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 108; Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56; 32, 11, 54, § 153.

† **chanus pēs** = Molossus, a foot consisting of three long syllables, —, Diom. p. 475 P.

Chāon, *ōnis, m.*, son of Priamus, ancestor of the Chaones, Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.

Chāones, *um, m.*, = *Χάονες*, a people in the north-west part of Epirus, named after Chao (v. the preced. art.), the Chaonians, Plin. 4, proem. § 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 334 sq.; acc. plur. Gr. Chaonas, Claud. B. Get. 135; their country was called **Chāonia**, *ae, f.*, Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.; Plin. 4, proem. § 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2; Liv. 32, 5, 9.

— **II.** Hence, **A. Chāonius**, *a, um, adj.*, Chaonian; also of Epirus: campi, Verg. A. 3, 334: sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717: glans, Verg. G. 1, 8: pater, i. e. Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. Juppiter, Val. Fl. 1, 303: columbae, which revealed the future at Dodona, Verg. E. 9, 13: nemus, i. e. the oak forest, Stat. Th. 6, 99: truncus, Val. Fl. 8, 461: vertex, Luc. 3, 180: victus, i. e. of acorns, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 47. — **B. Chāonis**, *idis, f. adj.*, Chaonian: ales, i. e. columba (v. the preced.), Ov. A. A. 2, 150: arbos, i. e. quercus, id. M. 10, 90: quercus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1624.

Chāos or Chāus, *abl. Chao* (other cases not used in the class. per.; gen. Chai, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 664; dat. Chai, Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.*, = *Χάος*. **I.** The boundless, empty space; as the kingdom of darkness, the Lower World: ingens, Ov. M. 10, 30; 14, 404; id. Ib. 84: inane, id. F. 4, 600: caecum, Sen. Med. 741; Stat. Th. 12, 772; Val. Fl. 7, 402; impersonated, masc., god of the Lower World, father of Erebus and Nox, Verg. A. 4, 510 (acc. Chaos); 6, 265; Quint. 3, 7, 8; cf.: Janus... edidit hos sonos; me Chaos antiqui, nam sum res prisca, vocabant, Ov. F. 1, 103. — **B.** Hence also, immeasurable darkness, deep obscurity: Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 6, 3. — **II.** The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made, chaos, Ov. M. 1, 7; 2, 299; Lact. 1, 5, 8; 2, 8, 8: a Chao, since the creation of the world, Verg. G. 4, 347.

† **chara**, *ae, f.*, a root unknown to us; perh. wild cabbage, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

† **characatus**, *a, um, adj.*, [*χαρατός*], provided with stakes, propped up: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1; 5, 5, 16.

† **characias**, *ae, m.*, = *χαράκιος*. **I.** Fit for making poles or stakes: calamus, a kind of reed, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168. — **II.** A name of a plant, wolf's-milk, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; called also **characites**, *ae, m.*, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

† **character**, *ēris, m.*, = *χαρακτήρ*. **I.** An instrument for branding or marking, etc.: character est ferrum coloratum, quo notae pecudibus inuruntur, *χαρακτήρ* autem Orig. Graece, Latine forma dicitur, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7. — **II.** Usu., the mark or sign burned or imprinted. **A.** Prop. (esp. upon animals): quadrupedia caractere signare, Col. 11, 2, 14; Pall. Jan. 16: characterem infundere alicui, Aug. Contr. Cresc. 1, 30. — **B.** Trop., a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc. (only ante- and post-class.): Luciliano caractere libelli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 1; Diom. p. 481 P. (cf. Cic. Or. 39, 134; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 5; and Gell. 7, 14, 1, in which passages it is written as Greek).

† **characterismos (-mus)**, *i. m.*, = *χαρακτηρισμός*, characterization, the making prominent of the characteristic marks, rhet. t. t. (pure Lat. descriptio, depictio), Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 40; Porphy. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7.

Charādra, *ae, f.*, = *Χαράδρα*, a town of Epirus, Enn. Fragm. p. 166 Vahl.

† **chārādrus**, *il, m.*, = *χαραδρίος*, a yellowish bird, Vulg. Lev. 11, 19; id. Deut. 14, 18.

Chārādrus, *i. f.*, a town in Syria, Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79.

Chāraz, *ācis, f.*, = *Χαράξ*, a fortress in the valley of Tempe, now Carisso, Liv. 44, 6, 10. — **II.** A town on the Persian Gulf, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 100; 6, 26, 30, § 124 sq.

† **chārazo**, *āre, i. v. a.*, = *χαράσσω*, to scratch, engrave (late Lat.): ungulis genas, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 557: tabulae decalogi charaxatae, Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag.

Chārazus, *i. m.* **I.** One of the Lapi-thae, Ov. M. 12, 272. — **II.** A brother of Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 117.

Chāres, *ētis, m.*, a Greek proper name. **I.** The Athenian general, Nep. Timoth. 3 sq.; id. Phoc. 2, 3. — **II.** A statue of Lindos in Rhodes, the favorite pupil of Lysippus, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41. — **III.** A Grecian writer of Mitylene, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33; Gell. 5, 2, 2.

Chāriclo, *ūs, f.*, a nymph, mother of Ocyrhoē, by the Centaur Chiron, Ov. M. 2, 636.

Chāris, *ītis, v. Charites*.

Chārisius, *il, m.*, = *Χαρίσιος*. **I.** A Greek orator, imitator of Lysias, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; Quint. 10, 1, 70. — **II.** Flavius Sospater Charisius, a Latin grammarian in the fourth Christian century. — **III.** A Roman jurist of the time of Constantine the Great.

† **charisma**, *ātis, n.*, = *χάρισμα*, a gift, present, Prud. proem. Apotheos. 11; id. *στέφ.* 13, 61.

† **chāristia (car-)**, *ōrum, n.*, = *χαριστήρια* or *χαριστήρια*, an annual family repast made three days after the Parentalia, on the 20th of February; a family banquet, at which existing family feuds were settled, Ov. F. 2, 617 sq.; Val. Max. 2, 1, 8; cf. Mart. 9, 56, 1.

charisticum, *v. chartaticum*.

Chārites, *um, f.*, = *Χαρίτες*, the Charities or Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae), usu. three, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia* (cf. however, Lidd. and Scott under the word), Ov. F. 5, 219; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32. — In sing. acc. Gr. Charita, one of the Graces, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.

† **chāritonblepharon**, *i. n.*, = *Χαρίτων-βλέφαρον* (eyelids of the Graces), a magical plant producing love, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.

Charmādas, *ae, m.*, = *Χαρμάδας*. **I.** An Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 26. — **II.** A Greek painter, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.

Charmīdes, *ai or i, m.*, a comic person in Plaut. Trin.; hence, **charmīdatus**, changed into Charmides, id. ib. 4, 2, 135; cf. decharmido.

Chāron, *ontis (ōnis, Fulg. Myth. 1), m.*, = *Χάρων*. **I.** Charon, a ferryman in the Lower World, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. A. 6, 299; id. Cul. 2, 15; Sen. Herc. Fur. 771. — Hence, **B. Chāronēs**, *a, um, adj.*, of Charon, of the Lower World: scrobes, deep, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208. — **II.** A Theban, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.

Chāronādas, *ae, m.*, = *Χαρόνας*, a distinguished lawyer in Catania, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 57; Val. Max. 6, 5, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

† **charta**, *ae (chartus), i. m.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 196, 19), *f.*, = *ὁ χάρτης* (cf. the letter A), a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68 sqq.; Lucr. 6, 112; 6, 114; Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: dentata, smooth, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 1: emporitica inutilis scribe involucri chartarum segestriumque mercibus usum praebet, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: epistolares, Mart. 14, 11 in lemm.; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 10: novae, ib. 37, 11, 4: purae, ib. 32, 1, 52, § 4: transversa, Suet. Caes. 56: vacuae, Mart. 14, 10, 2. — **B.** Meton. **1.** The papyrus plant itself, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68. — Far more freq., **2.** That which is written upon paper, a writing, letter, poem, etc., Lucr. 3, 10; 4, 971; Cic. Caes. 17, 70; id. Att. 2, 20, 3; Cat. 1, 6; 68, 46; Hor. C. 4, 9, 31; id. S. 1, 10, 4; id. Ep. 2, 1, 35; 2, 1, 161; 2, 1, 270; id. A. P. 310: Arpinae, i. e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19. — **II.** Transf., a thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under *χάρτης*, 3): plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20.

chartāceus, *a, um, adj.* [charta], made of paper, paper: codices, Dig. 32, 50.

chartārius, *a, um, adj.* [charta], of or

pertaining to paper, paper-: officinae, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89: calamus, App. Flor. 9.—**II. Subst.: chartarius**, ii, m., a paper-merchant, Diom. p. 313 P.; Inscr. Orell. 4159.—**III. chartarium**, i, n., archives, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 6.

charteus, a, um, adj. [charta], of or pertaining to paper, paper- (ante- and post-class.): stadium, occupation in writing, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40: pulvis, id. Praef. ad Griph.

† **chartiaticum**, i, n., = χαρτιατικόν, money for paper, Dig. 48, 20, 6 (others, characteristic, gift, present).

†† **chartophylax**, acis, m., = χαρτοφύλαξ, a keeper of archives, Inscr. Grut. 587, 11.

† **chartopola**, ae, m., = χαρτοπώλη, a paper-merchant, Schol. Juv. 4, 27.

chartula, ae, f. dim. [charta], a little paper, a small writing, a bill, * Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Gai. Inst. 2, 77; Fronto ad Amic. 1, 15; Cod. Th. 8, 2, 2 al.

chartularius, ii, m. [chartula]; in late Lat., a keeper of the archives of court, Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6 al.

chartus, i, v. charta init.

Charybdis, is, f., = Χάρυβδις, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla, now Calofaro; personified, a monstrous female being, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: vasta, Lucr. 1, 723; Cat. 64, 156; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 54: implacata, Verg. A. 3, 420: Austro agitata, Ov. M. 8, 121: irrequieta, id. ib. 13, 730; acc. Charybdis, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 14, 75; so Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: Charybdim, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 Zumpt N. cr.; abl. Charybdi, Hor. C. 1, 27, 19; Juv. 15, 17.—**II. Trop.**, any thing dangerous or destructive, Hor. C. 1, 27, 19: sanguinis, Prud. Cath. 6, 107: Charybdim bonorum voraginem potius (dixerim), Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

† **chasma**, ātis, n., = χάσμα, an opening of the earth, a chasm, abyss, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Dig. 4, 1, 11; 50, 15, 4; 18, 6, 10.—**II. A kind of meteor**: sunt chasmata, cum aliquod caeli spatium desedit et flammam velut dehiscens in abdito ostendat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 20.

† **chasmātias**, ae, m., = χασματίας, an earthquake which leaves chasms or openings, Amm. 17, 7, 13; App. de Mundo, 65, 25, Bip. 2, p. 264.

Chasuarii, ōrum, m., a German tribe, Tac. G. 34 Orell.; cf. Attuarii.

Chatti (Catti), ōrum, m., = Χάττοι, Strab., a German people in the present Hesse (which name is formed from Chatti) and Thuringia, Tac. G. 30 Rup.; 31 sq.; id. A. 1, 55 sq.; 2, 7; id. H. 4, 12; 4, 37; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Juv. 4, 147 al.—In sing.: Chatta mulier, Suet. Vit. 14.

Chauci (in MSS. also **Chauchi**, **Cauci**; cf. upon the signif. and orthog. of the word, Rup. Tac. G. 35; poet. **Chāuci** or **Chāyci**, trisyl., Luc. 1, 463; Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 379; and in sing.: **Cāyco**, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 225), ōrum, m., = Καύχοι, Ptolem.; Καύκοι, Strab., a people in Lower Germany, on the ocean, from the Ems to the Elbe, in the south to the region of Oldenburg and Bremen, divided into majores and minores, Vell. 2, 106, 1; Tac. G. 35; id. A. 2, 24; 11, 19; id. H. 4, 79; 5, 19; Suet. Claud. 24; Plin. 4, 24, 28, § 99; 16, 1, 1, § 2; on account of his conquest of them, Gabinus Secundus received the cognomen Chaucius, Suet. Claud. 24.

† **chēle**, ēs, f., = χηλή (the claws or arms of animals). * **I.** In mechanics, the claw-shaped part of the ballista, the trigger: manlicula, Vitr. 10, 15 and 17.—**II. Plur.: chēlae**, ārum, f.; in astron., lit. the arms of Scorpio; but, since these extend into Libra, meton. **Libra**, Verg. G. 1, 33; Cic. Arat. 293; Col. 10, 56; Luc. 1, 659; Manil. 4, 203; cf. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 120.

Chelidon, ōnis, f., = Χελιδών, a female client of Verres who made him her heir, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 104; 2, 1, 52, § 137 sqq.

† **chelidoniacus**, a, um, adj., = χελιδονιακός, pointed like a swallow's tail: gladius, Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 7.

Chelidoniae Insulae, f., = Χελιδόνια

νῆσοι (-δόνια) Νῆσοι, the Swallow-islands, a group of three or five small, rocky islands off the Lycian coast, Liv. 33, 20, 2; Mel. 2, 7, 5.

† **chēlidōnias**, ae, m., = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), the west wind, blowing after the 22d of Feb. (after the arrival of the swallows), Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.

† **chēlidōnius**, a, um, adj., = χελιδόνιος, pertaining to the swallow: lapilli, found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: ficus, a particular reddish species of fig, Col. 10, 415; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.—**B. Subst.: chelidonia**, ae, f. (sc. herba): Chelidonium majus, Linn.; swallowwort, celandine, Plin. 25, 8, 50, §§ 89 and 90; also herba chelidoniae in Ser. Samm. 37, 699.

† **chēlōnia**, ae, f., = χελωνία, a precious stone, tortoise-stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155.

† **1. chēlōnitis**, idis, f., = χελωνίτις, a precious stone like the tortoise, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 29.

2. Chēlōnitis, idis, f., = χελωνίτις, an island in the Arabian Gulf, Plin. 6, 27, 32, § 151.

† **chēlōnium**, ii, n., = χελώνιον (lit. a tortoise-shell; hence); in mechanics, the similarly formed shield, cramp, or stay in which the axis of the crane or windlass moved, Vitr. 10, 2; 10, 4; 10, 8; 10, 15; 10, 18; 10, 21.—**II. A plant**, also called cyclaminos, App. Herb. 17.

† **chēlydrus**, i, m., = χελυδρος, a fetid serpent, living, for the most part, in water, Cels. 5, 27, 8; Verg. G. 3, 415; Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 9, 710; Sil. 3, 316; 8, 496; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 130.

† **chēlyon**, i, n., = χέλυον, the shell of the horned tortoise, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 9, 10, 12, § 38.

† **chēlys**, acc. chelyn, voc. chely (other cases apparently not in use), f., = χέλυς. **I.** The tortoise, Petr. Fragm. 32, 6.—**II.** As in Greek (cf. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), a lyre or harp made of its shell, pure Lat. testudo (except Ovid, in post-Aug. poets only; most freq. in Statius): chelys, Stat. S. 1, 5, 1; 4, 4, 33; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 18; id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 313; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 123; Prud. Apoth. 455: chelym, Ov. H. 15, 181; Stat. S. 1, 5, 11; 2, 2, 120; 4, 6, 30; 4, 8, 38; id. Th. 6, 366; Sen. Troad. 325; id. Herc. Oet. 1034; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 8: chely, Stat. S. 4, 3, 119.—**B.** The constellation Lyra, Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

† **chēma**, ae, f., = χήμη, a gaping muscel, a cockle, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Jan. (al. leg. chama).

† **chēmē**, ēs, f., = χήμη, a measure for liquids, the third part of a mystrium, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 77.

† **chēnalōpēces**, um, f., = χηνάλωπες, a species of goose or duck, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēnērōtes**, um, f. (* χηνέρως), a species of small goose or duck; perh. Anas clepeata, Linn.; Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēniscus**, i, m. dim., = χηνίσκος, lit. a gosling; hence, the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern, App. M. 11, p. 264, 40.

† **chēnōboscion**, ii, n., = χηνόβοσκον, a pen for geese, Col. 8, 14, 1 (in Varr. 3, 10, 1, written as Greek).

† **chēnōmýche**, ēs, f., = χηνομήχη, a plant, = nyctegreton and nyctalops, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

cheragra, ae, v. chiragra.

† **chernites**, ae, m., = χερνίτης, a kind of marble resembling ivory, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132.

Cherrōnēsus (-ōs) or **Chersōnēsus**, i, f., = Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula; hence), **I.** Cherronesus Thracia, or absol. Cherronesus, the Thracian peninsula at the west of the Hellespont, the Chersonese, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 5; id. Pis. 35, 86 B. and K.; Nep. Milt. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 31, 16, 5.—Hence, **Cherrōnenses** or **Chersōnenses** (contr. instead of Cherronesenses), the inhabitants of the Chersonese, Just. 9, 1, 7.—**II.** Cherronesus Taurica, or absol. Cherronesus, the Crimea, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19;

Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85; 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**III.** Cherronesus Heracleotaurum, or Heraclea, a town on the western side of the Crimea, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 4, 12, 26, § 85.—**IV.** A promontory in Argolis, not far from Træzene, now Chersonisi, Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**V.** Cherronesus Rhodiorum, a small promontory of Caria opposite Rhodes, on which the town of Cnidus stands, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30.—**VI.** A small town on the Egyptian coast, Auct. B. Alex. 10.

† **chersinus**, a, um, adj., = χέρσινος, living upon dry land: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38 (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos = χέρσος.)

Chersōnēsus, v. Cherronesus.

† **chersos**, i, f. [χέρσος, dry land], a kind of toad: feminea, Mart. 14, 88.

† **chersydros**, i, m., = χέρσυνδρος, an amphibious serpent, Cels. 5, 27, 8; Luc. 9, 711; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 415.

Chērub, m. plur. Chērūbim (Cherubin), כִּרְיָב, plur. כִּרְיָבִים, the name of a rank of angels mentioned in the Old Testament, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 3; id. Gen. 3, 24; Prud. Cath. 4, 4; cf. Hier. in Ezech. 9 and 28; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 22 sq.; 14, 3, 4; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 3, 131.

Chērūsci, ōrum, m., = Χηρούσκοι, Strabo; Χερουσκοί, Dio.; Χαιρουσκοί, Ptolem.; in a more restricted sense, a German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains; but more freq. in an extended sense, the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; Vell. 2, 105; 2, 117 sqq.; Tac. G. 36 Rup.; id. A. 2, 46; 1, 56 sq.; 2, 9 sq.; 12, 28 et saep.; Flor. 4, 12, 24; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452; id. B. Get. 420.

Chesippus, i, m., a contemptuous name given by Zeno to Chrysippus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.

chiliarchēs, ae, or **chiliarchus**, i, m., = χιλιάρχης or χιλιάρχος, a commander of 1000 soldiers, a chiliarch, Curt. 5, 2, 2. Also in gen., a head of 1000 persons, Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 4.—**II.** Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king, chancellor of state, Nep. Con. 3, 2.

† **chiliās**, ādis, f., = χιλιάς, the number 1000, a chiliad, Macr. S. 1, 5.

† **chiliastae**, ārum, m., = χιλιασταί, the believers in the millennial kingdom, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7.

† **chiliōdynāma**, ae, f. [χιλιοί-δύναμις], an unknown medicinal plant, thousand-virtues, = polemonia, q. v., Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64.

† **chiliōphyllon**, i, n. [χιλιοί-φύλλον], an unknown plant, thousand-leaves, App. Herb. 18.

Chilius, ii, m., a Greek poet, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 2; 1, 12, 2.

† **1. Chilo**, ōnis, m., a cognomen, signifying having large lips, Fest. p. 43, 10 [χέλος, lip; cf. Charis. p. 78 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2234 ib.].

2. Chilo, ōnis, m., = Χίλων or Χείλων. **I.** A Lacedaemonian, one of the seven wise men, Plin. 7, 32, 32, § 119; Aus. Sept. Sap. 6.—**II.** A Roman cognomen, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 17.

Chīmaera, ae, f., = Χίμαιρα (lit. a goat), a fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire; in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat; slain by Bellerophon, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; 2, 2, 5; Lucr. 5, 903; 2, 705; Tib. 3, 4, 86; Verg. A. 6, 288; Hor. C. 1, 27, 24; 2, 17, 13; 4, 2, 16; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 13; 2, 397; Sen. Ep. 113, 8; Hyg. Fab. 57; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288; its figure, used to adorn a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785.—**II.** A mountain in Lycia that sent forth flames, and is said to have given rise to the preceding fable, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 236; 5, 27, 28, § 100; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 288.—Deriv., **B. Chimaereus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the mountain Chimaera: liquor, Verg. Cul. 14 Wagn.—**III.** One of the ships of the companions of Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 118 and 223; cf. Sil. 14, 498.

* **Chīmaerifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [Chimaera-fero]: Lycia, that produced the Chimaera (cf. Chimaera, I.), Ov. M. 6, 339.

† **chimerinus**, a, um, adj., = χαιμέρινος, winter: tropa, Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

Chionē, ēs, f., = Χιώνη. **I.** A daughter of Dedalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of the musician Philammon by Apollo, shot by Diana, Ov. M. 11, 301 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 200. — **II.** A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, and mother of Eumolpus; hence **Chionides**, ae, = Eumolpus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 41 dub. (Merkel, Edonides).

Chios (**Chius**, Cic. Arat. 422), ii, f., = Χίος, an island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, with a capital of the same name, distinguished in ancient times for its excellent wine and marble, now Scio, or Khio, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 21; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127; Nep. Chab. 4 al. — Hence, **II. Chius** (**Chius**, Avien. Arat. 251 and 1179), a, um, adj., = Χίος, of Chios, Chian: insula, Varr. R. R. 2, proem. § 3; also absol. Chia, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136: terra, id. 35, 16, 56, § 194: marmor, id. 5, 31, 38, § 136: lapis, id. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: cadus, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 5; also absol. Chium (sc. vinum), Chian wine, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 3, 115; 2, 8, 15 and 48: ficus (also of peculiar excellence), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; also absol. Chia, Col. 10, 414; Mart. 7, 25; 13, 23: — Fine cloth also was made at Chios, Lucr. 4, 1126. — The Chians were noted for generous living; hence, a puero vitam Chiam gessi, Petr. 63, 3. — Chius is also a name for the constellation Scorpio, since, acc. to the fable, Orion was put to death at Chios by Diana by means of a scorpion, Avien. Arat. 1136; 251 al.; cf. Cic. Arat. 422 sq. — In plur. subst.: **Chii**, ōrum, m., the Chians, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 27, 5 al.

† **chiragra**, ae, f., = χειράγρα, gout in the hand, Cels. 1, 9 init.: podagra et chiragra et omnis vertebrarum dolor nervorumque interquiescit, Sen. Ep. 78, 8. — Poet. collat. form **cheragra**, ae, f., Hor. S. 2, 7, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 31; Pers. 5, 58; Mart. 1, 99, 2; 9, 92, 9.

chiragricus, a, um, = χειραγρικός, having the gout in the hand; subst.: **chiragrici**, ōrum, m., Cels. 4, 24; Petr. 132, 14; rarely adj.: manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

† **chiramaxium**, ii, n., = χειραμαξίον, a small carriage drawn by slaves, a hand-wagon, Petr. 28, 4 (= vehiculum manuale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 86).

† **chiridotus**, a, um, adj., = χειριδωτός, furnished with sleeves, pure Lat. manuleatus or manicatus: tunica, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; cf. Gell. ib. § 1 sq. — Subst.: **chiridotae**, ārum (sc. tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8, 2.

Chiro, v. Chiron.

† **Chirocmeta**, ōn or ōrum, n., = χειροκμητα (lit. made by the hand), title of a book by Democritus, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160 (as Greek, Vitruv. 9, proem. § 14; Col. 7, 5, 17).

† **chirographarius**, a, um, adj. [chirographum], pertaining to handwriting, manuscript: creditores, who have the obligation of the debtor in his own handwriting, Dig. 42, 5, 38, § 1: pecunia, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 17: debitum, ib. 8, 27, 1.

† **chirographum**, i, n. (access. form * **chirographus**, i, m., sc. libellus or codex, Fulvius ap. Quint. 6, 3, 100 Spald., together with chirographum, Quint. ib. 5, 13, 8; and **chirographon**, i, n., Sid. Carm. 16, 56), = χειρογράφων. **I.** One's own handwriting, autograph: pure Lat. manus (in good prose; freq. in Cic.): extrema pagella pupigit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16; 2, 4, 8: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, id. Att. 2, 20, 5: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 al. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), that which is written with one's own hand: credidi chirographis ejus (assurances in his own handwriting), Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; so, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Brut. 80, 277; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 9, 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 87; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 24. — **B.** In the lang. of business, t. t., a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand (diff. from syngrapha, q. v.; not found with this

meaning in Cic.), Gai Inst. 3, 134; Dig. 20, 1, 26; 49, 14, 3; Suet. Caes. 17; id. Calig. 12; id. Dom. 1; Gell. 14, 2, 7.

Chiron (nom. **Chiro**, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181), ōnis, m., = Χείρων, one of the Centaurs, distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra (hence, Philyrides Chiron, Verg. G. 3, 550), the tutor of Esculapius (Ov. M. 2, 630 sq.), Hercules, Achilles, Jason, etc.; at last translated to heaven as a constellation, Hyg. Praef. and Fab. 274; id. Astr. 2, 38; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 91; 3, 550; 4, 270; acc. Gr. Chirona, Ov. M. 6, 126. — As a constellation, Luc. 9, 536. — **II.** Hence, **A. Chironius** or **-eus**, a, um, adj., named after Chiron (the physician and botanist). — So subst.: **chironia**, ae (sc. herba), a name of several plants: pyxanthos, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 125: panaces, id. 25, 4, 13, § 32: ampeles, id. 25, 4, 16, § 34: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17, § 27: Chironium vulnus, Cels. 5, 28, 5; App. Herb. 22: Chironion, a plant, i. q. Centaurion, q. v., Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 66. — **B. Chironicus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Chiron: ars, Sid. Ep. 2, 12 fin.

† **chironomia**, ae, f., = χειρονομία, the art of moving the hands in gesturing, gesticulation: chironomia, quae est lex gestus, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

† **chironomōs**, i, comm., and **chironomōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), m., = χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art, correctly, a pantomime, Juv. 6, 63; 5, 121; Sid. Ep. 4, 7 fin.

† **chirurgia**, ae, f., = χειρουργία, surgery, Cels. 7 praef.; Scrib. Comp. 200; Veg. 3, 13, 1. — **II.** Trop., a violent remedy: chirurgiae taedet, i. e. vim et arma detestor, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

† **chirurgicus**, a, um, adj., = χειρουργικός, surgical, chirurgica: medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

† **Chirurgumēna**, ōn, n., = χειρουργούμενα, Surgical Operations, title of a book, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12; 2, 146.

† **chirurgus**, i, m., χειρουργός, = a surgeon, a chirurgum (pure Lat. medicus vulnerarius), Cels. 7 praef.; Mart. 1, 31; Scrib. Comp. 201; 209 al.; Auct. Priap. 38; Inscr. Orell. 4228 al.

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlāmyda, ae, v. chlamys.

chlāmydatus, a, um, adj. [chlamys], dressed in a military cloak, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 8; 4, 6, 39; id. Rud. 2, 2, 9 al.; * Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Val. Max. 2, 6, 2 and 3.

† **chlāmys**, ūdis (**chlāmyda**, ae, as cassida = cassis, al., App. M. 10, p. 253, 31; 11, p. 269, 11; and perh. Varr. ap. Non. p. 539, 9, where, however, chlamyda may be acc. Gr. from chlamys), f., = χλαμύς, a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold, worn esp. by distinguished milit. characters, a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Ep. 3, 51; id. Mil. 5, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 88; Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Verg. A. 5, 250; 9, 582; 11, 775; Ov. M. 5, 51; 14, 345; 14, 393. — Hence also, the cloak of Pallas, Verg. A. 8, 588; Suet. Calig. 25. — Sometimes also worn by persons not engaged in war; e. g. by Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 733; by Dido, Verg. A. 4, 137; by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56 (in Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63, instead of it, paludamentum); by children, Verg. A. 3, 484; Suet. Tib. 6; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 69; by actors, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; App. Flor. 15; by the chorus in tragedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40.

Chlōē, ēs, f., = Χλόη, Greek female name, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1.

chlora, ae, f., a medicament, Veg. 6, 28, 3.

† **chlōreus** (dissyl.), ei, m., = χλωρεός, a greenish bird, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203.

† **chlōrion**, ōnis, m., = χλωρίων, a yellow bird, the yellow thrush; acc. to Cuvier, the oriole, Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87; 18, 29, 69, § 292.

Chlōrīs, idis, f., = Χλόρις (greenness) = Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov. F. 5, 195; Lact. 1, 20, 8. — **II.** The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus, Hyg.

Fab. 10. — **III.** A Greek female name, Hor. C. 2, 5, 18; 3, 15, 8.

† **chlōritis**, idis, f., = χλωρίτις, a precious stone of a grass-green color, perhaps the smaragdoprasus, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

Chlorus, i, m. **I.** A river of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91. — **II.** A cognomen of Sex. Pompeius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23.

Chōaspes (**Chōaspis**, Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 15), is, m., = Χοάσπης. **I.** A river in Susiana, distinguished for its pure water, from which the Persian kings drank, now Kerra, Kerkah, or Kara-su, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130; 31, 3, 21, § 35: regia lymphata, Tib. 4, 1, 140; Curt. 5, 2, 9. — Personified, as a river-god, Val. Fl. 5, 584. — **II.** A river in India, now Kabul (acc. to others, the Attoke), Curt. 8, 10, 22.

chōaspitis (**-pites**, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 16), idis, f. [Chōaspes], a precious stone found in the Chōaspes, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 186.

Chōātræ (**Cōātr-**; al. **Cōastr-**), ārum, m., a people of Lake Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19; Luc. 3, 246; Val. Fl. 6, 151.

Chōātras, ae, m., = Χοάτρας, a mountain in Media, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.

Chōātres, ae, m., = Χοάθρας, a river of Parthia, now the Adsch-Su, Amm. 23, 6, 43.

† **choenix**, icis (**choenica**, ae, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; id. Nov. 20, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.), f., = χοϊνίς, an Attic measure for grain, containing 2 sextarii, Fann. Pond. 68.

† **choerās**, ādis, f., = χοιράς, the scrofula (pure Lat. struma), Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; App. Herb. 2, n. 10.

Chœrilus, i, m., = Χοίριλος, a wretched Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233; id. A. P. 357; Curt. 8, 5, 8; Aus. Ep. 16, 3. — After him, or another poet of the same name (cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232), is named **Chœrilium** (or **-eum**) metrum, a dactylic species of verse, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

choerogryllus, i, m., = χοιρόγρυλλος, a kind of hare, Vulg. Lev. 11, 5; id. Deut. 14, 7.

† **choicus**, a, um, adj., = χοϊκός, of earth or clay: homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24; id. Anim. 40; id. Res Carn. 49.

† **cholas**, ae, m., a species of emerald, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **cholēra**, ae, f., = χολέρα, the jaundice, Cels. 2, 13; 4, 11 al.; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; 24, 13, 73, § 120; in plur., Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 14, 52, § 146 al.

† **cholēricus**, a, um, adj., = χολερικός, bilious, jaundiced, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Scrib. Comp. 256.

† **choliambus**, i, m., = χωλιάμβος (the limping iambus), iambic verse, whose last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee or trochee, Diom. p. 503 P.

† **chōma**, ātis, n., = χῶμα, a dam, bank, or mound (pure Lat. agger), Dig. 47, 11, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6, § 7.

chondrillē (**chondryllē**), ēs, f., or **chondrillon**, i, n., = χονδρίλλη, chondrilla, Spanish succory, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 45, § 91.

† **chondris**, is, f., a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram: Marrubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 92; 26, 8, 31, § 49.

Chōra, ae, f., = χώρα, a district of Lower Egypt, near Alexandria, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42; cf. id. 6, 36, 39, § 212.

† **chōragium**, ii, n., = χορηγίον. **I.** The place where the chorus was trained and practised, Vitruv. 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3209. — **II.** (= χορηγία; cf. Lidd. and Scott), the preparing and bringing out of a chorus, Plaut. Capt. prol. 61; App. Mag. p. 282, 1; cf. Fest. p. 52; in plur., Val. Max. 2, 4, 6. — Hence, **B.** Transf., of any other splendid preparation or equipment, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115: nuptiarum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 35: funebre, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25. — Trop.: gloriae, means of acquiring, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63. — **III.** In mechanics, a spring, Vitruv. 8, 4.

† **chōrāgus**, i, m., = χορηγός, he who had the care of the chorus and the supplies

necessary for it, the choragus, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 79; id. Trin. 4, 2, 16; id. Curc. 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., he who pays the cost of a banquet, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 Ruhnk.

choraula, v. choraulas.

† **choraula**, ēs, f. [χορῶλη], a female flute-player, who accompanied with the flute the chorus dance, Inscr. Orell. 2610.

† **choraulas**, ae (acc. choraulen, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; Petr. 52 fin.: choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54; a nom. choraula is apparently found only in the later glossaries, m., = χορῶλης, a flute-player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus dance, Mart. 5, 56, 9; 9, 78; Juv. 6, 77; Petr. 69, 5; Suet. Galb. 12 fin.; Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2609; cf. Diom. p. 489 P.

choraulicus, a, um, adj. [choraulas], of or belonging to the flute-players of the chorus: tibiae, Diom. p. 489 P.

† **chora**, ae, f., = χορῆ. ***I.** An intestine, as food, Petr. 66, 7 (al. leg. cord.).—Far more freq., **II.** Catgut, a string (of a musical instrument), Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 214; id. N. D. 2, 59, 149 fin.; Lucr. 2, 412; 2, 505; Tib. 2, 5, 3; 3, 4, 70; Hor. C. 4, 9, 4; id. S. 1, 3, 8; id. A. P. 348 al.—**B.** A rope, cord, for binding a slave: tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55 Lorenz.

* **chordacista**, ae, m. [chora], a player on a stringed instrument, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

chordapsus, i, m., = χορδαπός, a disease of the intestines, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 144; Theod. Prisc. 4, 8 (in Cels. 4, 14 written as Greek).

1. chordus (cordus, v. the letter C), a, um, adj. [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.], late-born, or produced late in the season: dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 29; cf. Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; 2, 2, 5: faenum, the second crop of hay or after-math, Cato, R. R. 5 fin.; Col. 7, 3, 21; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 262: olus, Col. 12, 13, 2: frumenta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 10.

2. Chordus, i, m., a Roman cognomen; esp.: H. Cremutius Chordus, an historian of the times of Augustus and Tiberius, Quint. 1, 4, 25; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Aug. 35; id. Calig. 16; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2.

chorea (chōrea, Tib. 1, 3, 59; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 15; Verg. A. 6, 644), ae, f., = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance. (a) Sing., *Lucr. 2, 636; Verg. Cul. 19.—(β) Plur., Tib. 1, 7, 49; Prop. 1, 3, 5; 3 (4), 10, 23; Verg. A. 9, 615; 10, 224; Hor. C. 1, 9, 16; 2, 19, 25; 4, 6, 15; Ov. M. 8, 581; 8, 746; 14, 520 et saep.—**II.** Meton., of the circular motions of the stars: choreae astricae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11; Manil. 1, 668.

† **chorepiscopus**, i, m., = χορεπίσκοπος, a deputy of a bishop for a village, a suffragan bishop, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **choreus** or **-ius**, i, m., = χορείος (sc. ποίη, pes), in verse, **I.** A foot, later called trocheus, —, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Quint. 9, 4, 80; 9, 4, 82; 9, 4, 96; Marc. Vict. p. 2487 P.—**II.** In later metrists, for the earlier tribrachys, —, Diom. pp. 261 and 475 P.

choriambicus, v. choriambus.

† **choriambus**, i, m., = χοριάμβος, in verse, a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus, —, —, Diom. p. 478 P.; Marc. Vict. p. 2490 ib. al.—**Adj.**: choriambum carmen, consisting of the choriambus, Aus. Ep. 10, 37.—Hence, **choriambicus**, a, um, adj., choriambic: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1822 ib.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **choricus**, a, um, adj., = χορικός, pertaining to the chorus: tibiae, Diom. 3, p. 489.—In metre: metrum, a kind of anapaestic verse, consisting of a hypercatalectic dipody, e.g. animus male fortis, Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.

chorius, v. choreus.

† **chorobates**, ae, m., = χοροβάτης, an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground-level, Vitr. 8, 5, 1 Schneid.

† **chorocitharista**, ae, m., = χοροκιθαρίστης, he who accompanied the chorus on the cithara, Suet. Dom. 4.

Chorographia, ae, f., = χορογραφία, the description of countries, geography, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 2, 44.—Esp., the title of a book

of Cicero, Prisc. p. 717 P.; and of a poem of P. Terentius Varro Atacinus.

† **chorographus**, i, m., = χορογράφος, one who describes countries, a geographer, Vitr. 8, 2, 6 Schneid. (others read, instead of chorographis, chorographis, from chorographia, q. v.).

chors, chortis, v. cohors.

† **chortinus**, a, um, adj., = χόρτινος, of or from grass: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 39.

† **chorus**, i, m., = χορός (cf. Lidd. and Scott under χορός). **I.** A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance, = chorea: chorus et cantus, Tib. 1, 7, 44; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 6, 70: Nympharum leves chori, Hor. C. 1, 1, 31: ferre pedem choris, id. ib. 2, 12, 17; Tib. 2, 1, 56: choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Verg. G. 4, 533: ducere, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6: exercere, Verg. A. 1, 499: indicere, id. ib. 11, 737: instaurare, Stat. Achill. 4, 145: ostentare, id. ib. 2, 148 sq.: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 594: nectere, id. ib. 367: dare, Mart. 4, 44.—**B.** The harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies (cf. chorea), Tib. 2, 1, 88.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a troop or band of dancers and singers, a chorus, choir: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissionis Antonianae chorum, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; Cat. 63, 30: Phoebe choros, Verg. E. 6, 66; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 5, 20; Hor. C. S. 75: chorus Dryadum, Verg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. A. 5, 240: Idaei chori, id. ib. 9, 112: Pierius, Mart. 12, 3: canorus, Juv. 11, 163; Ov. M. 3, 685.—Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, etc., Hor. A. P. 193; cf. id. ib. 283; id. Ep. 2, 1, 134; Gell. 19, 10, 12.—**B.** The heavenly bodies moving in harmony (cf. supra, I. b.): Pleiadam, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 36; Hor. C. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Achill. 1, 643.—**C.** In gen., a multitude, band, troop, crowd: chorus juvenutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8, 26; id. Att. 14, 8, 1; so, vatum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77: puellarum, id. C. 2, 5, 21: (piscium), Sen. Agam. 452: virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13 (hence, Engl. choir, quire; Fr. choeur; Ital. coro).

Chremes, ētis or is, m., = Χρέμης, the name of an old miser in the Andria, Heaut., and Phormio of Terence, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; Hor. Epod. 1, 33; gen. Chremi, Ter. And. 2, 2, 31; acc. Gr. Chremeta, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; voc. Chreme, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 11 al.: Chremes, id. Eun. 3, 8, 29; dat. Chremeti, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 37; acc. Chremen, id. ib. 1, 2, 13: Chremem, id. And. 2, 24: Chremetem, id. ib. 3, 1, 14.

† **Chrestolōgus**, i, m., = χρηστολόγος (well speaking, but ill working), a nickname of the emperor Pertinax, Capit. Pert. 13; Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.

† **chreston**, i, n., = χρηστόν (useful), a name by which the plant eichorium was sometimes called, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.

Chrestus, i, m. **I.** A mutilated form for Christus, Iact. 4, 7, 5; hence, Chrestiani, instead of Christiani, was used by many; cf. Tert. Apol. 3 fin.—**II.** A Jew at Rome under the emperor Claudius, Suet. Claud. 15; v. the comment. in h. l.—**III.** A slave or freedman of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

† **chria**, ae, f., = χρεία, in rhetoric, a sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise, with its logical development, Quint. 1, 9, 3 sq.; 1, 9, 4 sq.; 2, 4, 26 Spald.; Sen. Ep. 33, 6; Diom. p. 289 P.

† **chrisma**, ātis, n., = χρίσμα, in eccl. Lat., an anointing, unction, Tert. Bapt. 7; id. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 6, 128; Psych. 361 al.

Christianē, adv., v. Christianus.

Christianismus, i, m., = Χριστιανισμός, Christianity, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23, 1; Hier. in Gal. 6, 4.

Christianitas, ātis, f. [Christus]. **I.** Christianity, = Christianismus, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 7; 12, 1, 112.—**II.** Meton., the Christian clergy, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 123.

† **Christianizo**, āre, v, n., = Χριστιανίζω, to profess Christianity, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christianus, a, um, adj. [Christus], Christian: fides, Cod. Just. 16, 8, 18: lex, ib. 16, 8, 18: religio, ib. 9, 40, 16.—Hence, subst., a Christian, Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Ner.

16; Plin. Ep. 10, 97; very frequent in the Church fathers.—**Absol.**, a Christian clergyman, Cod. Th. 5, 5, 2; 12, 1, 50.—**Sup.**: Christianissimus, the most Christian, Hier. Ep. 57, 12: princeps, Ambros. Ep. 1, 1.—**Adv.**: Christianē, in a Christian manner or spirit: regere, Aug. Ep. 89.

Christicola, ae, m. [Christus-colo], a worshipper of Christ, a poet. designation for Christian, Prud. Cath. 3, 56; 8, 80; gen. plur. Christicolū, id. contr. Symm. 2, 1002; id. στεφ. 3, 72.

Christigena, ae, adj. [Christus-gigno], of the lineage of Christ: domus, i. e. the posterity of Ruth, Prud. Ham. 789.

* **Christi-pōtens**, entis, adj. [Christus], strong in Christ: juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

Christus, i, m., = Χριστός (the Anointed, Heb. מָשִׁיחַ; cf. Lact. 4, 7, 7), Christ, Tac. A. 15, 44 Rupert. ad loc.; Plin. Ep. 10, 97; and in the Church fathers very freq.

† **chroma**, ātis (ātos, Vitr. 5, 5), n., = χρώμα (a color), in music, a chromatic scale (a species of harmony in which the tones of the tetrachord measure two and a half tones, as a half, again a semitone, and then a tone and a half follow each other), Vitr. 5, 4, 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 645.—Hence, **chromaticē**, ēs, f., the science of this species of harmony, Vitr. 5, 5; and: **chromaticus**, a, um, adj., chromatic: genus, the same, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 fin.

† **chromis**, is, m. or f., = χρῆμις, a sea-fish: immunda, Ov. Hal. 121; Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: chromin, qui, etc., id. 32, 11, 54, § 153; 9, 16, 24, § 57.—**II.** **Chromis**, nom. propr. m., of a satyr, Verg. E. 6, 13; of a Trojan, acc. Chromin, id. A. 11, 675; of a Centaur, acc. Chromin, Ov. M. 12, 333 al.

† **chronicus**, a, um, adj., = χρονικός, pertaining to time: libri, chronicles, Gell. 17, 21, 1; so also **absol.**: **chronica**, ōrum, n., = τὰ χρονικά, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58; Gell. 17, 4, 5; 17, 15, 1; and in sing.: in primo chronico, id. 17, 21, 3: morbi, chronica, lingering, Isid. Orig. 4, 7; opp. acuti morbi.—Hence the work of Caelius Aurelianus is entitled De morbis acutis et chronicis.

chronius, a, um, adj., = χρόνιος, chron-ic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; 3, 16, 135.

† **chronographus**, i, m., = χρονογράφος, a chronographer, annalist, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 fin.

Chrysa, ae, or **Chryse**, ēs, f., = Χρύση. **I.** A town on the coast of Troas sacred to Apollo, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Mel. 1, 18; Ov. M. 13, 174 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 390; 1, 452).—**II.** An island near Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**III.** An island of India, Mel. 3, 7, 7.

† **chrysallis**, idis, f., = χρυσάλλis, the gold-colored chrysalis, aurelia, or pupa of the butterfly, Plin. 11, 32, 37, § 112; 11, 35, 41, § 117.

† **chrysanthemum** or **-mon**, i, n., = χρυσάνθεμον, the gold-flower, marigold, also called heliochrysum, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168.—Access. form **chrysanthus**, Verg. Cul. 403 Sillig.

Chrysas, ae, m., = Χρύσας, a river of Sicily, now Dittaino, near which is St. Asaro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96 Zumpt; Sil. 14, 229.

Chryse, v. Chrysa.

Chryseis, idis, f., v. Chryses.

† **chryseletrum**, i, n., = χρυσήλεκτρον. **I.** Gold-colored amber, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—**II.** **chryselestrus**, i, f., a dark-yellow precious stone, perla amber-colored hyacinth, Plin. 37, 9, 43, § 127.

† **chrysendetus**, a, um, adj., = χρυσένδετος, set in gold, inlaid with gold: lanceae, Mart. 14, 97 inscr.—Also **absol.**: **chrysendeta**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), vessels inlaid with gold, Mart. 2, 43, 11; 6, 94, 2; 14, 97, 1.

Chryses, ae, m., = Χρύσις, a priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, Hyg. Fab. 121; Ov. A. A. 2, 402.—As a title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Or. 46, 155; id. Div. 1, 57, 131 al.—Hence, **Chryseis**, idis, f., = χρυσή

anis, his daughter *Astynome*, Ov. Tr. 2, 373; id. R. Am. 469.

† **chrýseus**, a, um, adj., = χρύσεος, golden: basiliscus, i. e. gold-colored, App. Herb. 128.—Subst.: **chrýsea**, òrum, n., golden vessels, Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chrysippus, i, m., = Χρυσίππος. **I.** One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, from Soli, in Cilicia, a pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 24, 75; 2, 27, 87 al.; id. de Or. 1, 11, 50; id. Fat. 4, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 44; id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; Lact. 3, 18, 15; Pers. 6, 80.—Hence, **B. Chrysippus**, a, um, adj., of Chrysippus, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96; sophisma, Hier. Ep. 69, 2.—**II.** A physician of Cnidus, in the time of Alexander the Great, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; 20, 10, 43, § 111.—Hence, **chrýsippæa**, ae, f. (sc. herba), a plant named after him, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93.—**III.** A freedman of Cicero, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8 al.—**IV.** Chrysippus Vettius, an architect, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; id. Att. 13, 29, 2 al.

Chrysis, idis, f., a comic person in Terence and Trabea, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58 al.

† **chrýsites**, ae, m., = χρυσίτης. **I.** A precious stone, also called phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—**II.** Another gold-colored precious stone, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **chrýstitis**, idis, f., = χρυσίτις. **I.** Adj., gold-colored: chrýstitis spuma, found in silver mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.—**II.** Subst., a plant, also called chrysocome, q. v., Plin. 21, 8, 26, § 50; 21, 20, 85, § 148.

† **chrýsoaspides**, um, m., = χρυσο-ἀσπίδες (bearing golden shields), a kind of soldiers under Alexander Severus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50.

† **chrýsoberyllus**, i, m., = χρυσοβήρυλλος, chrysoberyll, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.

† **chrýsocalis**, is, f., a plant, also called parthenium, App. Herb. 23.

† **chrýsocanthos**, i, f., a kind of ivy which bears gold-colored berries, App. Herb. 119; called in Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147, **chrýsocarpos**, = χρυσόκαρπος.

† **chrýsocéphalos**, i, m., = χρυσοκέφαλος, a golden basilisk, App. Herb. 128.

chrýsoceccus, a, um, adj., having golden grains: flos, App. Herb. 28.

† **chrýsocolia**, ae, f., = χρυσοκόλλα. **I.** Mountain-green, copper-green, borax.

A. Natural, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86 sq.; Vitr. 7, 9 fin.—**B.** Made by art, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89 sq.—**II.** A precious stone, called also amphotene, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

chrýsocomé, es, v. chrysitis.

Chrysogonus, i, m. **I.** L. Cornelius, a freedman of Sulla.—**II.** A slave of Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92.—**III.** A player on the cithara, Juv. 6, 74; Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 43, 124.

† **chrýsographatus**, a, um, adj. [χρυσογραφῆς], inlaid with gold: scuta, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

† **chrýsolachanum**, i, n., = χρυσολάχανον, garden orach, called also atriplex: Atriplex hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66 sq.

† **chrýsolampis**, idis, f., = χρυσόλαμπε (gold-gleaming), a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **chrýsolithos**, i, m. and f., = χρυσόλιθος, chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126; Prop. 2 (3), 16, 44; Ov. M. 2, 109; Prud. Psych. 854; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 2.

† **chrýsomélum**, i, n., = χρυσόμελον (golden apple), a kind of quince, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.—Hence, **chrýsomélinus**, a, um, adj.: mala, the same, Col. 5, 10, 19.

† **chrýsopastus**, i, m., = χρυσόπαστος, a species of our topaz, Sol. 30 fin.

† **chrýsophrys**, òs, f., = χρυσόφρυς, a sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 111; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **chrýsōpis**, idis, f., = χρυσώπις, a precious variety of our topaz, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **chrýsōprasus**, i, m., = χρυσόπρασος, the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green color, Plin.

37, 5, 20, § 77; Prud. Psych. 865; Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 7; 16, 14, 8; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.; also called **chrýsōprasus lapis**, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **chrýsopterōs**, i, m., = χρυσόπτερος, a kind of jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.

Chrysorrhōas, ae, m., = Χρυσορροάς, the name of several rivers in Caesaryia, in Lydia, in Bithynia, and in Pontus, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 5, 32, 43, § 148; 5, 29, 30, § 110; 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **chrýsos**, i, m., = χρυσός, gold, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 6 (in a pun with the name Chrysalus).—**II.** Chrysos melas, black ivy, App. Herb. 98.

† **chrýsōthāles**, is, n., = χρυσοθαλές, a kind of aizoon or houseleek, wall-pepper, called also erithales, trithales, and isoetes, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Chthōnius, i, m. **I.** A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 441.—**II.** One of the Sparti (produced from the teeth of the dragon), Hyg. Fab. 178; Stat. Th. 2, 538.

Chūni and **Chunni**, òrum, v. Hunni.

† **chūs**, òs, m., = χους, a measure for liquids, = congius, Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 7, 70.

† **chýdaeus**, a, um, adj., = χυδαῖος (abundant; hence), common: dactyli, a kind of palms, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46; 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **chýlisma**, ātis, n., = χύλισμα, the extracted juice of a plant, Scrib. Comp. 23.

† **chýlus**, i, m., = χυλός, the extracted juice of a plant, Veg. 5, 37 and 65.

† **chýmus**, i, m., = χυμός (juice), the fluid of the stomach, chyle, Ser. Samm. 48, 900.

† **chytropūs**, pōdis, m., = χυτρόπους, a pot or chafing-dish with feet for coals, Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

Cia, v. Cea.

Ciani, òrum, m., the inhabitants of Cios, a town in Bithynia, Liv. 31, 31, 4; 32, 21, 22 al.

* **cibalis**, e, adj. [cibus], pertaining to food: fistula, the oesophagus or gullet, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11, 5.

cibaria, òrum, and **cibarium**, ii, v. cibarius.

cibarius, a, um, adj. [cibus], pertaining to or suitable for food (class.): res, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1; leges, i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury, Cato ap. Maer. S. 2, 13: uva, suitable only for eating, not for wine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37; cf. uva vitilis cibaria, id. 14, 2, 4, § 36.—**B.** Subst.: **cibaria**, òrum, n., food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare, ration, fodder (in the jurists a more restricted idea than alimenta, which comprises every thing necessary for sustaining life, Dig. 34, 1, 6; cf. ib. 34, 1, 12; 34, 1, 15; and in gen. the whole tit. 1: de alimentis vel cibariis legatis), Plaut. Truc. 5, 43; Cato, R. R. 56; Col. 12, 14; Suet. Tib. 46: congerere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32; Dig. 1, 1, al.—Of soldiers, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3, 18; Nep. Eum. 8, 7; cf. Liv. 21, 49, 8; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; Quint. 5, 13, 17; Suet. Galb. 7 al.—Of the provincial magistrates, corn allowed to deputies: cibaria praefecti, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72; 2, 3, 93, §§ 216 and 217; id. Fam. 5, 20, 9.—Of cattle, Cato, R. R. 60; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; 3, 16, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Col. 4, 8, 5 al.—In sing., Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants), ordinary, common: panis, black bread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97 (cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15: panis cibarius est, qui ad cibum servis datur, nec delicatus); so subst.: **cibarium**, ii, n., also called cibarium secundarium, the coarser meal which remains after the fine wheat flour, shorts, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: vinum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18 sq.: sapor, id. 12, 11, 2 Schneid.—**B.** Trop.: cibarius Aristoxenus, i. e. an ordinary musician, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 15.

cibatio, ònis, f. [cibo], a feeding; concr. a meal, repast (post-class.), Sol. 27, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12; 1, 4, 8.

cibatus, ùs, m. [id.], concr., food, victuals, nutriment (except Pliny, only ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; Varr.

1, 63, 2; 2, 4, 15; 2, 9, 8; 3, 8, 3; Lucr. 1, 1093; 6, 1126; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 8, 55, 81, § 217; 10, 61, 81, § 168; 10, 73, 93, § 199; Gell. 9, 4, 10; App. M. 1, p. 113; Sol. 25.

† **cibdelus**, a, um, adj., = κίβδηλος, spurious, base: fontes, impure, unhealthy, Vitr. 8, 3, 6.

* **cibicida**, ae, m. [cibus-caedo], bread-waster, bread-consumer, probably a humorous designation of a slave, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 8.

cibo, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [cibus], to give food to animals, to feed or fodder (rare): genera avium, Col. 8, 10 fin.: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, id. 8, 11, 15: draconem manu sua, Suet. Tib. 72.—In pass.: cibari, to take food, Liv. Epit. 19.—**II.** With men as objects (late Lat.), Vulg. Prov. 25, 21; id. Rom. 12, 20.

cibōria, ae, f., the Egyptian bean, App. Herb. 67.

† **cibōrium**, ii, n., = κιβώριον, a drinking-cup (made like the large leaves of the Egyptian bean), Hor. C. 2, 7, 22.

cibus, i, m. [perh. root of capio], food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder (class. in prose and poetry, both in sing. and plur.; syn.: esca, epulae; opp. potio, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf. id. N. D. 2, 54, 186; so, cibus potusque, Tac. A. 13, 16: cibus et vinum, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Juv. 10, 203: unda cibusque, Ov. M. 4, 262): cibum capere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77: petere, id. ib. 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sumere, Nep. Att. 21, 6; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 36: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 36: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: coquere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 7: concoquere, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: mandere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 134: cibos suppeditare, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf.: suavissimum et idem facillimum ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: flentes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78 fin.: cibus animalis, the means of nourishment in the air, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: cibi bubuli, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; 1, 23, 2: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18, 1: cum tenues hamos addidit ante cibum, the bait, Tib. 2, 6, 24; Ov. M. 8, 856; 15, 476.—**B.** Transf. to the nourishment of plants, the nutritive juice, Lucr. 1, 353; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12.—**II.** Trop., food, sustenance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. R. Am. 138.

Cibyra, ae, f., = Κίβυρα. **I.** A town in Magna Phrygia, on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal, now Buruz, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; Liv. 38, 14 bis; and id. 38, 15, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Cibyratea**, ae, comm., = Κιβυράτης, of Cibyra: fratres quidam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30 sq.: pantherae, id. Att. 5, 21, 5.—Subst.: **Cibyrateae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Cibyra, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 5; 8, 9, 3; Liv. 45, 25, 13 al.—**2.** **Cibyrateus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cibyra: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33: jurisdictio, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.—**II.** A town in Pamphylia, now Iburra, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

cicāda, ae, f., the cicada, tree-cricket: Cicada orni, Linn.; Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92 sq.; Lucr. 4, 56; 5, 801; Verg. E. 2, 13; 5, 77; id. G. 3, 328; id. Cui. 151 al.—Worn as an ornament in the hair of the Athenians, Verg. Cir. 128 Sillig; cf. Lidd. and Scott, under τέττις.—As a symbol of summer, Ov. A. A. 1, 271; Juv. 9, 69.

cicātrīcor, ātus, i, v. dep. [cicatrix], to be scarred over, cicatrized (late Lat.), Fest. p. 65, 14 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 118.—**II.** Trop., Sid. Ep. 6, 7; 6, 1 fin.

cicātrīcōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of scars, covered with scars: tergum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: Ira (personified), Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 5: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1: putatio, id. ib. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Trop., of a writing, amended or polished here and there, Quint. 10, 4, 3; v. the context.

cicātrīcula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small scar, Cels. 2, 10 fin.; 7, 7, 1.

cicātrīx, icis, f., a scar, cicatrice (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop., Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29;

Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 6, 1, 21; 6, 3, 100; Suet. Aug. 65 al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 60; id. C. 1, 35, 33; Ov. M. 12, 444; id. R. Am. 623 al.: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front (therefore honorable), Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Sall. H. 1, 55 Dietsch: aversa, on the back, Gell. 2, 11, 2; cf.: cicatrices adverso corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 3; Sall. J. 85, 29; Liv. 2, 23, 4: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76, § 245: ducere, to cicatrize, Liv. 29, 32, 12: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14, § 23 et saep.; cf. also II.—**B.** Transf. to plants, a mark of incision, Verg. G. 2, 379; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60; 17, 24, 37, § 235; Quint. 2, 4, 11.—Of the marks of tools on a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 63.—* **2.** Humorously, of the seam of a patched shoe, Juv. 3, 151.—**II.** Trop.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 7 al.; Petr. 113, 8.

† **ciccus**, i, m., = *kikkos*, the thin membrane surrounding the grains of a pomegranate; hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle, bagatelle, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91; cf. Fest. p. 42, 10 Müll.: ciccum non interdum, I would not give a straw, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22; id. app. Varr. l. l.; cf. Aus. Idyll. praef. 13.

cicer, ōris, n., the chickpea: Cicer Aretinum, Linn. (used only in sing. acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 25, 115; 9, 39, 142; 10, 3, 174); Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124 sq.; Pall. Mart. 4; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; 2, 3, 182; id. A. P. 249; Mart. 1, 104; Pers. 5, 177; Petr. 14, 3.

cicera, ae, f., pulse similar to the chickpea, chickling-vetch: Lathyrus cicera, Linn.; Col. 2, 11, 1; 2, 11, 12; Pall. Mart. 6.

cicercula, ae, f. dim. [cicera; al. cicer; v. Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124], a kind of small chickpea, Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; 18, 18, 73, § 304; 22, 25, 72, § 148; Pall. Jan. 5; id. Febr. 4.

cicerculum, i, n., an African species of the pigment sinapis, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 32.

Cicero, ōnis, m., = *Κικέρων*, a Roman cognomen in the gens Tullia. **I.** M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators and writers; born on the 3d of January, 106 B.C. (648 A.U.C.), at Arpinum (hence Arpinas chartae, Mart. 10, 19, 17); assassinated, at the age of sixty-three years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B.C. (711 A.U.C.): ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebat, Quint. 10, 1, 112; Juv. 10, 114 al.—Hence, **B.** **Cicerōnianus**, a, um, adj., Ciceronian: simplicitas, Plin. praef. § 22: mensa, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: aquae, in the villa of Cicero, at Puteoli, medicinal to the eyes, id. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—**Subst.**: Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, i. e. a follower of Cicero, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30.—**II.** Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of L., whose work, De petitione consulatus, is yet extant.

Ciceromastix, igris, m. (the scourge of Cicero, a word formed after the Gr. *Ουρηομαστὴς*), a lampoon of Largius Licinius against Cicero, Gell. 17, 1, 1.

† **cichorium** or **-on** (**cichōreum**, *Hor. C. 1, 31, 16), ii, n., = *κικχόρια* (usu. *κικχόριον*), chichory, succory, or endive: Cichorium intybus, etc., Linn.; Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74 sq.; 19, 8, 39, § 129.

†† **cici**, indecl. n., = *κίκι*, an Egyptian tree, palma Christi or castor-oil tree, also called croton: Ricinus communis, Linn.; Plin. 16, 7, 7, § 25; 16, 22, 35, § 85.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, n., feigned names for spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43; 3, 2, 46.

cicindela, ae, f. [candela], a glow-worm, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250; cf. Fest. p. 42, 13 Müll.

† **Cicinnia**, θεὰ κινναίδων, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **cicinus**, a, um, adj. [cici]: oleum, an aperient oil expressed from the fruit of the cici, castor-oil, Cels. 5, 24, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83 al.

Cicirrus, i, m. (*Κικίρρος* = *ἀλεκτρονών*), a nickname, Hor. S. 1, 5, 52.

Cicōnes, um, m., = *Κίκωνες*, a Thracian people near the Hebrus, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Verg. G. 4, 520; Prop. 3 (4), 12, 25; Ov. M. 10, 2 al.

cicōnia, ae, f., a stork, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Hor. S. 2, 2, 49; Ov. M. 6, 97; Juv. 14, 74 al.; at Praeneste called conia, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A derisory bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, Pers. 1, 58; Hier. prol. in Sophon. Ep. 125, n. 18.—**B.** An implement in the form of a T, used by rustics to measure the depth of furrows, Col. 3, 13, 11.—**C.** A transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, for drawing water, etc. (syn. tollo-no), Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3.

cicōninus, a, um, adj. [ciconia], of the stork (late Lat.): adventus, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

† **cicumā**, ae, f., = *κικκωίς*, an owl, Gloss. post Fest. p. 381, 1 Müll. (for which cucuma, in Gloss. Isid.).

cicur, ōris, adj. [cf. cacula], tame (cf. mansuetus): quod a fero discretum id dicitur cicur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll. (syn. mansuetus; opp. ferus, immanis; apparently not used after Cic.): cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; id. Lael. 21, 81: bestiae immanes, cicures, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: apes (opp. ferae), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.—**II.** Trop., mild: ingenium, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.: concilium, i. e. sapiens, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. incicorem, p. 108, 3 ib.

† **Cicūrius**, ii, m. (**Cicūrinus**, Bip.), a cognomen in the Veturian gens [sc. a cicure], Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.

* **cicūro**, āre, v. a. [cicur], to tame (= mansuefacio), Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll., p. 98 Bip.

1. cicutā, ae, f., the hemlock given to criminals as poison; prob. either Cicutā virosa or Conium maculatum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151; Cato, R. R. 27, 2; Lucr. 5, 897; Hor. S. 2, 1, 56 al.; plur., id. Ep. 2, 2, 53; drunk by Socrates; hence: magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, i. e. Socrates, Pers. 4, 1 sq.—To the extraordinary coldness produced by it, reference is made in Pers. 5, 145.—**II.** Meton., a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe, Lucr. 5, 1382; Verg. E. 2, 36; 5, 85; Calp. Ecl. 7, 12.

2. Cicutā, ae, m., the name of a usurer in Hor. S. 3, 69 and 175.

* **cicūticen**, inis, m. [I. cicutā, II. and cano], a player upon a reed-pipe, Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

† **cīdāris**, is, f. (**cīdar**, aris, n., Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 64 Mai) [Persian; Heb. *כִּידָר*; Gr. *κιδάρις*], = *τίαρα ὑψηλή*, an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara: cīdarim Persae vocabant regium capitis insigne, Curt. 3, 19.—**B.** The crown of the Prince of Israel (in prophetic vision), Vulg. Ezech. 21, 26.—**II.** A head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews (cf. the Talmud, *כִּתְרֵי הַכֹּהֲנִים*), Hier. Ep. 64, n. 3; id. in Ezech. 7, 21, 25; Lact. 4, 14, 8 (as transl. of the Heb. *כִּתְרֵי*, Vulg. Zach. 3, 5); Vulg. Lev. 8, 9; 16, 4 al.

cīō, cīvi, citum, 2 (from the primitive form **cio**, cīre, prevailing in the compounds accio, excio, etc. (cf. Prisc. pp. 865, 905, and 908 P.)), are also found: *pres. cio*, Mart. 4, 90, 4; *cit*, Verg. Cul. 201; Col. 6, 5, 1 Schneid.: *cimus*, Lucr. 1, 213; 5, 211: *ciunt*, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: *ciant*, App. Flor. 2, n. 17, p. 358; Mart. Cap. 1, § 91: *ciuntur*, id. de Mundo, 22, p. 67), v. a. [kindr. with *ciō*, to go; and by the addition of the causative signif. like *κινέω*, causative from *κίω*; v. l. ci.]—**I.** Lit., to put in motion; hence, to move, stir, shake (syn.: moveo, commoveo, concito, excito al.; class. in prose and poetry): calcem, to make a move in the game of chess, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: inanimus est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu ciatur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (for which, in the same chapter, several times movere; cf. also id. N. D. 2, 9, 23): remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: imo Nereus ciat aequora fundo, stirs up, Verg. A. 2, 419: puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20.—**B.** In judic. lang. t. t.: *ciere erctum* (lit. to put in motion, i. e.), to divide the inheritance, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. erctum.—**C.** Trop., to put in motion, to rouse up, disturb: natura maris per se immobilis est,

et venti et aurae ciere, Liv. 28, 27, 11: saltum canibus ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: fontes et stagna, Cic. poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: loca sonitu ciatur, Lucr. 4, 608; cf.: reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, id. 4, 544 Lachm. N. cr.—**II.** With reference to the terminus ad quem, to move, excite, or call to (poet. or in Aug. and post-Aug. prose for the common accire): ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47, 4; Sil. 7, 43: in pugnam, id. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6, 6: aere ciere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: quos e proximis coloniis ejus rei fama ciervat, Tac. A. 15, 33: aliquem in aliquem, id. H. 1, 84, 5: ab ultimis subsidii ciatur miles (sc. in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39, 8: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30.—**B.** To call upon for help, to invoke; of invoking superior beings: nocturnos manes, Verg. A. 4, 490: Iustificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum, id. ib. 7, 325: vipereasque ciet Stygiā de valle sorores (i. e. Furias), Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14, 7.—**C.** In gen., to call upon any one by name, to mention by name: erum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 11: comites magnā voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro Condimus et magnā supremum voce ciemus, Verg. A. 3, 68: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsunque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, id. ib. 2, 81; so Suet. Ner. 46: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. to call to triumph! Liv. 45, 38, 12.—Hence, **2.** In a civil sense: patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, Liv. 10, 8, 10.—**III.** To put any course of action in progress or any passion in motion, i. e. to excite, stimulate, rouse, to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin (very freq., esp. in poetry): solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus Noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, id. 3, 379; Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: lamenta virum commoliri atque ciere, id. 6, 242 Lachm. N. cr.: tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262; Verg. G. 4, 64 (cie tinnitus): singultus ore, Cat. 64, 131: gemitus, Verg. G. 3, 517: fletus, id. A. 3, 344: lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 468: mugitus, id. ib. 12, 108: murmur, id. G. 1, 110; Liv. 9, 7, 3: bellum, id. 5, 37, 2; Vell. 2, 54; Tac. H. 3, 41 fin.; Verg. A. 1, 541: belli simulacra, id. ib. 5, 674: seditiones, Liv. 4, 52, 2: tumultum, id. 28, 17, 16; 41, 24, 18: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 fin.; cf. id. H. 3, 1: pugnam, Liv. 1, 12, 2; 2, 47, 1; 9, 22, 7; Tac. A. 3, 41: proelium, Liv. 2, 19, 10; 4, 33, 3; 7, 33, 12; 10, 28, 8: Martem, Verg. A. 9, 766: acies, stragem, id. ib. 6, 829; cf. Liv. 22, 39, 7: rixam, Vell. 1, 2 al.—**B.** In medic.: alvum, to cause evacuation, Plin. 20, 9, 38, § 96: urinam, id. 27, 7, 28, § 48: menses, to cause menstruation, id. 26, 15, 90, § 151 sq. al.—Hence, **citus**, a, um, P. a., lit. put in motion; hence, quick, swift, rapid (opp. tardus, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; Sall. C. 15, 5; class.; esp. freq. in poetry; rare in Cic.): ad scribendum citus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, Cat. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Verg. A. 8, 642: bigae, Cat. 55, 26: puppis, id. 64, 6; Tib. 4, 1, 69: classis, Hor. C. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 15, 732; Tac. A. 2, 6: axis, Ov. M. 2, 76: fugae, id. ib. 1, 543: plantae, id. ib. 10, 591: incessus, Sall. C. 15, 5: via, Liv. 33, 48, 1: venator, Hor. C. 1, 37, 18: cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: legionibus, id. ib. 14, 26: agmine, id. ib. 1, 63; 4, 25: cohortes, id. ib. 12, 31: mors, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; id. S. 1, 1, 8: pes, i. e. iambus, id. A. P. 252.—**Comp.**: nullam ego rem citiorem apud homines esse quam famam reor, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 1.—**Sup.**, Quint. 6, 4, 14 dub.; v. Spald. and Zumpt in h. l.—**B.** In the poets very freq. (also a few times in Tac.) instead of the *adv.* cito: citi ad aedis venimus Circae, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. toppe, p. 352, 6 Müll.: equites parent citi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 386: somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat. 63, 42: solvite vela citi, Verg. A. 4, 574; cf. id. ib. 9, 37; 12, 425; Hor. S. 1, 10, 92; cf. id. C. 3, 7, 27: ite citi, Ov. M. 3, 562; Tac. H. 2, 40: si citi advenissent, id. A. 12, 12.—Hence, **1. cito**, *adv.* a. Quickly, speedily, soon (freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): quam tarda es! non vis citius progredi? Phaedr. 3, 6, 2;

Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 44: eloquere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 83: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. And. 1, 5, 20; 3, 1, 16: labascit victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, umquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146; cf. Hor. A. P. 335; Quint. 12, 8, 3; 11, 2, 2; 10, 6, 2: non multum praestant sed cito, id. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: sat cito si sat bene, a moral saying of Cato in Hier. Ep. 66, n. 9: cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: ad paenitentiam properat cito qui iudicat, Publ. Syr. Sent. 6: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nimis cito diligere, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: cito absolvere, tarde condemnare, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**Comp.**: citius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Pers. 3, 3, 31; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23; Lucr. 1, 557; 2, 34; Cic. Sen. 2, 4: Noto citius, Verg. A. 5, 242 et saep.: dicto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; Verg. A. 1, 142: supermā die, i. e. ante supremam diem, Hor. C. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam (for which serius ocus, id. ib. 2, 3, 26), sooner or later, Ov. M. 10, 33.—**Sup.**: citissime, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 fin. al.—**b.** With the negative, sometimes equivalent to non facile, not easily (cf. the Gr. *τάχα*): haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, id. ib. § 265.—**c.** Sometimes in comp. without the negative, = potius, sooner, rather: ut citius diceret, etc., Cic. Brut. 67, 238 fin.: citius dixerim, jactasse se aliquos, etc., id. Phil. 2, 11, 25; id. Fam. 5, 2, 10; id. Off. 1, 18, 59; Hor. S. 2, 5, 35.—***2. citē**, quickly, Scrib. Comp. 198.

cignus, i, m., a measure, = 8 scrupuli, Plin. Val. 2, 30 and 31.

cilibantum, i, n., a round cupboard, Varr. L. L. 5, § 121 Müll.; cf. cilliba.

Cilices, um, v. Cilicia.

Cilicia, ae, f., = *Κιλικία*, a province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria, now Ejalet Iztchik, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 11, 2; 1, 13, 1 sq.; 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 42; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2 sq. al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cilix**, icis (abl. Cilici, Lucr. 2, 416 Lachm.; Verg. Cul. 399 al.; v. infra), **adj.** = *Κιλικίης*, Cilician: Cilici croco (of special excellence), Lucr. 2, 416; Verg. Cul. 399 Sillig.; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 160; 3, 3, 34: Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 217: tonsor, Mart. 7, 95: Tamira, Tac. H. 3, 3.—**Subst.** in plur.: **Cilices**, um, m., = *Κιλικες*, the Cilicians, the inhabitants of Cilicia, notorious for the practice of piracy, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 15, 1, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Tac. A. 2, 78 al.: agrestium Cilicium nationes quibus Clitarum cognomentum, id. ib. 12, 55.—**Acc.** Gr. Cilicas, Tib. 1, 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 39: Cilices Cilitae, a barbarous tribe in the mountains of Cilicia, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 6, 41.—Hence, (**β**) **Fem.**: **Cilissa**, ae, = *Κιλισσα*, **adj.** (cf. Phoenissa, from Phoenix), **adj.**: terra Cilissa, Ov. Ib. 198: spica, of crocus, Prop. 4, (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B. Cilicius**, a, um, **adj.**, Cilician: portae, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164 and 165: crocum, id. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—(**β**) **Subst.**: **cilicium**, ii, n., = *Κιλικιον*, a covering, originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95 Ascon.; Col. 12, 46; Liv. 38, 7, 10; Verg. 2, 14, 3; also **adj.**: vela, Dig. 19, 1, 17; 33, 7, 12; cf. also udones, made of Cilician goats' hair, Mart. 14, 148.—**C. Ciliciensis**, e, **adj.**, Cilician: legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: provincia, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1: vicinus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

† **ciliciarius**, ii, m. [cilicium]; v. Cilicia, II. B. β], a maker of hair coverings, Inscr. Orell. 4162.

cilicinus, a, um, **adj.** [id.], made of hair-cloth: tentoria, Sol. 33: tunica, Hier. Vit. Hil. fin.: saga, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7.

ciliciolum, i, n. dim. [cilicium], a small garment or coverlet of goats' hair, Hier. Ep. 71, 7; 108, 15.

Cilicium, **Cilicius**, and **Cilissa**, v. Cilicia.

cilio, ōnis, m. (a vulgar collat. form of caelum), a chisel, graver, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7.

cilium, ii, n. [kindr. with Gr. *κυλίσ*, *κύλα*]. **I.** An eyelid, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 3 Müll.; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; App. M. 10, p. 247, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 init.—**II.** Transf., the lower eyelid (opp. supercilium): extremum ambitum genae superioris, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157.

Cilix, icis, v. Cilicia, II. A.

Cilla, ae, f., = *Κίλλα*, a town in Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Sen. Troad. 227; acc. Cillan, Ov. M. 13, 174 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 38).

† **cilliba**, ae, f., = *κυλλίβας*, a round dining-table, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 9 ib.

† **1. cillo**, ōre, to move, put in motion (only in mal. part.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 389; Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 11.

2. cillo, ōnis, m. [1. cillo], = cinaedus, Pseudocic. in Sall. 6, 18.

Cilnius, a, um, **adj.** [pure Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle], a designation of a very distinguished Etruscan gens, from which Maecenas originated; Cilnian, Liv. 10, 3, 2, 10, 5, 13; Sil. 7, 29; Tac. A. 6, 11; Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.

† **1. cilo**, ōnis, m., having a prominent forehead pressed in upon the sides, Fest. p. 43, 10; cf. Charis. 1, p. 78 P.; a dim. of it, cilunculus, Arn. 3, 14.

2. Cilo, ōnis, m., a Roman cognomen, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2.

Cim, indecl. n.: nomen vici, Cels. ap. Prisc. pp. 644 and 688 P.

Cimber, bri, v. Cimbri.

Cimbri, ōrum, m., = *Κίμβροι* [Cimbri lingua Gallica latrones dicuntur, Fest. p. 43, 7], a people of Northern Germany (in Holstein, Silesia, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy conquered by Marius, Mel. 3, 3 fin.; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; 4, 13, 27, § 94 sq.; Tac. G. 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 40; 2, 4; Liv. Epit. lib. 63–68; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Flor. 3, 31 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 12, 38.—In sing.: **Cimber**, bri, m., a Cimbrian, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 29; and **adj.**, Cimbrian: triumphus, Ov. P. 4, 3, 45.—**Cimber**, also, a cognomen of L. Tilius, one of the murderers of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 3.—Hence, **II. Cimbricus**, a, um, **adj.**, Cimbrian: scutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 38: manubiae, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 38, 102: bellum, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: victoria, Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; Flor. 3, 3, 20.—***Adv.**: **Cimbricē**, in the manner of the Cimbrians: loqui, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.

† **cimeliarcha**, ae, m., = *κειμηλιάρχης*, a treasurer, keeper of treasure, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

† **cimeliarchium**, ii, n., = *κειμηλιάρχιον*, a place where jewels are deposited, a treasury, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10, § 2; 11, 47, 19.

Cimētra, ae, f., a town of Samnium, Liv. 10, 15, 6.

cimex, icis, m. (so always acc. to Neue, Forment. 1, p. 619 sq.; but *fem.*, Plin. 32, 10, 47 § 136 Sillig. and Jan.), a bug, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 210, 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2 fin.; Col. 6, 13, 2; Plin. 30, 14, 45, § 131; 29, 4, 17, § 61; Veg. 2, 33, 2, 5, 14, 21; Cat. 23, 2; Petr. 98, 1; Mart. 11, 32 al.—As a term of reproach, *Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

† **cimico**, āre, = *κοπιζω*, to purify from bugs, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Ciminus, i, m., a lake in Etruria, near Sutrium, now Lago di Vico, or di Ronciglione, with a mountain forest lying near it, Verg. A. 7, 697.—Hence, **Ciminus**, a, um, **adj.**, Ciminian: lacus, i. e. Ciminus, Col. 8, 16, 2: silva, Liv. 9, 36, 1 sq.; 10, 24, 5; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: saltus, Liv. 9, 36, 6; cf. Flor. 1, 17, 2: mons, Liv. 9, 36, 11.—As **subst.**: **Ciminia**, ae, f., the region about Lake Ciminus, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

Cimmerii, ōrum (gen. Cimmeriūm, Val. Fl. 3, 399; Cimmeriōn, Tib. 4, 1, 64), m., = *Κιμμέριοι*. **I.** A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was Cimmerium, Mel. 1, 19, 15; Plin. 6, 6, 5, § 17; 6, 13, 14, § 35.—Hence, **B. Adj.**: **1. Cimmerius**, a, um, Cimmerian: Bosphorus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77: litus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 1.—**2. Cimmericus**, a, um, Cimmerian: oppida, Mel. 2, 1, 3.—

II. A fabulous people supposed to have dwelt in caves, between Baiae and Cuma, Fest. p. 43, 4 sq.; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61; Sil. 12, 132; perpetual darkness prevailed among them, Tib. 4, 1, 64; Val. Fl. 3, 398; here Somnus had his abode, Ov. M. 11, 592 sq.—**Poet.**, the Lower World: Cimmerii lacus, Tib. 3, 5, 24; cf. Verg. Cul. 230; v. Lidd. and Scott, under *Κιμμέριοι*.

Cimolus, i, f., = *Κίμωλος*, an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil, now Kimolo or Argentiera, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Ov. M. 7, 463.—Hence, **II. Cimolius**, a, um, **adj.**, of or from Cimolus: creta (freq. used in medicine), Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 17, 4; Scrib. Comp. 245; Veg. 2, 29, 3, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.

Cimon (Cimo), Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2), ōnis, m., = *Κίμων*. **I.** Father of Miltiades, Nep. Milt. 1.—**II.** A son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians, whose life is written by Nepos, Nep. Cim. 1 sq.; cf. also Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, p. 275 sqq. Bip.; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3; Just. 2, 15, 18.

† **cinaedias**, ae, m., = *κιναιδίας*, a precious stone, unknown to us, said to be found in the brain of the fish cinaedus, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

cinaedicus, a, um, **adj.** [cinaedus, 1.], pertaining to one who is unchaste; immodest, lewd (ante-class.): cantio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19.—**Subst.** = cinaedus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1 (769); Varr. ap. Non. p. 176, 19.

* **cinaedulus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a male wanton, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10.

† **1. cinaedus**, i, m., = *κιναιδος*. **I.** He who practises unnatural lust, a sodomite, catamite, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37; id. Aul. 3, 2, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 40; Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Cat. 16, 2; 25, 1; Petr. 21, 2; Juv. 2, 10, 14, 30 al.—**B. Adj.**: **cinaedus**, a, um, wanton, unchaste: ut decuit cinaediorem, Cat. 10, 24.—**Trop.**, impudent, shameless: homo cinaeda fronte, Mart. 6, 39, 12.—Hence, **II.** He who performs a wanton dance, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 5, 31.—**III.** The name of a sea-fish, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 146.

2. cinaedus, a, um, v. 1. cinaedus, I. B.

† **1. cināra**, ae, f., = *κινάρα*, a kind of artichoke (Cinara scolymus, Linn.), a native of the island of Cinara, Col. 10, 235; 11, 3, 14 and 28; Sen. Herc. Fur. 206.

2. Cināra, ae, f., = *Κινάρα*. **I.** A Greek proper name, Hor. C. 4, 1, 4 al.—**II.** An island in the Aegean Sea, now Zinara, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

cinaris, is, f., an unknown plant, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101; Sol. 19, 16.

Cincia, v. Cincius, IV.

cincinnālis, e, **adj.** [cincinnus], curled: herba, a plant, also called polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

* **cincinnātulus**, a, um, **adj.** dim. [cincinnatus], with curled hair: pueri, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 19.

1. cincinnātus, **adj.** [cincinnus], with curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair (as an indication of luxurious effeminacy), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115: moechus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 49; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48: consul, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: ganeo, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 13; Cael. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**II.** Transf., of comets: stellae, Schol. Juv. 6, 207 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, better crinitas).

2. Cincinnātus, i, m., a cognomen of the renowned L. Quinctius, taken from the plough to the dictatorship, Liv. 3, 26, 6; 4, 13, 14 sq.; Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; id. Sen. 16, 56; Col. 1, praef. § 13; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 al.

† **cincinnus**, i, m. [kindr. with Gr. *κίκνινος* and Lat. *cirrus*; Sanscr. *cicra*, *crinis*, Bopp, Gloss. 124 a], curled hair, a lock or curl of hair, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Cic. Pis. 11, 25.—**II.** Trop., too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. calamister, II.); in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fūco offenditur, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 100; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86.

Cinciōlus, i, m. dim. [Cincius], a pet name for Cincius, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

Cincius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** M. Cincius Alimentus, a

tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549, whose legal enactment was called Lex Cincia De donis et muneribus (quā cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandum pecuniam donumve accipiat, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. de Or. 2, 71, 286; id. Att. 1, 20, 7; also: Lex muneralis, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. muneralis, p. 143 Müll.; cf. Savigny upon the Lex Cincia, etc., in his Zeitschr. für Gesch. Rechtswissenschaft IV., 1, 1, pp. 1-59; Rudorff, de L. Cincia.—II. L. Cincius Alimentus, a distinguished Roman historian in the time of the second Punic war, Liv. 21, 38, 3; perh. the same with the consul L. Cincius, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 26, 28, 11; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 257; Hertz, de L. Cincius.—III. L. Cincius, the business agent of Atticus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 7 init.; 1, 16, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—IV. Cincia, locus Romae, ubi Cinciorum monumentum fuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 5; cf. Fest. p. 262, 4 Müll.

Cinctia, ae, v. Cinxia.

cincticulus, i, m. dim. [2. cinctus], a little girdle, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 28.

cinctor, oris, m., = *ζώνη*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrium, ii, n. [2. cinctus], a sword-belt, = balteus, Mel. 2, 1, 13.—II. In gen., a girdle (late Lat.); trop.: et erit... fides cinctōrium renū ejus, Vulg. Isa. 11, 5.

cinctum, i, n. v. 2. cinctus.

cinctura, ae, f. [2. cinctus, cingo], a cincture, a girdle (very rare), *Suet. Caes. 45; *Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. cinctus, a, um, Part., from cingo.

2. cinctus, is, m. (post-class. access. form **cinctum**, i, n., Scrib. Comp. 163; Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Pophyr. ad Hor. A. P. 60) [cingo]. **I.** Abstr., a girding (rare): cotidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17; § 64: cinctus Gabinus, a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up; its corner being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm round to the breast (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals), Liv. 5, 46, 2: incinctus cinctu Gabino, id. 8, 9, 9 (for which, id. 10, 7, 3: incinctus Gabino cultu): Quirinali trabea cinctus Gabino insignis, Verg. A. 7, 612 Serv.; Inscr. Orell. 462; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 7; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Concr., a girdle, belt: cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 1 (in good prose, although not in Cic.); Plin. 28, 6, 59; § 110; 28, 4, 9, § 42; Suet. Ner. 51; Stat. Th. 6, 77; App. Flor. 1, 9, p. 346.

cinctūsus, a, um, adj. [a lengthened form from cinctus, like astutus, actutum, versutus, etc., from astus, actus, versus, etc.], girded, girt (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): Luperi, *Ov. F. 5, 101: Cethegi, i. e. the ancients (who did not, like the more effeminate men of a later time, wear the tunic ungirded), *Hor. A. P. 50.

Cineas, ae, m., = *Κινέας*, the friend of king Pyrrhus of Epirus, who counselled him to make peace with the Romans; he is said to have had a remarkably retentive memory, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; id. Sen. 13, 43; id. Fam. 9, 25, 1; Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 88; 14, 1, 3, § 12; Sen. Contr. 1, prooem. p. 85 Bip.

***cinēfactus**, a, um, adj. [cinis-facio]: at nos horribile cinēfactum to prope busto... deflevimus, i. e. turned to ashes, Lucr. 3, 906; cf. Non. p. 93, 33 (Lachm. ad loc. makes the word = qui jam prope cineris colorem et ad aspectum nactus est, but cf. Munro ad loc.).

cinērāceus, a, um, adj. [cinis], similar to ashes, ashy: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4, § 33: color, ash-colored, id. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

cinērarium, ii, v. cinerarius, II. B.

cinērarius, a, um, adj. [cinis], pertaining to ashes. **I.** As adj. very rare: fines, boundaries of land bordering upon graves, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.—**II.** More freq. subst. **A.** cinērarius, ii, m., a servant who heated in glowing ashes the iron used in curling hair, a hair-curler, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; Cat. 61, 138; Sen. Const. 14, 1; Acro ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 8.—**B.** cinērarium, ii, n.; in tombs, the receptacle for the ashes of the dead, Inscr. Orell. 4355; 4513 al.

cinēresco, ēre, v. incho. n. [id.], to turn

to ashes (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 40; Fulg. Myth. 2, 18; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

cinērēus, a, um, adj. [cinis], similar to ashes, ash-colored: color, Col. 2, 2, 16; Scrib. 23; Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183 sq.; terra, id. 35, 16, 54, § 192: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—Hence, subst.: **cinērēum**, ei, n., a kind of salve, Scrib. Comp. 37; cf.: collyrium spodiaceum a quibusdam cinereum dicitur, id. ib. 24 init.

***cinērīcius** (-tius), a, um, adj. [id.], similar to ashes, like ashes: terra, Varr. R. 1, 9, 7.

cinērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of ashes: mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: cantities, id. ib. 7, p. 299, 41.

Cinga, ae, f., a small river in Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Ilergetes, now Cínca, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; Luc. 4, 21.

Cingetōrix, igis, m. **I.** A Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus, in respect to dominion over the Treviri, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 5, 56 al.—**II.** A king of the region about Cantium, in Britain, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Cingilia, ae, f., a town of the Vestini on the Adriatic Sea, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cingillum, i, n. dim. [cingulum], a small girdle, Petr. 67, 4; Not. Tir. p. 158 Grut.; cf.: cingillus, *στροφίον*, *ζώνιον*, Gloss.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3, v. a. [cf. Gr. *κυλλός*, *κυπτός*; Lat. *curvus*, and *clingo*; Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 545 sq.], to go round in a circle, to surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreath, crown, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: quid autem interius mente? Cingatur igitur corpore externo, i. e. it must be enclosed in a body, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: non enim coronā consensu vester cinctus est, ut solebat, id. Mil. 1, 1; cf.: Judicium insolitū trepidum cingere coronā, Luc. 1, 321: tris (navis) Eurūs... Inlidi vadis atque aggere cingit harenas, Verg. A. 1, 112: cincta serpentibus Hydra, id. ib. 7, 658: pennae ritu coepere volucrum Cingere utrumque latus, to cover, Ov. M. 6, 718: apio fascies et secto cingere porro, Col. 10, 371.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To surround the body with a girdle, to gird on (the sword), to gird; esp. freq. in pass. with abl., to be girded, encircled with something: jam quasi zonā, liene cinctus ambulo, Plaut. Cure. 2, 1, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 19; cf.: cui lati clavi jus erit, ita cingatur, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 138: ut cingeretur fluxiore cincturā, Suet. Caes. 45: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10, 5; 38, 21, 13; Suet. Calig. 49: ferro, id. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cingor fulgentibus armis, Verg. A. 2, 749; 11, 188; 11, 536: his cingi tellis, id. ib. 2, 520: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784; cf. Stat. Th. 4, 41: cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: filios balteis, Vulg. Lev. 8, 13.—**Poet.**, in pass. with acc. (cf. accingor, II., and Zumpt, Gr. § 453): inutile ferrum Cingitur, Verg. A. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes Bracchia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59.—Without case: Syrinx, Ov. M. 1, 695: puer late cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, in late Lat. cinctus = armis instructus, armatus, armed, equipped, enrolled: cinctus in aliā militiā, Dig. 39, 1, 38; cf. ib. 39, 1, 25.—As a girding up of the Roman dress was necessary in pursuits requiring physical action; hence, cingor (cf. accingor), to make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare: cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus, Verg. A. 11, 486; cf. supra, Quint. 11, 3, 138; Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; Ov. M. 6, 59.—**2.** To encircle with a garland or crown, to crown (freq., esp. in the poets). **a.** Of the head: murale caput summum cingere coronā, Lucr. 2, 607; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 392: tempora floribus, Hor. C. 3, 25, 20; Verg. A. 5, 71: spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4 et saep.: comam lauro, Hor. C. 3, 30, 16; cf.: Graias barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78; Verg. A. 12, 163: de tenero cingite flore caput, Ov. F. 3, 254.—**Poet.**: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbrī, Verg. A. 4, 248; 7, 658; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 61.—**b.** To encircle other parts of the body: cujus lacertos annuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2.—**3.** Of places, to surround, encircle, invest, enclose (the prevailing signif. in prose, esp. in the hist.; syn.: circumdo, claudo): (Tellus) oras maris undique cin-

gens, Lucr. 6, 633; Cat. 64, 185; 64, 286: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: provincia mari cincta, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96 Zumpt: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: quae (terra) magnā ex parte cingitur fluctibus, speciem insulae praebet, etc., Curt. 3, 1, 13; 8, 10, 23; Ov. A. A. 2, 469: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, i. e. has a circuit of, etc., Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 32.—**Poet.**: cincerunt aethera nimbi, covered, Verg. A. 5, 13: medium diem cingere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939.—**Trop.**: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, fortify, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94.—**4.** In milit. lang., to surround a place or army for defence or in a hostile manner, to fortify, to invest, beset, besiege: coronā militum cincta urbs, Liv. 7, 27, 7: castra vallo, id. 7, 39, 8: eques cornua cingere, covered, id. 23, 29, 3: ultimum agmen validā manu, to cover, Curt. 4, 13, 30: urbem obsidione, to besiege, Verg. A. 3, 52: dextera cingitur amni, id. ib. 9, 469: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. P. 2, 8, 69; Tib. 2, 3, 37; Prop. 3 (4), 4, 42.—**Trop.**: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30.—**5.** To escort, to accompany: inermi item regi praetor Achaeorum et unus ex purpuratis latus cingebant, Liv. 32, 39, 8: dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. P. 4, 9, 17: nec noscitur ulli, Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat, id. Tr. 1, 5, 30: cincta virgo matrum catervā, id. M. 12, 216; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Tac. A. 1, 77; Sil. 4, 448: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 322.—**C.** To peel off the bark around: cingere est deglabrare, Dig. 47, 7, 5 pr.; cf. Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234 sqq.

cingula, ae, v. cingulum.

1. cingulum, i, n. (access. form **cingulus**, i, m., and **cingula**, ae, f.; v. infra; cf.: cingulum hominum generis neutri est; nam animalium feminino genere dicimus has cingulas, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 360) [cingo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.]. **I.** The girdle encircling the hips, a zone, belt (mostly poet.). **A.** For persons; mostly for women. (a) Cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 47, 27; Claud. Fesc. 11, 37: cingulo, Petr. 21, 2.—**More freq. in plur.**, cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492; 9, 360; 12, 942; Val. Fl. 6, 471; a money-belt, Just. Nov. 12, 1; a sword-belt, Verg. A. 12, 942.—Hence, meton., soldier's ship, military service, Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1; 12, 17, 3.—**Of the bride's girdle**: cingulo novae nuptae praecingebatur, quod vir in lecto solvebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll.—(b) Cingula, ae, Titin. ap. Non. p. 536, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 444 dub. (Merk. lingula).—**B.** For animals: cingula, ae, a girth, belt, Ov. R. Am. 236; Calp. Ecl. 6, 41; plur. abl. cingulis, Flor. 2, 18, 14.—**II.** Meton., a girdle of the earth, a zone: cingulus, i, *Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Macr. S. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 7.

2. Cingulum, i, n., a small town in Picenum, now Cingulo, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1; also **Cingula saxa**, Sil. 10, 34, its inhabitants were called **Cingulani**, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—Also adj.: **Cingulanus** ager, Front. Colon. p. 121 Goes.

† cinīfes or **cinīphes** (cyn-), um, f., = *σκῆπες* or *κνῆπες*, a kind of stinging insect (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 7; Hier. in Joel. 2, 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

***cinīflo**, ōnis, m. [cinis-flō, or instead of cinilio], = cinerarius, a hair-curler, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 115 alt.

cinis, eris, m. (in sing. fem.), Lucr. 4, 926; Cat. 68, 90; 101, 4; Caesar, acc. to Non. p. 198, 11; Calvus ap. Non. 1, 1 and ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; App. M. 9, 12, p. 222; Scrib. c. 226; 230; 232; 245, Ser. c. 44; Aus. Parent. 27, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4479; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 657; access. form: hoc cinus, Gloss. Labb.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 140, 17; Agrim. p. 308, 3; p. 308, 5; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 190; and a nom. **cinēr**, is mentioned by Prisc. 5, p. 683; 6, p. 707) [kindr. with *κῆνυς*; cf. also *naucis*, ashes. **I.** In gen. (while favilla is usually the ashes that is light like dust, or is still glowing; cf.: corporis favillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: cinis e

favilla et carbonibus ad calcifiendum tricinum illatis extinctus et jam diu frigidus exarsit repente, Suet. Tib. 74, Lucr. 1, 872; cf. id. 1, 890, and 4, 927; Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; Suet. Tib. 74; Col. 2, 15, 6; 11, 3, 28; 12, 22, 1; Hor. C. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** From the use of ashes for scouring vessels, the proverb is derived: hujus sermo haut cinerem quaerit, Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 10.

—**II.** Esp. **A.** The ashes of a corpse that is burned; so very freq. in both numbers; in plur. esp. freq. in the poets and post-Aug. prose. (a) In sing.: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inuisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: ex tua calamitate cinere atque ossibus filii sui solacium reportare, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 128: dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97 (cf. in plur.: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95); Cat. 101, 4; Tib. 1, 3, 7; Verg. A. 3, 303; 4, 623; 10, 823; 11, 211; Hor. Epod. 17, 33; Ov. M. 7, 521; 12, 615; Sil. 8, 129.—**Poet.** for death, or the person after death: Troja virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolver cinis, i. e. after my death, Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: et mea cum mutuo fata querar cinere, Tib. 2, 6, 34: nunc non cinis ille poëtae Felix? Pers. 1, 36: post cinerem (after burning the corpse) cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538.—**Figuratively:** cineri nunc medicina datur, i. e. when it is too late, Prop. 2 (3), 14, 16.—(b) In plur., Cat. 68, 98; Verg. A. 5, 55: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, Hor. C. 2, 8, 9; id. A. P. 471; Ov. M. 13, 426; Suet. Calig. 15; Quint. 7, 9, 5; 9, 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 4834 al.—**B.** The ruins of a city laid waste and reduced to ashes: cineres patriae, Verg. A. 10, 59: patriae cinis, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 216.—**C.** Trop., an emblem of destruction, ruin, annihilation: si argentum est, omne id ut fiat cinis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. had consumed, spent, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 68.

* **cinisculus**, i. m. dim. [cinis], a little ash; arena, Prud. Cath. 10, 149.

Cinithii, ōrum, m., a people of Africa, Tac. A. 2, 52.

Cinium (Civium), ii, n., a town of the island of Majorca, now Sinau, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Cinna, ae, m., a family name of the gentes Cornelia and Helvia. **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, consul A.U.C. 667–670; a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla; Vell. 2, 20 sq.; Flor. 3, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 64 and 55.—Hence, appell., a Cinna, a cruel warrior: tyrannum et Cinna appellans, Sall. H. 1, 42 Dietsch.—Hence, **Cinnanus**, a, um, adj., of Cinna: partes, his party, adherents, Vell. 2, 24; Nep. Att. 2, 2: rabies, Flor. 4, 2, 2: tumultus, Nep. Att. 2, 2.—**II.** Son of the preceding of the same name, a follower of Lepidus, and afterwards one of the assassins of Caesar, Suet. Caes. 5; 85; Val. Max. 9, 9, 1; cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**III.** Cn. Cinna Magnus, son of the preceding, pardoned by Augustus, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 1.—**IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus, the author of a poem, now lost, called Smyrna, Ov. Tr. 2, 435; Cat. 10, 30; 10, 95; 10, 96; Verg. E. 9, 35; Mart. 10, 21, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 5; Quint. 10, 4, 4 al.

cinnabaris, is, f. [cinnabari, is, n., Sol. 25, 14 dub., and in some MSS. and edd. Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 558], = **κινναβάρης**. **I.** A pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's blood tree, dragon's blood, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 117; 13, 1, 2, § 7.—**Abt.** cinnabari, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25; 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**II.** Some erroneously give this name to cinnabar, vermilion (minium), Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115 sqq.

cinnamēus, a, um, adj. [cinnamum], of or from cinnamon, smelling of cinnamon: nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. M. 8, p. 205: crines, smelling of cinnamon, id. ib. 5, p. 164.

cinnamolgus, i, m., a bird in Arabia (prob. = **κινναμολγος**), Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97; Sol. 33, 15.

cinnamōminus, a, um, adj., = **κινναμώμινος**, of or from cinnamon, smelling of cinnamon.

κινναμώμινος, of or from cinnamon: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

cinnamōmum, cinnāmum, or **cinnāmon**, i, n. (post-class. access. form **cinnāmus**, i, m., Sol. 33, in the signif. of II.), = **κινναμώμον** or **κιννάμον** [קִנְמון], **cinnamomum**, Linn. (a) Cinnamomum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85 and 86.—As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, etc., Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 8.—(b) Cinnamum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 sq.; Ov. M. 10, 308; Mart. 4, 13, 3; Stat. S. 4, 5, 32.—(c) Cinnamon, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 8; Luc. 10, 166.—**II.** Meton. for twigs of cinnamon; plur.: cinnama, Ov. M. 15, 399; 10, 308; id. F. 3, 731; Stat. S. 2, 6, 88; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 420.

Cinnānus, a, um, v. Cinna, I. fin.

cinnus, i, m. [kindr. with **κινεών, κόγχοι**], a mixed drink of spelt-grain and wine, Arn. 5, 174; cf. Non. p. 59, 30.

Cinxia, ae, f. [cingo], an appellation of Juno, as tutelary goddess of marriage, because, acc. to Paul. ex Fest., initio conjugii solutio erat cinguli, quo nova nupta erat cincta, Fest. p. 63, 9; and Arn. 3, p. 115.—Access. form **cinctia**, acc. to Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

cinyphes, um, f. [corrupted from **κνίπες, σκνίπες**], very small flies, gnats, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

Cinyps, nypis, m., = **Κινύψ** or **Κινύψος**, a river flowing through a very fruitful region in Libya, between the two Syrtis, now Cinyso or Wady Khahan, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4; § 27; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 251.—Hence, **II. Cinyphus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps: chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272: hirci, Verg. G. 3, 312: tonsor, Mart. 8, 51: aristae, Claud. Eutr. 1, 405; cf. Ov. P. 2, 7, 25: Macae, living near the Cinyps, Sil. 3, 275: Pelates, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**b.** In gen., Libyan, African: Juba, Ov. M. 15, 755: orae, Claud. B. Gild. 9: pestes, i. e. serpentes, Luc. 9, 787.

cinyra, ae, f., = **κινύρα**; Gr. **κινύρα**, the lyre, an instrument of ten strings, Vulg. 1 Mac. 4, 54; 13, 51.

Cinyras (Cinyra), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195; ae, m., = **Κινύρας**. **I.** A king in Assyria, afterwards in Cyprus; father of Myrrha, and, by her, of Adonis, Ov. M. 10, 299 sq.; cf. Hyg. Fab. 58; 242; 270; acc. Gr. Cinyran, Ov. M. 6, 98; voc. Cinyra, id. ib. 10, 380.—Hence, **A. Cinyreus**, a, um, adj., Cinyrean: virgo, i. e. Myrrha, Ov. M. 10, 369; Col. 10, 172: juvenis, i. e. Adonis, Ov. M. 10, 712; so also heros, id. ib. 10, 730.—**B. Cinyraeus**, a, um, adj., of Cinyras: litora Cypri, Luc. 8, 716.—**C. Cinyreus**, a, um, adj., the same: germina, i. e. Myrrha, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214.—**II.** A leader of the Ligurians, Verg. A. 10, 186.

cio, tre, v. cieo.

Cios, i, m. **I.** A river in Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.—**II.** A town at the mouth of the river Cios, now Ghio or Ghemlio, Liv. 32, 34, 4; Mel. 1, 19, 4; Plin. I. c. v. Ciani.

cippus (cippus), i, m. [kindr. with **scipio**; cf. **σκήπτρα**], a pale, stake, post, pillar, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258; and specif., **I.** A gravestone, tombstone, * Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Pers. 1, 37; Prud. Apoth. 361; Inscr. Orell. 4524 al.—**II.** In the Agrimensores, a land-mark, boundary-stone or post, Simplic. ap. Goes. p. 88.—**III.** In milit. lang., **cippi**, ōrum, m., a bulwark, formed of sharpened stakes, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

Cipus (Cippus), i, m., a fabled Roman praetor, upon whose head horns grew suddenly, Ov. M. 15, 565; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

I. circa, a later access. form for circum; not freq. before the Aug. per., esp. in Livy and Quintilian [acc. to Klotz, circa = circum ea; cf. antea, interea, postea, praeterea, etc.]. **I. Adv.** **A.** (= circum, I. B.) Around, round about, all around, in the environs or neighborhood: gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: ripaeque lacusque Respon-sant circa, Verg. A. 12, 757: at circa gravi-bus pensis affixa puella . . . remittat opus, Tib. 1, 3, 87: circaque quā tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3; 5, 28, 4: fluvijs ab tergo: ante

circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18, 5; 28, 33; 2: circa Padus amnis, id. 21, 43, 4 Weissenb.: ad loc.: caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: alibi quam Romae circaque, Plin. 26, 1, 1, § 1; Quint. 12, proem. § 2; Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Circa esse, to be in the region around, in the neighborhood: ex montibus qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4, 6: Tarquinium moribundum cum qui circa erant exceperent, id. 1, 41, 1: sed non passi sunt ii, qui circa erant, Nep. Eum. 10, 4: eversa est: turris quodque circa muri erat, Liv. 34, 29, 6: Corinthus et quae circa est regio, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69; Quint. 10, 7, 16.—Also freq. without esse, in connection with a subst.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis amicis, the towns lying around, Liv. 1, 17, 4; 9, 2, 1; 27, 30, 3; 29, 29, 2; 42, 64, 2: angulus muri erat in planiore patetiorumque quam cetera circa vallem vergens (= cetera loca quae circa erant), id. 21, 7, 5: corpora multa virum circa, Verg. A. 7, 535; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.—**C.** Strengthened: undique circa et circa omnis (= circum), round about, all around: frumen-tum undique circa ex agris convecto, Liv. 42, 56, 8; 23, 19, 8: nam et circa omnia defe-cerunt, id. 9, 23, 10: cum tam procul Ro-mani unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent, id. 21, 11, 12; cf. id. 9, 2, 7: Drak.: exhausto circa omni agro, id. 31, 38, 1; 24, 3, 3; Val. Fl. 8, 2; Flor. 1, 18, 12 Duker; Quint. 9, 2, 45.—**II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** In space: **1.** (= circum, II. B.) P. P. op., in the region which surrounds, about, around, on the sides of: quam (Hennam) circa lacus lucique sunt plurimi atque laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: circa flumina et lacus frequens ne-bula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3; 1: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15, 26: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 34: quem circa tigres jacent, Ov. M. 3, 668.—**2.** (= circum, II. C.) Into . . . around, to . . . round about, etc. (first in Livy): Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2: legatis circa duode-cim populos missis, id. 4, 23, 5; 28, 26, 11: circa domos ire, id. 26, 13, 1; 25, 9, 2; 39, 18, 2; 29, 22, 3: circa civitates missi lega-ti, id. 21, 49, 7 Weissenb.; 31, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; Suet. Aug. 49; id. Ner. 28: litteris circa praefectos dimissis, Liv. 42, 51, 1: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26, 11; 26, 13, 1.—**3.** (= circum, II. D.) With the prevailing idea of neighbor-hood, vicinity, in the region of, near to, near by: Capuam et urbis circa Capuam occupare, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 22: circa Liternum posuit castra, in the neighborhood of, Liv. 23, 35, 6: tabernae erant circa forum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: circa Armeniae montes, Curt. 5, 1, 13: Acesinen amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36.—**b.** As a less definite designation of place for in: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbium insulam, Vell. 1, 2, 5: circa Mesopotamiam subsiste-re, Curt. 4, 9, 1: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 19, 3, 16, § 46; Quint. proem. § 20: initia statim primi libri, id. 1, 5, 44; cf. finem, id. 4, 3, 5: virentes campos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 5: cum amor saeviet circa jecur, id. ib. 1, 25, 15 (cf. Petr. 17, 8: dolor saeviet in praecordiis). So esp. freq. in medic. lang.: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2; 5, 2, 8.—So in Livy, with names of places, approaching the more general use of later writers, v. infra, C.: quadriduum circa, rupem consumptum, Liv. 21, 37, 3: compositis circa Opuntum rebus, id. 28, 7, 9: iisdem diebus circa Chalcidem Theas . . . eandem fortunam habuit, id. 35, 37, 3. Weis-senb. ad loc.; cf.: multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, id. 27, 27, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.—**4.** (= circum, II. E.) In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.), around, about: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus (sar-cast. for indagatoribus) suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126: ex his tre-centos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, 2: omnes, Suet. Aug. 48; id. Calig. 43: circa regem erat et Phrygum turba, Curt. 3, 1, 17: e spadonibus, qui circa re-ginam erant, id. 4, 10, 25: omne sed officium circa te semper obibat turba tui sexus,

Mart. 1, 91, 3: quod omnes circa te similes tui effecisti, Plin. Pan. 83, 3.—In the language of the imperial court: circa latus alicujus agere, to wait on, attend, Dig. 27, 1, 30.—Hence also without a verb: circa aliquem, = οἱ περὶ τινα, the attendants, companions of a person: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Dom. 9; cf. Liv. 21, 49, 7 Drak.—**B.** (Peculiar to the form circa). In time, designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time, about (first in Livy; cf. circiter): postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57, 10: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33, § 63: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: venum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: Kalendas et Idus Octobr., id. 5, 10, 8; 5, 10, 12; 5, 12, 2 al.; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 4; Pall. 2, 4; 2, 7 al.—With definite numbers: septimum diem, Cels. 2, 6: undecimam horam, Suet. Caes. 88: lustra decem, Hor. C. 4, 1, 6; Scrib. 227.—With general designations of time: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: tempora Peloponnesia, id. 12, 10, 4: Murenæ Cepionisque conjunctionis tempus, Vell. 2, 93, 1: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156: mortem, id. 11, 37, 73, § 189: initia imperii, Suet. Claud. 7.—And in the designation of periods of time by persons who belonged to them (cf. ante): circa Demetrium Phalerea, about the time of Demetrius Phalereus, Quint. 2, 4, 41 Spald.: Tisiam et Coraca, id. 2, 17, 7: Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: Ciceronem, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.: Attium, Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**2.** In numerical designations, about, nearly, almost (first in Livy for the usual ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34, 6: quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42, 8: decem milia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19: singulas heminas, id. 7, 15.—**C.** (Also peculiar to the form circa, and only in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint., occurring more than seventy times.) Trop. for the designation of an object about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc., around, about, in, in respect to, etc.; depending upon subst., adj., or verbs. **1.** Upon substantives: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa S litteram deliciae, id. 11, 6: verba dissensio, id. 3, 11, 5: memoriam suam vanitas atque jactatio, id. 11, 2, 22: hoc opinionones, id. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: quem pugna est, Quint. 8, 6, 1; 7, 1, 15: voces inani studio, id. 8, proem. § 18 et saep.: rura sermo, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5: classicum brevis et expeditus labor, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13: hospitium nullum fastidium, id. Pan. 20, 3: publica circa bonas artes socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: principem novo exemplo, i. e. in principe, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Upon adjectives: non circa plurium artium species praestantem, sed in omnibus eminentissimum, Quint. 12, 10, 12: jus nostrum attentior, id. 4, 5, 21: studia mentis erectae, id. 1, 3, 10: lites raras ridiculi, id. 7, 1, 43: praecepta utiles sententiae, id. 10, 1, 52; 6, 1, 42 al.: corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: victum indifferens, id. ib. 53: deos ac religiones neglegentior, id. Tib. 69: administrationem imperii vacuus, id. Dom. 3 al.: summa scelera distantum, Tac. A. 16, 8 fin.: adfectionem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosior, id. G. 28: excessus otiosus, id. Or. 22: se animati, Just. 14, 1, 3 al.—**3.** Upon verbs: factum quoque non tantum circa ridicula opinor consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: hoc disputatum est, id. 1, 5, 34: priores erratur, id. 2, 5, 26: formas litterarum haerere, id. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 5, 10, 114, Suet. Aug. 71: res tennes morari, Quint. 1, 35: consilium elegendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac. H. 1, 13: Medeam, Thyestem (tragodias) tempus consumas, id. Or. 3: successorem omnia ordinari, Suet. Claud. 45: ceremonias, item circa omnium ordinum statum quaedam correxit, id. ib. 22.

3. Circa very rarely follows its case: quem circa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; Ov. A. A. 2, 577; id. M. 3, 668; cf. circum, II. fin.

2. Circa, ae, v. Circe:

† circaeā, ae, f. = κίρκαια, a plant used as a charm, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.

† circaeum (-on), i, n. = κίρκαϊον, the plant also called mandragoras, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.

Circaeus, a, um, pertaining to Circe; v. Circe, II.

circamoerium, ii, n. [circa-moerus, for murus; cf. pomerium], the space about a wall, on both sides of a wall: pomerium, verbi vim solam intuentes, postmoerium interpretantur esse; est autem magis circamoerium, Liv. 1, 44, 4.

† circānea, ae, f. [circa], a bird so named from its circular flight, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 1 Müll.

Circē, es (gen. Circae, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. toppe, p. 270; Verg. A. 3, 386: Circes, Prop. 3 (4), 12, 27; acc. Circam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 34 Ritschl; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; together with Circein, id. ib. 3, 19, 48; v. Inscr. Orell. N. cr.; abl. Circa, Hor. Epod. 17, 17; Tert. Spect. 8; cf. Charis. 1, 15, p. 46), f. = Κίρκη, the daughter of the Sun and of Perse or Perseis, sister of Eetes, a sea-nymph, distinguished for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be in the region of the promontory of Circeii, in Latium, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Verg. E. 8, 70; id. A. 7, 20 and 282, Ov. M. 4, 205; 13, 968; 14, 10; 14, 247 sq.; 14, 312 sq.; id. R. Am. 263; 287; Hyg. Fab. 125; 156; 199; Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 10; Tib. 2, 4, 55; Hor. C. 1, 17, 20; id. Ep. 1, 2, 23 et saep.—Traces of divine homage paid to her among the Circeii; v. in Inscr. Orell. 1849; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—Hence,

II. Circaeus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Circe, Circean: poculum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: gramen, i. e. magical, poisoning, Prop. 2, 1, 53: campi, i. e. the region of Colchis, the native land of Circe, Val. Fl. 5, 328; 6, 426, where also is the town Circaeum, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: litus, the Circean promontory, Ov. M. 14, 248; cf. id. ib. 14, 348: terra, Circeii, Verg. A. 7, 10: moenia, i. e. Tusculum, after its builder, Telegonus, the son of Circe, Hor. Epod. 1, 30; cf. dorsum, the Hill of Tusculum, Sil. 7, 692.

Circeii, ōrum (abl. Circeis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33 K. and H.), m. = Κίρκαιον, the town of Circeii, near the promontory of the same name, in Latium; acc. to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis (cf. the preced. art.), now Circeio, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56 sq.; Cic. Att. 15, 10 fin.; Liv. 1, 56, 3; distinguished for its excellent oysters, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33 Heind.—Hence, **II. Circeiensis**, e, adj., of Circeii: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—In plur.: **Circeiensium**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Circeii, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Liv. 6, 17, 7.

circellus, i, m. dim. [circulus], a small ring, Apic. 2, 5; Schol. Juv. 6, 379.

*** circen**, inis, n. [circinus], a circle, a circular course: solis, a year, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 4, 274 (Meyer, n. 1373).

Circensis, e, v. Circus, II. b.

circēs, itis, m. [circum-ire], a circle (ante- and post-class.): ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Sid. Carm. 22, 222.—So of the circumference of the circus, Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circinatio, ōnis, f. [circino] (lit. the describing of a circle; hence, concrete), the circumference of a circle, a circle (a word of Vitr.): linea circinationis, Vitr. 1, 6, 6: circuli, id. 9, 7, 2; 3, 3; 10, 10 al.—Of the circular path of the planets, Vitr. 9, 4, pp. 264, 266 Bip.

circino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [circinus], to make round, to round (perh. not ante-Aug.): arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17, § 88; 16, 38, 73, § 185: circinatum tympanum, id. 18, 34, 77, § 332: folia circinatae rotunditatis, id. 16, 23, 35, § 86.—Poet.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus, et easdem circinat auras, flies through in a circular course, *Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, vaults, arches, Manil. 1, 710.

† circinus, i, m. = κίρκινος, a pair of compasses: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 7, 2: circino spatia dimetri, id. ib.; id. 10, 4, 1: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63.

circiter, adv. and prep. [circus]. **I.**

Adv. A. Of place, round about, on every side: lapidem fuisse quadratum circiter (i. e. cubical) in mediā arcū vinctum candelis quaquaversum, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85 (cf. the passage cited under circum, I. A. 1, from Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3).—

B. Of time, designating nearness to a fixed point, about, near (cf. ante, post): illic noster est fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: circiter duobus mensibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: horā diei circiter quartā, id. ib. 4, 23: circiter horā decimā noctis, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 fin.—**C.** Of number, about, near, not far from: circiter quingentae species, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter milia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, id. ib. 1, 26; 1, 27; 1, 31: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56, 3: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter dūm milium intervallo, Sall. J. 106, 5: circiter parte tertiā (armorum) celatā et in oppido retentā, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 32 fin.; 1, 25: ita diēs circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, id. ib. 1, 15: hic locus ab hoste circiter passus sexcentos aberat, id. ib. 1, 49: ad flumen Rhenum milia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinque pervenerunt, id. ib. 1, 53: cum decem circiter milia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1, 7.—**II. Prep.** with acc. (orig. an adv. with acc. of time or of space traversed; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 71 sq.). **A.** Of place (very rare): nisi, ut opinor, Loca haec circiter excidit mihi (cista), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—**B.** Transl. of time, about, near: reddito huc circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52 Ritschl: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nos circiter Kalendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6: circiter Idus Novembris in Italiā speramus fore, id. Fam. 14, 5, 2: circiter Idus Maias, id. Att. 2, 17, 1: noctem, Auct. B. Afr. 89: mensem, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3; 2, 11, 7: Kalendas Junias, Sall. C. 17, 1: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47.

3. Circiter very rarely follows its case; v. Plaut. Cist. II. A. supra.

circito, āre, i, v. freq. a. [for circuito, from circueo for circumeo], to frequent, make busy: omnes istae artes, quibus aut circitatur civitas aut strepit, Sen. Ep. 90, 19; cf.: circito, περιπατῶ; circitat et circat, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Labb.

circitor (or **circuator**, Petr. 53, 10), ōris, m. [for circumitor, from circumeo, lit. one who goes around; hence], **I.** A watchman (of gardens, buildings, etc.; post-class.), Auct. Priap. 16, 1; Front. Aquaed. 117; Petr. 1, 1.—**II.** In milit. lang., plur., those who go the rounds and visit the posts of sentinels, patrols, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Hier. Ep. 61, n. 7.—Sing. circitor, Inscr. Murat. 540, 2.—**III.** A pedler, Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circitōrius, a, um [circitor, II.], pertaining to patrols: dignitas, Cod. Th. 7, 22, 2, § 2.

circius (cercius, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 28 sq.), ii, m. [perh. from circus, on account of its circular motion, but said to be a Gallic word], a violent wind blowing in Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, a west-north-west wind, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5; Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Suet. Claud. 17; Favonin. ap. Gell. 2, 22, 20 sq.

circulus, v. circulus init.

circō, āre, i, v. a. [circus], = circumeo.

I. To go about, traverse: montem, Gromat. Vet. p. 326, 17; v. also circito fin.—**II.** To wander through: TOTAM REGIONEM, Inscr. ap. Hermes, 1, 343.

† circōs, i, m. = κίρκος (a top), a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

circūeo, īre, v. circumeo.

circūitio (circūitio), Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40; 2, 61, 127; Liv. 3, 6, 9; Front. de Or. 3; Amm. 24, 2, 2), ōnis, f. [circumeo]. **I.** A going round; in milit. lang., the rounds: circūitio ac cura (vigiliarum) aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6, 9.—**2.** A circuit: munimentum fluminis circūitione vallatum, Amm. 24, 2, 2.—**B.** Trop., a circuitous mode, a circumlocution: ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circūitione usus es,

Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circumiti-
one et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127, cf.
Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Epicurus circuitione
quādam (in an indirect manner) deos
tollens, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40. — **II.** Meton.
(abstr. pro concr.), a place for going round
something; a way, passage, corridor, Vitruv. 4,
4, 6, 3; 10, 19. — **B.** A circumference, com-
pass, Vitruv. 1, 5; 2, 10.

circiōtor, ōris, v. circitor, I.

1. circiūtus, a, um, Part., from circumeo.

2. circiūtus (circūmītus), Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 2, 62, 155; 2, 19, 49; id. Rep. 1, 29, 45; Quint. 1, 10, 42 al.; cf. circumeo, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 737, ūs, m. [circumeo] (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** A going round, a circling, revolving, a revolution: solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; cf. Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86; Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: nox et dies unum circūmītum orbis efficit, id. Univ. 9 *prope med.*: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17: mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11. — **B.** In medic. lang., the periodical return of a disease, Cels. 3, 5; Ser. Sann. 95. — Far more freq. **II.** Meton.

A. (Abstr. pro concr.). A circuit, compass, a way around: plurimum refert, cuius sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40; cf. id. 1, 10, 42; 1, 5, 26; Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14, 1: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant, quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: XV. milia passuum circuitu amplexus, id. ib.; so id. B. G. 1, 41; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54: brevi per montes circuitu praemissis, qui munirent viam, Liv. 34, 28, 2; 4, 27, 8; Curt. 3, 11, 19: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; 2, 29; 2, 30: longo circuitu petere regiones, id. ib. 7, 45; Verg. A. 11, 767: saepeque circuitu curvantem brachia longo, Ov. M. 2, 82: circūmītus Siciliae quid tibi novi ostenderit, Sen. Ep. 79, 1. — **B.** = ambitus, an open space left around a building, Varr. L. L. 5, § 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 4 Müll.; Inscr. Marini. Fratr. Arval. p. 369. — **III.** Trop. **A.** In rhet., a period: in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περιόδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124: modo ne circuitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior quam aures expectent, aut longior, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; 3, 61, 198; id. Or. 23, 78; Quint. 8, 6, 59; 11, 1, 6. — In plur.: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60. — **B.** In the post-Aug. per., a circumlocution, periphrasis, a roundabout way in speech or action; an indirect procedure. **1.** Of speech: ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enuntiare, Quint. 12, 10, 16; 12, 10, 41; 5, 7, 16; 10, 1, 12: loqui per circuitus, Mart. 11, 15, 8. — **2.** Of action: cur circuitu petis gloriam, quae ad manum posita est? Curt. 9, 3, 14: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circulāris, e, adj. [circulus], circular, round (post-class.): flexus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579; 8, § 814 *init.*

circulātum, adv. [circular], circularly, in a circle (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** Prop.: pectori circūlationem cerotaria apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 153; id. Tard. 1, 4, 91; Petr. 67 Gronov. (Büch. circūlatum). — **II.** Fig., in circles, groups, or companies: multitudo circūlationum suo quaque more lamentata est, *Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

***circulatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a circular course, revolution: Mercurii, Vitruv. 9, 1, 8.

circulātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A pedler: auctionum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3. — **II.** A mountebank, quack, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Petr. 68, 6; Dig. 47, 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2; App. M. 1, p. 103, 38. — Of noisy philosophers, Sen. Ep. 29, 5.

circulātorius, a, um, adj. [circulātor], of a mountebank, quackish (post-Aug.): jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8: praestigia, Tert. Apol. 23.

circulātrix, icis, f. [id.], a female mountebank or stroller, Auct. Priap. 18, 1. — Adj.: lingua, of a mountebank, Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circūlo, āre, v. a. (post-class. collat.

form of circular) [circulus], to make circular or round, App. Flor. 9, p. 346, 21: circūlatus gressus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: digitos, bent in, App. Mag. 89, p. 330. — **II.** Esp., to encircle, encompass: verticem varietatibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 728: sideribus, id. 8, § 831; 4, § 333 al.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 269.

circulōr, ātus, 1, v. dep. [id.]. **I.** To form a circle (of men) about one's self, or to gather in a company or circle for conversation, *Cic. Brut. 54, 200: totis vero castris milites circūlari et dolere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64. — Hence, **II.** Of mountebanks, to collect people around one's self, Sen. Ep. 40, 3; 52, 7.

circulōs, i, m. (contr. **circulus**, like vinclum = vinculum, Verg. G. 3, 166) [kindred with κύκλος, κύκλος, circulus], a circular figure, a circle: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9, 12: circulus ad speciem caelestis arcūs orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95. — **B.** Esp. **1.** In astronomy, a circular course, orbit: stellae circulos suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septentrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24; Ov. M. 2, 516: lacteus, the Milky Way, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; 18, 29, 69, § 230: signifer, Vitruv. 6, 1, 1; 9, 8, 8. — **2.** In geog., a zone or belt of the earth's surface: plura sunt segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellaverunt, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212 sqq. — **C.** Trop., of time: mensis artiore praecingitur circulo, Sen. Ep. 12, 6.

— **II.** Meton. **A.** Any circular body; a ring, necklace, hoop, chain, Verg. A. 6, 559; 10, 138; id. G. 3, 166; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132; Suet. Aug. 80. — **B.** A circle or company for social intercourse (very freq.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26, 57; so with convivia alio, Liv. 32, 20, 3; 34, 61, 5; 44, 22, 8; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105; Tac. A. 3, 54; Nep. Epam. 3, 3; Mart. 2, 86, 11; 10, 62, 5: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecretari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 74: quemcumque patrem familias arripisset ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; 1, 38, 174: de circulo se subducere, to withdraw from the assembly, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. densa circumstantium corona latissimum iudicium multiplici circulo ambibat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3.

circum [properly acc. from circus = κύκλος, adv. and prep., designates either an entire encompassing or surrounding of an object, or a proximity only partially embracing or comprehending it, around, about, all around, περί, περί, I. Adv. **A.** Around, round about, all around, etc., περί: furcas circum offigito, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 3, 230: quia (locus) vastis circum saltibus claudubatur, Tac. A. 4, 25: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: age tu interim Da cito ab Delphico Cantharus circum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 33: quae circum essent opera tueri, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Verg. A. 10, 118 (i. e. circūmceira fusi: nam modo circum adverbium loci est, Serv.): omnem, quae nunc... umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, id. ib. 2, 605; Tib. 1, 3, 77; 1, 5, 11: sed circum tutae sunt moenibus urbis aquantur, round about under the walls, Verg. G. 4, 193: faciundum haras quadratas circum binos pedes, all around, i. e. on every side, two feet, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 Schneid. — **B.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin also sometimes written as one word, **circumundique**), from everywhere around, around on all sides: Circum Undique convenere, Verg. A. 4, 416; Lucr. 3, 404: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. S. 2, 5, 13; 5, 1, 155; id. Th. 2, 228: oppositu circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3; 13, 24, 1; 14, 2, 9; so with totus and omnis, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 10, 118. — **C.** Of an incomplete circuit, esp. of the part that meets the view, lies on the hither side, etc. (v. under II.): hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas... aperto circum pelago peramoena, id. ib. 4, 67: gentibus innumeris circum infraque relictis, Ov. M. 4, 668; Stat. Achill. 1, 56: corpus servans circumque supraque vertitur, id. Th. 9, 114; Albin. Carm. ap. Maecen. 46.

II. Prep. with acc. **A.** Around, about (implying a complete circuit): armillas quattuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summā celeritate convertit, Cic. A. 2, 39, 123; Quint. 2, 17, 19 Zumpt N. cr.: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Verg. G. 1, 345: at genitor circum caput omne mēcantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40. — **B.** As in adv. B., of an incomplete circuit, about, upon, around, near: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput Reiectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313; 10, 116; 11, 159: tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum adsunt, Verg. A. 8, 285: varios hic flumina circum Fundit humus flores, on the borders of the rivulets, id. E. 9, 40: urgeris turbā circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 33: circum residentēs Lares, id. Epod. 2, 66; Verg. G. 2, 484; cf. Luc. 2, 557: illi indignantes Circum claustra fremunt, Verg. A. 1, 56: oras et litora circum errantem, id. ib. 3, 75. — **C.** Circum very freq. expresses, not a relative motion around a given central point, but an absol. circular movement, in which several objects named form separate points of a periphery, in, into, among... around, to... around, etc.: te adloquor, Quae circum vicinos vages, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nosse errare, not round about our villas, but in our villas around, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 58: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, to friends around, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; Suet. Ner. 47: cum praetorem circum omnia fora sectaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: Apronius ducebat eos circum civitates, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 65: ille circum hospites cursabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: lenonem quondam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia litteris, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: circum oram maritimum misit, ut, etc., Liv. 29, 24, 9: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, id. 42, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 28; 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas Differet, to or among all the other maidens around, Prop. 1, 4, 21. — **D.** With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity, in the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near: circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17, 2; Pompei. ib. 3, 12, C. 1: exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quae circum forum sunt, conlocato, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: cum tot essent circum hastam illam, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64 Wernsd. N. cr.: non succurrat tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8, 21; Tac. A. 4, 74. — **E.** Of persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, etc.), in Gr. περί, or ἀμφί, circa: paucae, quae circum illam essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1; cf. id. ib. 26, 4: Hectora circum, Verg. A. 6, 166. — Circum pedes for ad pedes, of servants in attendance, is rare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92; v. ad. I. D. 3, b. — **F.** Circum is sometimes placed after its subst., Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; Lucr. 1, 937; 4, 220; 6, 427; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Verg. E. 8, 12; 8, 74; 9, 40; id. A. 1, 32; 2, 515; 2, 564; 3, 75; 6, 166; 6, 329; 9, 440; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 1, 6, 51; Stat. Th. 3, 395. — **III.** In composition the m remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in like manner, but (except before j and v) not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circūitio, circūitus, and even circūeo together with circūmeo; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq. — Signif., **a.** Acc. to II. A.: circūmeo, circūcludo, circūcurro, circūfuo, circūfodio, circūfundo, etc. — **b.** Acc. to II. B.: circūcolo, circūflecto, circūjaceo, circūicio. — **c.** Acc. to II. C.: circūcello, circūcurso, circūduco, circūfero, circūforaneus. — In many compounds, circum has sometimes one and sometimes another signif., as in circūdo, circūmeo, circūsisso, etc.; v. h. vv. — **d.** With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated before the follow-

ing object; e. g. circumcursare circum ali-
quid and similar phrases are not found.

circumactio, ōnis, *f.* [circumago].
I. Lit., a turning around, revolving (very
rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 15; Mart. Cap. 8,
§ 885.—II. Trop., of discourse, a turn-
ing, turn, compass, Gell. 17, 20, 4.

1. circumactus, a, um, *Part.* and
P. a., from circumago, *q. v. fin.*

2. circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago],
a moving or turning round (post-Aug.): as-
siduus caeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2; Censor. de
Die Nat. 23: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105;
8, 50, 76, § 201: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37, § 141.

circum-aggero, no *perf.*, ātum, 1,
v. a., to heap up around (very rare): ter-
ram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5,
23, § 68.

circum-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* I.
To drive or turn in a circle, turn round
(most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in
Cic. or Quint.): impera suovetaurilia cir-
cumagi, Cato, R. R. 141, 1.—And with two
acc. (on account of circum): terram fun-
dumque meum suovetaurilia circumagi jus-
si, Cato, R. R. 141, § 2: (annus) qui sol-
stitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6:
chamaeleonis oculos ipsos circumagi to-
tos tradunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152.—Act.
in mid. sense. (very rare): Aegium pelag-
us summotas terras hinc ad promunturi-
um, quod Sunium vocatur, magno ambitu
mollique circumagit, rolls around, sur-
rounds, Mel. 2, 2, 8.—II. To drive around,
produce by going around: pinctis bobus
... aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L.
L. 5, § 143 Müll.—Hence, **B.** T. t., to
manumit a slave by turning him round.
since the slave, in such a case, was taken
by his master with the right hand, and
turned around in a circle (cf. vertigo, Ca-
saub. Pers. 5, 75 sq., and Dict. of Antiq.);
fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subiecit et
tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim
ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est,
Sen. Ep. 8, 6.—C. Trop. 1. Of time,
with se, or more freq. in pass, to pass away,
to be spent (so most freq. in temp. perf. and
in Liv.): in ipso conatu rerum circumegit
se annus, Liv. 9, 18, 14: sed prius se aestas
circumegit, quam etc., id. 23, 39, 4: prius
circumactus est annus, quam etc., id. 6, 38,
1: circumactis decem et octo mensibus, id.
9, 33, 3; 6, 1, 4; 26, 40, 1; 27, 30, 11; 44, 36,
1; Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76; and in tmesis: cir-
cum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881.—In
temp. pres.: annus, qui solstitiali cir-
cumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6: nobis in apparatu
ipso annus circumagitur, id. 24, 8, 8.—II. Of the
vicissitudes of fortune, etc.: cum
videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe
circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—III. To turn,
turn about, wheel around: equos frenis,
Liv. 1, 14, 9; 8, 7, 10; 10, 11, 1; Curt. 3, 11,
14 sq.: collum in aversam se, Plin. 11, 47,
107, § 256: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad
dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28, 2: circumagi-
tur, cum venit, imago (in speculis), Lucr.
4, 316 (340): circumagente se vento, Liv.
37, 16, 4: aciem, id. 42, 64, 5: signa, id. 10,
36, 9; 6, 24, 7; Curt. 4, 6, 14: ut qui (militis)
ultimi stabant... verti tamen et in fron-
tem circumagi possent, id. 4, 13, 32: se, to
turn about, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 16, 41, 80,
§ 220: legiones, to lead back, Flor. 3, 21, 6.
—Hence, prov.: circumagetur hic orbis, the
tide will turn, Liv. 42, 42, 6; cf. praecipua
cenationum rotunda, quae perpetuo diebus
ac noctibus vice mundi circumageretur,
Suet. Ner. 31.—II. Esp. to agitate, dis-
turb: verna (mala) stomacho inutilia sunt,
alvum, vesicam circumagunt, Plin. 23, 6, 54,
§ 100.—B. Trop.: hic paululum circum-
acta fortuna est, changes, is changed, Flor.
2, 2, 22: sed una voce, quā Quirites eos pro
militibus appellarat, tam facile circumegit
et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: quo te circumagis?
whither will you now turn? Juv. 9, 81: uni-
versum prope humanum genus circumegit
in se, brought over to his side, Plin. 26, 3, 7,
§ 13.—III. (Aec. to circum, II. C.) To run
or drive about, proceed from one place to
another: (milites) huc illuc clamoribus ho-
stium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est
te Circumagi, i. e. that you wander about
with me, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 17.—B. Trop.:
non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec
alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39,
5, 3: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34,

4; 26, 8, 3.—IV. Aliquem aliquā re.—cir-
cumdare, to surround with something: fra-
trem Saturnum muro, Lact. 1, 14.—Hence,
circumactus, a, um, *P. a.*, bent around,
curved (perh. only in the two Plin.): in or-
bem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102; 15,
14, 15, § 51; 16, 34, 62, § 146: sensim cir-
cumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6,
16, 12.

* **circum-ambulo**, āre, *v. a.*, to walk
around: omnes glebas, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 1.

circum-āmicus, a, um, *adj.* [ami-
cio], enveloped, invested (eccl. Lat.), Vulg.
Apoc. 4, 4.

circum-āro, āre, *v. a.*, to plough
around, Liv. 2, 10, 12; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.

circum-caesura, or separate, **cir-
cum-caesura**, ae, *f.*, the external con-
tour or outline (= circumscriptio), Lucr. 3,
220; 4, 645; Arn. 3, p. 107.

circum-calco (in MSS. also **cir-
cumculco**), āre, *v. a.*, to tread or tram-
ple upon all around: codicem, Col. 5, 6, 21;
id. 5, 6, 21, § 8: terminos, Sicul. Flac. p. 6.

Circumcellio, ōnis, *m.* [cella]. I. A
class of monks, who, without fixed abode,
wandered about from cell to cell, Aug. in
Psa. 132.—II. A class of heretics, Hier. Ep.
22, 15; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 53.

circumcidāneus, a, um, *adj.* [cir-
cuncido], prop., of or from cutting or par-
ing around: mustum, wine pressed out
after the ordinary pressing, when the husks
and stems remaining in the press had been
cut around, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; cf. Plin. 14,
20, 25, § 124 sq.; Col. 12, 36; the same,
called mustum circumciscium or circum-
cisitum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.

circum-cido, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.*
[caedo], to cut around, cut, clip, trim (orig.
in agriculture; syn.: amputo, resecō): ars
agricolae, quae circumcidit, amputet,
erigat, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam
acuto scalpello circumcidit... ejusdem
spatii corticem circumcidit, Col. Arb. 26,
8; 12, 36: latera scrobis, id. 5, 9, 9: arbores
ad medullam, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: aciem,
Lucr. 3, 412: caespitem gladiis, Caes. B. G.
5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, 2: volnus, Plin.
25, 5, 25, § 61: genitalia (Judaeorum), to
circumcise, Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. Petr. 102, 14;
Gell. 17, 15, 7; Cels. 7, 25 inik.—II. Trop.,
to cut off, shorten, diminish, abridge, cir-
cumscribe (very freq. in prose; syn.: am-
puto, resecō, demo, aufero): testatur saepe
Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae
defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: cir-
cumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic.
Ac. 2, 45, 138; so with amputo; id. de Or. 1,
15, 65; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44: sumptus circum-
cisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27, 4; so, impensam
funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni
negotiosa actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumciden-
dum vinum est in totum annum, to be ab-
stained from, id. 4, 20.—Of discourse, to lop
or cut off, to remove: circumcisis rebus,
quae non arbitror pertinere ad agricultu-
ram, Varr. R. R. 1, 11: circumcidat, si
quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28; 4, 2, 42
Spald.: (oratio) rotunda et undique circum-
cisa, id. 8, 5, 27; 10, 1, 104: ineptas quaes-
tiones, Sen. Contr. 2, 11.—Hence, **cir-**

circumciscus, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. cut off
around, cut off; hence, **A.** Of localities =
abscisus, abruptus, cut off from connection
with the region around, sleep, precipitous,
inaccessible: saxum, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11:
Henna ab omni aditu circumciscia atque
directa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: collis ex
omni parte circumciscus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36.
—B. Trop., abridged, short, brief (so
prob. not before the Aug. per.): quid enim
tam circumciscum, tam breve, quam homi-
nis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.—Of
discourse: circumcisciae orationes et breves,
Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4; cf. supra, Quint. 8, 5, 27.
—Adv.: **circumcise**, briefly: rem ante
oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter,
Quint. 8, 3, 81; * Suet. Rhet. 6; Macr. 5, 1.

circum-cingo, ēre, *v. a.*, to enclose
around, surround: quā Mons Appenninus
regiones Italiae Etruriaque circumcingit,
Vitr. 2, 6, 5: eum zonā gloriae, Vulg. Ecclus.
45, 9: portio, Inscr. Orell. 4043.—In
part. pres., Cels. 7, 15: telis circumcingen-
tibus, Sil. 10, 2.

circum-circā, adv., a strengthened

circum or circa, all around (cf. the Heb.
סָבִיב סָבִיב, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 5; the Gr.
ἀμφὶ περὶ; and our round about—very
rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.; and acc. to
Serg. ap. Don. p. 1855 P. also in Catō): ubi
erat haec defossa, occoepti scalpturire ibi
ungulis circumcirca, * Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9:
coepti regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulp.
ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 41;
App. M. 11, p. 258, 23; cf. Prisc. p. 989 sq.
P.; Serg. ap. Don. I. I.; Hand. Tars. II.
p. 73.

circumcirco, āre, *v. n.*, = circumaeo,
to go round: regiones, Amm. 31, 2, 23 Eys-
senh.; dub. (al. circumcurrunt).

circumcisē, adv., *v.* circumcido, *P. a.*
fin.

circumciscicus or **-tius**, *v.* circum-
cidaneus.

circumcisio, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido], a
cutting around, circumcision, physical and
moral (only in eccl. Lat.): carnis, cordis,
spiritus, Lact. 4, 17, 1 sqq.; Tert. adv. Jud.
2; 3 et saep.

* **circumcisorium**, ii, *n.* [id.], an
instrument for cutting around, Veg. Vet. 1,
26, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 31.

* **circumcistura**, ae, *f.* [id.], a cutting
around: arborum, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219.

circumciscus, a, um, *v.* circumcido,
P. a.

circum-clāmo, āre, *v. a.*, to roar
around, poet. of the raging waves: ora cir-
cumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-claudio, ēre, 3, *v. a.* (post-
class. collat. form of circumcludo), to shut
in: farinā circumcludendus locus, Cael.
Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 103.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [clau-
do], to shut in, enclose on every side (in good
class. prose): ne duobus circumcluderetur
exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; cf. * Suet.
Tib. 20; Auct. B. Hisp. 6: cornua ab labris
argento, to surround with a rim of silver,
Caes. B. G. 6, 28 fin.; Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344:
SEPVLCRVM MACERIS, Inscr. Orell. 4349.

II. Trop.: L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus,
periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus,
hemmed in, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: aliquid suis
praesidiis, suā diligentia, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; Cod.
Just. 6, 51, 1 pr.

* **circumcōla**, ae, *comm.* [circumco-
lo], dwelling around: gentes, Tert. adv.
Gnost. 3 fin.

circum-cōlo, ēre, *v. a.*, to dwell round
about or near: sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33, 10:
paludem, id. 31, 41, 4; absol., Dig. 43, 12, 1;
cf. ib. 43, 13, 1: Amazonas circumcolunt
Tanain, Amm. 22, 8, 27: insulam, id. 22, 8,
43.

circum-cordialis, e, *adj.*, around
the heart (post-class.): calor, Tert. Anim.
43: sanguis, id. ib. 15.

circumculco, āre, *v.* circumcalco.

circum-cūmulo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, to heap
or pile up around: exanimis circumcum-
lantur cervi, Stat. Th. 10, 655.

circum-curro, ēre, *v. n.*, to run
round or about (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 4, 6:
circumcurrentis linea, the periphery, Quint.
1, 10, 41.—II. Trop.: eam artem (rhe-
toricam) circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod
in omni materia diceret, universal, Quint.
2, 21, 7.

circumcursio, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro],
a running around (late Lat.), App. M. 9,
p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.*,
to run round about, to run about in, at, or
near something (ante- and post-class.; in
Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; more recent edit. read
concursare); act.: omnia, * Plaut. Rud. 1,
4, 4: aliquam hinc illinc, * Cat. 68, 133.—
Absol.: hac illac, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: atria
versari et circumcursare columnas... uti
pueris videantur, Lucr. 4, 400: per omnes
portas, Lact. 6, 12 (in paraphr. of Cic.).

circumdatio, ōnis, *f.* [circumdō], the
putting around: auri, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 3.

circum-dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, *v. a.*,
lit. to put, set, or place around, i. e. both to
wrap around (e. g. a mantle) and also to
enclose (e. g. a town with a wall; syn.: cin-
go, vestio, saepio, circumvallo al.), with
a twofold construction (cf. Zumpt, Gr.
§ 418): I. Aliquid (alicui rei), to place some-

thing around something, to put, set around, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *dat.*: aēr omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1036: moenibus subiectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27, 5: hinc patre hinc Catulo lateri circumdatis, Romam rediit, i. e. one on each side, id. 30, 19, 9; 3, 28, 2: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25: arma umbris, Verg. A. 2, 510: lica tibi, id. E. 8, 74: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: brachia collo, id. ib. 9, 459; 9, 605; 6, 479; and in tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Verg. A. 6, 700 (cf. the simplex: brachia cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 3): lectis aulae purpure, Curt. 9, 7, 15: cum maxime in hostiam itineri nostro circumdatam intuens, i. e. divided, and part placed on each side of the way, Liv. 40, 13, 4. — (β) Without a *dat.*: caedere janua saxis, ligna et sarmata circumdare ignemque subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; 2, 1, 31, § 80: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28, 3: exercitu circumdato summā vi Circam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: circumdattae stationes, Tac. A. 1, 50: murus circumdatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: turris toto opere circumdedit, id. ib. 7, 72: circumdato vallo, Curt. 3, 2, 2: lauream (sc. capiti), Suet. Vit. 9. — *Subst.*: **circumdātī**, ōrum, m., those around, the surrounding soldiers: circumdatos Antonius adloquitur, Tac. H. 3, 63. — With an *abl. loci*: toto oppido munitiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 *fin.*: equites cornibus, Liv. 33, 18, 9; and without *dat.*, Tac. A. 14, 53. — With two *accs.*: circumdare terram radices, Cato, R. R. 114; and per tmesin, id. ib. 157. — **B.** Trop. (most freq. in Tac.): cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43, 3: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, i. e. conferred, imparted, Tac. Agr. 20; cf.: principatus inane et famam, id. H. 4, 11; id. Or. 37: principii ministeria, id. H. 2, 59; id. A. 14, 15. — In a Greek construction: infula virgineos circumdata comptus, encompassing, Lucr. 1, 88; Tac. H. 4, 45; id. A. 16, 25. — **II.** Aliquem or aliquid (aliquā re), to surround some person or thing (with something), to encompass, enclose, encircle with. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.*; cf.: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469: portum moenibus, Nep. Them. 6, 1: regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: suam domum spatio, id. G. 16: collis operibus, id. A. 6, 41: vallo castra, id. H. 4, 57: Othonem vexillis, id. ib. 1, 36: canibus saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me brachiis: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106: collum filo, Cat. 64, 377: (aurum) circumdatum argento, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, Tib. 2, 1, 89: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se zonā, Suet. Vit. 16: circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. M. 4, 313; cf. id. ib. 3, 666: tempora vittis, id. ib. 13, 643: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg. A. 4, 137. — **2.** Esp. of a hostile surrounding, to surround, encompass, invest, besiege, etc.: oppidum vallo et fossā, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: oppidum quinque castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum legati... multitudine domum ejus circumdeditissent, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: vallo atque fossā moenia circumdat, Sall. J. 23, 1: oppidum coronā, Liv. 4, 47, 5: quos (hostes) primo Camillus vallo circumdare est adortus, id. 6, 8, 9: fossā valloque urbem, id. 25, 22, 8: fossā duplicique vallo circumdatā urbe, id. 28, 3, 5: hostes exercitu toto, Curt. 3, 8, 4. — **B.** Trop.: omni autem totam figuram mundi levitate circumdedit, Cic. Univ. 6 *init.*: exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedit, have confined, circumscribed, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf.: minus octoginta annis circumdatum aevum, Vell. 1, 17, 2: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134; cf. id. 12, 477: monstrum novitate, Quint. Decl. 18, 1.

* **circum-dōleo**, ēre, v. n., to suffer

on every side: spiratio circumdolens; acc. to Forcellini: circum, seu undique, vel ab omni parte angens, i. e. very painful, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 92.

circum-dōlo, āre, v. a., to hew off around, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 133. — **II.** Trop.: qui, tamquam bonus animi faber, vitia nostra circumdolat, Ambros. in Luc. 3, 2.

circum-duco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (imper. circumduce, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 83; id. Most. 3, 2, 159; id. Mil. 2, 2, 66), to lead or draw around (class.; esp. freq. in milit. lang.; in Cic. perh. only once). **I.** Prop.: circumduce exercitum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 8; 8, 13, 8: miles aliquo circumducitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 21: quattuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29, 9: agmen per invia circa, etc., id. 21, 36, 4: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19, 8; cf. id. 36, 24, 8: captos Vitellii exploratores circumductos, ut robora exercitus noscerent, remittunt, Tac. H. 3, 54: aliquem per totam civitatem, Petr. 141. — Also like the simplex verb *absol.*: praeter castra hostium circumducit, marches around, avoids, Liv. 34, 14, 1: aliquem vicatim, Suet. Calig. 35: per coetus epulantium, id. ib. 32: quosdam per organa hydraulica, id. Ner. 41. — With two *accs.*: eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedis et conclavia, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159: quos Pompeius... omnia sua praesidia circumduxit atque ostentavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: Kraner ad loc.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 517 sq. — And in tmesis: circum in quaestus ducere Asinum, Phaedr. 4, 1, 4. — **B.** Of things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleress, ut aratum circumduces (as usu. in founding a new city; v. aratum), Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; cf.: oppida, quae prius erant circumducta aratro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: brachium (v. brachium), Auct. B. Hisp. 6; Suet. Claud. 20: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: utro modo vero id circumductum est (of a round hole), Cels. 8, 3, 16: litteras subicere et circumducere, i. e. when a line is filled, to place the remaining letters of a word below the line, and draw circular marks around them, to indicate that they belong above, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.*; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 204 and 226: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, i. e. represented by outlines, sketched, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In conversat. language, aliquem aliquā re or *absol.*, to deceive, cheat, impose upon (syn.: circumvenio, decipio, fraudo, fallo): aliquem argento, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39; 1, 5, 16: quadrigentis Philippis filius me et Chrusalum circumdixerunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77: quā me potes, circumduce, aufer, id. As. 1, 1, 84; id. Poen. 5, 5, 8; 5, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 115; Dig. 42, 33, 1 al. — **B.** Of discourse, to use circumlocution, to prolong: cum sensus unius longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124; cf. id. 10, 2, 17. — **C.** In prosody, to speak drawlingly, to draw out; only in Quint. 11, 3, 172; 12, 10, 33; 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt. — **D.** In jurid. Lat., to draw lines around a law, i. e. to cancel, annul, abrogate (cf. cancello, II., and circumscribo, II. D.), Dig. 5, 1, 73; 40, 12, 27; 49, 1, 22.

circumductio, ōnis, f. [circumduco].

I. A leading or conducting around: aquarum, Vitruv. 8, 6, 5 sq.: sphaerae, the circumference, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2; of a person, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 1. — **II.** Trop. **A.** A cheating, defrauding: argenti, Plaut. Capt. Catev. 3. — **B.** The expansion of a thought, a period, only in Quint. 11, 3, 39; 9, 4, 118.

circumductor, ōris, m. [id.], one who leads about, converts another, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

* **circumductum**, i, n. [circumduco, II. B.]; in rhet., a period, Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. circumductus, a, um, Part., from circumduco.

2. circumductus, ūs, m. [circumduco]. **I.** The circumference of a figure, Quint. 1, 10, 43. — **II.** Motion in a circle, a revolution: orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, 5.

circum-ēo or **circuēō** (v. circum, III.; Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq.), ivi or ii, circuitum, ire (inf. pass. circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81), v. n. and a. **I.** Prop., to go around, travel or march around, etc. (class.):

sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum rita flagrantem circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: per hortum circuit, makes a circuit, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 152; cf. Nep. Eum. 9, 2: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, circumire cogemur, Quint. 2, 13, 16: an quasi mare omnes circumimus insulas? i. e. from one to another (cf. circum, II. C.), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 6: alvearia, Col. 9, 9: fines equis, id. 1, 3: praedia, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: haec una opera circuit per familias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 53: qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: urbem, Liv. 23, 25, 2: Marcio et Attilio Epilrus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumveundae assignantur... Lentuli circumveuntes Peloponnesi oppida, etc., id. 42, 37, 3 and 7: haud ignarus erat circuitum ab Romanis eam (Hispaniam) legatis, id. 21, 22, 1: Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: manibus nexis trunci modum, to surround, Ov. M. 8, 748: non potuerit uno anno circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: equites circuitis hostium castris Crasso renuntiaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: circuitis templis, Suet. Ner. 19 al.: at pater omnipotens ingentia moenia caeli Circuit, Ov. M. 2, 402: circumveunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phineas, surround, id. ib. 5, 157 (cf. circum, II. E.): Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circumveunt, flow around it, id. ib. 15, 290: more lupi oves, id. P. 1, 2, 20: metam ferventi rotā, avoids, id. A. A. 3, 396. — **B.** Esp. **1.** To surround, encircle, enclose, encompass. (a) Esp. in milit. lang.: totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aciem, sinistram cornu, id. ib. 3, 93 sq.: multitudine circumiri, Nep. Them. 3, 2; id. Dat. 7, 3; Liv. 41, 26, 4; Gall. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: ab hisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistra parte erat circumita, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. — (β) In gen., *absol.*: quae circumibit linea, ejusdem spatii erit, cujus ea quae centum continet, Quint. 1, 10, 44. — With *acc.*: extremas oleis pacalibus oras (Pallas), Ov. M. 6, 101: cujus non hederæ circumire caput, Prop. 2 (3), 5, 26. — **2.** To go from one to another, soliciting, canvassing, admonishing, etc., qs. to go the rounds (stronger than ambire, which signif. to go to this one and that; most freq. after the Aug. per; in Cic. perh. only once, in his epist.). itaque preno amico, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumveo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5: (Antonius) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: sed ipse Romulus circumibat docebatque, Liv. 1, 9, 14; 1, 47, 7; 3, 47, 2: ille Persarum tabernacula circumire, hortari, Curt. 5, 9, 17; Tac. A. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 69, 2; Suet. Aug. 56; id. Tib. 11: rex agmen circumibat pedes, Curt. 7, 3, 17; cf.: cui orbem terrarum circumire non erit longum mea causa, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; 2, 9, 5. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To surround, enclose: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 18, 9, 20: ne superante numero et peritiā locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.*; Stat. S. 4, 4, 26. — **B.** Like our circumvent, to deceive, impose upon, cheat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109: facinus indignum, Sic circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: puerum arte dolosa, Mart. 8, 59, 14. — **C.** Of discourse, to express by circumlocution (post-Aug.): res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34; 8, proem. § 24 Spald.; 8, 2, 17: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, went around, avoided mentioning it, Tac. H. 3, 37.

* **circum-ēquito**, āre, v. a., to ride round: moenia, Liv. 10, 34, 7.

circum-erro, āre, v. n., to wander round, stroll about: neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7: tempora (of the revolution of Saturn in his orbit), to pass through, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 11.

* **circum-farcio**, ōnis, m. perf., fartus, 4, v. a., to fill up all around, to stuff, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

circumferentia, ae, f. [circumfero], a circumference (post-class.): sedillium, App. Flor. 18, p. 359; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817; Front. Expos. Form. p. 33 Goes.

circum-féro, tili, lātum, ferre, v. a., to bear round, or, in gen., to move or carry

round or about (class. in prose and poetry).

I. Prop.: age circumfer mulsum, pass around, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 45: satiatis vino cibique poculum... circumferetur, Liv. 26, 13, 14: circumferri vinum largius jubet, Curt. 7, 4, 7: hisce (poculis) etiam nunc in publico convivio potio circumfertur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.: sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22, 1; Flor. 4, 1, 4 Duker: circa ea omnia templa Philippum infestos circumtulisse ignes, Liv. 31, 30, 7: reliquias cenae, Suet. Galb. 22: lyram in conviviis, Quint. 1, 10, 19: codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15, 8: diuque arma circumferens alia tela clipeo excipiebat, corpore alia vitabat, Curt. 6, 1, 4: ter heros Immanem circumfert tegmine silvam, Verg. A. 10, 887: pavimenta in expeditionibus, Suet. Caes. 46: ubique pellem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90.—Of books carried about for sale, Quint. 2, 13, 15; 2, 15, 4 al.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Verg. A. 12, 558; cf. oculos, to cast around, Ov. M. 6, 169; 15, 674; Liv. 2, 10, 8; 5, 41, 4; Curt. 6, 11, 36; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2: vultus, Ov. M. 3, 241; Suet. Caes. 85.—Mid.: sol ut circumferatur, revolve, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178; cf. linea circumferens, the circumference, Gromat. Vet. 5, 10: nec mirari hominem mercede conductum... ad nutum licentium circumferri, Curt. 5, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in the poets and hist.), to spread around: bellum, Liv. 9, 41, 6; 9, 45, 17; 10, 17, 2; 28, 3, 1; Tac. A. 13, 37 (for which: spargere bellum, id. ib. 3, 21): belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: et circumferentem arma Scipionem omnibus finitimis raptim perdomitis ipsam Carthaginem repente aggressurum credebant, Liv. 30, 9, 3; Flor. 1, pr. 2; 3, 12, 1: signa, id. 3, 5, 29: incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf. terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21: Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92, 2; Plin. Pan. 7, 5.—**B.** Of a narrative or discourse, to publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report (prob. not ante-Aug.): ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 1; 6, 8, 2: illud quidem ingens fama, haec nulla circumfert, id. ib. 3, 16, 13.—With acc. and inf.: novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29.—Hence, of writings: circumferri, to be widely circulated, Quint. 2, 13, 15; 2, 15, 4.—**C.** In the lang. of religion, to lustrate, purify any one by carrying around him consecrated objects (torches, offerings, etc.) = lustrare, purgare: quaeso quin tu istanc jubes Pro cernitā circumferri? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 144: aliquem pro larvato, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 229: tum ferto omnia sum circumlati, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 27: idem ter socios purā circumtulit undā, carried around pure water, i. e. for purification (poet. constr. for undam circum socios), Verg. A. 6, 229 Serv. and Wagn.; Veg. 3, 74.—**D.** In rhetoric: oratio deducta et circumlata, expanded, drawn out into periods, Quint. 4, 1, 60 Spald.

circum-figo, ēre, v. a., to fix or fasten round (very rare): columellam cuneis, Cato, R. R. 20, 1: duo secelesti circumfigunt Christo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 42.

* **circum-figo**, ēre, v. a., to form around: carnem alicui, Tert. Anim. 23.

* **circum-finio**, īre, v. a., to complete a circle, to bring to an end: annum, Sol. 3.

* **circum-firmo**, āre, v. a., to fasten round: vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flagro, āre, v. n., to blaze or scorch all around: per immensum circumflagrantibus Austris, Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3, v. a., to bend or turn about (Verg. and post-class. writers); prop. of the charioteer in the circus; hence, transf.: longos cursus, Verg. A. 5, 131; 3, 430.—**II.** Trop.: circumflexa saecula, returning upon themselves, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391: anceps labyrinthus et error circumflexus, full of windings and turnings, Prud. Apoth. 71.—**B.** In later gram. t. t., to mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long (in Quint., instead of it, circumducere, q. v.): penultimam, Gell. 4, 7, 2: syllaba circumflexa, id. 4, 7, 2, § 4; Diom. p. 425 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 ib. et saep.—Adv.: **circumflexe**, with a circumflex: promere (= promuntiare) syllabam, Gell. 4, 7, 4: enuntiare

syllabam, Porphy. ad Hor. C. 4, 9, 1; id. ad Hor. S. 1, 1, 1.

circumflexe, adv., v. circumflecto fin. **circumflexibilis**, e, adj. [circumflecto], provided with a circumflex accent (late Lat.), Excerpt. ex Macr. Diff. p. 235 Jan.

* **circumflexio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a bending or winding round: obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 1.

circumflexus, a, um, Part., from circumflecto.

2. circumflexus, ūs, m. [circumflecto], a bending round, a vault, arch: mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 1: caeli, id. 6, 34, 39, § 212.—**II.** A winding, circuit: qui (Tanaïs) per sinuosos labitur circumflexus, Amm. 22, 8, 27.

circum-flo, āre, v. n., to blow round about; of the wind (very rare; in the class. per. only in the foll. exs.): circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42.—**II.** Trop.: ab omnibus ventis invadit circumflari, to be assailed by every blast of envy, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98.

circum-fluō, xi, 3, v. n. and a., to flow round (class. in prose and poetry). (a) Neutr.: in poculis repletis circumfluere quod supersit, flows over all around, Plin. 2, 65, 68, § 163; cf. Curt. 8, 8, 12.—(β) Act.: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluit Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108; cf.: cum aliae aquae subterfuit terras, aliae circumfluit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4; Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2; Ov. M. 3, 74: cum (oceanus) omnis terras circumfluit, Gell. 12, 13, 20: Smyrna, quam circumfluit Meles fluvius, Mart. Cap. 6, § 686; Sen. Suas. 1, 4, 2; 5.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., to flock around, encompass, surround: mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. R. 2, 9, 2: circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, etc., multitudo, id. ib. 3, 13, 3; cf. robora (dracones), Luc. 3, 421.—**B.** To be present or exist in rich abundance, to abound, overflow: circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, *Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7, 10.—Also with acc. pers.: secundis rebus, quae circumfluent vos, insanire coepistis, Curt. 10, 2, 2.—**C.** Circumfluere aliquā re, like abundare, to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: circumfluens gloria, id. Att. 2, 21, 3: Catilina circumfluens Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24, 49.—Also absol.: circumfluere atque abundare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 9: insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 8, 8, 12.—Of too great copiousness of diction: nec redundans, nec circumfluens oratio, too copious, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.

circumfluus, a, um, adj. [circumfluō] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Act., flowing around, surrounded: umor, Ov. M. 1, 30: amnis, id. ib. 15, 739: mare, Plin. 2, 66, 66, § 166.—More freq., **II.** Pass., flowed around, surrounded with water: insula, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriaco ponto, Luc. 4, 407: Carthago pelago, Sil. 15, 220: urbs Ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, *Tac. A. 6, 37: omnis circumfluus ambitu Pontus est, Amm. 22, 8, 46.—**B.** In gen., surrounded, encircled: chlamys limbo Maeonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.—Fig.: mens luxu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 40.

circum-fodio, no perf., fossum, ēre (inf. pass.: circumfodiri, Col. 5, 9, 12; cf. fodio), v. n. and a., to dig around something, dig about (agricultural t. t.). (a) Neutr., Cato, R. R. 161, 4.—(β) Act.: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12, 2: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 248: plantas, Pall. Febr. 20, 2.—Inf. pass.: circumfodi, Pall. Mart. 10, 19.—Part. perf. pass.: circumfosso stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252.

circum-forāneus, a, um, adj. [forum]. **I.** Of or around the forum or market-place: aes, debis due in the forum (because the bankers' shops were at the forum), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11.—More freq., **II.** Strutting about from market to market, that attends markets: pharmacopola, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, *Suet. Vit. 12: medicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 213, 41.—**B.** In gen., that is carried about, ambulatory, movable:

domus, App. M. 4, p. 143, 29: hostiae, which are carried about for expiation (cf. circumfero, II. C.), App. M. 3, p. 130, 5.

* **circum-foratus**, a, um, Part. [foro], bored or pierced round: stipes, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252.

* **circumfossor**, ōris, m. [circumfodio], one who digs around something, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **circumfossura**, ae, f. [id.], a digging round, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 247.

circum-fractus, a, um, Part. [frango], broken off around: turbo, broken around (sc. scopulos), Amm. 22, 8, 15: colles, precipitous, id. 29, 4, 5.

circum-frēmo, ēre, v. n. and a., to make a noise around something (post-Aug. and rare): nidos, of birds, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 2; Prud. Cath. 479.

* **circum-frico**, āre, v. a., to rub around, to scour, Cato, R. R. 26.

* **circum-fulcio**, īre, v. a., to support, hold up around: togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

* **circum-fulgēo**, ēre, v. n., to shine around, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101.

circum-fundo, fudi, fustum, 3, v. a., lit. to pour out around, i. e. as in circumdo, either with the acc. of that which is poured, to pour around; or, with the acc. of that around which something is poured, to surround with a liquid (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** With acc. of the liquid poured (with or without dat. of the object around which): amurcam ad oleam circumfundito, Cato, R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, surrounds, flows round the town, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 132.—More freq. in part. perf. pass.: mare circumfusus urbi, the sea flowing around the town, Liv. 30, 9, 12: gens circumfusa invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, circumambient, Ov. M. 1, 12; imitated by Tib. 4, 1, 151.—Reflex.: circumfudit se repente nubes, Lact. 4, 21, 1.—Once mid.: cum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, etc., pour itself out around, i. e. run over, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 126; cf.: circumfusa nubes, Verg. A. 1, 586.—**B.** With acc. of the object around which, etc., with or without abl. of the fluid: (mortuum) cerā circumfuderunt, Nep. Ages. 8, 7: terram crassissimam circumfundit aër, encompasses, envelops, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (thesis), Verg. A. 1, 412: quas circumfuderat atra tempestas, Sil. 7, 723.—**II.** Transf. to objects that do not flow, esp. if there is a great multitude, as it were, heaped upon a thing. **A.** (Acc. to I. 1.) Mid., to press upon, crowd around, embrace closely, cling to (freq. in the hist.): circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; 7, 28; id. B. C. 3, 63: equites infestis cuspidibus circumfunduntur, Liv. 10, 36, 9; 25, 34, 9; 27, 19, 3; 44, 23, 8: (Nymphae) circumfusae Dianam Corporibus texere suis, surrounding, Ov. M. 3, 180: multitudo circumfusa, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Liv. 2, 28, 6; 4, 46, 6; Curt. 8, 14, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 37.—With the dat. of that upon which a multitude presses: circumfundebantur obvis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7, 11; 22, 14, 15; 26, 27, 10; 29, 34, 14 al.: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15, 9: ut lateribus circumfundi posset equitatus, Curt. 3, 9, 12.—With acc. (depending on circum): Pacidius suos equites exporrigere coepit... ut haberent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, to surround, encompass them, Auct. B. Afr. 78 Oud. N. cr.—P o e t. also of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, i. e. clings to, or closely embraces him, Ov. M. 4, 360; 14, 354; cf. with acc.: hunc (sc. Mavortem), tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 40.—(β) So once in the active voice, absol.: circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**2.** Trop.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quantum ab circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14, 6: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 59.—**B.** (Acc. to I. 2.) To enclose, environ, surround, overwhelm: circumfusus publicorum praesidiarum copis, Cic. Mil. 26, 71: praefectum castrorum circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38; so id. H. 2, 19; 4, 20; id. A. 13, 40; Plin.

5, 12, 13, § 67; Sil. 7, 306: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Quint. 9, 4, 91; Curt. 3, 11, 4: amplexibus alieque, Vell. 2, 123, 3: X. milia Bojorum alio latere quam expectabatur missis legionibus circumfudit, Front. 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Trop.: cum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: ut, quantaluce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscereluce, id. ib. 2, 15, 46: eos stultitia obruit, tenebris circumfudit, Lact. 3, 29, 14: circumfundit, aliquem multo splendore, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9.

circumfusiō, ōnis, f. [circumfundo], a pouring around (post-class.): spiritus ignei, Firm. Math. 1, 4: Oceani, id. ib. praef.

circumfusus, a, um, Part., from circumfundo.

* **circum-garriens**, entis, Part. [garrio], blabbing or babbling about: falsiloquia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9.

circum-gēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to freeze all around: corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120.

* **circum-gēmo**, ēre, v. n., to roar around something: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, āre, v. freq. a., to bear or carry around: epistulam, *Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

* **circum-glōbātus**, a, um, Part. [globo], rolled together, conglobated: animalia escae circumglobata, small insects, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

circum-grēdiōr, gressus, grēdi, v. dep. [gradiōr], to go or walk around, travel about (esp. in a hostile manner; post-Aug.; several times in Tac., elsewhere rare). (a) Absol., Tac. A. 1, 64; 2, 17; 12, 28.—(b) With acc.: exercitum, *Sall. H. 4, 61, 21 Dietsch: terga, Tac. A. 2, 25: Syriam, Adv. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12, 59.

1. **circumgressus**, a, um, Part., from circumgredior.

2. **circumgressus**, ūs, m. [circumgredior] (perh. only in Amm.). *I. Abstr., a going about: rapidi, Amm. 22, 2, 3.—*II. Concr., the compass, circuit of a thing: amplissimi palus Maeotis, Amm. 22, 8, 30.

† **circumhābitātōr** = περιούκος, Gloss. Cyrill. p. 577, 4.

* **circum-hisco**, ēre, v. n., to stare about with open mouth, Arn. 5, p. 175 dub. (al. circumsciscere).

circum-hūmātus, a, um, Part. [humo], buried around: corpora, Amm. 22, 12, 8.

circum-īciō or **circum-jiciō** (access. form **circum-jāciō**, Liv. 33, 18, 17, where more recent edit. read circumagere), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. I. To cast, throw, or place around (in good class. prose): amicum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132: vallum, Liv. 35, 4, 6: fossam quoque et alia munimenta verticibus iis... circumjecere, id. 38, 19, 5: pars urbis, cui brevior orbis munitionis circumjectus erat, id. 36, 9, 12: miles moenibus Cremonensium castra sua, castris vallum circumjecerat, Tac. H. 3, 26: vehicula, id. A. 14, 37: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: equites levisque armaturae quod erat cornibus circumjectum, Liv. 33, 18, 11: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.—In pass. with acc. (depending on circum): quod anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, had wound itself around, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62.—Hence, **circumjectus**, a, um; of localities, lying around, surrounding: aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28, 5: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30, 6: moenia regiae, Tac. H. 5, 11 fin.—Absol.: lucus, Liv. 31, 24, 17: silvae, Suet. Aug. 100: campi, Curt. 3, 1, 3: memora, id. 3, 10, 2: oppida, Tac. A. 4, 27: nationes, id. ib. 6, 31; 12, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 43 fin.: tecta, id. A. 15, 37.—Subst.: **circumjecta**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca), the neighborhood: vagi circumjecta populabantur, Tac. A. 1, 21.—Trop., of discourse (cf. circumjacio, II.): circumjectae orationis copia, standing by, *Quint. 4, 2, 117.—II. Aliquid aliquā re, to encompass or environ, to surround: extremita-

tem caeli rotundo ambitu, Cic. Univ. 8, 23: planities saltibus circumjecta, surrounded, Tac. A. 2, 11.

* **circum-īniciō**, ēre, v. a., to throw up all around, = circumicio: vallum, Liv. 25, 36, 5.

* **circum-involvo**, ēre, v. a., to involve all around, to enclose, envelop: singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11 (al. circumvolvo).

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jāciō, ēre, v. n., to lie round about, border upon (rare; not in Cic.). (a) Absol., *Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: populi circumjacentes, surrounding, Tac. A. 2, 72.—(b) With dat.: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54, 11: capiti et collo, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 33.—*II. Trop., in rhet.: **circumjacentia**, ium, n., the context, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjacio, v. circumicio init.

circumjectio, ōnis, f. [circumicio]. I. A throwing around, casting about (post-class.): manuum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2, 31.—*II. A putting on clothing, dressing: corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73.

1. **circumjectus**, a, um, Part., from circumicio.

2. **circumjectus**, ūs, m. [circumicio], a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing (rare but class.): (aether) qui terram tenero circumjectu amplectitur, with soft embrace, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65 (as transl. from Euripides: Kai γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὑπαὶς ἐν ἀγκάλαις): arduus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270.—II. Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), that which is thrown around one, as clothing, dress, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll., p. 37 Bip.; Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-lābens (better **circum-lābens**), P. a., gliding around, Luc. 6, 484.

* **circum-lambo**, ēre, v. a., to lick around: ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.

* **circum-lāquēō**, āre, v. a., to wind around; in thesis: cassem, Grat. Cyn. 29.

* **circumlāticus** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [circumlatus], that may be carried around, portable: carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 fin.

circumlātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a carrying around (post-class.): arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12: victimae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 229.

circumlātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who carries about (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19; 1, 21 fin.

circum-lātro, āre, v. a. I. Prop., to bark around: hominem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 3: leonem, Amm. 22, 16, 16.—B. Meton., of the sea (post-class.): totum hoc circumlātrat aestus, roars around, Avien. Perieg. 48.—II. Trop., in pass.: domus circumlātratur injuriis, Symm. Ep. 8, 17: aliquem frustra occultis injuriis, Amm. 22, 12, 14: eum circumlātrantes philosophi, Lact. 2, 3, 50: circumlātrantes haeretici, Aug. Ep. 136.

circumlātus, a, um, Part., from circumlātro.

circum-lāvo, āre and ēre, v. a., lit. to wash around, hence, of waters, to overflow all around (only in the foll. exs.): Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlāvat, Hyg. Fab. 275: insula superjactis fluctibus circumlāvitur, Sall. ap. Non. p. 504, 1 (id. H. 2, 83 Dietsch).

* **circum-lēvo**, āre, v. a., to raise up all around: tegmina, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 194.

circum-līgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. I. Aliquid alicui rei, to bind something to something: natam mediae circumligat hastae, *Verg. A. 11, 555: spongas hydropicis, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128.—More freq., II. Aliquid aliquā re, to bind something with something, to encompass, surround: stirpem salice, Cato. R. R. 40, 2: ferrum stuppā, Liv. 21, 8, 10: totas (radices) caespite, Plin. 17, 11, 16: § 86: Roscius circumligatus angul., *Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 29.—More generally: globum undis, to surround, Sil. 14, 347: aliquem umbrā, Stat. Th. 8, 675.

circum-līno, lītum, 3 (perf. late Lat. circumlinisti, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 40); v. a. (access. form **circumlinio**, ire; cf. lino; so, circumliniunt, Quint. 12, 9, 8 Spald.

N. cr.: circumliniri, id. 1, 11, 6: circumliniendus, Col. 6, 16, 3; 6, 17, 9). I. Aliquid alicui, to smear, stick, or spread all over, to besmear: vulneribus aliquid circumlinitur, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: Galbanum ramis ellebori circumlitum, id. 24, 5, 13, § 22: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373.—Far more freq., II. Aliquid aliquā re, to besmear something all over with something, to anoint, bedaub (class.; most freq. in part. perf. pass.): oculus pice liquidā, Col. 6, 17 fin.: labellum luto, id. 12, 44, 1.—Absol.: oculus, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2: alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80; 28, 11, 47, § 167.—In part.: corpora fuco, *Lucr. 2, 744: circumliti mortui cera, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argilla, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 al.: pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, is painted around, Quint. 8, 5, 26.—B. Trop.: extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, they elevate them, as it were, by strong coloring, embellish, Quint. 12, 9, 8.—And (the figure derived from smearing musical instruments with wax, in order to produce a deep tone): simplicem vocis naturam plenior quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graeci κατατελασμένον dicunt, Quint. 1, 11, 7; cf. id. 11, 3, 20: nisi (mendacium) ornatu aliunde quaesito circumlita fuerit ac politum, Lact. 3, 1, 3.—C. Poet., in gen., to cover, clothe: circumlita saxa musco, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlitiō, ōnis, f. [circumlino]. I. A smearing or spreading over, anointing: oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—II. In painting, an overlaying of color, the tint or hue given to marble by rubbing it with a mixture of oil and wax, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; v. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 310, 4.

circumlōcūtiō, ōnis, f. [circumlōquor], circumlocution, periphrasis, = περιφρασις, *Quint. 8, 6, 61; Gell. 3, 1, 5; Arn. 6, p. 210.

circum-lōquor, lōcūtus, lōqui, v. n., to make use of circumlocution or periphrasis (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 6, 7, and 146, 15.

* **circum-lūcens**, entis, Part. [luceo], shining or glittering around; trop.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 5.

circum-lūo, ēre, v. a., to flow around or wash upon (rare): Rhenuis tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur mari, Liv. 25, 11, 1: litora subit et circumluit pelagus, Mel. proem. 2: (Aegeum) mare laevā Imbrum et Tenedum circumluens, Amm. 22, 8, 2.

circum-lustro, āvi, 1, v. a., to light all around; in thesis: mundi templum, Lucr. 5, 1437.—II. Trop., to travel over or through: populos provinciae, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5.

circum-lūviō, ōnis, f.; and **circumlūvium**, ii, n. [luo], the accumulation of land by alluvion around a piece of land, alluvial land: jura circumlūvionum, the right of using such land, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—Form circumlūvium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 14 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 12.

circum-mēo, āvi, āre, v. a. and n., to go around: circum eam (sc. Taprobanen) isse, for circummeasse, Mel. 3, 7; Tert. Pall. 1.

* **circum-mētiōr**, iri, v. pass., to be measured around: columnae, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

circum-mingo, mxi, 3, v. a., to make water around something: aliquem, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., to send around: legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; id. B. C. 3, 55: praefatos, id. B. G. 5, 51; id. B. C. 1, 12: jugo circummissus Veiens, Liv. 2, 50, 10: post montes, id. 4, 18, 4: milites, id. 29, 33, 3; 36, 14, 13: scaphas, id. 29, 25, 7.

circummoeniō, v. circummunio.

* **circum-mulcens**, entis, Part. [mulceo], licking gently around: linguae (serpentum), Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30.

circum-mūniō (old orthog. **circummoeniō**, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4), ivi, itum, 4, v. a., to wall up around, to fortify, secure (freq. in the hist., elsewhere rare; but in MSS. constantly confounded with circumvenire; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. C. 1, 18; 1, 81; 1, 84; 2, 16; 3, 97; Schneid. ad Col. 5, 9, 11; 5, 10, 1): plantas caveis, Col. 5, 9, 11: 339

oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 79: Thapsus operibus, id. ib. 80; cf. Auct. B. Hisp. 38: aliquos ut feras, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: (hostes) vallo fossaque, id. ib. 1, 80: crebris castellis circumniti, id. B. G. 2, 30; Plaut. Capt. 2, 4.—*Abol.*, Auct. B. Hisp. 34 fin.

circumnitiō, ōnis, f. [circummutio]; in milit. lang., an investing of a town, *circumvallation*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19 fin.; Auct. B. Hisp. 38 fin.

circum-mūrānus, a, um, adj. [murus], around (but beyond) the walls (perh. only in Amm.): bella, with the neighboring nations, Amm. 14, 6, 4: pericula, id. 21, 13, 2.

circum-nascens, entis, Part. [nascor], growing up around: absinthium, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232.

circum-nāvigō, āre, v. a., to sail around, *circumnavigate*: sinus Oceani, Vell. 2, 106, 3.

circum-necto, no perf., nexum, ēre, v. a., to wrap or bind around, surround, envelop (late Lat.): elephantis flammis coniectis undique circumneci, Amm. 19, 7, 7: tenuis membrana illa perlucens, quā circumnectitur alvus, ac tegitur, Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 2 (al. circumretitur).

circum-nōto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to paint or portray around: animalia vario colore, App. M. 11, p. 279, 12, p. 273 Bip.

circum-ob-ruō, ēre, v. a., to cover around with, wrap around, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83.

circum-ornātus, a, um, adj., ornamented round about, Vulg. Psa. 143, 12.

circum-pādānus, a, um, adj., found or situate around the Po: campi, Liv. 21, 35, 8: lanae, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: musta, id. 14, 20, 25, § 125.

circum-pāvitus, a, um, Part. [pavio], beaten or trodden close around: area, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58.

circum-pendeo (better written as two words), ēre, v. n., to hang around: margaritis circum pendebitis, Curt. 8, 9, 24; Ov. F. 2, 529.

circum-pēs, pēdis (that is round the feet). **I.** A kind of parasites (cf. antepes), Agrost. Orth. p. 2274 P.—**II.** A covering of the foot, περικαλὴς, Vulg. Ecclesi. 45, 10.

circum-plaudō, ēre, v. a., to applaud or greet on all sides by clapping the hands, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumplecto, ēre (act. collat. form of circumplector; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 312), to embrace, clasp around: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito foramina laminis, Cato, R. R. 21, 2.—Part. pass. circumplexus: turris igni, Gell. 15, 1, 6: venter, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 171 sq.

circum-plector, plexus, 3, v. dep. a., to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass (class. in prose and poetry): conjunctiones motu undique, Cic. Univ. 7 fin.: domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63; 13, 10, 19, § 65: pharetram auro, Verg. A. 5, 312: collem opere, to circumvallate, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: oppidum tragulis, Auct. B. Hisp. 32; Suet. Tib. 6: statum pennis, of the eagle, id. Dom. 6; Stat. S. 1, 5, 44.—**II.** Trop.: animus, imago quaedam... circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3, 8.

1. circumplexus, a, um, Part., v. circumplecto fin.

2. circumplexus, ūs, m. [circumplector]; an encompassing, embracing, or folding around; only in abl. sing., Plin. 8, 41, 11, § 32; 10, 63, 83, § 174: caeli, id. 6, 34, 39, § 212.

circum-plīco, āvi, ātum, v. a. **I.** To wind, fold, or twine around: tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62: locum surculo, Gell. 17, 9, 14 (cf. id. 17, 9, 14, § 9): belua circumplicata serpentibus, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: puer serpentis amplexu, id. ib. 1, 36, 79.—**II.** To bend around, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 5.

circum-plumbo, āre, a., to pour in lead around: modiolos, Cato, R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to set, put, or place around (perh. not before the Aug. per.): ferulas, Cels. 8, 10, 1:

stramenta, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 263: armatos, *Suet. Caes. 30: piper catillis, *Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15; id. H. 2, 59.

circum-pōsitiō, ōnis, f. [circumpono], a setting or placing around (eccl. Lat.): auri, Aug. Ep. 199; Ambros. Ep. 38, 1.

circum-pōtatiō, ōnis, f. [poto], a drinking around in a funeral meal, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60 Orell. N. cr.

circum-pulso, āre, v. a., to strike or beat around; of sounds: aures, to din, Stat. Th. 6, 228.

circum-pungo, ēre, v. a., to prick or puncture around: clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, 14 (cf. clavi circum scarificati, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101).

circum-purgo, āre, v. a., to cleanse or purify around: dentem, Cels. 7, 12, 1; Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 1, 10, 113 init.

circum-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to measure all round: computato Oceano, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 114.

circum-quāque, adv., on every side, all round, Auct. Orig. Gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ēre, v. a., to scrape, shave, or pare around: tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12, n. 2: dentem, id. ib.: samentum circumrasum, Col. 4, 29, 14.

circum-rāsio, ōnis, f. [circumrado], a scraping or paring around: corticis, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

circum-rētiō, īvi, ītum, 4, v. a., to enclose with a net, insnare. **I.** Prop.: Martem et Venerem Vulcani esse circumretitos arte, Arn. 5, p. 186; cf. id. 4, p. 181; cf. circumnecto fin.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, Lucr. 5, 1152: aliquem fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: cum te implicatum severitate iudicium, circumretitum frequentia populi Romani esse videam, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150.

circum-rōdo, di, 3, v. a., to gnaw or nibble all round. **I.** Prop.: escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 12.—**II.** Trop.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out, *Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: qui Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, i. e. is slandered, calumniated, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

circum-rōrans, antis, Part. [roro], sprinkling all round: aliquem, App. M. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rōto, āre, v. a., to turn round in a circle: caeli orbem, C. German. Fragm. 3, 9: machinas, App. M. 9, p. 222, 7.

circum-saeptio (-sēp-), sepsi, septum, ire, v. a., to hedge or fence round with something, to surround, enclose (not ante-Aug.): circumsepta loca parietibus, Col. 1, 6, 4; Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 14: stargium aedificiis, *Suet. Ner. 31: solium circumsaepum lapide Thrasio, on a platform of Thrasian marble, id. ib. 50: (Tarquinius) armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv. 1, 49, 2.—Of a hostile surrounding: custodiis, Lact. 1, 14, 10: in quadam turre, Front. 1, 6, 5.—Trop.: isdem ignibus circumsaepi, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 45.

circum-saltans, antis, Part. [salto], dancing around: chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 135.

circum-scalptus, a, um, Part. [scalpo], scraped around: dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 32.

circum-scariphicatus (circum-scariphatus), Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 21), a, um, Part. [scarifico], scarified around: clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101: dens, id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

circum-scindo, ēre, v. a., to rend, strip, or tear off around: aliquem et spoliare, Liv. 2, 55, 5.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. **I.** Prop., to draw a line around, to circumscribe, enclose in a circle (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): orbem, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: lineas extremas umbræ, Quint. 10, 2, 7: virgula stantem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: virgā regem, Liv. 45, 12, 5: aeneā fibulā pars auriculæ latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4: terram surculo heliotropii, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To draw a line as the circumference of a thing (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 5), i. e. to define, encompass, enclose, limit, bound, circumscribe (syn.: definio,

describo, termino): nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf.: genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id. Sest. 45, 97: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, id. Arch. 11, 29: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Par. 2, 18: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13, 20: uti mihi dicas et quasi circumscribas verbis, quid homo sit, id. 4, 1, 12.—**B.** To bring within narrow bounds, i. e. to contract, hem in, circumscribe, to hinder free action, to restrain, confine, limit, etc. (syn.: claudio, includo, coërceo). (a) Esp., of the restrictions or hindrances imposed by one magistracy or authority upon another: Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88 (cf. just before: an consules in praetore coercendo fortes fuissent), id. Att. 7, 9, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72: ille se fluvio Rubicone et CC. milibus circumscriptum esse patitur? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: gulam et ventrem, Sen. Ep. 108, 14: circumscribere corpus et animo locum laxare, id. ib. 15, 2: laudes, id. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 7.—(β) In gen.: uno genere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend in one class, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149 Zumpt: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, abridged, Col. 1, 1, 10: ut luxuriam vilitate circumscribamus, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 4.—**2.** In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, to abate, subside: gravado circumscribitur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; so id. Acut. 2, 10 fin.—**C.** To encircle or go around by writing = scribendo circumdare, i. e. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, insnare (syn.: circumvenio, decipio): fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripsi atque decepti, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46; Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131; 33, 3, 14, § 48: non circumscribetur, qui ita se gesserit, ut dicat, etc., will not be deceived, i. e. will commit no error, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 3; id. Ep. 82, 19.—**2.** In mercantile lang., to deprive of money, to overreach, defraud: adolescentulos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Juv. 10, 222; 14, 237: ab Roscio HS. 1000 circumscripsit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint. Decl. 340.—**3.** In law, to defeat the purpose of a law, a will, etc., by a forced or too literal interpretation: legem, Dig. 4, 3, 18 fin.: ita circumscripso testamento, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4; Front. Aquaed. 112: constitutiones, Lact. de Ira Dei, 8.—**4.** Of circumlocution, to involve in language: oratio rem simplicem circumscribens elocutione, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; cf.: facietis jocis sacilegium circumscribens, covering, Just. 39, 2, 5.—**D.** To cancel; to declare invalid, to annul, invalidate, void, set aside (cf. circumduco, II. D.): hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripso, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 43 (sublati, circumducto, praetermisso, Ascon.): circumscriptis igitur iis sententiis, quas posui, etc., id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.—Hence, **circumscripso**, a, um, P. a. **1.** (Acc. to II. A.) In rhet., rounded into periods, periodic: circumscripsi verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 5, and v. circumscripso.—Adv.: **circumscripse**, in periods: circumscripse numerosque dicere, Cic. Or. 66, 221: circumscripse compecti singulas res, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) Restricted, limited: brevis et circumscripso quaedam explicatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: (vis orationis) pressior et circumscripserit et adductor, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—Adv.: **circumscripse**, summarily: circumscripse et breviter ostendere, Lact. 5, 14, 8; 5, 9, 20.—Sup. of the adj., and comp. and sup. of the adv. not in use.

circumscripse, adv., v. circumscribo, P. a. 1. and 2.

circumscripsiō, ōnis, f. [circumscribo]. ***I.** Prop. (acc. to circumscribo, I.), an encircling, and (concrete) a circle: ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23.—**II.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. A.) A boundary, limit, outline, contour, circuit, compass (most freq. in Cic.): terrae situm,

formam, circumscriptionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptione metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: corporeae forma circumscriptionis, Arn. 2, 93, 3, 135.—**2.** In rhet. (a) *A period: verborum, Cic. Or. 61, 204: ipsa enim natura verborum quadam circumscriptione comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8, 34; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124.*—(b) *A compendious statement, summing up, Quint. 9, 3, 91.*—(c) *A figure of speech, prob. the limitation of a question by the removal of a circumstance in dispute, Quint. 9, 1, 35 Halm (dub.; cf. id. 9, 4, 9).*—**B.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. C.) *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding (esp. in pecuniary transactions, and by judicial artifice, by pettifoggings): adulescentium, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: praediorum proscriptioes cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti, id. Fl. 30, 74; Sen. Ira. 3, 2, 1.—In plur., Cic. Clu. 16, 46; Sen. Ira. 2, 9, 4.—In gen., of deception, deceit, fraud, Sen. Ep. 82, 22; Tert. Pat. 5.*

circumscripseris, ōris, m. [circumscribo]. **I.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. C.) *A defrauder, deceiver, cheat, *Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; *Juv. 15, 136; Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 3; Cod. Th. 10, 27, § 4.*—**II.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. D.) *He who makes void, annuls: sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.*

circumscripseris, adv., by fraud, deceit: agere aliquid, Lex Rom. Burg. tit. 36.

circumscripsus, a, um, Part., from circumscribo, q. v. fin.

circum-sēco, no perf., sectum āre, v. a., to cut or pare around: radices vitium, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: ungulas, Col. 6, 6, 4: tuberculum ferro, id. 7, 5, 13: aliquid serulā, to saw around, *Cic. Clu. 64, 180: circumspecta aluta, Scrib. Comp. 229.—**II.** To circumcise, of the Jews (usu. circumcido), Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sēcus, adv., round, round about, in the region around (only in App.): astantes, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11; 5, p. 166, 23; 11, p. 264, 33; cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 74.

circum-sēdeo (sīdeo), sēdi, sessum, 2, v. a., to sit around a person or thing, to surround. **I.** In gen., absol.: inter tot milia populi circumsedentis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 2; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—With acc.: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9, 9.—Esp., **II.** To encamp around in a hostile manner, to besiege, blockade, invest, encompass, beset (in Cic. and Liv. several times; elsewhere rare): qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21; 10, 4, 10; id. Deiot. 9, 25; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; 9, 18, 2; 14, 9, 3; 15, 9, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; Sall. J. 21, 3; Nep. Eum. 5, 4; Liv. 21, 10, 5; 23, 15, 3; 26, 13, 1; 25, 22, 7; 42, 65, 12: vallo et armis, Tac. A. 1, 42: curiam militibus, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: legatus populi Romani circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis oppugnatus, sed aliquā ex parte violatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: circumsessus es. A quibus? id. ib. 2, 1, 32, § 81: populus, qui te circumsedit, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 83; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Tac. A. 4, 36: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22, 10: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4, 8; 9, 42, 6: Capitolium, id. 5, 53, 5.—**B.** Trop.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui... non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so, circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum, id. 6, 6, 11.

circum-sēparō, āre, to separate around: gingivas a dentibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 74.

circum-sēpio, v. circumsaepio.

circum-sēro, ēre, v. a., to sow, set, or plant around something: genistas alveariis, Plin. 21, 12, 42, § 72.

circumsessio, ōnis, f. [circumsedeo, II.], a hostile encompassing, a besieging, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 83.

circumsessus, a, um, Part., from circumsedeo.

circumsīdeo, āre, v. circumsedeo. **circum-sīdo**, ēre, v. a., to set or place one's self around in a hostile manner, to besiege (several times in Livy; elsewhere rare): Plistiam, Liv. 9, 21, 6; 36, 13, 7; 41, 19, 10; 42, 56, 5: regem urbemque Philippopolim, Tac. A. 3, 38.

circum-signo, āre, v. a., to mark around: gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19; id. Arb. 26, 8; Pall. Jun. 5, 3.

circum-silio, ire, v. n. [salio], to spring, leap, or hop around (rare): (passer) circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc, *Cat. 3, 9.—Trop., to leap about, surround: morborum omne genus, *Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sisto, stēti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15 Oud. N. cr.; 4, 37; Curt. 15, 9, 10; Verg. A. 2, 559; Tac. A. 15, 15; id. H. 4, 79; cf. circumsto; rarely circumstiti, Tac. H. 3, 31), 3, v. a., to place one's self or take one's stand around a person or thing, to surround, go or stand around (class.; most freq. in the hist.; in Cic. perh. only once). (a) With acc.: quid me circumsistitis? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 9; so *Cat. 42, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 7 fin.; 7, 5; id. B. C. 1, 20; id. B. G. 4, 26 Oud. N. cr.; Liv. 1, 28, 7; 1, 51, 8; 2, 2, 8; Curt. 7, 5: ipsumque domumque, Verg. A. 8, 490 al.; so, naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: curiam, Liv. 2, 23, 11; Tac. A. 5, 4: lectum, id. ib. 14, 8: vias, id. ib. 15, 15: signa sua, id. H. 2, 41.—Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43; App. Dogm. Plat. 2.—(b) Absol.: circumsistamus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: haec cum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumsistunt (sc. loquentem), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: circumsistunt victores, Tac. H. 3, 31: circumsistentia tecta, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 42; cf. also circumsto.

circum-situs, a, um, adj. [sino], lying or situate around, neighboring: populi, Amm. 23, 6, 17, p. 358 Bip. al.

circum-socius, a, um, adj., neighborly, in friendly neighborhood: nationes, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.

circum-sōno, āre, v. n. and a. (rare but class.). **I.** Neutr., to sound, resound (with something) on every side, to be filled with any sound: locus, qui circumsonat ululatus cantique symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10, 7; 27, 18, 16; Vit. 5, 8, 1; Manil. 5, 582.—**B.** Of the sound itself, to resound: dux theatri sui audiens plausum, in modum plautus, circumsonare, Flor. 4, 2, 45.—**II.** Act. **A.** To surround a thing with a sound, to make something to echo or resound, to fill everywhere with a sound: aures vocibus undique, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5 (cf. id. Fam. 6, 18, 4; and Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7, personare aurem); clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv. 3, 28, 3: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, Verg. A. 8, 474; cf. quā totum Nereus circumsonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187 Haupt (at circumsonat): me luxuria undique circumsouit, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9.—(b) Pass.: Threicio Scythioque fere circumsonor ore, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47; 4, 10, 111: nunc procul a patriā Geticis circumsonor armis, id. ib. 5, 3, 11.

circum-sōnus, a, um, adj., sounding all around. **I.** Act., filling with sounds: turba canum, barking around, Ov. M. 4, 723.—**II.** Pass., filled with sounds, resounding around: Thisbe aribus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circum-spectātrix, tris, f. [spectator], she who looks or spies around, a spy, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: juvenum, App. Mag. 76, p. 323, 10.

circumspectē, adv., v. circumspectio, P. a. fin.

circumspectio, ōnis, f. [circumspectio]. **I.** Prop., a looking on all sides, a looking about: singulorum, sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 17.—**II.** Trop., foresight, circumspection, caution (v. circumspectio, I. B.): circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 35; Fragm. Val. § 35: prudentiae insunt ratio, intellectus, circumspectio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8, 7.

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, āre, v. freq. a., to look about with attention, precaution, desire, etc.; to cast a look around, to search around; and with acc., to look about one's self (attentively, anxiously, etc.) after something, to look all around upon something (class.). **I.** Prop. (a) Absol.: dum circumspecto, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 45 (al.: me circumspecto): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: primum circumspectans tergiversari, Liv. 4, 14, 4; Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: circumspectans huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—(b) With acc.: te hercle ego

circumspectabam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: alia, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 54; 2, 2, 60: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 29: ora principum, Liv. 26, 18, 6: quousque me circumspectabit? id. 6, 18, 7; cf. Tac. H. 4, 8: omnia, to look about anxiously, Cic. Pis. 41, 99; Sall. J. 72, 2; cf.: mare et silvas, ignota omnia circumspectantes, Tac. Agr. 32 Ritter (Halm: circumspectantes).—Pass.: muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 fin.—(c) With a rel.-clause: Nabis quam ipse evaderet circumspectabat, Liv. 34, 39, 8; cf. with foll. st. id. 25, 36, 5: si quam reperiat, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—(d) With acc. and ut with subj.: dum alius alium, ut proelium ineant, circumspectant, Liv. 2, 10, 9.—(e) Reflex. (only in Plaut.; cf. circumspectio, I. A.): loca contemplant, circumspectat sese, atque aedis noscat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 21; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45 supra.—**II.** Trop.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, watching, waiting, on the look-out for, Liv. 21, 39, 5: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55: Vespasianus bellum armaeque et procul vel iuxta sitas vires circumspectabat, carefully weighed, considered, id. ib. 2, 74; so, fugam et fallendi artes, id. ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7: omnes argumentorum locos, Quint. 12, 8, 14.

circumspector, ōris, m. [circumspectio], a watcher, watchman, spy (late Lat.): septem circumspectores sedentes in excelso ad speculandum, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 18: Deus, i. e. all-seeing, id. ib. 7, 12.

1. circumspectus, a, um, v. circumspectio, P. a.

2. circumspectus, ūs, m. [circumspectio]. **I.** Prop., a looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around (rare but class.): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: (natura) circumspectum omnium nobis dedit, Sen. Ot. Sap. 5 (32), 4.—**B.** Trop.: malle in circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: ut distineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, consideration, Liv. 44, 35, 16.—**II.** Meton., a view around: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, *Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: eo se progressus, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34, 10.

circum-spergo (-spargo, Apic. 8, 8, § 406; cf. aspergo), ēre, v. a. **I.** To sprinkle, strew, or scatter something around: quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87: impensam talem, Apic. 1, 1.—**II.** To sprinkle with something all around: se purificantes aquā, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2.

***circumspectientia**, ae, f. [circumspectio, II. B.], consideration, deliberation, Gell. 14, 2, 13.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3 (perf. sync. circumspecti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55; inf. sync. circumspecte, Varr. ap. Non. p. 106, 16; or Sat. Men. 82), v. n. and a. (class.). **I.** Neutr., to look about one's self, to cast a look around; or, with an obj.-clause, to observe, see, look about: circumspectum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, see whether there is any one, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 41; 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 2, 20; Varr. l. l.: suus conjux ubi sit circumspecto, Ov. M. 1, 605: circumspectare late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: num quid circumspecti? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: diversi circumspectant, Verg. A. 9, 416: qui in auspiciam adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspectit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: circumspectit, aestuat, of one in trouble or perplexity, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf. Liv. 21, 22, 7.—(b) Sometimes circumspectare se, to look about one's self: circumspecto te, ne quis adsit arbiter, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109; Varr. ap. Non. p. 106, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 47: numquamne te circumspectis? Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30.—In partic., to look about one's self with haughtiness; to think highly of one's self: usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspectis? Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; and trop. of language: Romanus sermo magis se circumspectit et aestimat praetibetque aestimandum, Sen. Ep. 40, 11.—**B.** Trop., to exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspectiendum diligenter, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3; 10: cui mandetis (republicam) circumspecte

Sall. H. 2, 41, 10 Dietsch. — Esp. freq., **II**. *Act., to view on all sides, to survey*: cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, *looked carefully to see*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Liv. 9, 28, 5: tam latâ acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41, 4: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: amictus, to review, id. ib. 4, 318; so, habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 3; cf. under circumspicere, adv. — **2**. *To descry, get sight of by looking around*: saxum circumspicit ingens, Verg. A. 12, 896: Athin, Ov. M. 5, 72. — **B**. Transf., of things: in latum omne patens turris circumspicit undas, Ov. H. 6, 69. — **C**. Trop. **1**. *To view something mentally, to survey, ponder upon, weigh, consider* (syn.: considero, perpendo): reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; cf. se, id. Par. 4, 2, 30: neque temere consulem saltatorem vocare, sed circumspicere, quibus praeterea vitilis affectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., id. Mur. 6, 13. — So with rel.-clause, Sall. H. 2, 41 Dietsch; Sen. Ep. 70, 5; Calp. Ecl. 5, 95: circumspicere rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: pernuca sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; id. Fam. 5, 13, 3: circumspicite celeriter animo, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: vide, quaero, circumspice, si quis est forte ex ea provincia qui te nolit perisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180; id. Clu. 53, 147; id. Cat. 4, 2, 4; Liv. 23, 20, 6; cf. Tac. H. 2, 6; Suet. Aug. 63. — With ut and subj., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, 10; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 87: cum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34, 1. — **2**. *To look about for something with desire, to seek for, etc.* (so mostly since the Aug. per.): nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim autumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6, 2; 7, 14, 6: externa auxilia, id. 1, 30, 6; cf. Just. 22, 5, 4: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35; Just. 2, 12, 26: novas belli causas, id. 31, 1, 8; Verg. G. 3, 390; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1, 1; 22, 5, 4: viresque suas circumspicantes his validiores, Amm. 22, 8, 18. — Hence, **circumspectus**, a, um, P. a. **A**. Of things, weighed with care, well considered, guarded, circumspect (perh. not ante-Aug.): verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 6, 539: iudicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, 20. — **2**. Transf. to the person who carefully weighs a thing, circumspect, considerate, cautious, wary, provident, heedful: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21: tenues et circumspecti, Quint. 12, 10, 23; Cels. 3, 9 fin.: omnes, Col. 1, 8, 16; 1, 7, 12: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 5. — Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5. — **B**. In late Lat., worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished: circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6: colores, id. 28, 4, 12: circumspectus genere, famâ potentiâque, id. 18, 10, 1. — Hence, **circumspecte**, adv., with consideration, with mature deliberation, warily, cautiously, considerately, circumspectly, etc.: circumspecte compositae indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5, 2 (cf. supra, II. D.): circumspecte vestiti, Amm. 27, 3, 14: circumspecte facti versus, Gell. 9, 10, 6: facere aliquid, Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 8: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69: circumspectus donare, eligere eos, in quos merita conferantur, Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 1.

* **circum-stagno**, are, v. n., to be poured forth all around: lacrimae, Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantia, ae, f. [circumsto] (post-Aug. and rare). **I**. A standing round, a surrounding: hostium, Gell. 3, 7, 5: aquae, aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7, 2 (as transl. of the Gr. περιστασία). — **B**. Concr., a surrounding circle, a band, troop: angelo-rum, Tert. Or. 3. — **II**. Trop., the state, condition, circumstances, attribute, quality: rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1, 15; 14, 2, 2; Tert. Bapt. 17: hoc genus argumento-

rum sane dicamus ex circumstantiâ, quia περιστασιον dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104.

* **circumstatio**, ōnis, f. [circumsto], a standing around; concr., a circle: militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.

circum-stipo or **circum stipo**, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to surround, accompany, attend (in post-Aug. poetry and rare). — Absol.: magnâ circumstipante catervâ, Sil. 10, 453. — Pass., Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 356; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 595.

circum-sto, stâti, 1, v. n. and a. (the perf. and pluperf. having the same form with those of circumstis, and a similar meaning, it is sometimes doubtful to which verb a form belongs), to stand around in a circle, to take a station round; and, with the acc., to stand around a person or thing, to surround, encircle, encompass. **I**. Prop. (very freq. and class.). (a) Absol.: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl): circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 469: Morini spe praedae adducti circumsteterunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: circumstant propri aurigae, Verg. A. 12, 85: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 411: circumstantis exercitus gratia, Curt. 9, 3, 15: amici, id. 3, 5, 9. — (β) With acc.: aliquem, Verg. G. 4, 216; Ov. M. 11, 505; Curt. 5, 12, 9: equites Romani qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: sellam, Liv. 8, 32, 14; Suet. Aug. 35: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, id. ib. 2, 717: lectum, Curt. 10, 5, 2. — **2**. Hence, **circumstantes**, ium, m. subst., the by-standers, Quint. 4, 2, 22; 4, 2, 127; Tac. A. 1, 21; 1, 22; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 93; Curt. 6, 10, 36. — **B**. In partic., to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege: circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25, 6: si ambo consules infesti circumstant tribunalum, id. 3, 9, 6: urbem Romanam, id. 27, 40, 6: regis tecta, Verg. A. 7, 585; cf. the foll. — **II**. Trop., to surround, encompass, occupy, take possession of (freq. in post-Aug. prose); absol. or with acc.: cum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: circumstant te summae auctoritates, id. Verr. 1, 17, 52: cum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2, 4; cf. id. 30, 3, 3: anceps proelium Romanos circumsteterat, incertos in quem hostem eruptionem facerent, id. 25, 34, 10: ancepsque terror circumstabat, id. 21, 28, 3; 34, 27, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 30: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin. Pan. 3, 4: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Verg. A. 2, 559: scio acerba meorum Circumstare odia (= meos, qui me oderunt), id. ib. 10, 905: circumsteterat Civilem et alius metus, Tac. H. 4, 79: circumsteterat palatium publica expectatio, id. ib. 1, 17: paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, id. Or. 8. — Subst.: **circumstantia**, ium, n., details, circumstances, in an argument: illa (argumenta) per se fortia non oportet circumstantibus obscurare, Quint. 5, 12, 4.

circum-strepo, no perf., pitum, v. a. **I**. To make a noise around, to din with clamor, to cause to echo around (post-Aug.): (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44: fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Mag. 75, p. 322, 8; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Manil. 1, 22. — **B**. Trop.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 1. — **II**. To cry or shout clamorously around (so only twice in Tac.): quidam atrociora circumstrepabant, Tac. A. 3, 36 fin.: ceteri circumstrepunt, iret in castra, etc., id. ib. 11, 31.

* **circum-stridens**, entis, Part. [strido], shrieking or gibbering around: larvae, Amm. 14, 11, 17.

circum-stringo, no perf., strictum, 3, v. a. (post-class.). **I**. To bind about, to put on: aliquid alicui rei: habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1. — **II**. To tie around, to surround, clothe with: aliquid aliqâ re: pallium, Tert. Pall. 5; id. Cor. Mil. 8.

circum-struô, no perf., ctum, 3, v. a., to build round about, surround with buildings (post-Aug. and mostly in part. pass.). (a) Aliquid aliqâ re: lacrimis arborum fo-

rës alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15; Col. 9, 6, 4: ripis undique circumstructis lapide, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163: aënum lateribus circumstructum, Dig. 19, 1, 38, § 2. — (β) Aliquid circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet. Dom. 4; Col. 9, 7, 2; 9, 15, 11.

* **circum-stūpeo**, ere, v. a., to look around with amazement, to stand amazed, Auct. Aetn. 336 dub. (al. circumstrepit).

* **circum-sūdans**, antis, Part. [sudo], sweating on all sides: vinacea, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16.

circum-surgens, entis, Part. [surgo], rising all around (post-Aug.): juga, Tac. A. 1, 64: mora, Cels. 7, 15, 6.

circum-sūtus, a, um, Part. [suo], sewed together all around (post-Aug.): linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104; 34, 16, 47, § 156.

circum-tēgo, ere, v. a., to cover round about (post-class.): corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11: arca testamenti circumtectâ ex omni parte auro, Vulg. Heb. 9, 4; v. also the spurious line, Lucr. 1, 1094 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

* **circum-tēneo**, ere, v. a., to keep around, to possess, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 40.

circum-tentus, a, um, Part. [tendo], bound or covered with something that is stretched or drawn around, begirt (ante- and post-class.): elephantio corio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80: vasculum linteolis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174.

* **circum-tergeo**, ere, v. a., to wipe around, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.

* **circum-termino**, are, 1, v. a., to bound or limit round about, Isid. Orig. 7, 8, 39.

* **circum-tēro**, ere, v. a., to rub around, poet. for, to stand close around, crowd around: aliquem, Tib. 1, 2, 95.

circum-textus, a, um, Part. [texo], woven all around: velamen, Verg. A. 1, 649. — Subst.: **circum-textum**, i, n., a garment inwoven with purple: et quod amictui habet purpuram circum, vocat circumtextum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10.

* **circum-tinnio**, ire, v. a., to ring or tinkle around, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

* **circum-tollo**, ere, v. a., to remove on every side: corticem, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 42.

circum-tondeo, v. circumtonsus.

circum-tōno, ui, 1, v. a., to thunder around; or, poet., to make a noise or clamor around: virum armis, Sil. 4, 254: aulam strepitu, id. 6, 216: montem undâ, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 274. — **II**. Trop.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis (the figure taken from the clanging of the war-trumpets), Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, Part. [tondeo], shorn all around (rare). **I**. Prop., Varr. ap. Non. p. 179, 8; Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3. — **II**. Trop., of discourse: oratio circumtonsa et fucata et manu facta, elaborata, artificial, Sen. Ep. 115, 2.

* **circum-torqueo**, ere, v. a., to twist or turn around: me retrorsum, App. M. 6, p. 186, 14.

circum-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to draw or drag around (post-class.), Dict. Cret. 3, 15 fin.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

circumtrēmo (Lucr. 1, 1089), more correctly written apart, **circum trēmo**.

* **circum-tueor**, eri, v. dep. n., to look around, App. Flor. p. 341, 5.

circum-tumulatus, a, um, piled up around: saxa, Petr. 120, 15.

circum-undique, v. circum, I. A. b. **circum-ustus**, a, um [uro]; burnt around, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 3 Müll.

circum-vādo, vāsi, 3, v. a., to assail or attack on every side, to encompass, beset (not ante-Aug.). **I**. Prop.: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: aliquem clamoribus turbidis, Tac. A. 12, 43: redeuntem noctu, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. — Pass., Amm. 20, 6, 3. — **II**. Trop., of terror falling upon one (so only a few times in Liv.): novus terror cum ex parte utrâque circumvasisset aciem, Liv. 9, 40, 13: barbaros, id. 34, 21, 5: urbem, id. 34, 38, 6.

* **circum-vāgor**, āri, v. dep. n., to wander about, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

circum-vāgus, a, um, *adj.*, *wandering about, flowing around* (very rare): oceanus, *Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 19; Prud. Psych. 814.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., *to surround with a wall, to circumvallate*; in milit. lang., *to blockade, invest, encompass in a hostile manner* (class., esp. in the hist.): circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; 7, 11; id. B. C. 3, 43; Liv. 10, 35, 12 and 15; 28, 3, 4, and in part. perf. pass. Caes. B. G. 7, 44 fin.; Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1; Liv. 43, 19, 9.—**B.** Trop.: tot res repente circumvallant, beset, beleaguer, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** In gen., *to surround, encompass*: locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 11: insula fluctuoso circumvallata profundo, Sil. 12, 358.

circumvectio, ōnis, f. [circumveho] (only twice in Cic.). **I.** A carrying around (of merchandise), Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Solis, the circuit, revolution, Cic. Univ. 9, 26.

***circumvectitor**, āri, i, dep. a. [circum-vecto], *to travel about, visit in succession*: oppida circumvectitabor, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28 Fleck.

circum-vecto, āre, v. freq. a., *to carry around*: Penates, Sil. 3, 291.—Hence, **II.** Esp., mid., *to ride or sail around* (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. 41, 17, 7; cf. circumvectitor.—**Poet.**, *to go through, describe*: fugit irreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Verg. G. 3, 285 (dum speciatim cuncta describimus, Serv.).

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* of circumveho.

circum-vēhor, vectus, 3, v. dep., *to ride around* (in a carriage or on horseback), *to sail around* (class., but not in Cic.); constr. absol. or with acc. dependent on circum: in terras orasque ultimas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 4: mare superum omne Graeciamque exoticam... Sumus circumvecti, id. Men. 2, 1, 13: classe Pharon, Auct. B. Alex. 14; cf. Tac. Agr. 10: classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26, 1: circumvectus Brundisii promunturum, id. 10, 2, 4; cf. id. 44, 28, 5: ab urbe ad aversa insulae, id. 37, 27, 2: equitibus ad diripienda hostis impedimenta circumvehijussis, Curt. 4, 15, 5: navibus circumvecti milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: equo, Liv. 3, 28, 1: equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 59: muliones collibus circumvehijubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: rex circumvectus petram, Curt. 7, 11, 14.—In part. pres.: circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (very rare): frustra circumveho omnia verbis (i. e. I describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution, circumeo), Verg. Cir. 270 Sillig (cf. id. G. 3, 285: circumvectamur: latus in dicendo, Sol. 3).

***circum-vēlo**, āre, v. a., *to cover around, envelop*: aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a., *lit.*, *to come around something*; hence (the coming being considered as accomplished; cf. advenio and adventus, II.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to be around* (a thing), *to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): quibus succensis circumventi flammā exanimantur homines, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; cf.: donec ignium jactu circumveniretur, Tac. A. 15, 11; 15, 38: illum frequentia ingens circumvenit cum plausu, Petr. 92, 8: Coeytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, *Verg. A. 6, 132: omnium operum magnitudinem circumveniunt cavernae ingentes, Curt. 5, 1, 28: Rheus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68, 2: rami, quos comprehensus manus possit circumvenire, *to grasp*, Col. 5, 9, 2; cf. id. 4, 29, 10; Val. Fl. 1, 400; Petr. 114: singulas urbes, *to go around from one city to another*, Sall. J. 88, 4 Dietsch.—Far more freq. (esp. in the hist.), **B.** Specif., *to surround in a hostile manner, to encompass, beset, invest*: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, id. ib. 1, 42: consulem, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: aciem, Curt. 5, 13, 30: montem opere, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: multos ab tergo, Sall. J. 97, 5: cuncta moenia exeruit, id. ib. 57, 2; cf. id. ib. 76, 2: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26, 9; cf. id. 10,

2, 11; Tac. A. 3, 74: armis regiam, id. ib. 12, 50 fin.; cf. id. ib. 1, 25; 12, 16: cerva circumventa lupis, Stat. Th. 5, 165: hostili custodia, Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To encompass, beset, oppress, distress, afflict, overthrow: circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 58, 218; cf. id. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (Trag. v. 42 Vahl); Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 46: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 6, 2, 31: aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, i. e. to lay hold of, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: jam te non Siculi, non aratores circumveniunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 17: potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: ut neque tenuiores propter humilitatem circumveniantur, id. ib. 2, 24, 85; so, falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34, 2: omnibus necessitudinibus, id. ib. 21, 8; cf. Tac. A. 1, 13: his difficultatibus, Sall. J. 7, 1: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: testimonio, id. ib. 4, 10: multa senem circumvenient incommoda, *Hor. A. P. 169.—**B.** (Cf. circueo, II. B.) To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud one (syn.: decipio, fraudo, fallo): circumventum esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: an placeret, fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36, 12: ignorantiam alicujus, Dig. 17, 1, 29: aliquem falso testimonio, id. 42, 1, 33: non sine calliditate circumventus, id. 43, 28, 3; cf. id. 23, 3, 12.—**2.** In the jurists, *to evade, to violate by evading*: leges, Dig. 30, 123, § 1; 1, 3, 29: voluntatem defuncti, id. 29, 4, 4: orationem, id. 2, 15, 8; 1, 3, 29.—**C.** To obtain possession of, to grasp: omne stagnum, Plin. Pan. 50, 1.

circumventio, ōnis, f. [circumvenio, II. B. 2], *a circumventing, defrauding* (post-class. and rare): adversarii, Dig. 4, 4, 17; Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3: innocentium, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22.

***circumventor**, ōris, m. [id.], *a deceiver, defrauder*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 66.

***circumventorius**, a, um, *adj.* [circumventor], *deceitful, fraudulent*: obsequia, Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumvenio.

circum-verro, v. circumversus.

circumversio, ōnis, f. [circumverto], *a turning round, moving around, revolving* (post-Aug. and rare): manus (in gesturing), *Quint. 11, 3, 105 Spald.: cursus annui, Amm. 26, 1, 11.

circum-verso or **circum-verso (-verso)**, āre, v. freq. a., *to turn around* (rare and only pass. in mid. sense): quarentesque viam circumversantur, Locr. 5, 520; 6, 200; Avien. Arat. 1528.

***circum-versus**, a, um, *Part.* [verro], *brushed or swept around*: focus purus, circumversus, Cato, R. R. 143, 2.

circum-vertō or **circum-vertō (-vortō)**, ēre, v. a., *to turn around* (rare; not in Cic.): citius quam rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 39; cf.: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns or is turned around on its axis*, Ov. M. 15, 522 (Merkel, circumvolvitur): ubi circumvortor, cado, *turn myself around*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32; cf.: circumvertens se, *turning one's self to the right side*, *Suet. Vit. 2; v. the comment. in h. l.: mancipium, *to declare free*, Quint. Decl. 342; v. circumago; I. B. (in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127, perh. a false reading for intervortant, which Fleck. adopts; cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

circum-vestio, īre, v. a. **I.** To clothe or cover over (very rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.—In a figure: aliquem amictu prudentiae, Ambros. Virg. 12, 48.—**II.** Poet., of one who uses language to conceal his thoughts: se circumvestire dictis, *to wrap himself up in words*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158 (Trag. Rel. inc. v. 113 Rib.).

circum-vincio, ōnis, v. a., *to bind around*: juncis murteta, aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Avien. Perieg. 331.

***circum-viso**, ēre, v. a., *to look around at, glare round upon*: set angues oculis omnis circumvisere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 58.

***circumvolitabilis**, e, *adj.* [circumvolito], *flying round*: aēr, Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

circum-vōlito or **circum-vōlito**, āvi, i, v. a. and n. (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around something*: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, *Verg. G. 1, 377: thyma, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21.—**Absol.**: circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50.—**II.** In gen., of men, *to rove about a place, to hover around*; absol.: et circumvolitant equites, *Lucr. 2, 329; Sil. 9, 420: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9: agmina infestorum equitum ad conquirandas proscriptorum latebras circumvolitantia, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 3.

circum-vōlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around*: turba (Harpypiae) praedam circumvolat, Verg. A. 3, 233: seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58; so Verg. A. 2, 360: caput, id. ib. 6, 866; Ov. M. 2, 719; 14, 507: sedem, Quint. 2, 6, 7; aliquem, *Suet. Aug. 97.—**Pass.**: nave circumvolatā ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.—**II.** In gen., *to run or hasten around*: ordines exercitus, Vell. 2, 27, 2: jaculo campum, Sil. 17, 416.

***circum-vōluto**, āre, v. a., *to roll around, pass in mid. force*, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59.

circum-volve, ōnis, v. a., *to roll one's self around, to roll round, revolve, wind, or twine around* (prob. not ante-Aug.): aliquid or alicui rei: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: rota perpetuum circumvolvitur axem, Ov. M. 15, 522 (Merkel: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: serpentes circumvolatae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 11, 37, 88, § 217; Vitr. 10, 6, 2; Gell. 11, 9, 1).

circus, i, m., = κίρκος [kindr. with κίρκος; Dor. κίρκος, and κορώνη; cf.: κυλινδών, κυλλός, circus, curvus]. **I.** A circular line, circle, in astronomy (less freq. than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: circos lacteus, the Milky Way, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 2; cf.: candens circos, Lacteus hic notatur, Cic. Arat. 248 (492): illum incolunt locum... erat autem is splendidissimo candore inter flammās circos elucens, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16 B. and K.: globus et circi zonaque ac fulgida signa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 583.—**II.** Circus Maximus, and more freq. καὶ ἑξοχῆν Circus, the oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than one hundred thousand spectators. It was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called Euripus. Through its whole length, in the middle, a wall four feet high and about twelve broad was built, called spina, at the ends of which there were three columns upon one base (meta), around which the combatants were required to pass seven times before the prize was awarded. In the middle of the spina, Caesar erected the obelisk, 132 feet high, brought from Egypt; cf. Dion. Hal. 3, 68; Dict. Antiq. p. 252 sq.; Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 467 sq.—Passages with Circus Maximus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; Vitr. 3, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 35, 8 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 392; Plin. 30, 15, 24, § 102; Suet. Ner. 25, 27; Gell. 5, 14, 5 al.—Circus Magnus, Ov. F. 6, 477; Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71.—Most freq. only Circus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Mur. 34, 72 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; Liv. 1, 36, 2; 42, 10, 5; Tac. H. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 45; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; 74; id. Calig. 18 et saep.—In or around the Circus many jugglers and soothsayers, etc., stationed themselves; hence, Circus fallax, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Suet. Aug. 74: Circus clamosus, Mart. 10, 53, 1; cf. Juv. 3, 65.—Besides the Circus Maximus, there were at Rome still other Circi, among which the most celebrated was the Circus Flaminius in the ninth region, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154; Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1; id. Planc. 23, 55; id. Sest. 14, 33; Liv. 27, 21, 1; 28, 11, 4; Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13; called only Circus, Ov. F. 6, 205; 6, 209; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 598; and the Circus Vaticanus, begun by Caligula and finished by Nero, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: in Vaticani Gaiet Neronis principis circio, id. 36, 11, 15, § 74.—Also, without the walls of Rome, Circus maritimus, Liv. 9, 42, 11.—**B.** Hence, **Circensis**, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Circus*: ludi, the contests in the Circus Maximus, also called ludi magni, Liv. 4, 27, 2; 5, 19, 6; 22, 9, 10 al.; cf. Baumg.

Crus. ad Suet. Aug. 23). Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33; Suet. Ner. 7; 11: ludicrum, the same, Liv. 44, 9, 3.—Hence, Circensis pompa, Suet. Claud. 11.—Also absol.: **Circenses**, ium, m. (sc. ludi; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 458): edere, Suet. Caes. 39; id. Calig. 18: committere, id. Claud. 21: spectare, id. Aug. 45: Circensium die, id. Dom. 4: plebeii, prepared by the ediles annually in November, id. Tib. 26.—**2.** Transf., any race-course, Verg. A. 5, 109; 5, 289; 5, 551; Sil. 16, 313; 16, 323; Stat. Th. 6, 247.—**b.** Meton., the spectators in the circus, Sil. 16, 535.

† **ciris**, is, f., = *keipis*, a bird (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, a fish = *kipis*, Etym. M.), into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed, Ov. M. 8, 151; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.

cirratūs, a, um, adj. [cirrus]. **I.** Curled, having ringlets (post-Aug.), Mart. 9, 30: feminae, Amm. 14, 6, 20.—Subst.: **cirratī**, Pers. 1, 29.—**II.** Vestes, fringed, Capitol. Pert. 8.

Cirraha (**Cirra**), ae, f., = *Kippa*, a very ancient town in Phocis, near Delphi, devoted to Apollo, Liv. 42, 15, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 474; Luc. 3, 172; Mart. 1, 77; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—Hence, **II.** **Cirrhæus** (**Cirrhæus**), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cirraha, or (in post-Aug. poets freq.) to Apollo: campi, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7: templa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 92: Cirrhæa vates, i. e. of Delphi, Delphic, of the Pythia, Sen. Oedip. 269; cf. virgo, Stat. Th. 3, 106: Cirrhæus vates, of Apollo, Juv. 13, 79: antra, i. e. the Delphic oracle, Luc. 5, 95; Sil. 3, 9: hiatus, Stat. Th. 8, 331: secreta, Luc. 1, 64.

cirritus, a, um, adj. [cirrus], having filaments: pirum, a kind of pear, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15, 16; cf. Not. Tir. p. 155.

cirrus, i, m. (used mostly in plur.), a (natural) lock, curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): cirri, Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 21; Mart. 10, 83.—Sing.: cirrus, Juv. 13, 165.—Also, the hair on the forehead of a horse, Verg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A tuft of feathers or crest of birds, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122.—**B.** The arms of polypi, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83; 25, 7, 33, § 70; 26, 8, 37, § 58.—**C.** Filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 27, 4, 9, § 25.—**D.** A fringe upon a tunic, Phaedr. 2, 5, 13; cf. cirratus, II.

† **cirsion**, i, n., = *kiparion*, a kind of thistle, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.

Cirta, ae, f., = *Kipta*, an important town in Numidia, now Constantine, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 21, 2; 26, 1; 101, 1; 102, 1; Liv. 29, 32, 14 al.—**Cirtenses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Liv. 30, 12, 8; Tac. A. 3, 74; Dig. 2, 6, 9, § 6.

cis, prep. [pronom. stem ki-, whence ce-; Gr. *ek*-; cf. hic, sic, etc.] (far more rare than the kindr. citra), on this side (opp. uls, ultra, and trans; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 83 Müll.; Liv. 5, 35, 4; 5, 33, 9 al.); with acc. **I.** In space: **A.** With verb of motion (rare): eo die cis Tiberim redeundum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 92, 11.—**B.** With verb of rest: Oppius mons, teritipes cis Lucum Equilinum, Sac. Argae, ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.: cis Tiberim redire, Liv. 8, 14, 6: Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita, Sall. H. 1, 8, Dietsch; cf.: quae cis Taurum sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2, 6; Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: hic primus cis Anienem cum rege Veientum conflixit, Liv. 4, 17, 18: cis Taurum montem usque ad Halyn amnem, id. 38, 38, 4: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35, 4; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32.—**II.** In time, within (only in Plant. and post-class. writers; in the former always in connection with pauci): cis dies paucos, Plant. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos: cis mensis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: Lorenz ad loc.: cis paucos tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: cis pauculos dies, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 15: cis mensis decimum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42, 1.—**III.** Acc. to Priscian, also in other designations of limits = intra: cis naturae leges, ut ultra naturae leges, Prisc. p. 987 P.; but the only passage cited for this meaning is: veniam petens, quod ei cis Vettios, Plautus dissimulasset, Tac. A. 11, 30, Ritter (Halm; ei Titios, Vettios; al. aliter), a very corrupt passage.

Cis-alpinus, a, um, adj., lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine (very freq.): Gallia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Caes. B. G. 6, 1:

Galli, Liv. 27, 38, 6: provincia, Suet. Caes. 29.

cisiarius, ii, m. [cisiūm]. **I.** The driver of a cabriolet, Dig. 19, 2, 13.—Plur.: **CISIARII**, C. I. L. 1, 1165.—**II.** The maker of a cabriolet, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 4163.

cisiūm, ii, n., a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet (vehiculi biroti genus, Non. p. 86, 30), Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; Vitruv. 10, 1, 6; Aus. Ep. 8, 6; gen. cisi, Verg. Cat. 8, 3 Burm.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 9; Dict. of Antiq.

* **cis-montānus**, a, um, adj., situate on this side of the mountain: Aunates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

* **cisōrium**, ii, n. [caedo], a cutting instrument: ossis, Verg. 3, 22, 1.

(**cispellam**, a false read. for aspellam, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 17.)

1. Cispinus, a, um, a Roman gentile name; e. g. M. Cispinus, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 8, 21; id. Planc. 31, 75 al.

2. Cispinus (also **Cespisus**, old form in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.): mons, one of the peaks of the Mons Esquilinus, now the church S. Maria Maggiore, Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Gell. 15, 1, 2; Fest. p. 348, 28; p. 351, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 11; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 534 sq.

Cis-rhēnānus, a, um, adj., situate on this side of the Rhine: Germani, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

† **cissanthēmōs**, i, f., = *κισάνθεμος*, a plant similar to ivy, a species of cyclaminos, Plin. 25, 9, 68, § 116; 26, 15, 90, § 156.

† **cissarōs**, i, f., or **-on**, i, n., the plant also called chrysanthemon, App. Herb. 17.

Cisseis, idis, v. Cisseus.

Cisseus, ēi, m., = *Κισεύς*. **I.** A king of Thrace; acc. to a later myth, father of Hecuba, Verg. A. 5, 537; Hyg. Fab. 91; 911; who is on this account called **Cisseis**, Verg. A. 7, 320 Serv.; 10, 705.—**II.** A companion of Turnus, acc. Cissea, Verg. A. 10, 317.

† **cission**, ii, n., = *κίσσιον*, small ivy, App. Herb. 98.

Cissis, is, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 60, 7 sq. Alschevski ad loc.

† **cissitis**, is, f., = *κισσις*, a precious stone of the color of ivy-leaves, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **cissōs**, i, f., = *κισσός*. **I.** Ivy, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152.—**II.** Cissos erythranos, an ivy-like plant, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82.

* † **cissybium**, ii, n., = *κισσύβιον*, a cup of ivy-wood, Macr. S. 5, 21, 11.

† **cista**, ae, f., = *κίστη*, a wooden box or basket, often woven of slips or twigs, used for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit, etc. **I.** In gen., Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60; 16, 40, 77, § 209; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197; * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; Ov. M. 2, 554; Col. 12, 54, 2; Poet. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19; Juv. 3, 206; 6, 44; Dig. 16, 3, 1.—**II.** Esp. **1.** In mystical religious festivals, a box for holding the sacred utensils, Cat. 64, 259; Ov. A. A. 2, 609; Tib. 1, 7, 48; Val. Fl. 2, 267; App. M. 6, p. 174; 11, p. 262.—**2.** A box for depositing the votes in assemblies of the people, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31; Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 24; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

cistella, ae, f. dim. [cista], a small chest or box, Plaut. Cist. 3, 7; 4, 1, 3 sq.; id. Rud. 4, 4, 65 sq.; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21 dub. (al. sitella).

Cistellaria, ae, f. [cistella], the title of a comedy of Plautus; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64; Non. p. 63, 33.

* **cistellatrix**, icis, f. [id.], she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26 (253 Ritschl).

cistellula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little box or chest, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 141 Ussing (Fleck. cistula); id. Rud. 2, 3, 60; 4, 4, 34.

cisterna, ae, f. [cista], a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 5, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31; 36, 23, 52, § 173; Mart. 3, 56, 1; Tac. H. 5, 12 al.—For preserving wine, Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

cisterninus, a, um, adj. [cisterna], of or pertaining to cisterns, cistern: aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; Verg. 2, 28, 18; 6, 8, 3.

Cisthena, ae, f., = *Κισθήνη*, a town of Eolis, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Mel. 1, 18, 2.

† **cisthos**, i, m., = *κισθος* (usu. *κιστος*), a shrubby plant with red blossoms, Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81.

Cis-tiberis, e, adj., = cis Tiberim, on this side of the Tiber: quinquenviri, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 33: magistratus, Pomp. Orig. Jus. § 33 Osann.

* **cistifer**, ēri, m. [cista-fero], the bearer of a box or chest, Mart. 5, 17, 4.

† **cistophorus** or **-os**, i, m., = *κιστοφόρος*. **I.** The bearer of the sacred box, Inscr. Orell. 2318.—**II.** An Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a cista was stamped, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; 2, 16, 4; 11, 1, 2; id. Dom. 20, 52.—Gen. plur. cistophorum, Liv. 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 78.

cistula, ae, f. dim. [cista], a little box, chest, or basket, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; 4, 4, 38 sq.; Mart. 4, 46, 13; App. M. 9, p. 236, 40.

Citarini, v. Citarini.

citāte, adv., v. 2. cito, P. a. fin.

citātū, adv. [citatus, cito], quickly, speedily, hastily (very rare), Auct. B. Afr. 80; comp. and sup., v. 2. cito fin.

citatio, ōnis, f. [2. cito]. **I.** In law, the calling, proclaiming: edictorum solemnium, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6, § 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., the command, Hyg. Grom. § 43, p. 91.

* **citatorum**, ii, n. [2. cito], a summoning before a tribunal, Cod. Th. 6, 28, 5.

citatus, a, um, v. 2. cito, P. a.

cite, adv., v. cieo, P. a. fin.

citer, tra, trum (comp. cterior; sup. citimus; most freq. in comp.; in posit. only Cato ap. Prisc. pp. 589 and 999 P.; and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 607 ib.), adj. [cis]. **I.** On this side: citer agnus (ager) alligatus ad sacra erit, Cato ap. Prisc. pp. 599 and 989 P.; alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (i. e. Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in Gallia citeriore, id. ib. 1, 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 56: citerior Hispania, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4; Nep. Cat. 2, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46: ripa, Vell. 2, 107, 1.—**II.** As that which is on this side is nearer to us than its opposite, lying near, near, close to.

A. In space: (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16; id. Univ. 7 fin.: citima Persidis (sc. loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213.—**2.** Trop.: deduc orationem tuam de caelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34: quanta animi tranquillitate humana et citeriora considerat, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 71: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, id. Leg. 3, 2, 4: nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1; 9, 12, 6: citerioris vitae minister, private, domestic, Amm. 14, 1, 7.—**B.** In time (post-Aug.), earlier, sooner: Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, 1; 6, 3, 11: in antiquius citeriusve, Vell. 1, 17, 2: citeriore die (opp. longiore), Dig. 23, 4, 15.—**C.** In measure or degree, small, little: citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.—Adv.: comp. **citerius**, less: citerius debito resistere, Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 11; sup. **citimē**, least, acc. to Prisc. p. 1016 P.—**III.** Hence, **A. citra**, adv. and prep. with acc., on this side, on the hither or nearer side (opp. to ultra: more freq. than cis, q. v.). **1.** Prop. (a) Adv.: (dextera) nec citra moia nec ultra neither this way nor that, Ov. M. 5, 186; cf.: ultra citraque pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: citra est Oglasa, id. 3, 6, 12, § 80; 6, 11, 12, § 30: citra fuere margines, id. 2, 17, 14, § 73.—(b) With acc.: Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX, Cic. Fam. 16, 2; so, citra Veliam, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: citra mare, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47: mare citra, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: citra flumen intercepti, Liv. 21, 43, 6: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48, 1 al.—With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Liv. 21, 54, 4; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106.—**2.** (Acc. to citer; II.) Of that which takes

place, or is within a fixed boundary, and yet does not reach that boundary, *within, beneath, short of, less than*. (a) *Adv.*: non erit necesse id usque a capite arcessere: saepe etiam citra licet, *not so far*, Cic. Top. 9, 39: paucis citra milibus lignatores ei occurrunt, Liv. 10, 25, 4: citra quam proxime fuerint (defectus lunae), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 86: citra exsultare, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: tela citra cadebant (i.e. *did not reach* the Romans), Tac. H. 3, 23.—(b) *With acc.*: nec a postrema syllabā citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Or. 18, 58 (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 30: acuta intra numerum trium syllabarum continetur); id. 8, 76: cur Veneris stella nunquam longius XLVI. portibus ab sole . . . abscedant, saepe citra eas ad solem recipiunt, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 2, 17, 15, § 77.—**b. Trop.** (a) *Adv.* of measure: neve domi praesume dapes et desine citra Quam capias paulo, Ov. A. A. 3, 757; cf.: culta citra quam debuit illa, id. P. 1, 7, 55.—(b) *With acc.*: praeponos ego regis aquarum; Nec virtus citra genus est, *is not behind my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans cum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 13, 2; so, fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: citra necem tua constitit ira, id. ib. 2, 127: usus citra intellectum acrimoniae, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.—**c.** In time (with *acc.* rare; *perh. not ante Aug.*): citra Kalendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. Gell. 12, 13: Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365: juventam, id. ib. 10, 84: temporis finem, Dig. 49, 16, 15.—**3.** Since the Aug. per. (most freq. in Quint. and Pliny the elder; in the former more than twenty times), in gen. of that which does not belong to, is without, or beyond something, *without, aside from, apart from, except, without regard to, setting aside* (for the class. sine, praeter; hence the Gloss.: *ἀνευ* sine, absque, praeter, citra, Gloss. Cyr.: citra *δίχα, χωρίς, ἐκτός*, Gloss. Phil.); with *acc.*: citra hoc experimentum multa sunt, quae, etc., Col. 2, 2, 20: plus usus sine doctrinā, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in eboe longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: vir bonus citra virtutem intellegi non potest, id. 12, 2, 1; so, accusationem, id. 7, 2, 26; 3, 8, 21; 7, 10, 3: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108: citra ullum aliud incommodum, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40, § 79; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4: morsum, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: vulnus, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225 al.: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectionem, id. G. 16: citra Senatūs populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28: commoda emeritum, id. Aug. 24: spem omnium fortuna cessit, Flor. 3, 1, 2: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i.e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles*, Suet. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, *excepting its size*, Mel. 1, 19, 17; Tac. Agr. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 22; so id. 7, 2, 13; Dig. 3, 6, 9: lana tincta fūco citra purpuram placet, Ov. Fragm. ap. Quint. 12, 10, 75.—Citra sometimes follows its case, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; 1, 10, 31.—**B. citro**, *adv.* (orig. *dat. sing.*), always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or without copula ultro citro (not ultroque citroque), *hither and thither, this way and that, here and there, to and fro, from both sides, backwards and forwards, reciprocally*; Fr. *par ci par là, ça et là* (in good prose): ultro ac citro commovere, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeanibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 84: ultro citroque commovere, Auct. B. Afr. 20; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; *Suet. Calig. 19; Lucr. 4, 32: qui ultro citroque navigant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: cursare ultro et citro, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60 (in Prisc. p. 1011 P., *perh. only from memory written ultro citroque*): bis ultro citroque transcurrunt, Liv. 40, 40, 7 al.: cum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; id. B. C. 1, 20; Liv. 5, 8, 6: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. Liv. 9, 45, 2; 7, 9, 2: beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptisque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23, 2: datā ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23, 5; implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, Cic. Lael. 22, 85 Klotz N. cr.: alternatis ultro citro aestibus, Sen.

Q. N. 4, 2, 29: ultro citroque versus, Amm. 30, 3, 5.

citeria, ae, f., an effigy or caricature carried in procession at the games, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 20 Müll.; Cato ib.

citerior, v. citer.

citerius, adv., v. citer.

Cithaeron (Cithëron), Aus. Idyll. 11, 32), ònis, m., = Κιθαρόν, a mountain of Boeotia, now Elatia, sacred to Bacchus and the Muses, and famous for the death of Pentheus and Actaeon, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Verg. G. 3, 43; id. A. 4, 303; Ov. M. 2, 223; 3, 702 sq.; Sen. Oedip. 930; id. Phoen. 256; Val. Fl. 5, 81 (in all these passages only in nom.).—**Gen.** Cithaeronis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 43; 3 (4), 15, 25; Liv. 31, 26, 1.—**Acc.** Cithaeronem, Lact. 1, 22, 15; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163; id. G. 3, 291.

cithara, ae, f., = κιθάρα, the cithara, cithern, guitar, or lute (very freq. in the poets, esp. in Hor.), Lucr. 2, 28; 4, 981; Tib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 5, 2; Verg. A. 6, 120; 9, 776; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; 2, 12, 4; Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Quint. 1, 10, 3; 1, 10, 10; 2, 8, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 65 al.—**II.** Meton., the music of the cithara, or, in gen., of a stringed instrument, the art of playing on the cithara, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 10; Verg. A. 12, 394; Hor. C. 1, 24, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 104 and 105.

citharicen, cinis, m. [cithara-cano; cf. tubicen], the player on the cithara (unused); cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.

citharista, ae, m., = κιθαριστής, a player on the cithara (mostly in Cic.), Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; id. Div. 2, 64, 133.—**Esp.**, a statue of a player on the cithara: etiam illum Aspidium citharistam, de quo saepe audistis id quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, sustulit, i.e. he was so skilfully represented that he seemed to be playing the music inwardly, though it was unheard, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53 Zumpt ad loc.

citharistria, ae, f., = κιθαρίστρια, she who plays on the cithara, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32; 1, 2, 94; Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2; Porphy. ad Hor. C. 1, 1.

citharizo, are, v. n., = κιθαρίζω, to play on or strike the cithara, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 2.

citharoeda, ae, v. citharoedus.

citharoedicus, a, um, adj., = κιθαροδικός, of or pertaining to the citharēdi: ars, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28; Suet. Ner. 40: habitus, id. ib. 25; Eutr. 7, 14: vestis, Dig. 50, 16, 127.

citharoedus, i, m., = κιθαροδός, one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice (diff. from citharista by the accompanying singing), Cic. Mur. 13, 29; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; *Hor. A. P. 355; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 4, 1, 2; 11, 3, 88; Suet. Ner. 20, 21; 20, 22; 20, 41; id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4 al.—**In fem.**: CITHAROEDA, ae, she who plays on and sings to the cithara, Inscr. Orell. 2611.—**b.** Prov.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharēdi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

citharus, i, m., = κιθάρος, a fish of the sole kind, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Citiensis and **Citeus (Citt-)**, v. Citiun.

citim, adv., and **citimus**, a, um, adj., v. citer.

citi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [citus], swift-footed, fleet: cursus, Diom. p. 472 P.

citreminis, e, adj. [citus-remus], rowed swiftly: Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.

Citium (more rare **Cittium**), i, n., = Κίτιον (Κίττιον). **1.** A seaport town in Cyprus, now Kiti, the birthplace of the Stoic Zeno, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130; Nep. Cim. 3, 4.—**Hence**, **1. Citeus**, i, m., a Citian: Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.—**In plur.**, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56.—**2. Citiensis**, is, m., the same: Zeno, Gell. 17, 21.—**In plur.**, Dig. 50, 12, 1.—**II.** A town in Macedonia, Liv. 42, 51, 1 and 2.

Citius, i, m. (mons), a mountain in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 21, 7.

1. cito, adv., v. cieo, P. a. fin.

2. cito, avi, ātum (part. perf. gen. plur. citatum, Att. ap. Non. p. 485; inf. pass. citatier, Cat. 61, 42), 1, v. freq. a. [cieo]. **1.** To put into quick motion, to move or drive violently or rapidly, to hurl, shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote, etc. (mostly post-Aug. and post.; in earlier authors usu. only in P. a.): citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, n. 13: umorem illuc, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9: ubi luctandi juvenes animosa citavit gloria, Stat. Th. 6, 834.—**2.** Of plants, to put or shoot forth: virgam, Col. 3, 6, 2; 4, 15, 2: radices, id. 5, 5, 5; id. Arb. 10, 3; Pall. Feb. 9, 6.—**3.** Trop.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinionone citetur, *be called forth*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24 Orell. N. cr. (cf.: motus cieri, id. ib. 1, 10, 20).—**II.** (Like cieo, 2.) With reference to the termination ad quem, to urge to, call or summon to (class.; esp. freq. in lang. of business; syn.: voco, adesse jubeo): patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47, 8; id. 3, 38, 6 and 12: senatum, id. 9, 30, 2: in fora citatis senatoribus, id. 27, 24, 2: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Cat. 61, 43: iudices citati in hunc reum consedisit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19: citari nominatim unum ex iis, etc., i.e. for enrollment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29, 2; id. Epit. libr. 14; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In law, to call the parties, to see whether they are present (syn.: in jus vocare, evocare): citat reus: non respondet. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98; 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41; so of those accused, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Mil. 19, 50; Suet. Tib. 11; 61.—**And** of the roll of a gang of slaves: mancipia ergastuli cottidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22 al.—**Hence**, to accuse: cum equester ordo reus a consulis citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35; Vit. 7 praef.; and facetiously, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6.—**With gen.** of the charge or penalty: omnes i. . . abs te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; cf.: ne proditi mysterii reus a philosophis citaretur, Lact. 3, 16, 5.—**Of witnesses**: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146; Suet. Caes. 74; Quint. 6, 4, 7.—**b.** Beyond the sphere of judicial proceedings: testem, auctorem, to call one to witness, to call upon, appeal to, quote, cite: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47, 4: poetas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20, 8.—**To call for votes or opinions** in the senate, haec illi, quo quisque ordine citabantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18.—**Of an appeal to a god for aid, etc.**, Ov. F. 5, 683; Cat. 61, 42.—**2.** (Like cieo, II. C.) In gen., to mention any person or thing by name, to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce (rare but class.; syn. laudo): omnes Danaei reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: victorem Olympiae citari; cf. Nep. praef. § 5; Liv. 29, 37, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 922: paeonem, to rehearse, recite, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, to call, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7 (cf.: triumphum ciere, Liv. 45, 38, 12, infra cieo, II. C. 2.); Col. 11, 1, 22.—**Hence**, **citatus**, a, um, part., driven, urged on, hastened, hurried; and P. a., quick, rapid, speedy, swift (opp. tardus; class.). **A.** Prop., freq.: citato equo, at full gallop, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 1, 27, 7; 3, 46, 6; so, equis, id. 1, 5, 8; cf. Verg. A. 12, 373 al.: jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: pede, Cat. 63, 2: tripudiis, id. 63, 26: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14, 17: passibus, Sen. Hippol. 9: axe, Juv. 1, 60: citatum agmen, Liv. 35, 30, 1: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50, 1; so, citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6, 10 al.: amnis citator, id. 23, 19, 11: flumen, Sen. Herc. Fur. 178: nautae, Prop. 1, 8, 23: rates, Sen. Hippol. 1048; Luc. 8, 456: currus, Sil. 8, 663: Euro citator, Sil. 4, 6: alvus citator, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—**Also** instead of an *adv.* (cf. citus, B.): Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3, 8: penna citator ibat, Sil. 10, 11.—**B.** Trop., quick, rapid, vehement, impetuous: argumenta acria et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135; and transf. to persons: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopos gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111; 11,

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3, 17: pronuntiatio (opp. pressa), id. 11, 3, 111: citator manus (opp. lenior), id. 11, 3, 102: soni tum placidi tum citati, Gell. 1, 11, 15.—*Adv.*: **citātē**, quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly (perh. only in the two foll. examples): piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. 1, 1, 37.

citōcācium, *n.*, the plant chamaelaea, App. Herb. 111.

citra, *v.* citer, *adv.*, A.

citrāgo (also **citrēago** in MSS.), *inis, f.* [citrus], the citrus-plant, lemon-balm, Pall. 1, 37, 2; 5, 8, 6.

citrārius, *m.*, a dealer in lemons, Inscr. Orell. 4811.

* **1. citratus**, *a, um, adj.* [citrus], steeped in citrus-oil: libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86.

2. citratus, *a, um* [a late *adj.* form of *citra*], of this side, Auct. Limit. p. 298 sq.

* **citrētum**, *n.* [citrus], an orchard of citrus-trees, Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

citrēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or pertaining to the citrus-tree: mālus, the citrus-tree, Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15: mālum, citrus-apple, Cloat. ib.: mensa, of citrus-wood (which was much prized by the ancients), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: sub trabe citrea, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20 Zumpt; Petr. 119, 29; Mart. 14, 89: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.—**B.** Subst.: **citrēa**, *ae, f.* = citrus, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** Pertaining to the citron-tree; only subst. **citrēum**, *n.*, the citron, Plin. 23, 6, 56, § 105; Pall. Mart. 10, 15.

citrium, *n.*, a kind of gourd, Apic. 1, 21; 4, 3.

citrō, *adv.*, *v.* citer, *adv.*, B.

citrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [citrus], smelling of citrus: vestis, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15, 5 (cf. εἴματα θυώδεια, Hom. Od. 5, 264 al.; in Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 14 Müll. error: citrosa vestis appellata est a similitudine citri; so also Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20).

citrum, *n.* [id.], the wood of the citrus, q. v., citrus-wood, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 231.—**2.** Meton., the household furniture, esp. tables, made of it (very costly), Cato ap. Fest. p. 242, 21 Müll.; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Mart. 9, 59, 10; 10, 98, 6; 10, 80, 2; cf. citrus, I.

citrus, *i* [prob. a mutilation of κέδρος, cedrus]. **I.** The citrus, an African tree (hence Atlantis silva, Luc. 10, 144, and Massyla robora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94), whose very fragrant wood (*v.* citrum) was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91 sq.; 13, 16, 30, § 100; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Luc. 9, 428; cf. citreus, I. and citrum.—**II.** The citron-tree (also called mālus Medica, Persica, etc.), Citrus Medica, Linn., whose fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve it from worms; and also used as a counter-poison, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 14 sq.; cf. id. 13, 16, 31, § 103; Cloat. and Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; Pall. Mart. 10, 16; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 126.

Cittium, Cittiensis, etc., *v.* Citium.

citus, *a, um, v.* cieo, *P. a.*

civis, *a, um, adj.* [civis]. **I.** Of or pertaining to citizens; civil, civic, citizens (more rare than the class. civilis, and, except in the phrase civica corona, mostly poet.): iura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; motus, id. C. 2, 1, 1; rabies, id. ib. 3, 24, 26; Flor. 3, 21, 5; cf. furor, id. 4, 2, 76; bella, Ov. P. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. defence before a tribunal, Ov. F. 1, 22.—**B.** Esp. corona civica, the civic crown, made of oak leaves (hence, civilis quercus, Verg. A. 6, 772, and querna corona, Ov. F. 1, 614; id. Tr. 3, 1, 36), the crown of highest distinction, except the corona obsidionalis, and bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war; its inscription was: OB CIVEM (CIVES) SERVATVM (SERVATOS), Liv. 6, 20, 7; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7 sq.; Gell. 5, 6, 11 sq.; Cic. Planc. 30, 72; id. Pis. 3, 6; Liv. 10, 46, 3; Dict. of Antiq. p. 310.—Also subst.: **civica**, *ae, f.*: civicam mereri, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 5: aliquem civicā donare, Quint. 6, 3, 79: servatū civis decus, Tac. A. 12, 31 fin.—**II.** Of or pertaining to a town or city: errare intra muros civicos, Plant. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (in Liv.

1, 40, 2, vicinae, not civicae, is the true reading).—No comp. or sup.

1. civilis, *e, adj.* [civis]. **I.** Of or pertaining to citizens; civil, civic (class. in prose and poetry, and very freq.): sanguine civili rem confiant, by the blood of citizens, * Lucr. 3, 70; Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 1: conjuratio, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: bellum, id. Att. 7, 13, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: bella, Hor. Epod. 16, 1; Luc. 1, 1: genus belli, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1; Sall. C. 47, 2; Quint. 12, 1, 16; Flor. 3, 22, 10; 3, 23, 7: facinus, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1.—So De Bello Civili, the title of a portion of the Commentaries of Julius Caesar, Flor. 4, 2, 4: discordia, Sall. C. 5, 2: dissensio, id. J. 41 fin.: discidiū specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: irae, id. ib. 1, 43: acies, Ov. M. 7, 142: arma, civil war, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 9: aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: Mars, Ov. H. 6, 35: busta, Prop. 2, 1, 27: victoria, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; Sall. J. 95, 4; Tac. H. 4, 38 fin.: praeda, id. ib. 3, 15 et saep.: mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. just before: instituta civilia: conciliatio et societas, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: facinus, id. Att. 7, 13, 1: clamor, Liv. 3, 28, 4; cf. robur, id. 28, 44, 5: curae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 17: quercus = corona civica (*v.* civicus, I.), Verg. A. 6, 772: civilis dies, the civil day (from midnight to midnight; opp. to the naturalis dies, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188; Macr. S. 1, 3: amor (opp. to naturalis), between citizens, Gell. 12, 1, 23.—**2.** Esp.: jus civile. **a.** In gen., private rights, the law, as it protects citizens in their status, property, etc.: jus civile est aequitas constituta iis, qui ejusdem civitatis sunt, ad res suas obtinendas, Cic. Top. 2, 9: sit ergo in jure civili finis hic: legitimae atque usitatae in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: qui jus civile contemnendum putat, is vincula revellit iudiciorum, etc., id. Caecin. 25, 70; id. Off. 3, 17, 69; id. Balb. 11, 28; Gai Inst. 1, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 1 sq.; opp. jus naturale: quodam tempore homines nondum neque naturali neque civili jure descripto fusi, etc., Cic. Sest. 42, 91.—**b.** The body of the Roman law relating to private rights, the Civil Law: ut si quis dicat jus civile id esse, quod in legibus, senatus consultis, rebus iudicatis, juris peritorum auctoritate, edictis magistratuum, more, aequitate consistat, Cic. Top. 5, 28: hoc civile (jus) quod dicimus (opp. causa universi juris ac legum), id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: de jure civili si quis novi quid instituit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109; opp. jus nationum, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18; opp. jus praetorium, the precedents of decisions by the praetor: nam quod agas mecum ex jure civili ac praetorio non habes, id. Caecin. 12, 34; 2, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 1, 7 pr. and § 1.—**c.** In narrower sense, the code of procedure, the forms of process in the Roman law: civile jus, repositum in penetralibus pontificum, evulgavit (Licinius), Liv. 9, 46, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: jus civile per multa saecula inter sacra caerimoniaeque deorum abditum, Cn. Flavius vulgavit, Val. Max. 2, 5, 2; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 5 sq.; plur.: inteream si... novi civilia jura, Hor. S. 1, 9, 39.—**B.** Relating to public or political life, political, public, state: scientia, politics, political science, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6; Quint. 2, 15, 33: quaestiones, id. 2, 15, 36: officia, id. 2, 15, 36, and 2, 4, 27: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mensor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: vir, a statesman, πολιτικός, Quint. prooem. § 10; 11, 10, 15; 12, 2, 7; 12, 2, 21; 11, 1, 35.—**2.** Esp. civil, opp. military (first in Livy): is gravis annis non militibus solum sed civilibus quoque abscesserat muneribus, Liv. 9, 3, 5; cf. id. bella res haud magnopere obeuntem bella excitabant, id. 6, 22, 7.—**II.** Trop. (cf. popularis, and the Gr. κοινός), demeaning one's self as a citizen; hence of distinguished persons, courteous, polite, civil, affable, urbane (so not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Suet.; in Quint. only once): quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: sermo, Liv. 6, 40, 15: animus, id. 45, 32, 5; Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Caes. 75; id. Claud. 12; id. Dom. 12; cf. id. Calig. 3; id. Vesp. 12: parumque id non civile modo sed humanum etiam visum, unbecoming a private citizen, Liv. 5, 23, 5: et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59 Spald.: incesso, Plin. Pan. 83, 7: civile ingenium, mira commitas, Tac. A. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 82: arma,

id. H. 4, 3: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, id. A. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 34; 3, 22; Plin. Pan. 78, 4; 87, 1: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13: in cunctos, id. 10, 16.—*Sup.*, Eutr. 8, 1; Spart. Had. 20, 1.—*As subst.*: **civile**, *is, n.*, courtesy: si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv. 5, 3, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **civiliter**.

1. (Acc. to I.) **Citizen-like**: vivere, Cic. ap. Lact. 3, 14: certare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3; Liv. 38, 56, 9; 33, 46, 3; Juv. 5, 112; Gell. praef. § 13.—**b.** In judicial language, civilly (opp. criminally): agere, Dig. 47, 2, 92; 11, 6, 1; 47, 10, 37.—**2.** (Acc. to 2.) *As becomes a citizen, courteously, kindly*, Ov. M. 12, 583; id. Tr. 3, 8, 41; Tac. A. 3, 76, 4, 21; id. H. 2, 91.—*Comp.*: civilius, Plin. Pan. 29, 2; App. M. 9, p. 236, 10.—*Sup.*: civilissime, Eutr. 7, 8.

2. Civilis, *is, m.*, a proper name, e. g. Julius Civilis, chief of the Batavi, Tac. H. 4, 13 sq.; *abl.* Civile, id. ib. 4, 35.

civilitas, *ātis, f.* [civilis]. **I.** (Acc. to civilis, I. B.) The art of government, politics, only three times in Quint. as transl. of the Gr. πολιτική, 2, 15, 25; 2, 15, 33; 2, 17, 14.—**II.** (Acc. to civilis, II.) *Courteousness, politeness, affability* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Aug. 51; id. Claud. 35; Eutr. 7, 21; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

civiliter, *adv.*, *v.* civilis fin.

civis (cives, C. I. L. 3, 966; 3337 et saep.; **cevis**, S. C. Bacch. and Lex Thoria; **ceus** in Tab. Bant.), *is, comm.* (*abl.* usually cive: civi, Plant. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, §§ 32 and 33 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. Planc. 40, 96; 41, 97; id. Sest. 12, 29; id. Balb. 19, 43; id. Att. 7, 3, 4; 14, 11, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; dub. Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 52) [root *ki-* of κείμαι, to lie, abide; cf. κῶμη], a citizen (male or female; opp. peregrinus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 1, 34, 124; Liv. 22, 35, 5; opp. advena, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; or to hospes, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14; or to hostis, Liv. 8, 36, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33; Ov. M. 13, 234). **I.** In gen. **a.** (Very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition.) Enn. Ann. 174 Vahl.; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220: optati cives, populares, incolae, accollae, advenae omnes, Date viam, etc., id. Aul. 3, 1, 1: quod civis cum civi agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 13, § 32: cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9, 2 al.—**b.** In *fem.*: Attica, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis femina, id. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Ter. And. 1, 3, 16; 5, 1, 14: civis virgo, id. Eun. 5, 2, 19; id. Ad. 4, 7, 7: Romana, Cic. Balb. 24, 55; 13, 30; Nep. Them. 1, 2 al.: civis Romanus, Enn. ap. Censor. p. 2725 P. (Ann. v. 174 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147; 2, 4, 61, § 136.—Concerning the political rights of the civis Romanus (opposed to peregrinus or hostis), v. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. p. 260 sq.—**II.** Esp., a fellow-citizen (for which, in late Lat., concivis): Lunai portum cognoscite cives, Enn. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (Ann. v. 16 Vahl.); Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53; Ov. M. 13, 234.—So particularly, civis meus, tuus, etc., my, thy fellow-citizen, Cato ap. Fest. p. 234; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63; Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Mil. 34, 93; id. Div. 2, 2, 6; id. Fin. 1, 4, 10.—In *fem.*: defende cives tuas, senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 37.—**B.** A subject: imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, Cic. Rep. 3, 25, 37.—**III.** Figuratively: civis totius mundi, a citizen of the world, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61.

civitas, *ātis* (*gen. plur.* civitatum, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 4, 3; 5, 22; Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv. 1, 17, 4; 2, 6, 5; 33, 20; 11 Drak.; 42, 30, 6; 42, 44, 1; 45, 34, 1; Vell. 2, 42, 2; Quint. 2, 16, 4 *N. cr.*; Suet. Tit. 8 Oud.; Cornut. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66; Prisc. p. 771 P.; Neue, Formenl. 1, 268), *f.* [civis]. **I.** Abstr., the condition or privileges of a (Roman) citizen, citizenship, freedom of the city (upon its conditions, v. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. p. 260 sq.): Cato, cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem suscepit: est ita, cum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: donare aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 13, 20; Suet. Caes. 24; 42; 76; id. Aug. 47; id. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 24: dare civitatem alicui, Cic. Arch. 4, 7; 5, 10; Liv. 1, 28, 7; 8, 14, 8; Suet. Aug. 40; id. Galb. 14: accipere aliquem in civi-

tatem, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: adscribere alicui in civitatem, Liv. 6, 40, 4: ascribere alicui in civitatem, Cic. Arch. 4, 6: alicuius foederatis civitatibus ascribere, id. ib. 4, 7: in aliis civitatibus ascriptus, id. ib. 5, 10: assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: consequi, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: deponere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: decedere de civitate, id. Balb. 5, 11: dicare se civitati, id. ib. 11, 28: in civitatem, id. ib. 12, 30: eripere, id. Caecin. 34, 99: habere, id. Balb. 13, 31: impertiri civitatem, id. Arch. 5, 10: furari civitatem, id. Balb. 2, 5: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: Romanam usurpare, id. Calig. 38: id. Claud. 25: amittere civitatem, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98: adimere, id. ib.: Suet. Caes. 28: petere, id. ib. 8: negare, id. Aug. 40: jus civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; id. Arch. 5, 11: recipere alicui in civitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100; id. Arch. 10, 22; id. Balb. 13, 31: relinquere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: retinere civitatem, id. Balb. 12, 30: retinere alicui in civitate, id. Lig. 11, 33: ademptio civitatis, id. Dom. 30, 78: commemoratio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: nomen, id. ib.: ereptor, id. Dom. 30, 81.—**B.** Trop.: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1, 3; cf.: civitate Romanā donare agricolationem, Col. 1, 1, 12: verbum hoc a te civitate donatum, *naturalized*, Gell. 19, 3, 3; Sen. Ep. 120, 4; id. Q. N. 5, 16, 4.—More freq., **II.** Concr. *the citizens united in a community, the body-politic, the state*, and as this consists of one city and its territory, or of several cities, it differs from urbs, i. e. the compass of the dwellings of the collected citizens; but sometimes meton. = urbs, v. B.: concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: tum conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, etc., id. Sest. 42, 91; cf.: omnis populus, qui est talis coetus multitudinis, qualem exposui; omnis civitas, quae est constitutio populi; omnis res publica, quae populi res est, etc., id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quia sapiens non sum, nec haec urbs nec in ea civitas... non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs (esset), et eam civitas incoleret, id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45, 1: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Oud.: so id. ib. 1, 4, 1, 19; 1, 31; cf. Sisen. ap. Non. p. 429, 15: civitates aut nationes devictae, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Sall. C. 31, 1; Liv. 21, 1, 2: io triumphae non semel dicimus civitas omnis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 51; cf. id. Epod. 16, 36 and 18: cum civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47, 1; so id. 2, 37, 5; 26, 18, 6; 34, 41, 1; Tac. A. 3, 11; Suet. Calig. 6; id. Tib. 17; 42: civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Sull. 9, 28; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 3, 5: omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quae pars civitatis Helvetiae, etc., id. ib.: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provincia, id. ib. 1, 10: Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, id. ib. 4, 3: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 69, 3: Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 et saep.: administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; so, civitatis status, Quint. 6, 1, 16; 11, 1, 85: (legibus) solutis stare ipsa (civitas) non possit, id. 11, 1, 85: lege civitatis, id. 12, 10, 26; cf. id. 5, 10; 25: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107; 12, 3, 7; 1, 2, 2.—Of Plato's ideal republic: si in illa commenticia Platonis civitate res ageretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230.—**2.** Trop.: civitas caelium, Plaut. Rud. prol. 2: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23.—**B.** Meton., = urbs, a city (rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): civitatem incendere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 429, 5 (Trag. 382 Vahl.): cum errarem per totam civitatem, Petr. 8, 2; cf. id. 8, 141 fin.: Lingonum, Tac. H. 1, 54; 1, 64: ab excidio civitatis, id. ib. 1, 63; 1, 69: circumiectae civitates, id. ib. 3, 43: muri civitatis, id. ib. 4, 65; id. A. 6, 42: pererrata nocturnis conversationibus, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67; cf.: expugnandae civitates, id. 12,

9, 2: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17; cf. id. Tit. 8; id. Tib. 84 fin.; Lact. 2, 7, 19.—**2.** Esp., *the city*, i. e. *Rome and its inhabitants*, Tac. H. 1, 19; 2, 92; 4, 2.

civitātula, ae, f. dim. [civitas]. **I.** *Citizenship in a small city*, Sen. Apocol. 9, 3.—**II.** *A small city*, App. M. 10, p. 238; Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, 5 sq.

clābulare, is, n. [clabula = clavula] a large, open wagon, probably with sides of wicker-work, used in transporting soldiers, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2.—Hence, **clābularis** (clav-), e, and **clābularius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the transport wagons: clābularius cursus facultate permissa, Amm. 20, 4, 11; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 62.

clacendix, claxendix, or calcendix, a kind of shell-fish, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46, 16 Müll. N. cr.; Prisc. p. 655 P.

clades, is (gen. plur. usque, cladium, Liv. 2, 63, 7; 5, 22, 8 et saep.: cladium, Sil. 1, 41; 7, 505; 9, 353; 16, 672; Amm. 29, 1, 14; 32, 2, 1), f. kindr. with Sanscr. klath, laedere; Gr. κλάω, to break, break in pieces; cf.: per-cello, clava, gladius]. **I.** Prop., a breaking, beating, dashing to pieces; hence, **A.** In gen., destruction, devastation, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity (cf.: calamitas, perniciēs; class. and freq.): clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram adventit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3: haec igitur subito clades nova pestilientiaque Aut in aquas cadit aut fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: dare late cladem magnasque ruinas, id. 5, 347: etsi cursum ingeni tui, Brut. Brut. 97, 332: atque haec vetusta... Lucifera clades nostro infixa est corpori, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: et illam meam cladem... maximum esse rei publicae volnus iudicatis, id. Sest. 13, 31: cum tibi ad pristinas cladis accessio fuisset Aetoliae repentinus interitus, id. Pis. 37, 91: quod si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, profecto magna clades atque calamitas rem publicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: captae urbis Romanae clades, Liv. 5, 21, 16: publica, Tac. A. 14, 64: tum urbs tota eorum conruit et Taygeti montis magna pars... abrupta cladem eam insuper ruinā pressit, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191: plus populationibus quam proeliis cladium fecit (cf. B. I. infra), Liv. 8, 2, 8: quidve superbia spurcicia ac petulantia? Quantas Efficiunt clades! Lucr. 5, 48: aliam quamvis cladem importare periculi, id. 5, 369: agrum omni belli clade pervastat, Liv. 22, 4, 1: colonias belli clade premi, Curt. 9, 7, 22: colonias omni clade vastare, id. 4, 1, 10: majestas populi Romani... vastata cladiibus fuerat, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: per sex dies septemque noctes ea clade saevitum est, of the burning of Rome, Suet. Ner. 38: quo tanta cladis pretio, i. e. the burning of the Capitol, Tac. H. 3, 72; id. A. 13, 57: recens, the destruction of the amphitheatre, id. A. 4, 63 sq.: Lugdunensis, the burning of Lyons, id. ib. 16, 13 Nipp. ad loc.—With gen. obj.: si denique Italia a dictu, urbs ab armis, sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, without ruining Milo, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: tum privatae per domos clades vulgatae sunt, the losses of particular families at Cannae, Liv. 22, 56, 4.—Poet.: cladiibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris, Ov. M. 9, 176: Trojae renaescens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In war or battle, a disaster, defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, massacre: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59, 3: exercitator hostis magnā clade eos castigavit, Liv. 39, 1, 4: iret ut... subita turbaret clade Latinos, Verg. A. 12, 556: quodsi... supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit, Curt. 4, 12, 15; so freq.: accipere cladem, to be defeated, beaten, Liv. 3, 26, 3; 5, 11, 5; 8, 12, 17; 22, 51, 11: apud Chaeroneam accepta, Quint. 9, 2, 62: classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: postquam is... contractae cladi superasset... fusa est Romana acies, Liv. 25, 19, 16: omnibus pacis modo incurrisse agentibus magna clades inlata, id. 29, 3, 8: non vulnus super vulnus sed multiplex clades, id. 22, 54, 9: paene exitibilem

omnibus cladē intulit, Vell. 2, 112, 4: tantā mole cladis obrui, Liv. 22, 54, 10: terrestri simul navali clade obrebrantur, Curt. 4, 3, 14; Sen. Med. 207: clades illa pugnae Cannensis vastissima, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 5: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6, 4: exercitum, Tac. A. 3, 6; 3, 73; Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: quis cladem illius noctis fando Explicet, Verg. A. 2, 362: Germanica, Tac. H. 4, 12: Varianna, id. A. 1, 57: Pharsaliam Philippos et Perusiam ac Mutinam, nota publicarum cladium nomina loquebantur, id. H. 1, 50.—Poet.: ut barbarorum Claudius agmina... diruit... Primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, sine clade victor (i. e. of his own men), Hor. C. 4, 14, 32.—**2.** Of the plague: inque ipsos saeva medentes Erumpit clades, Ov. M. 7, 562; cf.: sue abstinent merito cladis, quā ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium, Tac. H. 5, 4 Heraeus ad loc.—**3.** Of the loss of a limb: Mucius, cui postea Scaevola clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, Liv. 2, 13, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons who bring destruction, etc., a destroyer, scourge, pest: geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadās, cladem Libyae, Verg. A. 6, 843: haec clades, of Heliodorus, Lampr. Helioq. 34, 1: illa, of immodest women as a class, id. Alex. Sev. 34, 4.—**B.** Of dissolute morals, corruption: fecunda culpa saecula nuptias inquinaverat... Hoc fonte derivata clades In patriam populumque fluxit, Hor. C. 3, 6, 19.

Clacōn, ontis, m., = Κλαίων (wailing), a fountain in Phrygia, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

† **clāgalōpes**, is, f., a species of eagle, = pygargus, Schol. Juv. 11, 138.

clam (old access. form **callim**, or, acc. to Cod. Gu. 1, **calam**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 3 Müll.) [root cal-; cf.: calix, celo, cella, oc-culo, caligo], adv. and prep., secretly, privately; and in the predicate after sum and fore, hidden, secret, unknown (opp. palam; except once in Caes., v. II. infra; in class. prose only used as adv.). **I.** Adv. **A.** In gen.: clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (247 Vahl): ignis mortalibus clam Divisus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1157: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36, 6: clam mordax canis (Gr. λαβρόδης κύων), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27; cf. Amm. 15, 3, 5; Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; Cat. 21, 5; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario Clam tradas (a jurid. formula), id. Eun. 2, 3, 28; cf. Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: clam mussitantes, Liv. 33, 31, 1; Suet. Tib. 6: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, id. Caes. 31; id. Ner. 34: ille Sycheum Clam ferro incautum superat, stealthily, Verg. A. 1, 350: nec dic quid doleas, clam tamen usque dole, Ov. R. Am. 694: cui te commisit alendum Clam, id. M. 13, 432; cf. id. ib. 14, 310 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** With adv.: with furtim, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49; with furtive, id. ib. 5, 2, 61; with occulte, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; poet. with tacitus: tacito clam venit illa pede, and similar words, Tib. 1, 10, 34; 4, 6, 16; cf.: strepito nullo clam reserare fores, id. 1, 8, 60; opp. palam, Enn. l. l.; Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 63; Cic. Cael. 9, 20; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 84; Suet. Caes. 80; id. Dom. 2; and opp. propalam, Suet. Ner. 22.—**2.** With gen.: res exulatum at illam clam abibat patris, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 43 Ritschl (cf. λαβρόν λαοφρόνους, Hom. Il. 5, 269).—**3.** Clam est, with subj. clause (cf. II. B. infra): meretricem, commoneri Quam sane magni referat, nil clam'st, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.—**II.** Prep., without the knowledge of, unknown to, constr. with abl. or acc. (a) With abl. (only in the two foll. passages; for Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 2; 4, 6, 5; id. Curc. 1, 3, 17; id. Am. prol. 107 al., where the abl. formerly stood with clam, have been corrected by Ritschl and recent edd.; v. Speng. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 52; but cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Curc. l. l.): nec clam durateus Trojanis Pergama partu inflammasset equos, Lucr. 1, 476 Munro ad loc.: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—(b) With acc.: clam uxorem, Plaut. As. Grex. 1; id. Cas. prol. 54: clam uxorem et clam filium,

id. Merc. 3, 2, 2: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: patrem, id. Merc. 2, 3, 8; 3, 4, 75; id. Truc. 2, 1, 37 Speng.; Gell. 2, 23, 16: senem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 13: uxorem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 32; id. As. Grex. 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 43; 5, 9, 78; id. Merc. 4, 6, 3 Ritschl: virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 28; id. Am. prol. 107: clam alter alterum, id. Cas. prol. 51: illum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 26: omnis, id. Aul. prol. 7: clam praesidia Pompeii, Auct. B. Hist. 3: clam quemdam Philonem, id. ib. 35: nostros, id. ib. 16: dominum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14: haec clam me omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 46. — **B.** Clam me est, it is unknown to me, I know not (only in Plaut. and Ter.): neque adeo clam me est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 19: haud clam me est, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; so id. ib. 4, 1, 53; 4, 2, 1: nec clam te est, quam, etc., id. And. 1, 5, 52. — **C.** Clam habere aliquem = celare aliquem, to keep secret from one, conceal from, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35; cf. Prip. p. 988 P.; Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 399.

clāmātor, ōris, m. [clamo], a bawler, noisy declaimer (in oratory; prob. only in the foll. exs.): ut intellegi possit, quem existimem clamātorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182; id. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Mart. 12, 26, 11 (Schneid. clamatus, i. e. vocatus); Gell. 19, 9, 7.

* **clāmātorius**, a, um, adj. [clamator], screeching, clamorous: avis = prohibitoria, a bird of bad omen, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

clāmātus, ūs, m. [clamo], a crying aloud, shouting, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 279.

* **clāmatio**, ōnis, f. [clamo], a violent crying, clamor, noise, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmīto, āvi, ātum (part. pres. nom. plur. clamitantis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 356), 1, v. freq. n. and a. [clamo], to cry out violently or aloud, to bawl out, vociferate (class., esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. only twice; not in Quint.; usu. of human beings). — **I.** Neutr. (rare): ut illi clamant, Cic. Caecin. 3, 9; of a bird: ipsum (passerem) accipiter... vano clamitante interficit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. — **II.** Act. **A.** With the words or thoughts uttered as object. **1.** With direct citation: Chremes clamitans: Indignum facinus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 117: atque clamitas, Laterensis: quo usque ista dicis? Cic. Planc. 31, 75: quidam caricas vendens Caueas clamitabat, id. Div. 2, 40, 84: Volo, clamitans provocho, Liv. 2, 55, 7: ad arma, et: pro vestram fidem, cives, clamitans, id. 9, 24, 9; 27, 48, 12; Suet. Aug. 40; Tac. A. 1, 18. — **2.** With acc. and inf.: clamitabat falsa esse illa, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: saepe clamitans, liberum se... esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: clamitare coepit... ad Philotam decurrisse, Curt. 6, 7, 27; 9, 8, 7; 10, 17, 10: clamitans non corporis esse sed loci morbum, Sen. Ep. 104, 1; Suet. Calig. 58; Tac. A. 12, 7; 12, 35; id. H. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 10. — **Pass. impers.**: multisque sciscitantibus cuiusnam eam ferrent... Thalassio ferri clamitatum, Liv. 1, 9, 12. — **3.** With subj.: Messalina clamitabat... audiret Octaviae matrem, Tac. A. 11, 34: Mnester clamitans aspiceret verberum notas, id. ib. 11, 36; 16, 10. — **4.** With acc.: quid clamitatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 28: haec Volscio clamitante, Liv. 3, 13, 3: quorum clamitant nomina, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: saeva et detestanda alicui, to imprecate, Tac. A. 3, 23. — **5.** With ut or ne: Acerronia... dum se Agrippinam esse utque subvenireturi matri principis clamitat, conficitur, Tac. A. 14, 5; cf.: neve consulatus sui collegam dederet liberto... clamitabat, id. ib. 16, 10. — **B.** With personal obj.: clamitant me ut revertar, call on me, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30. — **Lorenz.** (Fleck. inclamitant): clamitent Ne gycophantam, call, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20: clamitans eum modo consul modo dictatorem, Ascon. p. 34, 13 Bait.: plausores, Augustianos militesque se triumphi ejus clamitantes, Suet. Ner. 25. — **C.** Trop., of things, to proclaim, reveal, betray: nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa olera militum et clamitate calliditatem videntur? Cic. Rose. Am. 7, 20.

clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [Sancr. kar., to celebrate; Gr. καλέω, κλητός; cf.: clarus, classis, nomenclator, concilium]. — **I.** Neutr., to call, cry out, shout aloud, to complain with a loud voice, vociferari (class. and very freq.; mostly of human beings): populus convolat; Tumultuantur, clamant,

pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: dic mihi, Non clamās? non insanis? id. Ad. 4, 7, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 59: clamare de pecuniā, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17 al. — Of a vehement bawling before a tribunal: qui quid in dicendo posset, numquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48. — In comedy, of snoring: dormit Scelerdus intus? Lu. Non naso quidem: Nam eo magnum clammat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10 al. — **B.** Transf., of animals and things; of geese: anseres, qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. Rose. Am. 20, 57. — Of the chirping of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare coepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. — Of the roaring of waters, the rustling of trees, etc., Sil. 4, 526; 9, 516; Stat. Th. 10, 94: clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvae, id. ib. 11, 116. — Also of abstract things (cf. under II. B.): et non ulla meo clamant in ore fides? i. e. does my sincerity never plainly proclaim itself in my voice? Prop. 1, 18, 18. — But esp. freq., **II.** Act., to call or cry aloud to something or some one, to proclaim, declare, to invoke, call upon, etc., = exclamare; constr. with acc. of the person or thing, or a clause as object, in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. (a) With acc.: e somno pueros clamō, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.; so, janitorem, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, id. ib. 5, 398; cf.: ora clamantia nomen, id. ib. 8, 229; 11, 665: morientem nomine, Verg. A. 4, 674. — With two accs.: se causam crimenque, Verg. A. 12, 600: me deum, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 46: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquid furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36; Curt. 4, 16, 15. — With acc. rei: divum atque hominum fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20: aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 58: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: Saturnalia, Liv. 22, 1, 20: pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 428. — (β) With a clause as object, in direct discourse (mostly poet.): ad me omnes clamant: Janua culpa tua est, Cat. 67, 14; so Ov. F. 4, 452; Hor. S. 2, 3, 62; id. Ep. 1, 17, 48; 1, 19, 47; id. A. P. 460; Suet. Caes. 82; Sen. Ep. 27, 1 al. — (γ) With a clause as object, in indirect discourse: clamant omnes indignissime Factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: quid facti esset opus puerperae... illis clamat de viā, id. And. 3, 2, 11; Cic. Mur. 37, 78: solos felices viventes clamant in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12. — (δ) With final clause: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47; Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 55: clamans in hostem, ne rex Croesus occideretur, Gell. 5, 9, 2. — **B.** Trop., of abstract things, to proclaim, declare: quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Archidemides Clamaret dempturum esse, si quid crederem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 51; cf.: eum ipsum (sc. Regulum) clamant virtus beatiorum fuisse quam potentem in rosa Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65; 4, 19, 55: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104; Cat. 6, 7: quid enim restitutum clamant? Cic. Rose. Com. 13, 37; id. Cat. 1, 8, 21; cf. clamito, II.

clāmōr (old form **clāmōs**, like arbos, labos, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, m. [clamo]. **I.** A loud call, a shout, cry; of men and (poet.) of animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): facere clamorem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Cure. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 28, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 46; Verg. A. 3, 672 al.: tollere in caelum, id. ib. 11, 745: ad aethera, id. ib. 2, 338; cf.: clamorem mittere ad sidera, Stat. Th. 12, 521: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Fl. 6, 15: compesce, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: clamorem audire, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 37: magno clamore concurrunt, Sall. J. 53, 2: clamor virtutem, Verg. A. 1, 87: impium Lenite clamorem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: ingens clamor, Verg. A. 12, 268: laetus, id. ib. 3, 524: subitus, id. ib. 11, 609: nauticus, id. ib. 3, 128: dare clamorem, id. ib. 3, 566: it clamor caelo, id. ib. 5, 451 al. — **B.** In part., a friendly call, acclamation, applause: clamor secundus, Verg. A. 5, 491: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 1: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudium, Tac. H. 1, 62 fin. al. — In plur., Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Plin. Pan. 73, 1, 2; 6; Phaedr. 5, 5, 28; Quint. 12, 6, 4. — **2.** A hostile call, clamor, shout: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so Cic.

Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12 al. — **II.** Poet., of animals, a cry: gruum, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: mergorum, Verg. G. 1, 362: apum, id. ib. 4, 76 al. — Of things, noise, sound, din: nubis, Lucr. 6, 147: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Verg. A. 3, 566: montium silvaeque, Hor. C. 3, 29, 39.

clāmōsē, adv., v. clamorosus, I.

clāmōsus, a, um, adj. [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), full of clamor or noise, i. e., **I.** Act., clamoring or bawling continually or loudly, clamorous, noisy, bawling: turbidus et clamorosus alterator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191: magister, Mart. 5, 84, 2. — *** Adv.**: **clāmōsē**, clamorously: clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45. — **II.** Pass., filled with noise or clamor, noisy: urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: theatri turba, id. ib. 3, 5, 16: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Juv. 9, 144; Mart. 10, 53: Subura, id. 12, 13, 2. — Poet. with gen.: undae clamorosus Helorus, Sil. 14, 269. — **B.** Accompanied with noise or clamor: actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: accleratio, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: mortes boum, Veg. Vet. 4, pr. 1.

Clampētia, ae, f., = Δαμπτεία, a town of the Bruttii, now Amantea, Liv. 29, 38, 1; 30, 19, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 9; the same, **Clampētia**, ae, f., a town, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72.

clanculārius, a, um, adj. [clanculum], secret, concealed, anonymous, unknown (post-Aug. and rare): poeta quidam, Mart. 10, 3, 5: Lydia, Tert. Pall. 4.

clanculō, adv. (access. form of clanculum) [clam], secretly, privately (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 5; 9, p. 221, 13; 10, p. 245, 26; Macr. S. 5, 18; Amm. 21, 12, 13; August. Ep. 64.

clanculum, adv. and prep. dim. [id.], secretly, privately (ante-class. but freq.). (a) Adv.: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: abire a legione, id. Am. 1, 3, 25: noctu advenire, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 83; 3, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 8: congerere aliquid, Ter. Eun. 2, 18: mordere, id. ib. 3, 1, 21; 3, 5, 41; 3, 5, 54: agere inter se, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 33. — (β) Prep. with acc.: clanculum Patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27; cf. clam.

clandestinō, adv., v. clandestinus fin.

clandestinus, a, um, adj. [for claudes-tinus; cf. matutinus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 461 sq.], secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine (class. in prose and poetry): suspitio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: natura, Lucr. 1, 779: motus materiai, id. 2, 127: scelere, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Liv. 42, 13, 1: introitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; cf. Suet. Ner. 48: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: consilia, Crassus ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 24, 3: nuntiis legationibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: fuga, Auct. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36, 9; Sil. 7, 267: denuntiatio, Liv. 4, 36, 3: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40; 4, 27. — **Adv.**: **clandestinō**, secretly; only Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 19, and Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clango, no perf., ēre, 3, v. n. [kindred with crocio, glocio; cf. clamo and κλάω], to clang, to sound, resound (rare; only in ante-class. and post-Aug. poets): crepitu clangente, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342; cf.: luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 349: clangunt aquilae, Auct. Carm. Phil. 28.

clangor, ōris, m. [clango], a sound, clang, noise (mostly poet. and in Aug. prose). **I.** Of wind instruments: tubarum, Verg. A. 2, 313; cf. id. ib. 8, 526; 11, 192; Luc. 1, 237; Sil. 2, 19; Stat. Th. 3, 651; Flor. 4, 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 3, 707. — **II.** Of birds (in crying or flying): clangorem fundere, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: tremulo clangore volare, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63; Ov. M. 12, 528; 13, 611: cum magno clangore volitare, Liv. 3, 34, 8; 5, 47, 4; Col. 8, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363 sq.; 10, 8, 10, § 23 al.; Flor. 1, 13, 15; *Suet. Dom. 6 al. — In plur., Verg. A. 3, 226. — **III.** Of dogs, a barking, baying, Grat. Cyn. 186.

Clanis, is, m. **I.** A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 140. — **II.** A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 379. — **III.** A river in Etruria, which falls into the Tiber, now Chiana, Sil. 8, 455; Tac. A. 1, 79.

Clānius, ii, m., a river in Campania,

destructive by frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Aceræ (v. Acerræ), now Lagno, Verg. G. 2, 225 Heyne; Sil. 8, 537; also called Glanis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53 sq.

clāre, *adv.*, v. **clarus** *fin.*

clāreo, *äre, v. n.* [clarus]. **I.** Prop., *to be clear or bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. ap. Non. p. 85, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 367 Rib.); so of stars, Cic. Arat. 5 (240); 107 (348). — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To be obvious or clear, evident or manifest* (poet. rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, which is evident also in the first canto, Lucr. 6, 937: mihi satis claret, with acc. and inf., Spart. Sev. 20, 4 Spald. and Zumpt N. cr. — **B.** Of character, *to be distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned* (ante-class.): (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 4, 10 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.); Turp. ap. Non. p. 85, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 152 Rib.).

clāresco, *clāruī, 2, v. inchn. n.* [clāreo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), *to become or grow bright or clear*. **I.** Prop. **A.** Of the sight, *to begin to shine, become visible*: tecta luminibus clarescent, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123; Val. Fl. 7, 3; cf. Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 185 al. — **B.** Of the hearing, *to sound clear, to become audible*: clarescent sonitus armorum, Verg. A. 2, 301: tibiae, Quint. 1, 11, 7: vox, Gabius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To become clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 1, 1115; 5, 1456: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescent, Quint. 3, 8, 61; 8, 5, 19; 6, 4, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. — **B.** In character, *to become illustrious, famous, renowned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliud clarescit et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 833 Lachm. IV. cr.: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: magnis inimicitis, id. H. 2, 53: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescent, id. G. 14; id. Or. 36; Claud. C. Mall. Theod. 3: ex gente Domitia duae familiae clauerunt, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. id. Gram. 17; Just. 2, 1.

clāricito, *äre, v.* clarigito.

clārico, *äre, 1, v. n.* [clarus], *to glow, gleam*: ignes pernicitate sui clāricantes, App. de Mundo, 15, p. 63.

clārificatio, *ōnis, f.* [clarifico], *a glorification* (eccl. Lat.): Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62; Cypr. Ep. 77, 2.

clārifico, *äre, v. a.* [clarus-facio], *to make illustrious or famous* (eccl. Lat.): nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18, p. 213 Bip.; so Sedul. 4, 173; 5, 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 304 al.

clārigatio, *ōnis, f.* [clarigo], *a solemn demand for redress, a religious solemnity with which the Fœdalis declared war upon an enemy, in case he should refuse to give satisfaction within 33 days for injuries sustained* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.), Plin. 1, epit. libr. 22, 3, p. 69 Bip.; Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq. — **II.** In gen., *a fine or ransom for a transgression of limits, to be exacted of the offender by any person finding him*: (Veliterni) jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille passuum clarigatio esset, Liv. 8, 14, 6.

***clārigito** (in the MSS. **clāricito**), *äre, v.* **clarigo** [clarigo], *to recall, recollect*: sacra ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

clārigo, *no perf.*, *ātum, 1, v. n.* [clarus]; t. of the Fœdalis, *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.); Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; cf. clarigatio; and Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 947.

clāri-sonus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *clear-sounding, loud, distinct* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320; 64, 125: auræ Aquilonis, Cic. Arat. 280.

clāriissimatus, *ūs, m.* [clarissimus; v. clarus, II. B.], *the dignity of a Clarissimus* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 24, 9; Amm. 21, 16, 2.

1. clāritas, *ātis, f.* [clarus], *clearness, brightness, splendor* (in good prose, most freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight (so for the most part only in Pliny the elder): sidus Veneris claritatis tantæ (est), ut, etc., Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37; cf. id. 2, 8, 6, § 30; 23, 4, 41, § 84:

matutina, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107: visus, id. 31, 10, 46, § 116; cf. oculorum, id. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 20, 10, 42, § 108: AD CLARITATEM (sc. oculorum), *for clearness of sight* (label of an ointment-box), Inscr. Orell. 4234. — **B.** Of objects affecting the hearing, *distinctness, clearness*: claritas in voce, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3, 8: vocis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 11: vocalium, id. 9, 4, 131; 11, 3, 41. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Intellectually, *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity* (rare): pulchritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10; so id. 8, 3, 70; Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 1. — **B.** Morally, *celebrity, renown, reputation, splendor, high estimation* (so most freq.; several times in Cicero, who never uses claritudo, while in Sallust only claritudo is found, q. v.; cf. also amplitudo, splendor, nobilitas, gloria): num te fortunæ tuæ, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriæ poemitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 38; id. Div. 2, 31, 66: quæ ex multis pro tuâ claritate audiam, id. Fam. 13, 68, 1; cf. Quint. 3, 7, 11: viri claritate præstantes, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: nominis, Auct. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7; cf. id. 5, 11, 5; 3, 7, 11: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: personarum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 1: Herculis, Tac. G. 34 fin.: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: litterarum, id. 14, 4, 5, § 44: herbarum (i.e. nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120, § 188. — In plur.: claritates operum, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: ingeniorum, id. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

2. Clāritas Julia, *f.*, *the name given to the town Atulæ, in Hispania Baetica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

clāritudo, *inis, f.* [clarus], *clearness, brightness* (access. form of claritas; in lit. signif. very rare; trop. in Sall. a few times, in Tac. very freq., but not in Cic., Cæs., Quint., or Suet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight: fulgor et claritudo deæ (sc. lunæ), Tac. A. 1, 28; cf. Lact. 2, 9, 12. — **B.** Of objects affecting the hearing: vocis, Gell. 6, 5, 1 Hertz. — **II.** Trop. (cf. claritas, II. B.), *renown, celebrity, splendor, fame, reputation*: inclitissima, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 82, 7: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2, 4: in tantam claritudinem pervenire, id. ib. 7, 4: eminere claritudine, Vell. 2, 130, 1: Cæsarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, id. ib. 16, 24: materni generis, id. ib. 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 14, 47: familiae, id. ib. 15, 35: militiae, id. ib. 4, 6: studiorum, id. ib. 12, 8: virtutum, id. ib. 15, 65: nominis, id. ib. 15, 71 al.

† clāritus, *adv.*, = **clare** (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, etc.), acc. to Cels. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.

Clarius, *a, um, v.* Claros, II.

***clārividus**, *a, um, adj.* [clare-vidéo], *seeing clearly, clear-sighted*: sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, *āvi, 1, v. a.* [clarus], *to make bright or clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter excelsæ clarabat sceptræ columnâ, showed, exhibited, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 21: aestatis primordia, id. Arat. 39: iter longæ limite flammæ, Stat. Th. 5, 286. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Mentally, *to make clear, evident, to explain, illustrate, set forth*: animæ naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: multa, id. 4, 778: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 15. — **B.** Morally, *to make illustrious, to render famous*: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, *Hor. C. 4, 3, 4.

***clāror**, *ōris, m.* [id.], *clearness, brightness*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112; Ritschl ex conj. Camerar. dub.

Clāros, *i. f.*, = Κλάρος, *a small town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo, now the village Zilleh*, Ov. M. 1, 516; cf. Tac. A. 2, 54. — Hence, **II. Clārius**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or pertaining to Claros, Clarian*. **A.** As an epithet of Apollo: Clari Apollinis fanum, specus, oraculum, simulacrum, Mēl. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232: Tac. A. 2, 54; 12, 22: deus, Ov. A. A. 2, 80; id. M. 11, 413; id. F. 1, 20. — **Subst.**: **Clārius**, *ii, m.*, Apollo, Verg. A. 3, 360 Serv.; Stat. Th. 8, 199. — **B.** As an epithet of the poet Antimachus, of Colophon (prob. since Claros was near Colophon, and as devoted to Apollo, it appeared a suitable appel. of a poet), Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1 Jahn (but in

Cic. Brut. 51, 191, the best read. is: Antimachus, clarum poetam).

clārus, *a, um, adj.* [kindr. with Germ. klar; Engl. clear; cf. clamo], *clear, bright* (opp. obscurus, caecus; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of composition).

I. Lit. **A.** Relating to the sight, *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc. (a) Absol.: luce clārā et candidā, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: ut mulierum famam multorum oculis lux clara custodiat, open day, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf.: frequentissimā celebritate et clarissimā luce lætari, id. Cael. 20, 47: lumen, Lucr. 3, 1: oculorum lumina, id. 4, 825; cf.: mundi lumina (i.e. sol et luna), Verg. G. 1, 5: oculi, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: incendia, Verg. A. 2, 569: lucerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 48: scintillæ ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: fulmina, id. 6, 84: vestis splendor, id. 2, 52: color, id. 5, 1258; cf.: color clarissimus, id. 2, 830: candor, id. 4, 232: loca, id. 5, 779 al.: caelum, Tac. A. 1, 28: nox, id. Agr. 12: pater omnipotens clarus intonat, in the clear sky, Verg. A. 7, 141 Serv.; cf. Cic. Arat. 4: sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: clarissima gemmae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62; cf. lapides, Hor. C. 4, 13, 14: vitrum, Ov. M. 4, 355: purpurarum sidere clarior usus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 42. — (β) With abl.: speculo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112 dub.: argento clari delphines, Verg. A. 8, 673: rutilis squamis, id. G. 4, 93: ferrugine, id. A. 9, 582; cf. id. ib. 11, 772 Wagn.: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704; 2, 2, 11, 359: alio Lucifer exit Clarus equo, id. ib. 15, 190: claraeque coruscis Fulguribus taedae, Lucr. 5, 295 al. — *2. Poet., of the wind (cf.: albus, candidus, and in Gr. λαμπρός ἀνεμος; v. Lidd. and Scott under λαμπρός), *making clear, i.e. bringing fair weather*: aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460 Forbig. ad loc. — **B.** Relating to the hearing, *clear, loud, distinct*: clārā voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 711; Cic. Clu. 48, 134; id. Cæcin. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 31, 12; 42, 25, 12; Ov. M. 3, 703: lectio, Cels. 1, 2: clariore voce, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: sonor, Lucr. 4, 567: clamor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plausus, id. As. Grev. 6: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, id. ib. 13, 806: ictus, id. ib. 2, 625: strepitus, Suet. Vit. Luc.: vox (opp. obtusa), Quint. 11, 3, 15; 9, 4, 136 Spald.: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 55; cf. id. 11, 3, 41 and 82: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible* (syn.: planus, apertus, perspicuus, dilucidus, etc.): vide ut mi haec certa et clara attuleris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; cf.: omnia non propteranti clara certaerue erunt, Liv. 22, 39, 22: clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61; 2, 5, 38, § 101; id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: id quod est luce clarius, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si ea, quae dixi, sole ipso illustriora et clariora sunt, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65; cf. id. 12, 10, 15; 11, 1, 75: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101 Spald. and Frotsch.: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI. annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61: somno clarius, Ov. F. 3, 28: exempla, Tac. Or. 8; id. A. 4, 11: documenta, id. ib. 6, 22. — **B.** *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honorable, famous, glorious*, etc. (cf.: illustris, insignis, eximius, egregius, praestans, nobilis; a favorite epithet, esp. in the sup., like fortissimus, designating the highest praise of the honor-loving Roman; hence, a standing title, at all times, of distinguished public characters, as consuls, proconsuls, pontifices, senators, etc.): nobilitas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28; opp. to obscurus, Lucr. 1, 639; so Quint. 5, 10, 26: clari viri atque magni, Cato ap. Cic. Plane. 27, 66; Cic. Sest. 69, 144: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. 1, 15, 44; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 58, § 153; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; id. Clu. 48, 134: exempla clara et industria, id. Div. 2, 3, 8: pugna clara et commemorabilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: pax clarior majorque quam bellum fuerat, Liv. 10, 37, 4: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1, 3; so, facundia clara pollensque, id. ib. 30, 4: clara et magnifica, id. ib. 4, 8: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38, 1: familia, Tac. A. 2, 37; 3, 76: majores, id. ib. 4, 61: pater si in Equestri gradu clarus, clarior vitricus, Plin.

Ep. 2, 13, 4: clarissimi consules, id. ib. 7, 33, 8: generis clarissimus auctor, Ov. P. 2, 9, 19: clarissima civitas, Nep. Thras. 2, 1: apud Germanicos quoque (Titus), Tac. H. 2, 77: scriptores, id. A. 1, 1.—(β) With *abl.*: clariores gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; v. supra: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. 10, 1, 83: sententia, id. 10, 1, 90: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. C. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194: bello, Tac. Agr. 29: id. H. 3, 44: gens memoria nominis, id. ib. 1, 67: Cluvius Rufus eloquentia, id. ib. 4, 43.—(γ) With *in*: in arte tibiarius, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf. clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 11: in litteris, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in agendo, id. 12, 10, 49: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14: in contionibus, id. 12, 2, 7; 12, 10, 49.—(δ) With *ez*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—(ε) With *ob*: ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 639: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32; cf. urbs clara ob insignem munimento naturali locum, Liv. 24, 39, 8.—(ζ) With *ab*: Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Aestes, Verg. A. 1, 550.—(η) With *gen.*: artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—2. As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 1: clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 8; cf. Dig. 49, 14, 18; Lampr. Elag. 4; Alex. Sev. 21 al.: permitto tibi vir clarissime Viento (a senator), dicere, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19; so, ordo = senatorius, Vop. Aur. 18 fin.; cf. also Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 12.—b. Meton., of the wives of such distinguished public characters: clarissimae feminae, Dig. 1, 9, 8.—c. In a bad sense, notorious: minus clarum putavit fore quod de armario quam quod de sacrario esset ablatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; 2, 1, 19, § 50; 2, 4, 12, § 29: equid hoc tota Sicilia clarus, equid indignus? etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: populus (sc. Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **clare** (freq. and class.). 1. Lit. 1. Of sight (acc. to I. A.), brightly, clearly: clare oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat. 66, 9: occidere, of a star, Col. 11, 2, 52.—Comp.: clarius micare, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43: nitere, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4.—Sup.: clarissime lucere, Vitr. 9, 4.—2. Of hearing (acc. to I. B.), clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud: clare recitare, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: plaudite, id. Am. fin.; cf. id. Bacch. fin.: dic, Ter. And. 4, 4, 15 Ruhnk.: gemere, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: res clare enuntiare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: sonare, id. 11, 3, 55: exscreare, id. 11, 3, 160: maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14 et saep.: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3; cf. Mart. 7, 92, 5.—Comp.: clarius fabulari, Suet. Calig. 22.—Sup.: pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193; Vitr. 5, 3.—II. Trop. 1. Mentally (acc. to II. A.), distinctly, intelligibly, clearly: clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86; cf. id. 4, 1, 1: aliquid intellegere, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 16.—Comp.: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2; so, clarius intellegi, Quint. 2, 5, 7: clarius elucere, id. 12, 1, 26: clarius ostendimus, id. 2, 17, 25 al.—Sup., Quint. 9, 1, 19.—2. Morally (acc. to II. B.), illustriously, honorably (very rare): clarius exsplendescbat, Nep. Att. 1, 3.

classiarius, i, m. [classis, I. B. 2.], pertaining to the navy: centurio, a captain of a ship, Tac. A. 14, 8; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3617.—More freq. as subst.: **classiarii**, ōrum, m., marines, naval forces, Caes. B. C. 3, 100; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; id. Them. 3, 2; Tac. A. 4, 27; 12, 56; 15, 51; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Galb. 12; id. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 8.

* **classicula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little fleet, flotilla, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

classicum, i, v. classicus, II. B. 1.

classicus, a, um, adj. [classis], of or belonging to a class. 1. To a class or division of the Roman people; only transf., belonging to the first class, of the highest class: classici dicebantur non omnes qui in quinque classibus erant, sed primi tantum classis homines (opp. classem, infra), Cat. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 13, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 12: testes classici, id. ib. p. 56, 15.—B. Trop., of the highest rank, classical, superior, standard: classicus addiditque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.—C. Subst.: **classicus**, i, m., he that summons the classes of citizens to the Comitia: in Arce

classicus canat tum circumque moeros, Comment. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll.—II. To the military and naval forces (v. infra; and cf. classis, I. B.), but in use only in the sense of or belonging to the fleet: classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61, 2; 26, 48, 12: bella, naval, Prop. 2, 1, 28: certamen, Vell. 2, 85, 2: corona = navalis, id. 2, 81, 2.—Hence, B. Subst. 1. **classicum**, i, n., a field or battle-signal upon the trumpet: classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27, 15: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32; cf. classicum cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: classico ad contionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36, 9: cum silentium classico fecisset, id. 2, 45, 12: classica sonant, Verg. A. 7, 637: neque excitatur classico miles truci, Hor. Epod. 2, 5; Suet. Caes. 32; id. Vit. 11; Quint. 2, 11, 4; Luc. 4, 186 al.—Since only the leader commanded it to be given: classicum praetorium (al. praeconium), Prop. 3 (4), 3, 41; cf. Caes. I. I.; Liv. 28, 27, 15; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.—2. Meton., the war-trumpet: necdum etiam audierant infari classica, Verg. G. 2, 539; Tib. 1, 1, 4.—3. Subst.: **classici**, ōrum, m., marines, Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 11; 2, 17; 2, 22; 2, 67; 3, 55.—Also *mariners, seamen*, Curt. 4, 3, 18.

classis (old orthog. *CLASIS*, Column. Rostr.; v. under I. B. 2.), is (acc. sing. usu. classem; classum, Auct. B. Afr. 9, 2; *abl.* usu. classe; classi, Verg. A. 8, 11; Liv. 23, 41, 8; Vell. 2, 79), f. [root cal-, cla-, of clamo, καλέω; prop. the people as assembled or called together], hence, I. After the division of the Roman people by Servius Tullius into six (or the citizens who paid tribute alone being reckoned, into five) classes, 1. A class, Liv. 1, 42, 5; 1, 43, 2 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39 sq.; Gell. 6 (7), 13, 1 sq.; Cic. Fl. 7, 15; Liv. 1, 42, 5; 1, 43, 1 sq.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 sq.; 7, 59: prima classis vocatur... tum secunda classis, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 82: infra classem; v. classicus, I.—2. Trop.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i.e. of the lowest rank, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. classicus, I. B.—Hence, B. In milit. lang., the whole body of the citizens called to arms, an army. 1. Of the land army (mostly very ancient): procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. s. v. opima, p. 189, 13 Müll.: classis procincta [id. est exercitus armatus, Gloss.], Fab. Pictor. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 4; cf. Gell. 1, 11, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 3: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnam cum Vejentibus quidam in annales rettulere, Liv. 4, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Verg. A. 7, 716 Serv.—2. Of men at sea, the fleet, including the troops in it (the usu. signif. in prose and poetry): CLASSESQUE NAVALES. PRIMOS. ORNAVET... CLASSES. POENICAS... Column. Rostr., v. 7 sq.: nomina in classem dare, Liv. 28, 45, 19: cetera classis... fugerunt, id. 35, 26, 9: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26, 8; 41, 24, 13; cf. id. 42, 48, 10: navium classis, id. 22, 37, 13: posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: classem instruere atque ornare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135: classis ornandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv. 9, 30, 4: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 al.: classe navigare, by ship, Cic. Fl. 14, 32; cf. Verg. A. 1, 379; 8, 11; Hor. C. 3, 11, 48: classes = naves, Verg. A. 2, 30: geminasque legit de classe biremis, id. ib. 8, 799: omittre, id. ib. 5, 794: armare, id. ib. 4, 299: deducere, id. G. 1, 255: efficere, Nep. Them. 2, 3: (Suiones) praeter viros armaque classibus valent, Tac. G. 44.—II. In the post-Aug. per., sometimes, a class, division, in gen.: pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23; so id. 1, 2, 24; 10, 5, 21; Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

Clastidium, ii, n. I. A fortress in Gallia Cisalpina, near the Padus, now Chiasteggio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; Nep. Hann. 4, 1; Liv. 21, 43, 9.—II. The name of a fragment of Naevius, Varr. L. L. 7, 107; 9, 78.

Claterna, ae, f., a fortress in Gallia Cisalpina, near Bononia, on the river Guaderna, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; id. Phil. 8, 2, 6; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

† **clāthri** (in MSS. also **clātri**), ōrum, m. (**clātra**, ōrum, n., corresp. to the Greek, prob. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 74), = κλάτρη τά, a lattice, grate (esp. to the cages of animals), Cato, R. R. 4; Col. 8, 17, 10; Hor. A. P. 473;

Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 272; Inscr. Orell. 3299.

clāthro (in MSS. also **clātro**), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [clathri], to furnish with a grate or lattice, to set with bars (very rare), Cato, R. R. 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26; Col. 9, 1, 4; Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

claudaster, tri, m., a little lame, Gloss.

claudeo, ēre, or **claudio**, no perf., sum, ēre, v. n. [claudus, ground form of the more common claudico], to limp or halt, to be lame, to falter (mostly trop.). (a) Claudio: an ubi vos sitis, ibi consilium claudet, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 889 P.—(β) Claudio: neque ignorantia res claudit, Sall. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 (id. H. 3, 61, 25 Dietsch): conjuratione claudit, id. ap. Prisc. p. 889 P. (id. H. 3, 80 ib.): claudat amor erga te meus, Front. Ep. p. 122 Nieb.—(γ) Of dub. form (yet it may be supposed that the passages in Cic. belong to claudeo as the regular form; cf. albeo = albico, candeo = candico, etc.; while the passages in Sall. infra belong to claudio): beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: quid est cur claudet aut insistere orationem malint, id. Or. 51, 170 Meyer IV. cr.: in quācumque enim unā (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214: nihil socordia claudet, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84; and id. ib. 2, 3, 39 (id. H. inc. 107 Dietsch): si altera parte claudet respublica, Liv. 22, 39, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; Gell. 1, 7, 20; 13, 20, 10; App. Flor. 18, p. 359; id. de Deo Socr. 17, p. 51; Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

Claudia, ae, f. I. A Roman female name; v. Claudius.—II. A town of Noricum, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

Claudialis, e, adj. [Claudius], pertaining to the emperor Claudius, Claudian: flaminium, Tac. A. 13, 2 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 3044 al.

1. **Claudianus**, a, um, v. Claudius, II. B.

2. **Claudianus**, i, m. [Claudius], a Roman poet of Alexandria, of the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose panegyric poems are extant, Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

claudicatio, ōnis, f. [claudico], a limping, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Col. 6, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 3.

claudico (**clōdico**, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249, like Claudius and Clodius, codex and caudex, etc., v. au), āre, v. n. [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo], to limp, halt, be lame (class.). 1. Prop.: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Ov. F. 3, 758; Col. 6, 12, 3; Suet. Aug. 80; Just. 6, 2, 6.—B. In Lucretius, meton., of other irregular or unbalanced motions, to waver, wobble, halt; of the lame wings of birds, Lucr. 6, 834; of the wavering of balances or scales, id. 4, 515; and of the earth's axis, id. 6, 1107.—II. Trop., to halt, waver, to be wanting, incomplete or defective: claudicat ingenium, Lucr. 3, 453: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: vereri ne tota amicitia quasi claudicare videretur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69; so id. Brut. 63, 227; Liv. 22, 39, 3 (al. leg. claudio); Col. 4, 2, 1; Just. 6, 2, 5 and 6: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119; cf.: in comœdiā, claudicamus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—So of discourse: ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostrā oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198.—And once of the measure of a verse: claudicat hic versus; haec, inquit, syllaba nutat, Claud. Epigr. 79, 3.

* **claudigo**, inis, f. [claudus], a lameness, limping, Verg. A. Veter. 1, 26, 1.

Claudiopolis, is; acc. im; *abl.* i, f. I. A town in Southern Cappadocia, now Eraklia, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85; Amm. 14, 8, 2.—II. A town in Bithynia, prob. the mod. Bolu or Bula, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 119.—Hence, **Claudiopolitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Claudiopolis in Bithynia, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 5; Traj. ib. 10, 40 (49), 3.

clauditas, ātis, f. [claudus], a lameness, limping (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169; 28, 4, 7, § 35; App. Flor. 16.—In plur., Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33.

Claudius (**Clōdus**, like claudio and clodo, codex and caudex, plostrum and plau-

strum, etc.), **Claudia**, **Clodia**, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian; cf. Suet. Tib. 1 and 2; Verg. A. 7, 708; Liv. 2, 16, 4). **A.** Claudius; so, 1. App. Claudius Caecus (v. Appius). — 2. The historian Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, a contemporary of Sulla and Sisenna, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9. — Called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13; 9, 5, 2. — 3. The emperor Claudius; in full, Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 1 sqq.; Tac. A. 11, 1 sqq. — 4. In fem.: **Claudia**, a female of the gens Claudia. — **B.** Clodius. Thus the restless tribune of the people, and enemy of Cicero, P. Clodius Pulcher, who was killed by Milo; v. Cic. Mil. — **II.** Hence, **A. Claudius** (**Clod-**), a, um, *Claudian, Clodian*: Via Claudia (Clodia), a branch of the Via Cassia, Ov. P. 1, 8, 44; Front. Aquaed. 11. — Aqua Claudia, an aqueduct begun by the emperor Caligula, and finished by the emperor Claudius, Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi. — Tribus Claudia, beyond the Anio, named after the progenitor of the gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 5; Verg. A. 7, 708; cf. Serv. in h. l. — Leges Clodiae, proceeding from the tribune of the people, Clodius, Cic. Sest. 25 and 26; cf. Orell. Ind. Leg. s. h. v. — **B. Claudianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to a Claudius (esp. to the emperor of this name): castra, of App. Claudius Pulcher, Liv. 23, 31, 3; tonitrua, named after the same, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 10 Müll. — tempora, of the emperor Claudius, Tac. A. 14, 11; id. H. 5, 12; cometa, visible in his time, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21 and 29. — **C. Clodius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Clodius, the enemy of Cicero: crimen, his murder, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: incendia, caused by him, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: opera, id. ib. 2, 3, 2.

1. claudo (***clōdo**), *claud* ita (oculos), Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330 *fin.*; but some refer clodo to claudere; and more freq., although not in Cic., **clūdo**, as always in the compounds; v. infra, si, sum, 3, v. a. [root sklu-, klu-, to shut; cf. κλείω, κλείς, clavis; O. H. Germ. seliuzu; M. H. Germ. schliessen; also claudus, clavus], to shut.

I. To shut something that is open, to close, shut up (opp. aperire; freq. in prose and poetry). (a) **Clauddo**: forem cubiculi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 25; and, clausae fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44; Suet. Ner. 47: conventus portus Varroni clausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: janua serā, Tib. 1, 2, 6: domum, Ov. P. 1, 7, 36 sq.: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Cic. Fl. 25, 61; Hor. C. 3, 5, 23; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: omnes aditus, id. Phil. 1, 10, 25; Tac. A. 12, 68; Stat. Th. 6, 752: rivos, to dam up, Verg. E. 3, 111: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperientias, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 3, 17; so, oculos, Luc. 5, 28: lumina, Verg. A. 10, 746; Ov. M. 3, 503: clausis foribus, Lucr. 4, 598. — (β) **Cludo**: domum, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22; Flor. 4, 12, 64: animam clusit dolor, Luc. 8, 59. — **2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: domus clausa contra cupiditatem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93; cf. id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 40, 8, 20: cludendae sunt aures malis vocibus, Sen. Ep. 123, 9: horum ferocia vocem Euandri clausit, Liv. 44, 45, 11: fugam hostibus, q. s. to block up, to cut off, prevent, id. 27, 18, 20; so Ov. M. 6, 572: aliquid iter, id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 8, 548: alios incensus, Tac. A. 6, 33: sideritis sanguinem claudit, i. e. stops, stanches, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 135: cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64: clausa consilia habere, i. e. to conceal, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 63; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Ov. M. 2, 641; id. F. 4, 846; Sil. 1, 140. — Poet.: animam laqueo, i. e. to end one's life, Ov. M. 7, 604 (cf. vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit, id. ib. 2, 828). — **B.** To close, end, conclude (so, except the milit. expression, agmen, only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Quint.). (a) **Clauddo**: cuius octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere Iustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: jus, Luc. 5, 44: labores ingentis belli, Sil. 15, 655: epistulam, Ov. H. 13, 165; 20,

242: cenas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14; Quint. 9, 4, 13: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plautide, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 1, 8, 1; 2, 15, 27. — (β) **Cludo**: cludere bella, Stat. Th. 11, 58: cludendi incohantique sententias ratio, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. opp. incipere, id. 9, 4, 67 (as claudere, opp. incipere, id. 1, 8, 1): cum versus cluditur, id. 9, 4, 65; cf. id. 9, 4, 26; 9, 4, 71; 9, 4, 73; 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 102; 9, 4, 104; 9, 4, 105; 12, 10, 31. — **2.** Agmen, in milit. lang., to close the procession or train, to bring up the rear, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. 3, 3, 21; 4, 12, 4; so, aciem, Sil. 7, 590; cf. cogo, I. B. 3. — **II.** (For the compounds includo, concludo.) Claudere aliquid aliquare, to shut up or in something by something, to enclose, encompass, surround, imprison, hide, confine (class., esp. freq. in poetry and in the historians). (a) **Clauddo**, with *abl.*: locum aqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: quae (Syrcusarum urbs) loci naturā terrā marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: (animae) clausae tenebris et carcere caeco, Verg. A. 6, 734: stabulis armenta, id. G. 3, 352: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45; cf. Ov. M. 2, 554; 4, 646: ensem vaginā, Luc. 5, 245: aliquem Gyaro, Tac. A. 4, 30; 14, 63: clausus domo, id. ib. 15, 53; cf. intra domum, id. H. 4, 49: rivus praetis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54, 1; cf. id. 21, 43, 4; 41, 27, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 45: clauditur cubiculo aliquis, Tac. A. 15, 69; cf. in atras et profundas tenebras eum clauderetur, Tiberio ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3: in arcā, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: claudam in curia vos, Liv. 23, 2, 9: in tectis, Ov. M. 3, 697: (apes) in arbore inani, id. F. 3, 743: aquilonem in antris, id. M. 1, 262. — Without *abl.*: nihil se tam clausum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, Liv. 30, 24, 9; cf. Tac. G. 34; Quint. 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 1, 568 al. — In milit. lang., of a hostile encompassing, to encompass, invest, besiege, blockade, etc.: praestare arbitrabatur, unum locum . . . quam omnia litora ac portus custodia clausos teneri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem operibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 25, 22, 12 al.; cf. urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: adversarios locorum angustis, id. Dat. 8, 4; cf. id. Epam. 7, 1; id. Ham. 2, 4: multitudo, id. Milt. 5, 3: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, are hemmed in, Verg. A. 8, 473. — So of hunting: nemorum saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: indagine collis, Tib. 4, 3, 7: silvas vastasque feras indagine, Luc. 6, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 553: insidiis altas valles, Tib. 1, 4, 49: cur tibi claudunt rete Imbelles caprae, Ov. F. 5, 371. — (β) **Cludo**, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: venti clusi Nubibus, Lucr. 6, 197; Flor. 3, 20, 13. — **B.** Trop.: numcubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier, id. And. 3, 3, 41; cf. I. A. 2. supra. — Esp. of speech and rhythm: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68, 229; 58, 198: pedibus verba, i. e. to compose verses, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 59: quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv. 27, 36, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 317: rura gelu tum claudit hiems (and id. A. 2, 111: illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems). — Hence, *P. a. as subst.*: **clausum** (**clūsum**), i. n., an enclosed place (for confining or keeping any thing): clausa effringere, Sall. J. 12, 5: in clauso linquere, in confinement, Verg. G. 4, 303: fructus clauso custodire, Col. 12, praef. § 3: sub uno clauso, id. 7, 6, 5: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 354: clausa viarum, id. 4, 612.

2. clauddo, ēre, v. clauddo.

claudus (**clūdus**, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64; and **clōdus**, Arat. Act. Apost. 266), a, um, *adj.* [root klu-; v. clauddo; prop. shut in, hampered], limping, halting, lame. **I.** Prop.: sutor, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61: pes, id. C. 3, 2, 32: pars serpentis, Verg. A. 5, 278 al. — **B.** Prop.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, said of one who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic. Pis. 28, 69. — **II.** Trop., wavering, crippled, imperfect, defective (rare; mostly poet.): clauda navigia aplustris, *Lucr. 4, 436; cf. claudae mutilataeque naves, Liv. 37, 24, 6; Curt. 9, 9, 13; Tac. A. 2, 24. — **B.** Esp. of language: clauda carmina alterno versu, i. e. elegies (since every sec-

ond verse is a foot shorter than the preceding), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: clausulae, Quint. 9, 4, 116; cf. id. 9, 4, 70. — **C.** Wavering, untrustworthy: clauda pars officii tui, Ov. P. 3, 1, 86; cf. clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33. — No comp. or sup.

Clausala, ae, f., a river of Illyria, now the Khiri or Drinossi, Liv. 44, 31, 3 (al. Clausula).

claustra (**clostra**, Cato, R. R. 13, 3; 135, 2), Grum, n. (in sing.: **claustrum**, i. rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197; Curt. 4, 5, 21; 7, 6, 13; Petr. 89, 2, 7; Gell. 14, 6, 3; Luc. 10, 509; App. M. 4, 10, p. 146 *fin.*; Amm. 23, 4, 6; 26, 8, 8: **clostrum**, Sen. Ben. 7, 21, 2) [clausum, clauddo], that by which any thing is shut up or closed, a lock, bar, bolt. **I.** Prop.: claves, claustra, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 12: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21, 10: januae pandere, *Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Verg. A. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, Verg. A. 9, 758: diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv. 42, 59, 2: ferae claustris fractae, Plin. Pan. 81, 3: claustra pati, to submit to confinement, Col. 8, 17, 8: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: reserare, Sil. 7, 334: portarum ingentia claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185; Val. Fl. 3, 53: ferrea, Mart. 10, 28, 8: sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21. — **B.** Trop., a bar, band, barrier, bounds: arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr. 1, 72; cf. tua claustra frugerunt tui versus, i. e. have become known, public, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3: pudoris et reverentiae refringere, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: vitai claustra resolvere, to loose the bands of life, Lucr. 1, 416; 3, 397; 6, 1152: temporum, Vell. 1, 17, 4: (animus) amat spatii obstantia rumpere claustra (the figure drawn from the bounds of a race-course), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9. — **II.** In a more extended sense, a door or gate that shuts up any place, a dam, dike; meton., a place that is shut up: urbis relinquunt, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. Thebarum, Stat. Th. 10, 474. — Of sunken ships, closing a port, Liv. 37, 14, 7; cf. ubi demersis navibus frenasset claustra maris, id. 37, 15, 1: maris, i. e. a harbor, haven, Sil. 12, 442: undae, a dam, id. 5, 44; cf. Lucrino addita, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. id. A. 1, 56: Daedalea, i. e. the Labyrinth, Sen. Hippol. 1166 al. — **B.** In milit. lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, fortress, wall, bank, etc., for warding off an enemy: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Sutrium, quae urbs socia Romanis velut claustra Etruriae erat, Liv. 9, 32, 1: Aegypti, id. 45, 11, 5; Tac. H. 2, 82; Suet. Vesp. 7: tutissima praebet, Liv. 42, 67, 6; cf. id. 6, 9, 4; 44, 7, 9; Tac. A. 2, 61 al.: montium, id. H. 3, 2: Caspium, id. ib. 1, 6: maris, id. ib. 3, 43; cf. Sil. 12, 442; Tac. A. 2, 59: suis claustris (walls, intrenchments) impeditos turbant, id. ib. 12, 31; cf. id. ib. 4, 49: regni claustra Philae, Luc. 10, 312: Africae, Flor. 4, 2, 70. — **C.** Trop.: cum ego claustra ista nobilitatis reffregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8.

claustralis, e [id.], of or pertaining to a fortress: munimen, Cassiod. Var. 11, 14. **claustrarius**, a, um [claustra], pertaining to locks: artifex, a locksmith, Lampr. Elag. 12. * **claustritumus**, i, m. [from claustrum, like aeditumus from aedes], a warden of locks, Laev. ap. Gell. 12, 105.

claustrum, i, v. claustra *init.* **1. clausula**, ae, f. [clauddo]. **I.** A close, conclusion, end (cf. clauddo, I. B.; in good prose; most freq. in Quint.): in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, a fitting end, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: tantum bonam clausulam inponere, Sen. Ep. 77, 20; Suet. Aug. 99: epistulae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: edicti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: clausulam inponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: peracti operis, id. 12, 57, 5: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In rhet., the close of a period, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240; 3, 44, 173; 3, 46, 181; 3, 50, 192; id. Or. 64, 215 sq.; Quint. 8, 5, 13; 9, 3, 77; 9, 4, 50; 9, 4, 70; 9, 4, 101; opp. initium, id. 8, 6, 4; 9, 3, 45; 9, 4, 62; 9, 4, 67; 9, 4, 107 al.: et calx, id. 8, 5, 30. — **B.** In jurid. Lat., the

conclusion of a legal formula, Dig. 4, 8, 25; 4, 6, 23; 4, 6, 26; and hence in gen., any clause or section of a law, ib. 3, 3, 15 pr.; 35, 3, 3 pr.

2. Clausula, v. Clausala.

clausum, i, v. claudo fin.

clausura or **clūsura**, ae, f. [claudo].

* **I.** (Cf. claustra, I. A.) A lock, bar, bolt, Inscr. Orell. 2510.—**II.** (Cf. claustra, II. B.) A castle, fort (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 5.

1. clausus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from claudo.

2. Clausus, i, m., a Sabine proper name: Attus Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 4; 10, 8, 6; Verg. A. 7, 707; Tac. A. 4, 9 a.

clāva, ae, f. [root cel- of percello; cf. Gr. κλάω and clades]. **I.** A knotty branch or stick, a staff, cudgel, club: adfer duas clavas... probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20; Lucr. 5, 968: sternentes agmina clāvā, Verg. A. 10, 318; Curt. 9, 4, 3; Ov. F. 1, 575; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18; a bar, lever, Cato, R. R. 13, 1.—As a weapon for exercising, used by young men, and esp. by soldiers, a foil, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Veg. Mil. 1, 11.—As a badge of Hercules, Prop. 4 (5) 9, 39; Ov. H. 9, 117; id. M. 9, 114; 9, 236; *Suet. Ner. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.—Hence, prov., clavam Herculi extorquere, for an impossible undertaking, Macr. S. 5, 3; Don. Vit. Verg.—Also Clava Herculis, a plant, otherwise called nymphaea, Macr. Emp. 33.—**II.** In the lang. of economy, a graft, scion, Pall. Mart. 10, 12 and 13; cf. clavula.

* **clavarium**, ii, n. [id.], money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails (cf. calcearium), Tac. H. 3, 50 fin.

* **clāvator**, ōris, m. [clava], one who carries clubs or foils, used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 9 Müll.

clāvātus, a, um, v. clavo.

clavicārius, ii, m. [clavis], a lock-smith (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

clāvīcula, ae, f. dim. [id.] * **I.** A small key, Caes. Germ. Arat. 195.—**II.** A tendril, by which the vine clings to its props, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Col. 4, 6, 2; Plin. 23, proem. § 5.—**III.** A bar, bolt of the door, Hyg. Grom. 65.—Hence, **claviculārius**, ii, m., a key-keeper, jailer, Firm. Math. 3, 66.

1. clāviger, gēra, gērum, adj., club-bearing; as an epithet of Hercules [clavagero], the club-bearer (v. clava, I.), Ov. M. 15, 22; 15, 284; id. F. 1, 544; 4, 68.—Also of the robber Periphetes: clavigera proles, Ov. M. 7, 437: clavigerum numen, Sil. 3, 14.

2. clāviger, gēri, m. [clavis-gero], the key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors, Ov. F. 1, 228; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9.

clāvis (claves, acc. to Pompon. Comment. p. 459), is, f. (acc. commonly clavem; clavim, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; Tib. 2, 4, 31; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 56 Müll.; Don. p. 1750 P.; Charis. p. 101 ib.; abl. clavi and clave: clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 fin.; App. M. 1, 14, p. 108; Dig. 48, 8, 1, § 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 252; cf. Charis. l. l.: clave, Juv. 15, 158; App. M. 9, 20, p. 226; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 15; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 199) [root klu-, v. claudo], a key: clavim cedo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; clavem abduxi, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: omnis horreorum clavis tradidisti, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: alias clavis portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24, 8: unā portarum clave teneri, Juv. 15, 158: aptare claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47, 2: adulterinae portarum, false keys, Sall. J. 12, 3; cf.: clavis adultera, Ov. A. 3, 643: sub clavi esse, to be shut up, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 fin.; cf.: Caecuba Servata centum clavibus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, as an indication of the delivering up of the household (for possession or oversight), Dig. 18, 1, 74; 31, 77, § 21: claves adimere uxori, to separate from her, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: Laconica, a peculiar key with several wards, used only for fastening from the outside, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Clavis trochi, an instrument in the form of a key, by which a top was set in motion, Prop. 3 (4), 14, 6.—* **B.** Clavis torculari, a lever, bar (French, clef), Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid. N. cr., and Comm. p. 57.

clāvo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [clavus] (rare; not ante-Aug.; mostly in part. perf.).

I. To furnish or fasten with nails, to nail, Paul. Nol. 21, 103: clavata concha, i. e. furnished with points or prickles, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130.—**II.** To furnish with a purple stripe (cf. clavus, II. D.): mantilia cocco clavata, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: clavata auro tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 9 Müll.

clāvula (clābula or clāvōla), ae, f. dim. [clava], a scion, graft, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Non. p. 414, 29.

clāvulāris, v. clabularis.

clāvulus, i, m. dim. [clavus]. **I.** A small nail, a tack, Cato, R. R. 21, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15.—* **II.** A small swelling (cf. clavus, II. B.), Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, m. [root klu-, v. claudo; prop. that which shuts or fastens]. **I.** A nail, usually of metal. **A.** Lit.: offermentas habebis pluris quam ulla navis longa clavos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48: (leges) ad parietem fixae clavis ferreis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 32; so, clavi ferrei, Cato, R. R. 18 fin.; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Vitruv. 7, 3 al.—Sometimes of hard wood: clavis corneis ocludere, Cato, R. R. 18 fin.: cornus... lignum utile, si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum ceu ferreis, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: clavis religare tigna, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clavos per modica intervalla figentes, Liv. 28, 20, 4.—Acc. to a Tuscan usage the ancient Romans designated the number of the year by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, at the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: clavo ab dictatore fixo, Liv. 7, 3, 3 sq.; 8, 18, 12 sq.; 9, 28, 6: clavus annalis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 10 Müll.; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 329 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. p. 263. Also, in a later age, country people seem to have kept an account of the years in this way, Petr. 135, 8, 9.—Prov.: clavo clavum eicere, to drive out one nail by another (Gr. ἡλὼν τὸν ἡλὼν, πατράλῳ τὸν πάτταλον, sc. δεῖ ἐξελαίνεσθαι): novo quidam amore veterem amorem tamquam clavo clavum eiciendum putant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: aliquid trabali clavo figere, to fasten with a large nail, to clinch a matter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; Arn. 2, p. 51.—**2.** As a symbol of immovable firmness: Necessitas Clavos trabales Gestans, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18: si figit adamantinos Necessitas Clavos, id. ib. 3, 24, 7; cf. O. Müll. as above cit., p. 331.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 4.—Prov.: beneficium trabali clavo figere (v. trabalis), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53 Zumpt; cf. Arn. 2, p. 51.—**II.** Meton. of objects of like form. **A.** (Lit. the handle of the rudder, the tiller; hence, pars prototo.) The rudder, helm, in gen. (only sing.): ut clavum rectum teneam, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 12 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl): clavum ad litora torquere, Verg. A. 5, 177 Serv.; 10, 218.—**B.** Trop.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sen. 9, 20: abicere, to leave off the care of a thing, Arn. 3, 106: dum clavum rectum teneam, if I keep a steady helm, am not negligent (as in Gr. ὁρᾶν τὰν ναῦν), Quint. 2, 17, 24 Spald.; cf. the passage of Enn. supra.—**B.** In medic. lang., a painful tumor or excrescence, a wart, a corn; on the feet, Cels. 5, 28, 14: clavis in pedibus mederi, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 184; 22, 23, 49, § 101 sq.; 26, 11, 66, § 106; 28, 16, 62, § 222; on the eye, Cels. 6, 7, 12; in the nose, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126; upon the neck of cattle, Col. 6, 14, 6; in sheep, id. 7, 5, 11.—Also a disease of the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** A kind of abortion of bees, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50.—**D.** A purple stripe on the tunica, which, for senators, was broad (latus; cf. laticlavus); for the equites, narrow (angustus; cf. angusticlavus). In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of the senators and equites also, who were preparing for civil office, wore the latus clavus, Liv. 9, 7, 9; Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 29 Jahn; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; 1, 6, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 138; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Suet. Aug. 94: tunicam ita consuevere, ut altera plagula sit angustis clavis, altera latis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.—Hence the phrase: latus clavum ab Caesare impe-

travi, i. e. I have become senator, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 2; cf.: clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35: adipisci, id. Vesp. 2.—Rarely a purple stripe on bed or table cloths, Amm. 16, 8, 8.—**2.** Poet., a tunic, in gen., either wide or narrow striped: mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: sumere depositum, id. ib. 1, 6, 25.

claxendix, v. clacendix.

Clazōmēnae, ārum, f., = Κλαζομεναί, a town on the coast of Ionia, upon a peninsula of the Bay of Smyrna, now Kelisman or Vourla, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; Hor. S. 1, 7, 5.—Hence, **II.** **Clazōmēnius**, a, um, adj., of Clazomēnae, Clazomenian: Anaxagoras, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**Clazōmēnii**, ōrum, the inhabitants of Clazomēnae, Liv. 38, 39, 9 a.

Cleānder, dri, m., = Κλέανδρος, a favorite of the emperor Commodus, Lampr. Comm. 6, 7.

Cleānthes, is (acc. -en, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; -em, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; id. Sen. 7, 23; voc. Cleanthe, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11), m., = Κλεάνθης, a Stoic philosopher of Assos, pupil of Zeno and teacher of Chrysippus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 41, 126; id. Fat. 7, 14; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Fin. 2, 21, 69; 4, 3, 7; Sen. Ep. 44, 3; 108, 10; id. Ben. 5, 14, 1; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.—Plur.: archetypus servare Cleanthas, statues of Cleanthes, Juv. 2, 7.—Hence, **II.** **Cleānthēus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cleanthes, = Stoic: fruge, i. e. praecipis, Pers. 5, 64: turba, i. e. discipuli, Claud. Mall. Theod. 88.

Cleārchus, i, m., = Κλέαρχος. **I.** A Spartan captain, Front. Strat. 4, 1.—**II.** A tyrant of Heraclea Pontica, Just. 16, 4 sq.—**III.** A philosopher of Soli, Gell. 4, 11.

† **clēma**, ātis, n., = κλήμα, a plant, also called polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **clēmātis**, idis, f., = κληματίς, the name of various climbing plants, as Vinca minor, Linn., etc.; Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 84; 24, 15, 88, § 138; 24, 15, 89, § 139; and 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **clēmātītis**, idis, f., = κληματίτις, a creeping plant, a species of Aristolochia, called also Cretica, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96.

1. clēmēns, entis (abl. usu. -ti; but -te, Liv. 1, 26, 8; Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3), adj. [etym. dub.; cf. lemures; and Germ. hold]. **I.** Orig. (in the class. per. very rare), of the quiet, placid, pleasant state of the air, wind, or weather, mild, calm, soft, gentle (=the class. placidus, quietus): undae clementi flamine pulsae, * Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: aura Favoni, Claud. Cons. Prob. Olyb. 272; cf. id. III. Cons. Hon. 165; Val. Fl. 6, 747: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: clementiores plagae (opp. Septentrio), Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Of the gentle motion of the sea, rivers, etc., placid, calm, etc.: mare, Gell. 2, 21, 1: Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, etc. (preceded by praecipis inter saxa devolvitur), Curt. 5, 3, 1: quā sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116.—**2.** Of places (opp. praecipis), smooth, of a gentle ascent: clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** Of a calm, unexcited, passionless state of mind, quiet, mild, gentle, tranquil, kind (syn.: placidus, lenis): clementem vocabo non in alieno dolore facilem, sed eum, qui cum suis stimulis exagitetur, non prosilit, etc., Sen. Clem. 1, 20, 3: egit semper vitam... clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 10: vita urbana atque otium, id. ib. 1, 1, 17 (cf. with Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: vita quieta atque otiosa): ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; Liv. 38, 17, 17 (cf. the passages under clementia, cited from Flor.): cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen inter dum soleo subriscere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: (Arimphaei) ritus clemens, Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 35.—**2.** Transf. to animals, tame, domesticated: clementius genus columba-

rum (opp. agrestes), Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** Specif. **1.** *Mild in respect to the faults and failures of others, i.e. forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful* (class.; syn.: mitis, benignus, humanus, lenis, facilis, indulgens; opp.: crudelis, inhumanus, asper al.); clementi (mi) animo innoxet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; iudices et misericordes, Cic. Planc. 13, 31; cf. *Hor. C. 3, 11, 46; Tac. A. 2, 57: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Nep. Epam. 3, 2: legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26, 8: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: iusta et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: clementior sententia, Liv. 8, 31, 8.—More unusual: rumor, i. e. non nimis, *mild, mitigated*, πρῶτος (acc. to Prisc. p. 1202 P.), Sall. J. 2, 1.—**2.** Poet. of places: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, accessible, Claud. B. Gild. 511.—**Adv.**: **clementer**, **I.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Gently, softly, mildly*: non desit adsidue tremere Campaniam, clementius quidem, sed ingenti damno, Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1: agitant venti oleas, Pall. Nov. 5: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. S. 2, 2, 27.—So of moderate, slow action gen.: *Eu. Sequere sis. Ch. Sequor. Eu. Clementer quaeso; calces detersis*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; so id. Stich. 4, 1, 26; id. Ep. 2, 2, 23.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *By degrees, gradually, gently*: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 38: editum jugum, id. G. 1; Sil. 1, 274; Sen. Oedip. 280: accedere, Tac. A. 12, 33; cf. in comp.: explorare, si quā Appennini juga clementius adirentur, id. H. 3, 52.—**II.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly*: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, *Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: leniter hominem clementerque accepit, id. ib. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: consolationes clementer admo-tae, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: quo id pacto fieri possit clementissime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence*: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15, 2: clementer ductis militibus, i. e. peacefully, without plundering, id. 29, 2, 1.—**Comp.**: clementius tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5.—**Sup.**: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18, 3: qui victoria civili clementissime usus est, Sen. Ira. 2, 23, 4.

2. Clemens, entis, m., a proper name, in later Lat. very freq.: Julius, Tac. A. 1, 23; 1, 26; 15, 73; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 12: Arretinus, id. ib. 4, 68; Suet. Dom. 11: Flavius, id. ib. 15.

clementia, ae, f. [I. clemens]. **I.** A calm, tranquil state of the elements, calmness, mildness, tranquillity (like clemens in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 1: soli caelique, Flor. 3, 3, 18; cf.: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 366: aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4: Nili, Stat. Th. 3, 527.—**II.** (Acc. to clemens, II. B.) *Indulgent, forbearing, conduct towards the errors and faults of others, moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, clemency, mercy* (the class. signif.; very freq., esp. in prose; syn.: benignitas, comitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, etc.): clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectione comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: clementia est temperantia animi in potestate ulciscendi; vel lenitas... in constituendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 3: facilitas et clementia, *Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; id. Delot. 15, 43; id. Lig. 3, 10: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19, 2: clementia et probitas vestra, Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 Dietsch; Liv. 3, 58, 4; Ov. M. 8, 57; Quint. 9, 2, 28; Tac. H. 3, 19: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18 Spald.; and antith. to jus asperius, id. 9, 2, 90; opp. severitatem, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 4: elephantum contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: leonis in supplices, id. 8, 16, 19, § 48; and as an attribute of princes, id. 8, 7, 7, § 48; Vop. Aur. 44; whence a title of

the emperors, v. IV.—Less freq., **B.** *Kindness, sympathy*: 94 raptae violare clementiam quam regis opes minui maluit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3.—**III.** Clementia, personified as a deity, the goddess of grace, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Stat. Th. 12, 482 sq.; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 6 sq.—**IV.** A title of the emperor: Clementia tua, *Your Grace*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 65; Spart. ap. Geta. I. init.

Cleobis, is, m., = Κλεόβης, son of the priestess Cydippe, brother of Bito, v. Bito; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Schol. ad Verg. G. 3, 132.

Cleobulus, i, m., = Κλεόβουλος, of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16, 5.

Cleombrutus, i, m. **I.** A Lacedaemonian general, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**II.** A young Academic philosopher of Ambracia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Scaur. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22.

Cleon, onis, = Κλέων, a Grecian proper name. **I.** An Athenian popular leader, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11; id. Brut. 7, 28.—**II.** A rhetorician of Halicarnassus, Nep. Lys. 3, 5.—**III.** A statuary, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 37.—**IV.** A painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140.

Cleōnae, ārum (Cleōna, ae, Mel. 2, 2, 9), f., = Κλεωναί. **I.** A small town in Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion, now Cleonia, Liv. 33, 14, 11; Ov. M. 6, 417; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—Hence, **B.** **Cleōnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cleōna: ager, Liv. 33, 14, 7: leo, i. e. the Nemean lion, Luc. 4, 612; Sil. 3, 34: sidus = leo, Stat. S. 4, 28; Mart. 4, 60: stirpis, i. e. Herculeae, Stat. Th. 6, 837.—**II.** A town in Macedonia, on Mount Athos, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

cleōnia, ae, f., = κλεωνία, the plant helenium, Théod. Prisc. 4, 1.

cleōnion, cin, n., = κλεωνίκιον, a plant, also called clinopodium, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137 (cleonion, Sillig).

Cleopatra (on the ā cf. Juv. 2, 109; Luc. 9, 1071; 10, 56; Stat. S. 3, 2, 120), ae, f., = Κλεοπάτρα. **I.** Queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, notorious for her amorous intercourse with Caesar, and afterwards with Antony; conquered at Actium by Augustus, Caes. B. C. 3, 103; 3, 107; Suet. Caes. 35; Luc. 10, 354 sq.; Val. Fl. 4, 464; Mart. 4, 22, 2; 4, 59, 5.—Hence, **B.** **Cleopātrānus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cleopatra: stirpis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 1: uniones, id. Trig. Syr. 32.—**II.** A sister of Alexander the Great, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus, Liv. 8, 24, 17; Just. 9, 6, 1; 13, 6, 4 al.—**III.** A daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, Just. 38, 3, 3.—**IV.** A daughter of I., Just. 39, 3, 1; 39, 4, 7.

Cleopphantus, i, m., = Κλεόφαντος. **I.** A physician in Rome, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Cels. 3, 14; Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31 al.—**II.** A painter of Corinthus, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.

Cleophon, ontis, m., a demagogue of Athens, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11.

clepo, psi, ptum (not clepi, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 493; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74), 3, v. a. [root klep- of κλέπτω, whence also clipeus; kindred with celo, cella, ocul-o, clam], to steal (rare, and mostly ante-class. for furor): sacrum qui clepsit rapsitve, old form. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: si quis clepsit, etc., old form. ap. Liv. 22, 10, 5; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 6; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 94 Müll.; Auct. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (v. Non. p. 20, 14); cf. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75; Manil. 1, 27; Prud. Psych. 562.—**II.** Trop.: sermonem, to listen secretly to, Pac. ap. Non. p. 20, 18; so, verba nostra auribus, Att. ib. p. 12: se opifício, to withdraw secretly from the work, Varr. ib. p. 20: se, to conceal one's self, Sen. Med. 156; id. Herc. Fur. 799.

clepsydra, ae, f., = κλεψύδρα, an instrument for measuring time by water, similar to our sand-glasses, a water-clock, clepsydra, Sen. Ep. 24, 19; Veg. Mil. 3, 8; App. M. 3, p. 130, 19; used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14; 6, 2, 5; 1, 23, 2.—Meton., the time measured by the clepsydra, and hence, petere clepsydrum, to ask leave to speak; and dare clepsydrum, to give leave to speak, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Mart.

6, 35; cf. aqua, II. F., and Dict. of Antiqu. pp. 508 sq.

clepsydrius, ii, m. [clepsydra], a maker of water-clocks, Inscr. Murat. 935, 8.

* **clepta**, ae, m., = κλέπτης, a thief, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clericalis, e, adj. [clericus], clerical, priestly (eccl. Lat.): tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: comitatus, id. ib. 7, 2 et saep.

clericatus, ūs, m. [id.], the clerical office (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10; 125, n. 8 et saep.

clericus, i, m., = κληρικός, a clergyman, priest (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10 al.

clerumēnoe, ōn, m., = Κληρούμενοι (those who draw lots), the name of a comedy of Diphilus, Lat. Sortientes, Plaut. Cas. prol. 31; cf. Rost. Plaut. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5 sq.

clerus, i, m., = κληρος, the clerical order, the clergy (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στροφ. 4, 78 al.

clibānarius, ii, m. [clibanus], a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Amm. 16, 10, 8; Eutr. 6, 7, 9.

clibānicus [id.]: pānis, bread baked in a clibanus, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (cf. Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105).

clibanus, i, m., = κλίβανος, an earthen or iron vessel for baking bread, broader at the bottom than at the top, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105; 20, 9, 39, § 99; cf. Col. 5, 10, 4; id. Arb. 19, 2; Cels. 2, 17; 3, 21 al.—As a utensil of the rich, also of silver, Petr. 35, 6.—**II.** Generally, an oven or furnace, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 18.

clidion or **-um**, ii, m., = κλειδιον, the collar-bone of the tunny, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

Cliduchus, i, m., = Κλειδοῦχος (key-bearer), the name of two statues by Phidias and by Euphranor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 54 and 78.

cliens or **cluens**, entis (gen. plur. usu. clientium; clientum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 7; Hor. C. 3, 5, 63; Sen. Ep. 68, 9; Macr. S. 1, 2, 1), m. (comm. acc. to Charis. p. 77 P.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 600, and v. clienta) [for cliens, from clueo, to hear; but acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609, from colens], one who hears, in relation to his protector (patronus), a client (Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83-85; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359 sq.; Gell. 5, 13, 2; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 20, 1, 40; and clientela): clientes sibi omnes volunt esse multos... Res magis quaeritur, quam clientum fides Quoquosmodi clueat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 4 sq.: PATRONVS. SI CLIENTI. PRAVDEM. FECERIT. SACER. ESTO., Frag. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4: neque clientes sine summa infamia deseri possunt, C. Caesar ib. fin.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 et saep.—**B.** In gen., a client, retainer, follower; e. g. of an adherent of the Gaul Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 (metaph. ἐπίηκοος); 6, 15; 6, 19; of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 57 al.—**2.** A companion, favorite: juvenum nobilium (Vergilius), Hor. C. 4, 12, 15 Dillenb. ad loc.—**3.** Of whole nations, the allies; dependents, or vassals of a more powerful people, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39; 6, 12 al.—**II.** Trop.: cliens Bacchi (i. e. qui est in tutelā Bacchi), under the protection of Bacchus, a client of Bacchus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 78; cf. Mart. 12, 77, and clientela.

clienta, ae, f. [cliens], a female client, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 193; id. Poen. 5, 4, 12; id. Rud. 4, 1, 2; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; *Hor. C. 2, 18, 8; Aus. Parent. 24; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120 Orell. N. cr.

clientela, ae, f. [id.], the relation of patron and client, clientship; patronage, protection; the intimate and reciprocal duties of attachment and interest, based on the private relations in Rome between a Roman of a lower grade (plebeian or freedman) or a foreigner, and the patron chosen by him (cf. Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83-85; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9; cf.: esse in fide et clientela, to be the client of, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judi-

cem, id. Att. 14, 12, 1: per nomen et clientelas inlustrior haberi, Tac. A. 3, 55.—**B.** Very freq., mostly in plur., concrete, *clients, dependents*: amplissimas clientelas acceptas, a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 2; so id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in provincia sciebat, *bodies of clients*, Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Sall. J. 85, 4; Vell. 2, 29; Tac. A. 3, 55: incedentibus regis clientellis, id. ib. 12, 36; 13, 37; 14, 61; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Calig. 3.—In sing., Just. 8, 4, 8.—**B.** In gen., *clientship, alliance* (cf. cliens, B.), Caes. B. G. 6, 12.—**II.** Trop. (cf. cliens, II.), *patronage, protection*: poetae sub clientela musarum esse, Suet. Gram. 6.

* **clientulus**, i, m. dim. [cliens], a small or insignificant client, Tac. Or. 37.

† **clima**, ātis (abl. plur. climatis, Firm. Math. 2, 13), n., = κλίμα (prop. the inclination, slope; hence, cf. Lidd. and Scott under κλίμα, II.), **I.** A *clime, climate* (late Lat.), App. Trism. p. 98, 23; Mart. Cap. 8, § 859; Tert. Anim. 49; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 246 (in Vitr. 1, 1, 10, used as Greek).—**B.** In gen. for *region, part*: clima medium ventris, Veg. Act. Vet. 1, 43, 3.—**II.** A *land measure of 60 feet square*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

* † **climacis**, idis, f., = κλιμακίς, a small staircase or ladder, Vitr. 10, 11, 8.

† **climacter**, ēris, m., = κλιμακτήριον (gradation), a critical epoch in human life, a *climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, etc.), Plin. 7, 49, 50; § 161; Gell. 3, 10, 9; Firm. Math. 4, 14; Censor. 14 (cf. κλιμακτήριον in Lidd. and Scott).

† **climactericus**, a, um, adj., = κλιμακτηρικός, of or pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, *climacterical*: annus, Gell. 15, 7, 2; Censor. 14: tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4; cf. Tert. Idol. 9, and climacter.

* † **climātiās**, ae, m., = κλιματίας, a kind of earthquake, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

† **1. climax**, ātis, f., = κλίμαξ (a ladder), a rhetorical figure, consisting in a gradual increase in force of expression, a *climax* (pure Lat. gradatio), Mart. Cap. 5, § 536 (in Quint. 9, 3, 54, used as Greek, and transl. by gradatio).

2. Climax Megalē = Κλίμαξ μεγάλη, a narrow pass between Media and Asia Minor, Plin. 2, 26, 29, § 115.

* **clināmen**, inis, n. [clino; cf. clinatus], = declinatio, Gr. κλίσις, the inclination or turning aside of a thing: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clinātus, a, um, Part. [clino = κλίνω], inclined, bent, sunk (only in the foll. exs.), Cic. Arat. 53; 86 (but in Lucr. 6, 563, read inclinatus; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

† **clingere**, cingere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 13 Müll.; cf. clingit cludit, Isid. Gloss.

Clinia, ae, m., the name of a young man in the Heautontimorumenos of Terence, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5 al.

Clinias, ae, m., = Κλεινίας. **I.** The father of Alcibiades, Nep. Alcib. 1; hence, the latter is called *Cliniades*, Ov. Ib. 635.—**II.** A Cretan, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

† **clinice**, es, f., = κλινική (sc. τέχνη), the science of clinical medicine, practice at the sick-bed, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; 30, 11, 30, § 98.

† **clinicus**, i, m., = κλινικός [κλίνη, the bed]. **I.** A physician who attends patients sick in bed, Mart. 9, 97; cf. medicus, Inscr. Orell. 2983: deus, Prud. Apoth. 205.—**II.** A patient confined to his bed, Hier. Ep. 105, n. 5.—**III.** A bearer of the bier, sexton, grave-digger, Mart. 3, 93, 24 (al. archiclinico; cf. id. 1, 31).—**IV.** One who was baptized when sick or infirm, Cypr. Ep. 69 fin.

† **clino** = κλίνω, v. clinatus.

† **clinopālē**, es, f., = κλινόπαλη, a wrestling in bed, = concubitus, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 22 (in Aur. Vict. Caes. 11, used as Greek).

* † **clinopōdion**, ii, n., = κλινόποδιον, a plant, wild basil, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

* † **clinopūs**, pōdis, m., = κλινόπους, the foot of a bed, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.

Clio, ūs, f., = Κλειώ. **I.** The Muse of history: Clio Cliusque sorores, Ov. A. A. 1,

27; Hor. C. 1, 12, 2.—**II.** A daughter of Oceanus, Verg. G. 4, 341.

clīpeo (clīpeo, clīpēo), no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [clipeus], to arm or furnish with a shield (rare): clamide contortā astu clipeat brachium, as with a shield, Pac. ap. Non. p. 87, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 186 Rib.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Lat., Pac. 186): clipeata agmina, Verg. A. 7, 793; Sil. 8, 436: seges virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110 (transl. from Eurip. Phoen. 885).—**Subst.** **clīpēatus**, i, m., one who is armed with a shield, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 54; cf.: frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41, 2; Curt. 7, 9, 2 al.—Clipeata imago, represented upon a shield-formed surface (cf. clipeus, II. D.), Macr. S. 2, 3.

* **clīpēolūm** (clīp-, clīp-), i, n. dim. [id.], a small shield, Hyg. Fab. 139.

clipeum, v. clipeus.

clipeus (in inscrr. and MSS. also **clūp-** and **clūp-**), i, m. (**clīpēum**, i, n., Verg. A. 9, 709; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 34, 52, 5; 35, 10, 12; 38, 35, 6; 40, 51, 3; Licin. et Laber. ap. Non. p. 196, 22 sq. al.) [root in clepo]. **I.** The round brazen shield of Roman soldiers (diff. from scutum, which was oval, and made of wood covered with bull's hide; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 268 sq.), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Enn. Ann. 364 Vahl.); Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195; 3, 2, 93; id. Truc. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73; Nep. Iphic. 1, 3; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 8, 3, 3; 9, 19, 7; Verg. A. 2, 443; 7, 626; 8, 447; Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 27; 12, 621.—**Prov.** clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to do something when it is too late, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35.—**B.** Trop., a shield, protection, defence, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 433.—**II.** Meton., of objects in the form of a shield. * **A.** The vault of heaven: in altisono caeli clipeo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll.—* **B.** The disk of the sun, Ov. M. 15, 192.—* **C.** A round meteor: clipei et vasterum imagines ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; 7, 20, 2; Plin. 2, 34, 34, § 100.—But esp. freq., **D.** A bust of the gods or distinguished men, represented upon a shield-formed surface (of gold, silver, etc., skillfully prepared, and often laid up as sacred gifts in the temples; so mostly in neutr. form; v. supra init.); scutis qualibus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuere clipeorum, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13; Liv. 25, 39, 13; 35, 10, 12; Tac. A. 2, 83; Suet. Calig. 16; id. Dom. 23; Dig. 9, 3, 5 fin.—**E.** Clipeum antiqui ob rotunditatem etiam corium bovis appellarunt, in quo foedus Gabinorum cum Romanis fuerat descriptum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56 Müll. (cf. the same use of ὄπλον, Corp. Inscr. Graec. II. p. 664).

Clisthēnes, is, m., = Κλεισθένης, a statesman and orator of Athens, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 16, 41; id. Brut. 7, 27.

1. Clitae, ārum, f., a town of Macedonia, Liv. 44, 11, 4.

2. Clitae, ārum, m., a tribe on the coast of Cilicia Trachea, Tac. A. 6, 41; 12, 55.

Clitarchus, i, m., = Κλειταρχος, a companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 11, 42; Curt. 9, 5, 21 al.

clitellae, ārum, f., a pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses, a sumpter-saddle, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 40; Hor. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 13, 8; Phaedr. 1, 15, 8.—**Prov.** bovi clitellas imponere; v. bos, I.—**II.** Meton. **A.** The name of a place in Rome: clitellae dicuntur etiam locus Romae propter similitudinem, et in Viā Flaminia loca quaedam dexera subinde et accliva, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 15 Müll.—**B.** An instrument of torture: est etiam tormenti genus eodem nomine appellatum, Paul. I. l.

clitellārius, a, um, adj. [clitellae], of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: asini, Cato, R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 93: homines, id. ib. 3, 2, 94.

Cliternini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Aequi, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Clitōmachus, i, m., = Κλειτόμαχος,

an Academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple and follower of Carneades, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 64; 5, 37, 107; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Or. 16, 51.

Clitor, ōris, m., and **Clitōriūm**, ii, n., a town in Arcadia, Liv. 39, 35, 8; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Abl. Clitori, Nov. ap. Non. p. 316, 5 (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 49): Clitore, Liv. 1, 1.—Hence, **Clitōrius**, a, um: fons, Ov. M. 15, 322: lacus, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16.

Clitumnus, i, m., a small river in Umbria, celebrated in ancient times, whose source received divine homage as Juppiter Clitumnus, now Cliturno or la Vene, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 1; 8, 8, 5; Verg. G. 2, 146 Serv. et Heyne; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 25; Sil. 4, 547; 8, 453; Suet. Calig. 43.—Hence, **Clitumnus**, a, um, adj., of Clitumnus: Clitumna novalia, Stat. S. 1, 4, 128.

Clitus, i, m., = Κλείτος, a friend of Alexander the Great, who was killed by him in a fit of drunkenness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79; Curt. 8, 1, 9 al.

cliva, ōrum, v. clivus.

† **clivius**, a, um, adj.: auspicia, which forbid any thing to be done, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 10 Müll.: avis, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 57.

clivōsus, a, um, adj. [clivus], hilly, full of hills, steep (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): rus, Verg. G. 2, 212: trames, id. ib. 1, 108: loci et aridi, Col. Arb. 4, 3; opp. planus, id. R. R. 2, 16, 1: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 200: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11.—**II.** Trop.: tramite vitae, steep, difficult, Sil. 6, 120.

clivulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little hill, Col. 6, 37, 10; App. M. 4, p. 144, 36.

clivus, i, m. (plur.: **clivae**, ōrum, n., Cato ap. Non. p. 195, 2; Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes. dub.) [clino = κλίνω, to incline], a gently sloping height, a declivity, slope, an ascent, a hill, eminence, ascending road (class.): quā se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Verg. E. 9, 8; cf. id. G. 3, 293; Ov. M. 11, 151; 8, 191; so Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36; Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Liv. 21, 32, 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10 et saep.—As antithet. to a plain, with the epithet arduus, Ov. F. 1, 264: Clivus Capitolinus, the higher road ascending to the Capitol, a part of Sacra Via, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Liv. 3, 18, 7; Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23; called Clivus Sacer, Hor. C. 4, 2, 35; and absol.: Clivus, Tac. H. 3, 71; Petr. 44, 18.—**Prov.** for a great difficulty to be overcome: clivo sudamus in imo, we are but commencing our labor, Ov. H. 20, 41; cf. id. R. Am. 394; Petr. 47, 8; Sen. Ep. 31, 4; Sil. 4, 605.—**Poet.** for any thing sloping, a slope, unevenness: mensae, Ov. M. 8, 663.

clōāca, ae, f. [cluo = purgo; cf. Gr. κλύω], an artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber; in gen., a sewer, drain, Cic. Sect. 35, 77; id. Caecin. 13, 36; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242 al.; cf. Liv. 1, 38, 6; 1, 56, 2; 5, 55, 5; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104 sq.; Cassiod. Var. 3, 30; Dion. Halic. 3, 67; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 269 sq.—**B.** Humorously, the stomach of a drunken woman, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; cf. intestini, Varr. ap. Non. p. 209, 19.—* **C.** **Prov.** arcem facere e clōacā, much ado about nothing, Cic. Planc. 40, 95.

clōācālis, es, adj. [clōāca], pertaining to a clōaca (ante- and post-class.): flumen, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 13: faeculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

† **clōācare** = inquinare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 2; cf. clōaco, μολύνω, Gloss. Labb.

clōācārium, ii, n. [clōaca], the duty paid for conducting the private sewers into the public ones or for maintaining and cleansing the sewers, Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5; 7, 1, 27, § 3; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. 2, p. 121, n. 616.

Clōācina, ae, v. Cluācina.

clōācula, ae, f. dim. [clōaca], a small sewer, drain, Lampr. Elag. 17.

Clōanthus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 222 al.

Clōdia, ae, f., v. Claudius.

Clōdianus, a, um, v. Claudius, II. B.

clōdico, āre, v. claudico.

Clōdius, v. Claudius.

clōdō, ēre, v. claudio.

clōdus, v. claudus.

Cloelius, **Cluilius**, or **Cloelia**, name of a Roman gens: C. Cluilius, Liv. 1, 22, 4 al.—E s p.: **Cloelia**, ae, f., a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome, Liv. 2, 13, 6 and 7; Verg. A. 8, 651; Piso ap. Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29 al.

Clōnius, ii, m., the name of two companions of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 574; 10, 749.

*† **clōnōs**, i, f., = κλών, a plant, also called batrachion or scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

* **Clōnus**, i, m., a celebrated designer, Verg. A. 10, 499.

* **clōstellum**, i, n. dim. [clostrum = claustrum], a small lock, Petr. 140, 11.

* **Clōster**, ēris, m., son of Arachne, inventor of the spindle, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

clōstrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in nom. and acc.), = Κλωθώ, the spinner, among the three Fates, Ov. F. 6, 757; id. Ib. 241; Juv. 9, 135; ferrea, Stat. Th. 3, 556.—II. Trop. = vita, life: longa, Sil. 5, 404.

Cluācina (**Cloācina**, on account of a derivation from cloaca, Lact. 1, 20), ae, f. [cluo], the purifier: Cluācina Venus, so called because the Romans, after the end of the Sabine war, purified themselves in the vicinity of her statue with myrtle branches, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Liv. 3, 48, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Prud. Apoth. 265; Lact. 1, 20, 11; plur., Tert. Pall. 4.

clūdo, ēre, v. claudio.

clūdus, a, um, v. claudus.

cluens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluentius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Clu. 1 sq.; id. Brut. 78, 270 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf. Verg. A. 5, 123.

clūeō, ēre (**clūo**, ēre, Aus. Prof. 21; Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 30 Müll.; Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 588; Symm. Ep. 1, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 571), v. n. and a. [root klu-; Sanscr. śru, hear; cf. Gr. ἀκροάομαι, kléōs; Lat. laus], like audio, 5., to hear one's self called in some way, to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed, or famed in some way, = dicor (only ante- and post-class.; most freq. in Plaut. and Lucr., but not in Ter.; mostly in mock-heroic style; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. v. 670); with *pred. nom.*: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 33; 2, 2, 36.—With *abl.*, etc., of manner, or *absol.*: ut Acherunti clueas gloriā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 95: corona, Per gentes Italas hominum quae clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoria, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 20: cluentum fides Quoquismodi clueat, id. Men. 4, 2, 6: nam quaecumque cluent, every thing that has a name, Lucr. 1, 450; cf. id. 1, 481; 1, 581; 2, 351; 2, 525; 2, 791; 3, 207 al.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—With *inf.* and *pred. nom.*: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserimus, Enn. ap. Non. p. 88, 1; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Lucr. 4, 53 Lachm. N. cr.; cf. also clueor.

clueor, ēri, 2, v. dep. (collat. form of clueo, q. v.), to be named, called, reputed, esteemed: quippe ego te ni contemnā, Stratioticus homo qui clueat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 13: sed hi cluentur hospitum infidissimi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 88, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 194 Rib.); Varr. ib.

Cluilius, ii, m., = Κλοῖλιος, a king of Alba, Liv. 1, 23, 4 and 7; after whom the Cluillae fossae were named, id. 1, 23, 3; 2, 39, 5 (in Plut. Coriol. p. 227 Κλοῖλαι τά φροι).

* **cluior** nobilior, Gloss. Isid.; cf. praeculus.

* **clūmae**, ārum, f.: folliculi hordei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 13 Müll.; cf. gluma.

* **clūnāclius** culter, the sacrificial knife: vel quia clunes hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad clunes dependet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 6.

* **clūnae**, ārum, f., apes, so called acc. to Fest., a clunibus tritis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 9 Müll.

* **clūnālis**, e, adj. [clunis], pertaining to the hinder parts, hind-: pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

* **clūnīcūlus**, i, m., or -a, ae, f. dim. [clunis], small hinder-parts: avium, Favonin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

clūnis, is (mostly plur.; acc. clunem, Juv. 2, 21; 6, 334; Auct. Priap. 19, 2; *abl.* clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 9, 47, 6; 11, 100, 3; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; 29, 6, 39, § 141; Petr. 23, 3), m. and f. (hence the grammarians vary in the designation of the gender; cf. Voss. Arist. 1, 29, p. 498; Rudd. 1, p. 25, n. 35) [Gr. κλόνις; Sanscr. śrōni: nates, clunes, Bopp. Gloss. 358 a; cf. 1. cluo], a buttock, haunch. (a) Masc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 17 Müll.; and in Non. p. 197, 1; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3.—(β) Fem., Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; Cels. 7, 29; Plin. 8, 8, § 25; 29, 6, 39, § 141.—(γ) Dub. * **Lucr.** 4, 1266; Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; 2, 8, 91; * **Liv.** 44, 5, 7; Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2; Petr. 21, 2; 23, 3; Juv. 2, 21; 5, 167; 6, 334; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; Mart. 9, 47, 6; App. M. 8, p. 208; Arn. 7, p. 239.

*† **1. clūo** = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720 (where, instead of pugnare, purgare should be read).

2. clūo = clueo, q. v.

clūpea, ae, f., a kind of very small river-fish, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44.

Clūpeae (**Clūp-**), ārum; **Clūpēa** (**Clūp-**), ae (Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Flor. 2, 2, 19), f., a town and promontory in Africa propria, now Kalibia or Clybea, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Auct. B. Afr. 3; Liv. 27, 29; 29, 32 (also called Aspis, Sil. 3, 244; Sol. 27).

clūpēus, i, v. clipeus.

*† **clura**, ae, f., = πίθηκος, an ape, Vet. Gloss. Labb. (Gr. κολούρα).—Hence,

clūrinus, a, um, adj. [clura], of or pertaining to apes: pecus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14; Arn. 3, p. 110; cf.: clura πίθηκος, cluria κερκοπίθηκος, Vet. Gloss.

clūsāris, e, adj. [cludo = claudio], easily shutting or closing (post-class.): anguli, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 181: portio quadrata, ib. p. 156.—Access. form * **clūsārius**, a, um: latus, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 183.

* **clūsilis**, e, adj. [id.], easily closing: mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.

Clūsium, ii, n., one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, previously called Camars or Camers, now Chiusi, Liv. 5, 33, 4 sq.; 10, 25, 11; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91; Verg. A. 10, 167 al.; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 102; 1, p. 233 sq.; 2, p. 342.—Hence, **II. Clūsīnus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Clūsium, of Clūsium: vulgus, Sil. 8, 480: fontes (cold baths), Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: far (of special whiteness and excellence), Col. 2, 6, 3: siligo, Plin. 13, 9, 20, § 87: pulites, Mart. 13, 8.—In plur.: **Clūsīni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Clūsium, Liv. 5, 33, 1: novi, veteres, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Olūsīus, ii, m. [cludo = claudio], a cognomen of Janus, whose temple was closed in peace (opp. Patulcius, when open during war), Ov. F. 1, 130; cf. Clusivius, Macr. S. 1, 9.

* **clūsor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who encloses or encompasses, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

cluster, ēris, v. clyster.

clūsūra, ae, v. clausura.

clūsus, a, um, v. claudio, P. a.

Clūtōmestōrīdysarchides, ae, m., a comically formed name, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14 Brix (by Lorenz written as Greek).

*† **clūtus** = Gr. κλυτός, famous, renowned; hence, inclitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 14 Müll.

*† **Clūvīa**, ae, f., a town of Samnium, Liv. 9, 31, 2.—Hence, **II. Clūvīanus**, a, um, of or pertaining to Clūvīa: oppugnatio, Liv. 9, 31, 3.

Cluvius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 13, 56, 1 sq.—Hence, **Cluviana** hereditas, of a Cluvius, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3.

*† **clūbātis**, is, f., = κλύβατις, a plant, also called helixine: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; App. Herb. 81.

Clymēnē, ēs, f., = Κλυμένη. **I.** The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol, Ov. M. 1, 756; 1, 765; 2, 37; 4, 204.—Gr. acc. Clymenen, Ov.

M. 1, 756.—Hence, **B. Clymēnēus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Clymene: proles = Phaëthon, Ov. M. 2, 19.—**2. Clymēnēis**, idis, f., a daughter of Clymene, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111.—**III.** One of the daughters of Oceanus, Verg. G. 4, 345.—**IV.** A female servant and confidante of Helen, Ov. H. 16, 257; 17, 267; Dict. Cret. 1, 3; 5, 13.—**IV.** An Amazon, Hyg. Fab. 163.

*† **clymēnōs**, i, m., = κλυμένος, an unknown plant, Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70.

Clymēnus, i, m., = Κλύμενος. **I.** A cognomen of Pluto, Ov. F. 6, 757.—**II.** A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 98.—**III.** A king of Arcadia, Hyg. Fab. 206 al.

Clypeae, ārum, v. Clupeae.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus**, v. clipeus.

*† **clysmus**, i, m., = κλυσμός, a clyster (late Lat. for clyster), Scrib. Comp. 155; 194; 197.

*† **clyster** (**cluster**, Scrib. Comp. 179), ēris (*abl.* clystēre, Aem. Mac. cap. de anetho), m., = κλυστήρ. **I.** A clyster, injection (pure Lat. lotio, Cels. 2, 12), id. 7, 27; Scrib. Comp. 154; 179 al.; Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** A clyster-pipe or syringe, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65; Dig. 9, 2, 9: oricularius, an ear-syringe, Cels. 7, 27; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

*† **clystērīum**, ii, n., = κλυστήριον, a clyster (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 114; 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 13 Müll.

*† **clysterizo**, āre, v. a., = κλυστηρίζω, to apply a clyster (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; Veg. Vet. 2, 15, 5; 2, 17, 3 (in id. ib. 1, 42, clysterio is used).

Clytæmnēstra (**Clytēmnēstra**, Liv. Andron. 11 Rib.; mutilated into **Clytemēstra**, Cass. Hemin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; hence the second syllable short in Aus. Epit. Her. 1, 1, 4), ae, f., = Κλυταιμνήστρα, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra; she, with her paramour, Aegisthus, murdered her husband on his return from Troy, and was on that account put to death by her son Orestes, Hyg. Fab. 117 and 240; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 601; 3, 331; 4, 471; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 16, 21; Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 9; id. Nux. 26.—**II.** As title of a tragedy of Attius, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 14; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.—**B.** Appellative for an unfaithful wife, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 63.

Clytidae, ārum, m., a family of haruspices at Elis, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

Clytiē, ēs, f., = Κλυτίη, one of the daughters of Oceanus, changed to the plant heliotropium, Ov. M. 4, 206; 4, 234; 4, 256 sq.

Clytius, ii, m. **I.** The name of several heroes mentioned in Verg. A. 9, 774; 10, 129; 10, 325 al.—**II.** A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 140.

Clytus, i, m. **I.** Son of Egyptus, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 87.—**III.** A praetor of the Acarnanians, Liv. 36, 11, 8 sq.

Cnaeus, v. Gneus.

*† **cnasonas** acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 17 Müll.

*† **cnēcus** (**cnicus**), i, m., = κνήκος, safflower: Carthamus tinctorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184; Col. 7, 8, 1; Scrib. Comp. 135.

*† **cnēdinus** (**cnid-**), a, um, adj., = κνήδινος, of nettles, nettle-: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, § 30.

*† **cnēmīs**, idis, f., = κνημῖς, a greave; fig. of the end of the verse, Mall. Theod. Metr. 4, 12.

*† **cnēōron**, i, n., = κνέωρον (also **cnēstron**, i, n., = κνήστρον), a plant, also called thymelaea, mezereon: Daphne gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

*† **cnēphōsus**, a, um, adj. [κνέφας], dark, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 9 Müll.

Cnēus, v. Cnaeus.

cnīcus, v. cnecus.

*† **cnidē**, ēs, f., = κνήδη, a sea-nettle; pure Lat. urtica (q. v.), a zoophyte, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Cnīdus and **Cnidus**, v. **Gnidus**.
† **cnīsa** (**cnissa**), ae, f., = *κνίσα*, the steam or odor of a sacrifice, Arn. 7, p. 212.
† **cnōdax**, ācis, m., = *κνώδαλ*; in mechanics, a pin, pivot, gudgeon; Fr. *pivot*, *boulons*, Vitr. 10, 2, 11.

Cnōsus, **Cnōsius**, **Cnōsiacus**, etc., v. **Gnosus**.

1. **Coa**, ōrum, v. **Cos**, II.

2. **Cōa**, ae, f., a fictitious nickname of *Clodia* [from *cōeo*; opp. *Nola*, from *nolo*], Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

* **cō-accēdo**, ēre, v. n., to come to or be added besides, Plaut. *Curc.* 2, 3, 65.

cōacervātim, adv. [coacervatus, from *coacervo*], by or in heaps: offerre aliquid, App. Flor. 2, p. 347, 7; cf. Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

cōacervātio, ōnis, f. [coacervo]. * I. A heaping together. A. Prop.: stratae viae, Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 7.—B. Trop.: actionum, Dig. 2, 1, 11.—II. A rhetorical figure, * Cic. Part. Or. 35, 122; * Quint. 9, 3, 53.

cō-ācervo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to heap together, heap up, collect in a mass (class., esp. in prose; most freq. in Cic.). I. Prop.: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 70; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 14: quantum (argenti, etc.) in turba et rapinis coacervari unā in domo potuit, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: tantam vim emblematum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: multitudinem civium, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; cf.: hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7, 5: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39, 1: omnis res aliquo, Auct. B. Afr. 91: bustum, * Cat. 64, 363: summas, Dig. 17, 1, 36.—Sarcastically: agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, not merely to purchase (perh. to sell again), but to heap, collect together in a mass, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66 Orell.—II. Trop.: argumenta, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 40: luctus, * Ov. M. 8, 435: errores, Lact. 5, 1, 7.

cō-ācesco, ācēti, 3, v. incho. n., to become acid or sour (rare but in good prose). I. Prop.: genus urae, Varr. R. R. 1, 65, 2; cf.: ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. Sen. 18, 65; Dig. 33, 6, 9 pr.: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2: si coacti intus cibis aut computruit, id. 4, 5 fin.—II. Trop. (the fig. drawn from wine): quare cum integri nihil fuerit in hac gente plenā, quam valde eam putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? to deteriorate or become corrupt, Cic. Scaur. 22, 43 B. and K.; cf. id. Sen. 18, 65 supra.

cōactē, adv., v. *cogo*, P. a. fin.

† **cōactiliarius**, ii, m. [coactilis], a maker of thick, fulled cloth: LANARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4206.—Adj.: taberna, a fulking-mill, Capitol. Pert. 3; but v. *cociliarius*.

cōactilis, e, adj. [coactus, *cogo*], made thick; hence subst.: **cōactilia**, ium, n., thick, fulled cloth or felt, Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

* **cōactim**, adv. [id.] (of expression), concisely, briefly, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cōactio, ōnis, f. [cogo] (post-Aug. and rare). * I. A collecting, calling in: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1.—II. An abridgment or epitome of a discourse, Inst. 4, 15.—III. A disease of animals, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 9, 1; 2, 10, 5; 2, 15, 5.

cōactō, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to constrain, force (only twice in Lucr.); with inf., Lucr. 6, 1121 and 1160.

cōactor, ōris, m. [id.]. I. Prop. A collector of money (from auctions, of revenues, etc.), Cato. R. R. 150, 2; Cic. Clu. 64, 180; id. Rab. Post. 11, 30; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 86; cf. Acron. and Porphy. in h. l. and Auct. Vit. Hor. 1; Sen. Ep. 81, 2 (al. decotor).—B. Coactors agminis, the rear, Tac. H. 2, 68.—C. (= coactiliarius). A fuller, Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.—II. Trop., one who forces to something: adiutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52, 4.

* **cōactūra**, ae, f. [id.]; concr., a collection, Col. 12, 50, 2.

1. **coactus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. *cogo*.

2. **cōactus**, ūs, m. [cogo], a forcing, constraint, compulsion (rare and only in

abl. sing.): alterius magno coactu, * Lucr. 2, 273: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; 2, 2, 13, § 34: civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.

cō-addo, ēre, v. a., to add with, add also, Cato. R. R. 40, 2; Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 4.

cō-adjutor, ōris, m., = adiutor, an assistant, Inscr. Orell. 3427.

cō-ādoro, āre, v. a., to worship or adore along with (late Lat.), Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

cō-ādulesco, ēvi, 3, v. incho. n., to grow up along with (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 19; 16.

* **cōādunatio**, ōnis, f. [coaduno], a uniting into one, a summing up: totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 fin.

cō-ādūno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to unite, add, or join together, to collect into one (post-class.), Dig. 10, 4, 7; 2, 14, 9; Aur. Vict. Vit. 1; Dict. Cret. 4, 13.

cō-aedifico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to build up together, build upon (only in Cic.): Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: quarta pars (urbis), id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119 Zumpt N. cr. (al. aedificata).

cō-aegresco, ēre, 3, v. incho. n., to become sick at the same time with, Tert. Anim. 5 dub. (al. cohaerescit).

* **cō-aegrōto**, āre, v. n., to be sick at the same time with, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.

cō-aequalis, e, adj., of equal age, coeval (post-Aug.): sinciput, Petr. 136, 1.—Subst., a comrade, companion in age, Just. 23, 4, 9; Inscr. Orell. 4407 al.—Transf., of geese, Col. 8, 14, 8.

cō-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make one thing equal or even with another, to even, level (rare but in good prose). I. Prop.: aream, Cato. R. R. 91 and 129: montes, Sall. C. 20, 11: pastinatum, Col. 3, 16, 1: sulcum, id. 11, 3, 45: glabae, id. 2, 17, 4; cf. Pall. 1, 13 fin.—II. Trop. A. To make equal in worth, dignity, power, etc., to bring to the same level, place on the same footing, equalize: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95: gratiam omnium, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3: coaequati dignitate, pecuniā, virtute, etc., id. ib. 2: primogenito tuo, Vug. Sir. 36, 14: pedes meos cervis, id. 2 Reg. 22, 34.—B. To compare (late Lat.): aliquid cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7: aliquid alicui, Hier. in Isa. 5, 17, 14.

cō-aestimo, āre, v. a., to estimate together with: aliquid, Dig. 47, 2, 69.

* **cōaetāneo**, āre, v. n. [coetaneus], to be of the same age, Tert. Res Carn. 45.

cō-aetāneus, i, m. [aetas], one of the same age; a contemporary (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 204, 5; Tert. adv. Herm. 6; Vulg. Gal. 1, 14.

cō-aeternus, a, um, adj., coeternal (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 11; Hier. Ep. 16, n. 4 al.

cō-aevus, a, um, adj. [aevum], of the same age, coeval (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Sermon. 38; id. Verb. Dom. 7; Prud. Cath. 12, 137; Vulg. Dan. 1, 10.

cō-aggēro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. * I. To heap together: lapides, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 273.—* II. Aliquid aliqūā re, to cover by heaping upon, Col. 8, 6, 1.

cō-āgito, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to shake together (in late medic. lang.), Apic. 2, 1, 4, 3; Marc. Emp. 8.

† **coagmentarius**, ii, m. [coagmentum], joining together, ἀρμολόγος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

coagmentatio, ōnis, f. [coagmento], a joining or connecting together; a connection, combination, union (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare): corporis, Cic. Univ. 5 fin.: non dissolubilis, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: naturae, id. ib. 2, 46, 119.—Plur., Vitr. 2, 9, 11; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.

coagmentum, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [coagmentum], t. t., to join, stick, glue, cement, etc., together, to connect (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). I. Prop.: opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, naturā dissolvit, Cic. Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. Fin. 3, 22, 74: tubulum, Vitr. 8, 7: ancones, id. 8, 6: fissuram, Col. 4, 29, 8: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34,

§ 111; Curt. 4, 7, 23.—II. Trop. (only in Cic. and Quint.; in the former rare and mostly with quasi or quodammodo); with quasi: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; so id. Or. 23, 77.—With quodammodo, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. without the same, Quint. 8, 6, 63; 12, 10, 77: pacem, to make, conclude, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21.

coagmentum, i, n. [cogo], a joining together; in concr., a joint (in good prose; not in Cic.; mostly in plur.). I. Prop., Non. p. 42, 20 sq.; Cato. R. R. 18, 9; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143; Caes. B. C. 3, 105 fin.; Vitr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 8, 3; 4, 4, 4.—II. Trop., a joining or connecting together: syllabarium, Gell. 17, 9, 2.

coagulare, is, n. [coagulo] (sc. intestinum), the colon, Veg. 8, 16, 1 al.

coagulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a curdling, coagulating, of a liquid (in the elder Pliny); lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 30; 28, 10, 45, § 158.

coagulo, āvi, ātum (concr. COAGULAVI, Inscr. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1177 Meyer), 1, v. a. [coagulum], to cause a fluid to curdle or coagulate (mostly in the elder Pliny); lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 20, 14, 53, § 147: pice, id. 16, 11, 22, § 53; v. Silig. N. cr.: aquam, id. 20, 23, 97, § 259: sudorem, id. 35, 15, 52, § 186: caseum, Pall. Mai. 9, 1 al.

coagulum, i, n. [cogo], a means of coagulation, a coagulum or coagulator (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), rennet or runnet, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237 sq.; 23, 7, 63, § 117; Ov. M. 13, 830; 14, 274; id. F. 4, 545 al.—Meton. (causa pro effectu), the curdled milk, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—II. Trop., that which holds or binds together, a bond, tie (only ante- and post-class. and rare): hoc (vinum) continet coagulum convivii, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: amicitiae, Publ. Syr. 27: omnium aerumnarum, i. e. causa, Amm. 29, 2, 1.

cō-ālesco, ālūi, ālitum (part. perf. only in Tac. and subseq. writers; concr. form colescat, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: colescere, Lucr. 6, 1068: coluerunt, id. 2, 1061 Lachm. N. cr.), v. incho. n. (most freq. since the Aug. per.; never in Cic.). I. To grow together with something, to unite. A. Prop., Lucr. 2, 1061: saxa vides solā colescere calce, id. 6, 1068: ne prius exarescat surculus quam colescat, is united, sc. with the tree into which it is inserted, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gramen, Col. 2, 18, 5: semen, id. 3, 5, 2: triticum, id. 2, 6 fin.: sarmentum, id. 3, 18, 5 and 6; Dig. 41, 1, 9: arbor cum terra mea coaluit, ib. 39, 2, 9, § 2: cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157; cf. vulnus, id. 9, 51, 76, § 166, and v. II. A. infra.—In part. perf.: ejus sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, is formed or composed, Gell. 12, 1, 11; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 171, 38.—B. Trop., to unite, agree together, coalesce (so in the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac., very freq.); absol.: Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerunt, Sall. C. 6, 2; id. J. 87, 3: solida fide, Tac. H. 2, 7: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48, 1: animi coalescentium in dies magis duorum populorum, id. 1, 2, 5.—With in and acc.: multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv. 1, 8, 1: in unum sonum, Quint. 1, 7, 26: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, id. ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37; cf.: coalescere ad obsequium, id. A. 6, 44: brevi tantā concordia coaluerant omnium animi, ut, etc., Liv. 23, 35, 9; cf. id. 1, 11, 2; 26, 40, 18: vixit dum coalescens foventis regnum (the figure taken from the growing together of a wound), id. 29, 31, 4; cf.: Bellis civilibus sepultis coalescentibusque reipublicae membris, Vell. 2, 90, 1; 4, 8, 5: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut maleficus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; id. 2, 9, 3 (v. the passage in connection): quieti coaliti homines, i. e. united in a peaceful manner, Amm. 14, 5, 7.—II. To grow firmly, strike root, increase, become strong. A. Prop.: forte in eo loco grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, had sprung up, Sall. J. 93, 4; * Suet. Aug. 92: dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649.—B. Trop., to grow firm, take root, be consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21.—In part. perf.:

coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo propripie, *strengthened*, Tac. A. 13, 26; so id. 14, 1: libertas, *confirmed*, id. H. 4, 56: coalito more asper, i. e. by *inveterate habit*, Amm. 14, 10, 4: pravitās, id. 15, 3, 8.

1. cōalitus, a, um, *Part.*, from coalesco.

***2. cōalitus**, ūs, m. [coalesco], *community, fellowship*: humani generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

***cō-alo**, ēre, v. a., to sustain or nourish together with: fetus, Hier. in Jovin. 1, 36.

cō-ambūlo, āre, v. n., to go with, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

cō-angusto, āvi, ātum, v. a., to bring into a narrow compass, to confine, compress, contract, *enclose, hem in* (rare and mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: alvos, *Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*; Auct. B. Hisp. 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Epit. 42: aditum aedium, Dig. 19, 2, 19.—Of a city, to invest, besiege: et coangustabant te undique, Vulg. Luc. 19, 43.—**II.** Trop., to limit, restrict: haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, *Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: aliquid interpretatione, Dig. 50, 16, 120.—**B.** In gen., to afflict, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 12.

cōaptatio, ōnis, f. [coapto], an accurate joining together (a word coined by Augustine for translating the Gr. ἀρμωγία), Aug. Trin. 4, 2; id. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

cō-apto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to fit, join, adjust together with something (eccl. Lat.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, pp. 135 and 248), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14; Frud. Psych. 557.

coarctatio and **cōarcto**, v. coarct.

***cō-āresco**, āri, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to dry or become dry together, Vittr. 7, 11 (al. coaluerint).

cō-argūo, ūi, 3, v. a., orig., to assail a person or thing in different directions (cf. arguo *init.*); hence, jurid. t. t. **I.** Aliquem, to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose; convict of guilt or crime, prove guilty (class., most freq. in Cic.; syn. convincio): Graecus testis... vinci, refelli, coargui putat esse turpissimum, Cic. Fl. 5, 11: criminibus coarguitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14, 36: decreto, Liv. 39, 28, 11: Lentulum dissimulantem coarguit praeter litteras sermonibus, etc., Sall. C. 47, 2: Libonem in senatu, Suet. Tib. 25: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92 al.—With *gen.* of the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 153: commutati indicii, id. Sull. 15, 44: sceleris, Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: facinoris Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Aliquid, to prove incontestably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy, etc., to demonstrate or show to be wrong, to refute (cf. arguo, *II.*): sin autem fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, nimirum, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 9: rem certioribus argumentis, Auct. Her. 2, 5: certum crimen multis suspitionibus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: errorem, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: mendacium, id. Lig. 5, 16: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6, 4: temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15: vitia, Quint. 2, 6, 3: iniquitatem, Tac. A. 3, 12: quam (legem) usus coarguit, which experience has proved to be injudicious, Liv. 34, 6, 4; cf. id. 31, 25, 9: quod coarguunt fici, disprove, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: domini coarguit aures, betrays, publishes, makes known, Ov. M. 11, 193 (cf. arguo, *II. fin.*).—With a clause as object: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 68.

cōargūtio, ōnis, f. [coarguo], a convicting, refutation, Hier. Ep. 41, 4.

***cōarmio**, ōnis, m. [co-arma], a comrade in arms, Inscr. Orell. 2571.

cō-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, to arm together, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 45 al.

cōartatio (cōarct-), ōnis, f. [coarto], a drawing or crowding together (rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vittr. 9, 9: plurimum in angusto tenditum, Liv. 27, 46, 2; so, militum eo loco, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*

cō-articulo, āre, v. a., to cause to articulate: ora mutorum, Arn. 1, p. 31.

cō-arto (cōarcto), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.,

to press together, compress, contract, confine (opp. laxo, dilato, etc.; class.). **I.** Prop.: faenum in struem, Col. 2, 19, 2; 8, 7, 2: alveum Tiberis (opp. laxo), Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5, 8; so id. 33, 6, 7: viam, Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39; Front. Aquaed. 35: os et fauces sudario, to strangle one's self, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 al.: Gnaeus in oppidis coartatus, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *med.*: in terra, Vulg. Exod. 14, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, to abridge, shorten: tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consilatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546: tempus potestatis censoriae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Of discourse, to abridge, compress: ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refertit in oratione sua, dilatat nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. plur. in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—**C.** (= cogo.) To compel, constrain: aliquem ad solutionem debiti, Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2; Dig. 18, 1, 57; cf. coarctor e duobus, pressed, urged, Vulg. Phil. 1, 23.

cōassatio (cōax-), ōnis, f. [coasso], a joining of timber (boards or planks) together; hence in concor., a boarded floor, Vittr. 6, 3, 9; 7, 1, 1 sq.—In plur., Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.

cōasso (cōax-), āvi, ātum, 1 [co-axis], to join boards or planks together, Vittr. 7, 1, 5.

cō-assūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, ēre, to assume together, Boeth. Arist. top. 6, 8.

Cōatrae, ārum, v. Choatrae.

cōauctio, ōnis, f. [coaugeo], a joint increase, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; dub. al. leg. conjunctio or conjunctio.

cōaxatio, v. coassatio.

1. cōaxo, āre, v. coasso.

2. cōaxo, āre, v. n. [the natural sound of frogs; cf. cōaxē], to croak, Suet. Aug. 94; Auct. Phil. 62; Spart. Get. 6.

Cobiamachus (Cobiom-), i, f., a village in Gallia Narbonensis, between Tolosa and Narbo, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

cobio and **cobius**, v. gobio and gobius.

cōbion, ii, n., = κάβιον, a species of the plant tithymalus (wolf's-milk), called also dendroides and leptophyllon, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

Cōcalus, i, m., a mythic king in Sicily, who gave protection to Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos, Ov. M. 8, 261; Just. 4, 2, 2.—Hence, **II. Cōcalides**, um, f., the daughters of Cocalus, Sil. 14, 42.

Coccēus, a, the name of an Italic gens. **I.** Cocceius Nerva, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28.—**II.** M. Cocceius Nerva, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 58 al.—**III.** M. Cocceius Nerva, grandson of the preceding, Inscr. Orell. 1634; emperor, A. U. C. 849–851, Tac. A. 15, 72; Mart. 8, 70, 7.

***coccinātus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus], clothed in scarlet: puerulus, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 6; 5, 37, 2.

coccineus, a, um, *adj.* [coccum], scarlet-colored: pallium, Petr. 32, 2: tomentum, id. 38, 5: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131 in *lemm.*—**II.** Access. form **coccinus**, a, um: acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177: gausapa, Petr. 28, 4: laena, Juv. 3, 283: aluta, Mart. 2, 29, 8.—**B.** In plur. subst.: **coccina**, ōrum, n., scarlet garments, Mart. 2, 39, 1; 2, 43, 8, 14, 131, 1.—**C.** In sing. subst.: **coccinum**, i, n., = coccum, Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 18.

***coccum**, i, n., = κόκκος (a berry, and specif.), **I.** The berry that grows upon the scarlet oak (Quercus coccifera, Linn.; acc. to modern botany a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), with which scarlet was colored, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 9, 41, 65, § 140.—Also used in medicine, Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Scarlet color: rubro coccoc tingere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Mart. 5, 23, 5: coccoc fulgere, id. 10, 76, 9: sanguineum, Verg. Cir. 31; Quint. 11, 1, 31.—**2.** Scarlet garments, cloth, etc., Sil. 17, 396; Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Coccum Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, a grain of the shrub thymelaea cneestron, or cneoron, used in medicine, Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 46, § 70; Cels. 5, 5; 5, 8; Scrib. Comp. 134.

***coccylia**, ae, f., = κόκκυγία, a kind of sumach used in coloring, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121.

***coccylmelum**, i, n., = κόκκύμηλον, a plum, Clout. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

***coccylx**, ūgis, m., = κόκκυξ, a cuckoo, Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25 sq.

***cōcētum**, i, n. [perh. from κκεών], a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies, Tert. adv. Val. 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 8 Müll.

***cōchlaeae** (cōcl-), ārum, f., = κόχλακες, round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 7 Müll.

cōchlea, v. cocelea.

cōchlear, **cōchleatus**, etc., v. cōcl.

***cōchlis**, ūdis, f., = κόχλις, a precious stone like a snail-shell in form, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194.

***cōchloe**, ōn, m., = κόχλοι, a kind of shell-fishes with spiral shells, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig. N. cr.

***cōciator**, ōris, m., = μεταβόλος, co-cio, a broker, Gloss. Vet. (prob. for cōciōnator).

cōcibilis, v. coquibilis.

cōcinātorius, a, um, v. coquinato-

cōcio or **cōtīo** (cōctio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20, 12, and 51, 3 Müll. N. cr.), ōnis, m. [cf. cunctor], a broker, factor; acc. to Gell. more usu. called arilator (v. h. v. and cf. Fest. p. 20), Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 12.

***cōciōnatūra**, ae, f. [cōcio], μετάπρασις, brokerage, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

***cōciōnor**, āri, v. dep. [id.], to be a broker, Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

cōclea (cōchlea; cf. the letter C), ae, f. [κόχλις, ō], a snail: quom caletur cocleae in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 173 sq.; Varr. R. R. 3, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59: nudae, without shells, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 112; an emblem of slowness, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29.—**B.** In cocleam, snail-formed, spiral, Cels. 8, 10, 1; Col. 8, 17, 2; cf. per cocleam ascendebat in cenaculum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 8.—**II.** Meton.

A. A snail-shell, Mart. 11, 18, 23.—**B.** A screw of a press, Vittr. 6, 9.—**C.** A machine for drawing water, a water-snail, water-screw, Vittr. 5, 12; 10, 8; 10, 11.—**D.** A door that moves easily, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 Schneid.

cōclear (cōchl-), āris (cōcleār-um, ii, Scrib. Comp. 122; 96; Cels. 3, 22; cōcleāre, is, Mart. 8, 71, 10; 8, 14, 121; and cōcleārum, i, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242), n. [coclea, of the form of a snail-shell], a spoon, Mart. 1, 1; Cels. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19; Petr. 33, 6 al.—As a measure for liquids, esp. in medicine, a spoonful, = half a cheme or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cotyla, Rhem. Fann. Pond. § Col. 12, 21, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76; 27, 4, 5, § 17, and the above passages with coclearium.

cōcleārūm (cōchl-), ii, n. [coclea]. **I.** An enclosure or pen in which snails were kept and fed, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2; 3, 14, 1.—**II.** A spoon; v. coclear.

***cōcleātīm** (cōchl-), *adv.* [id.], spirally, Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

cōcleātus (cōchl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], spiral or screw-formed: equuleus, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 105, 15, and 182, 14: aures, Cassiod. Anim. 9.

cōcleōla (cōchl-), ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a small snail, Hier. Ep. 64, n. 19; id. in Jov. 2, 6.

1. cōcles, itis, m. [for socculus; root ska-; cf. σκαῖ, σκόρος, and oculus (cf. Fleck. in Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 231)], cognomen of a person blind with one eye, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; so Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 71; Plaut. Cure. 3, 1, 23.

2. Cōcles, itis, m., the cognomen of a Roman, Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Persenna, defended a bridge alone, Liv. 2, 10, 2 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Verg. A. 8, 650; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 22; 36, 15, 23, § 100 al.; Prop. 3 (4), 11, 63; Sen. Ep. 120, 7.

coco, acc. to others **cocococo**, the sound naturally made by the hen, clucking, Petr. 59, 2.

††cōcōlōbis or **cōcōlūbis**, is, f., a Spanish name for a kind of grape.—Form

-ūbis, Col. 3, 2, 19.—Form -ōbis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

Cocosates, um, m., a tribe in Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

cocta, ae, f., v. coquo, I. A. fin.

coctana, v. cottana.

coctilicius, a, um [coctilis], of or pertaining to dried wood: taberna, in which dry wood is sold, Capit. Pert. 3; others less correctly coactiliaria.

coctilis, e, adj. [coquo], burned: lateres, Varr. R. 1, 14 fin.; laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Curt. 5, 1, 25: muri (Babylonis), built of burned bricks, Ov. M. 4, 58; cf. Curt. 1, 1, and Just. 1, 2, 7 (cocto latere).—II. Subst.: **coctilia**, ium, n. (sc. ligna), very dry wood, that burns without smoke (cf. acapnos), Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Dig. 32, 55, § 7.

1. coctio, ōnis, f. [id.]. I. Lit., a cooking, burning: calcis, Cassiod. Var. 7, 17.—II. A digesting of food, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101.

2. coctio, ōnis, v. cocio.

coctito, v. coquito.

coctivus, a, um, adj. [coquo], that is easily cooked or ripens early (acc. to others, suitable for cooking): castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: condimenta, used in cooking, Apic. 9, 4.

coctor, ōris, m. [id.] (more rare than coquus), a cook, Petr. 95, 8; calcis, a lime-burner, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

coctura, ae, f. [id.], a cooking; a melting; a manner or style of cooking, Col. 11, 3, 23, p. 453 Bip.: Apiciana, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; 34, 8, 20, § 96; Apic. 6, 2 al.; Pall. Nov. 1, 3.—II. Meton. A. A temperature of the air adapted to the ripening (of fruit), Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55.—B. (Abstr. pro concr.) A boiling liquid, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 18, 7.

cocturarius, ii, m., a cook, ἐψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, Part., from coquo.

cōcula (also **cōquula**), ae, f. dim. [coquus], a female cook, Varr. ap. Non. p. 551, 32.

cōculum, i, n. [coquo]. *I. A vessel for cooking, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 2 Müll.—II. Acc. to some, small wood for cooking, Paul. ex Fest. l. i.; cf. Gloss. Isid. Plac. p. 448 Mai.

cōcus, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (-ōs), i, m., = Κωκυτός [river of lamentation, from κωκία, to howl, weep], a mythic river in the Lower World, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 3, 38; 4, 479; id. A. 6, 132; 6, 297; 6, 323; Hor. C. 2, 14, 18 al.; acc. Gr. Cocytus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 353; cf. Heyne, Verg. A. 6 Excurs. IX.—II. Adj.: **Cōcȳtius**, a, um, of Cocytus: aqua, Petr. 120, 69; and Cocytia aequora, Claud. in Ruin. 2, 471: virgo, i. e. Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 479.

cōda, ae, v. cauda.

Cōdēta, ae, f. [coda = cauda], a place in which grow plants resembling the tails of horses. I. Cōdēta Major, a place beyond the Tiber, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 4; cf. ib. p. 38, 17 Müll.—Hence, **Cōdētānus**, a, um: campus, Reg. Urb. Rom. 14.—II. Cōdēta Minor, a place near the Campus Martius, Suet. Caes. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 656, annot. 1414.

codex, icis, v. caudex.

codicarius, a, um, v. caudicarius.

codicillaris, e (and **codicillarius**), a, um, dignitates, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 7, adj. [codicilli], II. B. 1, named or appointed by the emperor's handwriting: auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

codicilli, ōrum (sing. post-class. and rare in the meaning II. B. 2. infra, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4, § 5; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 7; 16, 5, 40; Dig. 29, 7, 19; cf. ib. 50, 16, 148), m. dim. [codex = caudex]. I. Wood cut and split for burning, only in Cato, R. 37, 5; 130.—II. (Acc. to caudex, III., a writing-tablet; hence) A writing, letter, esp. a short writing, note, billet, a petition, etc.; cf. Plin. 13, 12, 7, § 89, and 33, 1, 4, § 12. A. In gen., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 9, 26, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9 (11), 1; id. Att. 4, 8, 2: cum

codicillis venit puer, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 5; id. Oth. 10; id. Gram. 14; Sen. Ep. 55, 10; Tac. A. 4, 39; 6, 9; Suet. Ner. 49; Sen. Clem. 15 al.—B. Specif., in the time of the empire,

1. A writing of the emperor conferring some privilege, a diploma, a cabinet order, Suet. Tib. 22, 42; id. Calig. 18; 54; id. Claud. 29; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 23.—**2. A brief testamentary order, usu. as an addition or appendix to a will, a codicil**, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1; Tac. A. 15, 64 fin.; cf. Dig. 29, tit. 7: de jure codicillorum.

codicillus, v. codicilli init.

***codicula**, ae, f. dim. [coda = cauda], a little tail, Apic. 7, 1 dub.

Codomanus, i, m., cognomen of the last Persian king Darius, Just. 10, 3; 11, 6 sq.

Codrio or **Codrion**, ōnis, m., a town in Greek Illyria, Liv. 31, 27, 5.

Cōdrus, i, m., = Κόδρος. I. The last Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Hor. C. 3, 19, 2; Just. 2, 6, 19; Vell. 1, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 1.—II. A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil, Verg. E. 5, 11; 7, 22; Juv. 1, 2; 3, 203; 3, 208; cf. Weich. Poett. Lat. Rell. p. 402 sq.

coel, v. caelum.

Coela (ōrum, n.), Euboeae, Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, a deeply-indented maritime region in Euboea, Liv. 31, 47, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; hence this part of Euboea is also called Coela Euboea, Val. Max. 1, 1.

coelator, coelatura, v. cael.

Coelē Syria, or in one word **Coelēsyrīa**, ae, f., = Κοιλὴ Συρία (lit. Hollow Syria), Coelēsyrīa, between Libanus and Antilibanus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 77; Liv. 33, 19, 8; 42, 29, 9; Curt. 4, 1, 4; cf. id. 4, 5, 9.—Called simply Coele, Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 23, 19, § 81 al.; gen. COELES SYRIAE, Inscr. Fabr. 10, n. 215; acc. Coelen Syriam, Liv. 45, 11, 6.—Syria Coele, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

coelebs, coelībātus, etc., v. cael.—**cō-electus**, a, um [eligo], elected together, Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 13.

***cō-ēlementātus**, a, um, adj. [elementum], composed of elements, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles, coelestini, coelestis, v. cael.

†**coeliācus**, a, um, adj., = κοιλιακός.

I. Relating to the abdomen or to the stomach: dolor, pain in the stomach, Cato, R. 125 (in Cels. 4, 12, written as Greek).—Subst.: **coeliāca**, ae, f. (sc. medicina), stomach remedy, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201.—II. Afflicted with a disease of the bowels: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22; and subst., one diseased in the bowels, Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 148; 20, 18, 76, § 201; 28, 14, 58, § 204; 30, 7, 19, § 58; Scrib. Comp. 95 al.

coelicōla, coeliculus, coelicus, coelifer, coeligēnus, coelilōquus, etc., v. cael.

†**coeliōticus**, a, um, adj., = κοιλιωτικός, cleansing the stomach or bowels, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Coelius, a, um, v. Caelius.

cō-ēmendātus, a, um, Part. [emendo], amended at the same time, Arn. 2, 18 fin.

†**coemesis**, is, f., = κοίμησις, a somniferous song, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 335 (by Kopp, § 996, written as Greek).

†**coemētērium**, ii, n., = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence), a churchyard, cemetery, burying-ground (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 51 al.

cō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, v. a. (cf. the contracted form, 1. como), to purchase together, to buy up (class.): aliquid, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Vesp. 16 al.: coemptarum rerum pretia, id. Ner. 5; Juv. 14, 293.

coemptio, ōnis, f. [coēmo], jurid. t. t. I. A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacri-

fices attached to it, Cic. Mur. 12, 27 Moeb.—

II. Esp., a marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the tutela legitima and the family sacra, Gai Inst. 1, 110; 1, 113 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84; id. de Or. 1, 56, 237; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43; cf. id. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; id. A. 4, 103 (but acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061 = 2. comptus, q. v.).

coēptionālīs (in MSS. also contracted **coēptionālīs**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 135), e, adj. [coēptio], pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27); accordingly, poor, worthless, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52.—Of a low kind of slaves, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

coēptionātor, ōris, m. [id.]; jurid. t. t., one who enters into the coemptio, Gai Inst. 1, 115 sq.; 2, 98; Ulp. Sent. II, 5 al.

coēptor, ōris, m. [coēmo], one who purchases many things, buys up; trop.: testium, App. Mag. p. 321, 31.

coēptus, a, um, Part., from coēmo.

coena, v. cena.

coenaculārius, coenaculum, v. cenac.

coenāticus, coenatio, etc., v. cen.

coenito, coeno, v. cen.

coenōbita, ae, m. [coenobium], a cloister-brother, a monk, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 34 al.

†**coenōbium**, ii, n., = κοινόβιον, a cloister, convent, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 36 al.

†**coenōmyia**, ae, f., = κοινόμυια, the common fly, Vulg. Psa. 104, 31 al.; cf. Hier. Ep. 106 fin.

†**coenon**, i, n., = κοινόν, a kind of eye-salve, Inscr. Örell. 4234.

coenōsitas, coenōsus, v. caen.

coenūla, coenulentus, v. cen.

coenum, i, v. caenum.

cō-ēo, īvi or īi (e. g. coierunt, Caes. B.

G. 6, 22: coiere, Lucr. 6, 452; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. M. 4, 83 al.: cōisse, Verg. A. 12, 709: coisse, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8; Ov. F. 6, 94; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 5, 11, 35; pedantes preferred coire to coire, Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 69, and Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 137), itum, ire, v. a. and n. I. To go or come together, to meet, assemble, collect together (so mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); constr. absol., with ad aliquem, ad or in locum, more rare. In loco: matronae ad Veturiam Voluminamque frequentes cōeunt, Liv. 2, 40, 1: in porticum, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: ad solitum locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: ad aliquem, Curt. 7, 2, 21: Pharsaliā, * Cat. 64, 37: quo (sc. in sedilia theatri) populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in regiam, Curt. 6, 8, 17: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: apud aram ejus dei in cuius templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: cum rege in insula, Vell. 2, 101, 1: in foro, Just. 5, 7, 6: milia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753; id. H. 7, 123 Loers: coivere amicis animis, Curt. 8, 12, 9; 10, 3, 6: agmina coibant, id. 10, 9, 15; Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 27; 2, 52.—B. Poet.: vix meminī nobis verba coisse decem, i. e. have passed between us, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8.—

B. Specif., to go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter: inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709; cf. id. G. 4, 73; Ov. M. 3, 236; Lucr. 2, 225; Manil. 4, 83; Val. Fl. 5, 635; Stat. Th. 16, 408.—II. Pregn., to form a whole by coming together, to be united into a whole, to unite, combine (the usu. class. signif.); constr. absol., with cum, or dat. A. Lit.

1. Of living beings: neque se conglōbandi coūndique in unum datū spatium, Liv. 6, 3, 6; so Verg. A. 9, 801; 10, 410: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) cōeunt inter se, assemble, id. B. C. 1, 75; so Liv. 7, 37, 15: in formam justī exercitūs, Vell. 2, 61, 2: ut cōeat par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.—b. Of the coition of the sexes (both of men and animals), to copulate, Lucr. 4, 1055; cf. Ov. M. 11, 744: cum alienā uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancillā, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1, 37 al.: privigno, Ov. H. 4, 129: simul binis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17, 5: sic et aves cōeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733; 10, 324; id. A. 2, 615; Col. 6, 27, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 3, 193 al.; cf. of marriage,

b. infra — 2. *Transf.* of things: membra. Ov. M. 4, 377; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 96: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *roll together, as into a ball*, etc., Lucr. 5, 665; cf. id. 2, 563: sanguineque creari Sanguinis inter se multis coeuntibus guttis, *out of many little drops running together*, id. 1, 838; cf.: ut coeat lac, *to curdle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 12, 20, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178; cf.: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Verg. A. 3, 30: semina, Lucr. 3, 395; cf. id. 1, 770; 5, 190; 5, 425: tum digiti coeunt, Ov. M. 2, 670; Quint. 11, 3, 21: ut cornua tota coirent Efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179; cf. Verg. A. 11, 860: palpebrae dormientis non coeunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45 et saep.: perfectum quiddam fieri, cum omnia coierunt, necesse est, id. 11, 3, 9; 9, 1, 9; 2, 19, 2; cf. id. 1, 5, 67: quae littera cum quaque optime coeat, id. 9, 4, 91: ut placidius coeant immittit, Hor. A. P. 12. — Of wounds, *to close*: arteria incisa neque coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10; cf.: potest as coire et vulnus sanescere, id. 8, 10; so Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41; 5, 2, 9; and poet.: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; Petr. 113, 8. — **B.** *Trop.*, *to unite for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions, etc., to join together, assimilate, combine, agree, ally one's self*: Caesar cum eo coire per Arrium cogitat, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 11: cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut... addideres, etc., id. Red. in Sen. 7, 16; id. Dom. 18, 47: principes, qui tum una coierunt, quantum visum est agri adtribuunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo (Piraeum ap. Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10), Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1 (consensimus ac pepigimus, Don.): duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exsilio erant multati, etc., *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3; cf.: sed neque cum quocumque de ea re collocuturum neque coiturum: sic, ille consensionis globus huius unius dissensione disiectus est, id. Att. 8, 4: patricii coire et interregem creavere, Liv. 4, 7, 7: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeant, implicare dextras, etc., Tac. A. 12, 47; hence poet.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Verg. A. 11, 292; Tac. H. 3, 12: ad nullus non facinorosi societatem coibant, Suet. Aug. 32; and, like this, with changed construction. — **b.** *Esp.* of the marriage contract (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); cf.: taedae quoque iure coissent, Ov. M. 4, 60: conubio, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nuptiis, id. 9, 1, 26; Quint. 5, 11, 32: matrimonio, Dig. 24, 1, 27: in matrimonium, ib. 45, 1, 134; cf.: hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, i. e. *in the marriage of Aeneas with Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 317. — 2. *Act.*: coire societatem (cum aliquo or absol.), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact, form a league* (with some one; several times in Cic.): utinam, Pompei, cum Caesare societatem aut numquam coisses aut numquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; Nep. Con. 2, 2: societatem sceleris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, id. ib. 31, 87; Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 10: qui societatem in tempus coit, ib. 17, 2, 65, § 6. — 3. *Pass.*: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: ad coeundam societatem, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2; so Gell. 1, 9 fin.: si unius rei societas coita sit, Dig. 17, 2, 65 init.; cf. ib. 17, 2, 65, §§ 2, 9, 10, 15.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, 3 (the *temp.* *press.* only a few times in the ante-class. period, and coepturus, Liv. 30, 5, 6; 42, 47, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 46; Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98; Suet. Calig. 46; the *temp.* *perf.*, both in *act.* and *pass.* form, very freq.; a trisyll. coepit, Lucr. 4, 619 Lachm. *N. cr.*), v. a. and n. [contr. from co-epio = apo; hence copias for coepias in Cod. Ambros.; Plant. Trin. 4, 3, 46; v. in the foll., and cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 248], lit. to lay hold of something on different sides, to lay hold of, hence of an action, *to begin, commence, undertake* (= incipio, which is the class. pres.). **I. Act.** 1. *Temp. press.*: coepiam seditiosa verba loqui, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 10 Müll.: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Plant. Pers. 1, 3, 41: mage si exigere coepias, id. Trin. 4, 3, 46 Ritschl *N. cr.*: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23: mane coepiam, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 89, 17:

non Prius offerissem, quam ille quicquam coeperet, Ter. Ad. 3, 43 Fleck.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 616: se Hasdrubalem adgressurum, ceterum non ante coepturum, quam, etc., Liv. 30, 5, 6: nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46. — 2. *Temp. perf.* *act.*: the object usu. an *inf.*; so always in Cic. and Caes.; mostly an *inf. act.*; rarely *pass.*; sometimes the *acc.* of a noun or pronoun. (a) With *inf. act.*: cum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; Ov. A. A. 1, 615 sq.: discere coepit, Enn. Ann. ap. Fest. s. v. sam, p. 325, 24 Müll. (v. 228 Vahl.): amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: oppugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ire foras coeperunt, Lucr. 4, 531: coeperit inter se vesci, etc., id. 5, 72 et saep. — (b) With *inf. pass.* (in the poets and histt.): per terrarum orbem fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujusmodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51, 40: cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, urbanus haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: verti, id. ib. 2, 1, 149: institui, id. A. P. 21: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106; Suet. Tib. 75: expleri, id. Caes. 26: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16: occidi, id. ib. 3, 34: prohiberi, Just. 14, 5, 9: coeptum est fieri, Auct. B. Afr. 69; 78; Liv. 24, 49, 4; 25, 34, 13; 27, 42, 5. — (c) With *acc.* (rare in prose; cf. B. infra): coepit cursum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: novam malibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6, proem. 15: hujusmodi orationem, Tac. A. 4, 37: (Sabinus) obsidium coepit per praesidia, id. ib. 4, 39. — (d) *Absol.*: nam primum... Non coepisse fuit: coepita expugnare secundum est, Ov. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: Titus Livius hexametri exordio coepit, Quint. 9, 4, 74; cf. id. 9, 4, 117: si coepisset a toto corpore, id. 9, 4, 23; cf. id. 7, 1, 2; 8, 6, 50: pro vallo castrorum ita coepit (sc. dicere), Tac. H. 1, 36: Civilis ita coepit, id. ib. 5, 26; id. A. 1, 41; 2, 37. — (e) With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak*: ita coepit tyrannus, Liv. 34, 31, 1; 39, 15, 2: coram data copia fandi, Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Verg. A. 1, 521; 6, 372: tum ita coepit: numquam mihi, etc., Liv. 28, 27, 1; Tac. A. 1, 41 fin.: ad hunc modum coepit, id. ib. 2, 37; id. H. 1, 36 fin.; Phaedr. 4, 23, 2. — **B. Pass.** in the *temp. perf.* and with the *inf. pass.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 221): jure coepita appellari est Canis, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepita deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Div. 2, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 236; 88, 301; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 209; 2, 5, 4, § 9; id. Fam. 13, 29, 1; id. Att. 3, 15, 5; 6, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 57, 3; 2, 1, 4; 3, 38, 2; 9, 7, 7: quae (res) inter eos agi coepit, neque perfectae essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 4, 18: bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1; Cat. 95, 2. — With *inf. act.*: mitescere discordiae intestinae coepit, Liv. 5, 17, 10; cf. Weissenb. ad loc. — Hence, **coeptus**, a, um, *Part., begun, commenced, undertaken*: consilium fraude coeptum, Liv. 35, 36, 5: coeptum atque patratum bellum foret, Sall. J. 21, 2: jussis Carmina coepita tuis, Verg. E. 8, 12; so, coepti fiducia belli, id. A. 2, 162; Liv. 35, 23, 1: amor, Ov. H. 17, 189: iter, id. F. 1, 188: arma, Tac. H. 2, 6; 4, 61: coeptam deinde omissam actionem repetere, id. ib. 4, 44: dies, id. A. 4, 25 (cf. infra II.): luce, id. ib. 1, 65; 15, 55: nocte, id. ib. 2, 13: hieme, id. ib. 12, 31. — Hence, *subst.* **coeptum**, i, n., a *work begun, a beginning, undertaking* (most freq. after the Aug. per. and in the *plur.*; perh. never in Cic.; also not in Hor.): ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 418: nec taedia coepti Ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616: coepti paenitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3; Suet. Oth. 5: manus ultima coepito Defuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 555: ne audaci coepito deessent; Liv. 42, 59, 7; cf. Verg. G. 1, 40: feroci, Sil. 11, 202. — With *adv.*: bene coepito, Liv. 45, 15, 7: bene coepita, Vell. 2, 14; and: temere coepita, Liv. 36, 15, 2. — *Plur.*: coeptis meis, Ov. M. 1, 2: nostris, id. ib. 9, 486: immanibus, Verg. A. 4, 642 al. — Without *adj.*, Ov. M. 8, 67; 8, 463; Liv. 23, 35, 16; 23, 41, 4; 24, 13, 4; Tac. H. 2, 85; 3, 52; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 6 et saep. — **II. Neutr.**, *to begin, take a be-*

ginning, commence, originate, arise (most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): neve inde navis incohanda exordium coepisset, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 282 Vahl.): sic odium coepit glandis, Lucr. 5, 1416: post, ubi silentium coepit... verba facit, etc., Sall. J. 33, 4: cum primum deditio coepit, id. ib. 62, 7: ubi dies coepit, id. ib. 91, 4 (cf. supra, I. 2. d): vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98: postquam apud Cadmiam pugna coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, pugna, Liv. 2, 6, 10; Quint. 2, 4, 42; 9, 4, 50; cf. id. 9, 4, 55: quando coeperit haec ars, id. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49: a quo iurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72; so with *ab*, Tac. H. 2, 47; and with *ex*, id. A. 15, 54 and 68; cf.: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85, 17.

co-episcopatus, ūs, m., an *associate episcopate*, Aug. Ep. 31.

co-episcopus, i, m., an *associate bishop*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 25 et saep. **coepo**, avi, atum, 1, v. *freg. a.* and *n.* [coepio] (mostly poet., and in Tac.; in Cic. in prose only once, apparently for a change with coepit and incipit). **I. Act.**, *to begin eagerly, to begin, undertake, attempt*. **a.** With *inf.*: diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 267: oculi coeptant non posse tueri, id. 4, 113; 4, 405; 6, 255: contingere portus, Cic. Arat. 131: appetere ea, quae, etc., id. Fin. 5, 9, 24 (v. the passage in connection): coercere seditionem, Tac. H. 2, 29: loqui, id. ib. 3, 10; 3, 81; 5, 10: discedere et abire, * Suet. Oth. 11; Sil. 15, 696. — **b.** With *acc.*: quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21; and (acc. to Bentley's correction) id. Heaut. 4, 4, 12: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38; 1, 45; 2, 81: defectionem, id. ib. 4, 24: fugam, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56: coeptata libertas, id. H. 4, 44. — **II. Intr.**, *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (only post-Aug. and rare): coeptantem conjunctionem disiecit, Tac. A. 4, 27; id. H. 3, 4: Olympiade septima coeptante, Sol. 1: nocte coeptante, Amm. 20, 4, 14.

coeptum, i, v. coepio, I. B. fin.

1. coeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coepio. **2. coeptus**, ūs, m. [coepio], a *beginning, undertaking* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, ut, etc., * Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41 Madv. (cf.: coeptat appetere, id. ib. 5, 9, 24): dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, * Stat. Th. 12, 644.

* **co-epulonus**, i, m. [epulo], a *fellow-banqueter or companion at a feast*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

co-epulor, ari, 1, v. *dep.*, *to feast together* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 19, 15.

Coeranus, i, m., = Koipavos, a *Greek Stoic philosopher*, Tac. A. 14, 59.

† **coerator**, v. curator.

co-erceo, cui, citum, 2, v. a. [arceo], *to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to hold together, to surround, encompass*: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; cf. id. ib. 2, 40, 101; Ov. M. 1, 31: quid circum Galli lorica coërcet, where the *Gallia coat of mail encloses*, Lucr. 6, 954; cf. of a band holding the hair together, Ov. M. 1, 477; 2, 413; Hor. C. 2, 19, 19; 1, 10, 18: est animus vitai claustra coërcens, holding together the bands of life, Lucr. 3, 396. — **B.** *Esp.* with the access. idea of hindering free motion by surrounding; *to restrain, confine, shut in, hold in confinement, repress* (freq. and class.): (annis) nullis coërcitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 342: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coërceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic. Top. 9, 39 (cf., just before, the more usual arce, v. arceo, II.); Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 6 and 8; 47, 11, 10: impetum aquarum, Curt. 8, 13, 9. — Of pruning plants: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratice, ferro amputans coërcet arces agricolarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; so of the vine, Col. 3, 21, 7; 4, 1, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 5; cf. id. 8, 3, 10. — Hence, *sacrum* (lucum), *to trim, clip*, Cato, R. R. 139: quibus (operibus) intra muros coërcetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5, 2: (mortuos) noviens Styx interfusa coërcet, Verg. A. 6, 439; cf.: Tantalum atque Tantaligeni coërcet (Orcus), Hor. C. 2, 18, 38: carcere coërcere animalia, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: Hypermnestra... gravibus coërcita vinculis, Ov. H. 14, 3; cf.: eos morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno co-

finatibus, deinde amicitia, post vicinitatibus, tum civibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: frater noster cognatione patruelis, id. ib. 5, 1, 1: ut quisque te maxime cognatione, adfinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingebat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27: cognationem commemorare, id. ib. 2, 26, § 64: cognationis iura inpetrare, Plin. Pan. 37, 3: propinqua, a near or close relationship: cuius gloriae faveo propter propinquam cognationem, Cic. Lig. 3, 8: Barcina, propinqua cognatione Hannibali junctus, Liv. 23, 41, 2; cf. id. 6, 39, 4 (infra 2); Nep. praef. 7; Suet. Ner. 3; Curt. 5, 3, 12; 6, 11, 20; for which: artissima cognatione alicui junctum esse, Just. 5, 6, 4: longa or longinqua, a distant relationship: longa quidem cognatione stirpi regiae adnexus, Curt. 4, 1, 19: Alexandrum etiam longinqua cognatione contingere, id. 10, 10, 19. — 2. With cum: dicere, sibi cum eo amicitiam cognationemque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: nulla tibi cum isto cognatio, nulla necessitudo, id. ib. 2, 5, 68, § 176; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: agere mecum per cognationem quae mihi secum esset, id. Att. 12, 49, 1. — 3. With gen. pers.: deorum cognationem agnoscerem non invitus (= cum dis), Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 91; cf. deorum cognatione teneri, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: dictatorem propinqua cognatione Licini se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: Alexandro cognatio Bubaris non Darei tantum temporibus pacem praestitit, Just. 7, 4, 1; 12, 3, 1. — B. Of animals: equorum, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157: caprarum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 203. — C. Of plants: arborum, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33, § 108: papyri cum calamis, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157. — II. Transf., concr., kindred, relations, persons allied by descent: homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: hoc commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: cum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, id. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21. — III. Trop. A. In gen., relationship, association, intimate or natural connection, agreement, kindred, resemblance, affinity (freq. and class.): quibus (poëtis) est maxima cognatio cum oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Ac. 2, 36, 115: cognatio studiorum et artium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; cf. omnes artes... quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2: numerus... nec habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56, 187: numquam sibi cognationem cum praediis esse existimavit suis, id. Sull. 20, 59: an potest cognatio propior ulla esse quam patriae? id. Phil. 5, 2, 6: cum rerum natura, id. Div. 2, 14, 33: rerum duarum, subjects, Quint. 9, 2, 105: dierum ac noctium, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211: quid in litteris proprium, quid commune, quae cum quibus cognatio, Quint. 1, 4, 12; 1, 10, 36: huic (napthae) magna cognatio ignium, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235. — B. Transf., concr., of works of art: Pamphili cognatio et proelium ad Philiantem ac victoria Atheniensium, the allied commanders painted by Pamphilus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76; 35, 11, 40, § 136.

co-gnātus, a, um, adj. [natus, nascor], sprung from the same stock, related by blood, kindred, and subst.: **co-gnātus**, i, m., and **cognāta**, ae, f., a blood-relation, kinsman (on either the father's or the mother's side; a more comprehensive word than agnatus, q. v.; very freq. and class.). 1. Masc.: cognatus vester, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 86: propinqui atque cognati, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: amici cognatique alicujus, id. Caecin. 5, 15: cognati atque affines, id. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 6; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27 et saep. — Gen. plur.: cognatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209. — With dat.: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. And. 5, 4, 23; id. Ad. 5, 8, 24. — 2. Fem.: amicae et cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 6; 5, 3, 20. — With dat., Plaut. Poen. prol. 97: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 5. — B. Poet., of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, id. ib. 2, 663; 13, 615: pectora, id. ib. 6, 498: moenia, id. ib. 15, 451: cineres, Cat. 68, 98: urbes, Verg. A. 3, 502: sanguis, id. ib. 12, 29: acies (i. e. between Caesar and Pompey), Luc. 1, 4 et saep. — C. Transf. 1. Of animals: genus, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13. — 2. Of plants: arbores, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38. — 3. Of other things; so (acc. to Pythagorean notions) of

the soul, kindr. with the Deity, Ov. M. 1, 81 (cf. Cic. Sen. 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 32, 91; Lucr. 2, 991; Diog. Laert. 1, 28 al.). — Of Thebes: moenia cognata Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11. — Of beans, in allusion to the doctrine of transmigration: faba Pythagorae cognata, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63 al. — II. Trop., kindred, related, connected, like, similar: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Univ. 6 inst.: gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: vocabula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 49: qui (princeps) quod unquam claritudine emittit, id. veluti cognatum censet tuendum, Vell. 2, 130, 1.

cognitio, ōnis, f. [cognosco]. 1. In gen., a becoming acquainted with, learning to know, acquiring knowledge, knowledge as a consequence of perception or of the exercise of our mental powers, knowing, acquaintance, cognition (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.). A. Abstr.: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: rerum occultarum, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: deorum, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: urbis, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: in studiis sententiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: illi, quorum studia vitaeque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id. Off. 1, 44, 155; cf. id. ib. § 157: quorum ego copiam magnitudinem cognitionis atque artis non contemno, culture, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 12, 11, 17 al.: omnia, quae cognitione digna sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5: cognitione atque hospicio dignus, id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 90: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, id. 2, 18, 1; 4, 2, 40. — B. Concr. 1. (= notio, κατάληψις.) A conception, notion, idea: intellegi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44; 1, 14, 36; id. Fin. 2, 5, 16 Madv.; 3, 5, 17. — 2. Knowledge, a branch of learning (late Lat.): studiosus cognitionum omnium princeps, Amm. 21, 1, 7, 25, 4, 7. — II. Specif., a legal t. t., a judicial examination, inquiry, cognizance, trial (very freq.): ne quod iudicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: lex earum rerum consilibus cognitionem dedit, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 11; cf. id. ib. § 12: captorum agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60; so, principum et senatus, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 7, 2, 20: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratum, Suet. Claud. 12: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49, 4: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: caedis, id. Rhet. 6: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26, 12: de Christianis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97: de famosissimis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet. Tib. 28: de Votieno Montano, Tac. A. 4, 42: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50, 9: dies cognitionis, the day of trial, Cic. Brut. 32, 87. — III. In Terence twice for agnition, recognition, discovery (cf. cognosco), Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33; id. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognitiōnalis, e, adj. [cognitio, II.], pertaining to judicial inquiry: sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1; 7, 45, 13. — *Adv.: **cognitiōnaliter**: introductus, by judicial investigation, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 fin.

cognitor, ōris, m. [cognosco], a judicial t. t. A. Lit., one who has made himself familiar with a case in law; hence, a. An advocate, attorney (acting in the name of the parties, who had previously appeared before the tribunal: cognitor est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram ab eo, cui datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 9 Müll.; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Gai Inst. 4, 97; and v. advocatus), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106 sq.; 2, 3, 34, § 78; 2, 3, 60, § 137; id. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 13, 53; *Quint. 3, 6, 71 al. — b. A judge, = quaesitor, Cod. Th. 9, 27, 5; 10, 10, 20; Symm. Ep. 9, 39 al. — B. In gen., a defender, protector: hoc (Caesare) auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; Auct. Harusp. 21, 45; Liv. 39, 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 al.: Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. Eloqu. p. 217. — II. A witness, who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167 sq.; cf. id. ib. § 168; 2, 1, 5, § 13.

cognitorius, a, um, adj. [cognitor], pertaining to an advocate, Gai Inst. 2, 39; 2, 52; 4, 82 al.

cognitūra, ae, f. [id.], the office of a fiscal agent, who looks up the debtors to the treasury; a state's attorneyship, a state agency, Gai Inst. 4, § 124; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, § 2; Suet. Vit. 2.

1. **cognitus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from cognosco.

*2. **cognitus**, ūs, m. [cognosco], a becoming acquainted with, a knowing: variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

cognōbilis, e, adj. [id.], that can be understood, intelligible (only in the two foll. exs.): libri, Gell. 20, 5, 9, as a translation of the Aristotelian *ἐννοετόν*, and in imitation of the Catoian *cognobilior cognitio*, Cato ib. fin.

cognōmen, inis, n. [co-nomen]. 1. A name added to the nomen (or name of the gens), usu. the third word in order in the full name of each citizen; sometimes followed by a fourth, the agnomen, but in the class. per. including the agnomen, a Roman surname, family name, epithet (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, etc.; Africanus, Asiaticus, etc.; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 27; freq. and class.): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen (sc. Torquati) invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Caplioni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; so with dat., Liv. 2, 33, 5; 32, 2, 7; Suet. Caes. 59; id. Aug. 7; id. Vit. 18; id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 1, 3, 58; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8: sapientis habere, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felices dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30, § 51: Felicem addere, id. 22, 6, 6, § 12: P. Crassus cum cognomine Dives, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so, ex vero dictum cognomen, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: imponere alicui, id. ib. 2, 3, 26: Aristides... cognomine Justus sit appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2: sumere ex aliqua re, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: uti, id. Clu. 26, 72. — II. Meton., poet., or in post. Aug. prose sometimes, in gen. for nomen, a name: cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 69; so Verg. A. 1, 530; 3, 133; 3, 163; 3, 334; 3, 350; 8, 48; 8, 331 al.; Claud. B. Get. 555; Gell. 10, 12, 6.

cognōmentum, i, n. [access. form of cognomen], a surname (rare in class. prose; most freq. in Tac.; not used by Cic.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 47; id. Ps. 4, 2, 20; id. Pers. 1, 2, 8; Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 4, 4; Messala ap. Sen. Suas. 2; Tac. A. 12, 55; 14, 27; Gell. 18, 7, 1. — II. (Like cognomen in poets, v. cognomen, II.) In gen., a name (partic. of inanim. things or of persons to designate a peculiar quality), Tac. A. 1, 31 Nipperd.; 2, 6; 2, 60; 4, 65; 11, 11; 15, 40; id. H. 5, 2.

***cognōminatio**, ōnis, f. [access. form of cognomen], a surname, Afran. ap. Non. p. 87, 23.

cognōminis, e (abl. cognomine, v. the foll.; cf. bimestris, coelestis al.), adj. [cognomen], like-named, of the same name (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); with gen., dat., or absol.: duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5: cognomine Insubribus pago Haeduorum, Liv. 5, 34, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: flumen Absarum cum castello cognomine, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12: mox Asiaticae cognomines flumini, id. 4, 12, 26, § 82: eorum, id. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Vit. 2: gaudet cognomine terrā, Verg. A. 6, 383 Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. terrae); Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1, 1: sibi, Suet. Oth. 1.

cognōminō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. 1. To furnish with a surname, to surname, denominate (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.): amaracum Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 3, 7, § 10; *Quint. 4, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 17. — In part. pass.: quo ex facto ipse posterique ejus Torquati sunt cognominati, Quadr. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Suet. Aug. 7; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112; 33, 10, 17, § 133; Flor. 3, 5, 1: verba cognominata, i. e. synonyms, *Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53. — II. Rarely in gen., to name, call: Macedonia... Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1, 1; so id. 15, 2, 11; Gell. 2, 22, 8.

cognoscens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cognosco.

cognoscenter, adv., v. cognosco, *P. a.* 1.

cognoscibilis, e, adj. [cognosco], *recognizable*, *discernible* (late Lat.), Boëth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 541.—Adv.: **cognoscibiliter**, *recognizably*: a magnitudine creaturae cognoscibiliter poterit creator videri, Vulg. Sap. 13, 5.

cognosco, gnôvi, gnitum, 3 (*tempp.* perf. contr. cognosti, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: cognostis, id. Hec. prol. 8: cognoram, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 143; Cat. 66, 26: cognoro, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2; id. Fam. 2, 11, 2 fin.: cognorim, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 1: cognoris, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 35; Lucr. 6, 534: cognoritur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 11: cognosces, Cic. Fl. 21, 51; Cat. 91, 3: cognosset, Nep. Lys. 4 fin.: cognosce, Lucr. 1, 331; Cat. 90, 3; Ov. M. 15, 4 al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 532; 2, 535), v. a. [nosco].

I. To become thoroughly acquainted with (by the senses or mentally), to learn by inquiring, to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn; and, in *tempp.* perf. (cf. nosco) to know (very freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel.-clause* as *object*, and with *ex*, *ab*, the *abl.* alone, or *per*, with the source, etc., of the information, and with *de*. **A.** By the senses: credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697; 6, 194; Enn. Ann. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (v. 16 Vahl.); cf.: doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13; so, regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: Elysios campos, etc., Tib. 3, 5, 23: totum amnem, Verg. A. 9, 245: sepulcra, Suet. Calig. 3: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59; cf. Nep. Att. 18, 1: infantem, Suet. Calig. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing*, Suet. Aug. 43: rem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 22: ab his Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 fin.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros... Incipiam, Verg. A. 2, 10: verum, quod institui dicere, miseras cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27; § 65: aliquid et litteris et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam. 1, 5, 1; 14, 5, 1; 14, 6 *init.*: iter ex perfugis, Sall. C. 57, 3; id. J. 112, 1 al.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 5, 49; 2, 11; 7, 16: de ditio per nuntios cognita, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22 Gerl.: de Marcelli salute, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21, 10; Sall. J. 73, 1: his (quibus) rebus cognititis very freq. in the historians, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 33; 2, 17; 4, 30 et saep.; so in *abl. absol.*: cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41, 5; so id. 37, 13, 5; 44, 28, 4 al.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 647.—**B.** Like the Engl. to know, the Heb. יָדָע (v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v. 3), and the Gr. γινώσκω (v. Lidd. and Scott, under the word, III.), euphem. of sexual intercourse, Ov. H. 6, 133: aliquam adulterio, Just. 5, 2, 5; 22, 1, 13: cognita, Cat. 61, 147; Tac. H. 4, 44.—**B.** Mentally, to become acquainted with, learn, recognize, know: nihil certum scribi, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222; Lucr. 2, 840: quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; cf. Sall. C. 51, 16: quem tu, cum ephebum Temni cognosces, Cic. Fl. 21, 51 et saep.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia* (diff. from *ex* and *ab* aliquo, to learn from any one; v. *ab*), Caes. B. G. 1, 22; Ov. P. 2, 10, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 22.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc animam quoque ut in membris cognoscere possis esse, Lucr. 3, 117; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: cura paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognosceret, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: aetatem eorum ex dentibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8 fin.: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum... esse, Sall. J. 46, 3 al.—With *acc.* and *part.*: aliter ac sperat rempublicam se habentem, Nep. Ham. 2, 1.—With *rel.-clause*: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: id socordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5 al.—**II.** To recognize that which is already known, acknowledge, identify (rare for agnosco): vereor, ne me quoque, cum domum ab Illo cessim revertero, Praeter canem cognoscat nemo, Varr. ap. Non.

p. 276, 9: eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32: primum ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf.: sigilla, ova, id. Ac. 2, 26, 86; Lucr. 2, 349: pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies XXX. domini cognovissent, to identify, Liv. 24, 16, 5; cf.: ut suum quisque per triduum cognitum abduceret, id. 3, 10, 1; Ov. F. 2, 185: video et cognosco signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 45: faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: cognitio regis corpore, Just. 2, 6, 20: mores, Ov. P. 3, 2, 105.—So esp., to identify a person before a tribunal: cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14; 2, 5, 28; § 72.—**III.** With the access. idea of individual exertion (cf. Gr. γινώσκω), to seek or strive to know something, to inquire into, to investigate, examine (so freq. only as a jurid. and milit. t. t.): accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31. **A.** Jurid. t. t., to examine a case in law, to investigate judicially (cf. cognitio): Verres adesce jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 21; Dig. 13, 4, 4 al.—So *absol.*: si judicas, cognosce, Sen. Med. 194.—With *acc.*: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. 11, 1, 77 Spald. *N. cr.*: causas, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: COGNITIONES, Inscr. Orell. 3042.—With *de*: de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16 B, 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19: hac de re, id. ib. 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 85; 7, 4, 35; 8, 3, 62 al.; Suet. Aug. 55; 93; id. Tib. 33; id. Calig. 38 al.: super aliqua re, Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae heriscundae, i. e. ex actione familiae heriscundae, ib. 28, 5, 35; cf. ib. 27, 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., of critics and the criticising public: cognoscere atque ignorare, Quae veteres facitarent, si facitarent novi, Ter. Eun. prol. 42; cf. id. Hec. prol. 3 and 8.—And of private persons in gen.: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—**B.** Milit. t. t., to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 al.—Also merely to inquire into, examine: numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, Cic. Pis. 37, 91 (al. recognoscere).—Hence, ***1.**

cognoscens, entis, *P. a.*, acquainted with: cognoscens sui, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25.—*Subst.* in jurid. lang., one who investigates judicially Inscr. Orell. 3151; 3185.—***Adv.**: **cognoscenter**, with knowledge, distinctly: ut cognoscenter te videam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.—**2.** **cognitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, known, acknowledged, approved: res penitus perspectae planeque cognitae, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108; cf. id. ib. 1, 20, 92; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: dierum ratio pervulgata et cognita, id. Mur. 11, 25: homo virtute cognita et spectata fide, id. Caecin. 36, 104.—With *dat.*: mihi Galba, Otho, Vitellius nec beneficio nec injuria cogniti, Tac. H. 1, 1; so Plin. 12, 21, 45; § 99.—*Comp.*: cognitiora, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28: cognitius, id. M. 14, 15.—*Sup.*: cognitissima, Cat. 4, 14.

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum (cogvī = cogit, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 170), 3, v. a. [contr. from co-ago], to drive together to one point, to collect, compress, crowd, bring, or urge together, to assemble, gather together (class. and very freq.; syn.: colligo, congreco) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (constr. as a verb of motion with *in* and *acc.*, or with *adv.* of direction): cogantur (oves) intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 15; Verg. E. 3, 98; cf. pecus, id. ib. 3, 20: oves stabulis, id. ib. 6, 85: nubes in unum locum, Lucr. 6, 274; cf. id. 6, 464; 6, 734: oleum, to collect, Cato, R. R. 64, 1; 65, 2; 144, 1.—So of the collecting together of fruits, also in Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 3, 9: talenta ad quindecim Cōēgi, received, collected, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94 Ruhnck.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 120; id. Att. 6, 2, 8; id. Rab. Post. 11, 30: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique cōēgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; cf.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, id. ib.: concilium, id. ib. 7, 77; Verg. A. 11, 304: concilium Hypatam, Liv. 36, 26, 1: bucina cōgebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13.—So of the collecting of troops (= contrahere), Caes. B. C. 1, 15 fin.; cf. Sall. J. 95, 1: copias in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 6, 10 al.: exercitum in unum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: multitudinem in unum, Sall. J. 80, 2; cf.

Caes. B. G. 1, 4: in classem, Liv. 36, 3, 5: milites in provinciam, id. 43, 15, 7: exercitum Dyrrhachium, Sall. H. 1, 31 Gerl.: ad militiam aliquos, id. J. 85, 3: acies in proelia, Verg. A. 9, 463: auxilia undique, id. ib. 8, 7.—And of the calling together of a senate: quam cito senatum illo die cōegerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 39, 6 al.: dum senatus cogeretur, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: coguntur senatores non pignoribus, sed gratiā, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12; Liv. 1, 48, 3 al.; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13.—And of a single senator: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 11 sq.: ex duabus syllabis in unam cogentes, *contracting, combining*, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt: quod ex omnibus partibus cogitur, id. 5, 14, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of liquids, to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore (opp. calore remittere), Verg. G. 4, 36: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126; cf. Ov. M. 8, 666: fel solis, Plin. 29, 6, 37, § 116: liquorem in nivem, id. 2, 39, 39, § 105; 2, 42, 42, § 111.—Similarly: coacta alvus, *hard faeces*, Cels. 2, 8; 2, 3 al.; so, vestis coacta, *fulled*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192.—**2.** Of places, to draw together or contract into a narrow place: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 400: saltus in arctas coactos fauces, Liv. 22, 15, 11.—**3.** Agmen, milit. t. t., to bring up the rear (cf. claudus, I. B. 2.), Liv. 34, 28, 7; 44, 4, 12; 35, 27, 15; 42, 64, 5; 42, 10, 8; Curt. 3, 3, 25 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensio nis in semihorae curriculum cōēgist, *have confined, restricted*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: in eam desperationem, ut, Suet. Caes. 20: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. to write in elegiac verse, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 10.—More freq., **B.** Esp. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *ut*, *ad*, *in* or *absol.*, to urge one to any action, to force, compel, constrain (syn.: impello, compello, adigo).

(a) With *acc.*: coactus legibus Eam uxorem ducet, Ter. And. 4, 4, 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 44; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 36: vis cogenda militiae, Liv. 4, 26, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.—(β) With *inf.*: omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 831; id. 5, 1167; 6, 837: mori me, Verg. E. 2, 7: ple rasque ad officium redire, Nep. Mil. 7, 1; Liv. 38, 13, 2: neque cogi pugnare poterat, id. 45, 41, 4 et saep.—(γ) With *ut*: vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26; so id. And. 4, 1, 30; id. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Lucr. 1, 976; 6, 127; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; id. Fam. 5, 6, 1; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2.—With *subj.* without *ut*, cf. Ter. And. 4, 4, 41 supra.—(δ) With *ad*: ingratis ad depugnandum omnes, Nep. Them. 4, 4: ad lacrimas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 57: ad proelia, Verg. A. 12, 581: Sannites belloque ad bellum cogere, Liv. 10, 11, 11; 23, 1, 4; 4, 22, 4; 34, 18, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21.—(e) With *in*: in lacrimas, Ov. Ib. 204; Quint. 3, 8, 23; Auct. B. G. 8, 38: aliquid in editionem, Liv. 43, 1, 1; Sen. Clem. 1, 1.—(ζ) With *acc.* **1.** With *double acc.*: cogere aliquem aliquid, or cogi aliquid, Quint. 11, 1, 22: quod vos jus cogit, id. voluntate impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: quod sua quemque mala cōgebant, Liv. 3, 7, 8; 6, 15, 13; 23, 10, 6: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, to be ex-torted, id. 4, 26, 10: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Verg. A. 3, 56.—**2.** With *acc.* of the thing: ne ad id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep. Att. 22, 2: quod cogere se putat posse, rogare non sustinet, Vell. 2, 81, 1: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367.—**3.** Sometimes as *philos. t. t.* = colligo, concludo, to infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; so id. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 7, 4.—**4.** Cogere agmen, to be the last (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.; v. I. B. 3. supra): ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1; cf.: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, ut tamquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12, 8.—Hence, **1.** **coactum**, i. *P. a. subst.*, a thick, fulled covering, a mattress (cf. coactilis), Caes. B. C. 3, 44 fin.—**2.** **coactus**, a, um, *P. a.*, forced, constrained, unnatural: quod absurdum et nimis coactum foret, Gell. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. 16, 14, 3: lacrimae, Verg. A. 2, 196; Ov. M. 6, 628.—**3.** **coacte**, adv. (prop. in a contracted manner; hence),

a. *Shortly, quickly*: coactius quid factum et festinantius, Gell. 10, 11, 8.—**b.** *Accurately, strictly*: coactius interpretari verbum, Gell. 19, 2.—**c.** *In a forced, constrained manner*, Tert. Bapt. 12; id. Anim. 42 al.

cōhabitatio, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito], *a dwelling together*, Aug. Ep. 137 fin.

cōhabitator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who dwells with any one* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48; Aug. Serm. 1 al.

cō-hābitō, āre, *v. n.*, *to dwell together* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 101; Aug. Ep. 12 al.

cōhaerenter, *adv.*, *v. cohaereo fin.*

cōhaerentia, ae, *f.* [cohaereo], *a cohering, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: regionum, Macr. S. 5, 15: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13, 11: vocis, id. 15, 3, 6.

cōhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n.*, *to cling together, to be united*, either of that whose parts cling together, *to cohere*, or of that which cleaves to something else, *to adhere*. **1.** Of a whole as composed of parts, or of the parts of a whole, *to cling together, be united, to cohere, press or crowd together*.

A. Lit. **1.** In gen.: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Univ. 5: omnia autem duo ad cohaerendum tertium aliquid anquirunt et quasi nodum vinculumque desiderant, id. ib. 4: neque enim materiam ipsam cohaerere potuisse, si nullā vi contineretur, id. Ac. 1, 6, 24: omni naturā cohaerente et continuatā, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: nec res ulla magis primoribus ex elementis indupedita suis arte conexa cohaeret Quam validi ferri natura, Lucr. 6, 1010: solidā primordia... Quae minimis stipata cohaerent partibus arte, id. 1, 610; 2, 67: inter se iuga velut serie cohaerentia, continuous, Curt. 7, 3, 21.—Of persons in a throng, etc.: alii extremo complexu suorum cohaerentes, Quint. 8, 3, 68; so of soldiers in line of battle: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4; and of two contending armies: duae quippe acies ita cohaerebant, ut armis arma pulsarent, id. 3, 11, 5; of ships: binas quadrimores Macedones inter se ita junxerant, ut prorae cohaererent, id. 4, 3, 14: conexis et cohaerentibus aedificiis, *Tac. G. 16.—**2.** *Pre gn.* *to consist in or of, be composed of*; with *abl.* (rare): cum alia quibus cohaerent homines e mortali genere sumpserint, quae fragilia essent et caduca, animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: mundus omnibus partibus inter se congruentibus cohaeret et nititur, etc., Cic. Leg. ap. Lact. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of persons united by kindred, friendship, etc., *to be near, close, united*: turpes ac perniciosos, etiam si nobis sanguine cohaerant, amputandos, Quint. 8, 3, 75: est enim mihi periculis quod viri optimi mihi quae amicissimi adeo cohaesistis ut invicem vos obligari putetis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 1.—**2.** Of things. **a.** In discourse, *to belong together, be closely connected*: quae... si suis quaeque temporibus reddere voluerit, interrumpendae sunt res Asiae, quas... sicut inter se cohaerent, ita opere ipso conjungi aptius videri potest, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**b.** In thought, *to be consistent, agree together*: em, Paululum obsoni, ipsus tristis, de improviso nuptiae—Non cohaerent, i.e. cannot all be here at once, Ter. And. 2, 2, 24: tam eras excors, ut... non modo non cohaerentia inter se diceret, sed maxime diijuncta atque contraria, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18: dubitandum non est quin numquam possit utilitas cum honestate contendere. Itaque accepimus Socratem exsecrari solitum eos qui primum haec naturā cohaerentia opinione distinxerint, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: non quaero jam, verumne sit: illud dico, ea, quae dicat, praeclare inter se cohaerere, id. Fin. 5, 27, 79: animadvertisti, quam multa dicta sint, quamque etiam si minus vera, tamen apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: male cohaerens cogitatio, Quint. 10, 6, 6: sensus inter se juncti, atque ita cohaerentes, ne, etc., id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 63: sermo hercule familiaris et cottidianus non cohaerebat, si verba inter nos aucupamur, *have a consistent meaning, be intelligible*, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: vix disertis adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, id. Cael. 7, 15; and of harmony in the arrangement of words: conlocabuntur igitur verba, ut aut inter se aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis

et eaque sint quam suavissimis vocibus, etc., id. Or. 44, 149: haec collocatio verborum... quae junctam orationem efficit, quae cohaerentem, etc., id. de Or. 3, 43, 172; Quint. 9, 4, 66.—**3.** *Pre gn.* *to hold together, i.e. remain, exist, maintain itself*: omnibus modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter multitudinem aegritudinis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: virtutes sine vitā beatā cohaerere non possunt, nec sine virtute vitā beatā, id. ib. 5, 28, 80: vix haec, si undique fulciamus, jam labefacta... nixa in omnium nostrum umeris cohaerebunt, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60.—**II.** *To cling closely to something else, to adhere, be connected with, cleave to, be in contact with, etc.* **A.** Lit. **1.** With dat.: temptanti dextera fixa est Cuspide Marnaridae Corythi, lignoque cohaesit, Ov. M. 5, 125; 11, 76: nec equo mea membra cohaerent, id. Am. 1, 4, 9: scopulo affixa cohaesit, id. M. 4, 553: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, Dig. 47, 2, 63: superficies... quae natura solo cohaeret, ib. 44, 7, 44, § 1 fin.: quippe turris... muris hostium propemodum cohaerebat, Curt. 4, 4, 11: experimentum marmorati est in subigendo donec rutro non cohaereat, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: qui cohaerent Mesopotamiae Rhodii vocantur, *adjoin*, id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—**2.** With cum and abl.: quidquid enim sequitur quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario, Cic. Top. 12, 53.—**3.** With in and abl.: cohaerentis videmus in conchis (margaritis), etc., Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**4.** *Absol.*: jamque ea (navis) quae non cohaerebat, i.e. which did not collide, Curt. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *to be closely connected with, in agreement or harmony with something else, to be consistent with*: quod illa, quae prima dicuntur, si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causā, ex eis ducas oportet, quae post dicenda sunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: si contingeret, etiam (id quod fingimus) verae alicui rei cohaereat, Quint. 4, 2, 89: ut non tamquam citharoedi proecium adfectum aliquid, sed cohaerens cum omni corpore membrum videatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: creditis tot gentes... non sacris, non moribus, non commercio linguae nobiscum cohaerentes, eodem proelio domitas esse, etc., Curt. 6, 3, 8: potentia male cohaerens inter Pompeium et Caesarem, Vell. 2, 47, 2.—**2.** *To be vitally connected with, to depend upon a thing*; with *abl.*: sed ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis adfirmat, ut iis solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Hence, **1. cōhaerens**, entis, *P. a.* (cohering, i.e.), *being in accord, corresponding*: aptius et cohaerentius, Gell. 1, 1, 6.—**2. cōhaerenter**, *adv.*, *continuously, uninterruptedly*: dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17, 5.—**3. cōhaesus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pressed together*: quercus stricta denuo et cohaesa, Gell. 15, 16, 4.

cōhaeres, ēdis, *v. coheres*.

cōhaeresco (hēresco), si, 3, *v. inch. n.* [cohaereo], *to hang together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: pituita in gulā cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; 20, 16, 64, § 172.

cōhaesus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from cohaereo.

cōhēres (haeres), ēdis, *comm.*, *a coheir, fellow-heir*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127; id. Fam. 13, 46 init.; 7, 2, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 16.—*Gen. plur.* coheredum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: esse coheres alicui, id. ib. 2, 5, 54; Petr. 76, 2.—*In the fem.*, Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cōhibeo, ui (*perf. subj.* cohibessit, Lucr. 3, 444 Lachm.), itum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo]. **1.** *To hold together, to hold, contain, confine, embrace, comprise* (class.; syn. contineo): omnes naturas ipsa (universa natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; Lucr. 3, 441 sq.; 1, 517; 1, 536: (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, Nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, id. 6, 107: aliquid in se, id. 2, 1031; cf. Cic. Fat. 9, 19: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: semen occaecat, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: nodo cinem, Hor. C. 3, 14, 22: namque marem cohibent callosa (ova) vitellum, id. S. 2, 4, 14: auro lacertos, *to encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium togā, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): sed interest inter causas fortuito antegressas, et inter causas cohibentis in se effi-

cientiam naturalem, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, *to hold, keep, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop, etc.* (in a lit. sense in prose rare, but trop. very freq.). **A.** Prop.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 1: nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum, Verg. A. 9, 738: carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224: ventos in antris, id. ib. 15, 346: cervos arcu, *to stop*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 34: nec Stygiā cohibebor undā, id. ib. 2, 20, 8: tempestatibus in portibus cohiberi, Auct. B. Afr. 98: cohiberi in vinculis, Curt. 6, 2, 11: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab aliquā re, Liv. 22, 3, 9; Tac. A. 1, 56: sanguis spongiā in aceto tinctā cohibendus est, Cels. 8, 4; cf. Plin. 27, 11, 69, § 93: alvum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 49: milites intra castra, Curt. 10, 3, 6: aquilones jugis montium, id. 8, 9, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Cohibere aliquid or cohibere se, *to stop something (or one's self), to hold in check, to restrain, limit, confine, keep back, repress, tame, subdue* (syn.: contineo, refrēno, arceo, coerco): motus animi perturbatos, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 18: furientis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 5; cf.: furorem alicuius, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: temeritatem, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacto, Prop. 2 (3), 25, 30: iras, Verg. A. 12, 314: pravos aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: ac premeret sensus suos, id. ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29, 5: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: sumptus, Arn. 2, p. 91: violentias effrenatas doloris, Gell. 12, 5, 3: altitudinem aedificiorum, Tac. A. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, i.e. are ruled, id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46; so Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Gell. 4, 9, 3.—(β) With quominus: vix cohibere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.—*Pass.*: ne flumine quidem interjecto, cohiberi quominus, etc., Tac. A. 2, 10.—(γ) With inf., Calp. Ecl. 4, 20 (but in Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 60; id. Caecin. 23, 66; Auct. B. G. 8, 23, prohibere is the true reading).—**2.** Aliquid ab aliquā re or aliquo, *to keep something from something (or somebody), to ward off*: manus ab alieno, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazāque regiā, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76: adensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **cōhibitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *confined, limited, moderate*: dicendi genus, Gell. 7, 14, 7.—*Comp.*: habitudo cohibitor, Aus. Grat. Act. 27, 2.

cōhibilis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo], *abridged, short, succinct* (only trop. and very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, 1 dub.—*Adv.* **cōhibiliter**, *comp.*: cohibilibus conscribere aliquid, App. Mag. 36, p. 297, 35 Elm.: cogere fabulam, App. Flor. fin.

cōhibiliter, *adv.*, *v. cohibilis*.

cōhibitio, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo, II.], *a restraining, governing* (post-class.): irae, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18, 3: sui, id. ib. 18, 12 (but in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37, the better read. is prohibitio).

cōhibitus, *Part. and P. a.*, from cohibeo.

cō-hōnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to honor or in common or abundantly, do honor to, to honor, grace* (rare, but in good prose): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: funus laudatione pro rostris ceterisque solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aliquam, id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: MEMORIAM PVELAE, Inscr. Orell. 5037: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47, 3: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16, 17: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honorable names*, id. 5, 187.—**II.** *Meton.*, *to palliate*: defluvia capitis, *to prevent or cure the falling off of the hair* (by which the head is disfigured), Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 34.

cō-horresco, horui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shudder, shake, or shiver with fear or cold*: nisi cohorrescit corpus meum, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.—*In perf.*: quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 7, 1, 1: ex quo (sudore) cum cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cōhors (or **cors**; cf. Non. p. 83, 14 sq.; later aspirated orthog. of MSS. **chers**; cf. the letter C and Schneid. ad Varr. R. f. 1, 13, 3), rtis, *f.* [Sanscr. root har, rapio; cf.

Gr. χορός]. **I.** A place enclosed around, a court, enclosure, yard, pen, etc., esp. for cattle, poultry, etc. (a) Cohors, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2 sq.; 2, 2, 9; Cato ap. Fest. p. 146, 29 Müll.; Col. 8, 3, 8; 7, 3, 8; Ov. F. 4, 704.—(b) Cors, Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Glauca ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65 fin.; Col. 2, 14, 18; Vitr. 6, 9; Mart. 3, 58, 12; 13, 45, 2; Pall. 1, 22.—**II.** Meton. (cf. chorus). **A.** Lit. the multitude enclosed, fenced in; hence, in milit. lang., a company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, comprising three manipuli or six centuriae (always written cohors), Varr. L. L. 5, § 88; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; Veg. Mil. 2, 6; so Caes. B. G. 3, 1; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 90, 2; 103, 2; Verg. G. 2, 279; id. A. 11, 500 al.: praetoria, the praetorian or body-guard of the general, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Sall. C. 61, 3 al.—Hence, trop.: habere scortum cohortem praetoriam, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—**2.** Opp. legiones, auxiliary troops, allies, Sall. J. 46, 7; Veil. 2, 112, 5; Tac. H. 4, 19; Flor. 3, 21, 18.—**3.** A troop of cavalry: centurio cohortis sextae equestris, Plin. Ep. 10, 106 (107) sq.—**4.** Per synecdochen, an army in gen.: cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—**B.** Specif., the train or retinue of the praetor in a province: praetoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14, § 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, § 66; Cat. 10, 10; Tib. 1, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6; 1, 8, 14.—**C.** In gen., a crowd, multitude, company, throng, attendants (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Verg. A. 10, 328; cf. Ov. M. 11, 89; Hor. Epod. 16, 60; Tac. A. 6, 9: amicorum, of courtiers, Suet. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143: oratorum, Gell. 19, 8, 15: sectatorum, id. 13, 5, 1.—Of things: februm, Hor. C. 1, 3, 31.

cohortālinus (coort-), *adj.* [cohors], **I.** Pertaining to a cattle or poultry-yard (freq. in Col.; elsewhere very rare): aves, Col. 1, proem. § 27; 6, 27, 4; 8, 1, 3: gallina, id. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18: officina, Col. 8, 3, 8: ratio, id. 8, 2, 6.—**II.** Pertaining to an imperial body-guard (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Th. 12, 58, 13: condicio, ib. 16, 62, 3 al.

cohortatio, *ōnis, f.* [cohors], an exhorting, inciting; exhortation, encouragement (rare, but in good prose): militum, Nep. Hann. 11, 1: legionis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Caesaris, Auct. B. Alex. 22: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30: iudicium, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C, 2; so id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: his cohortationibus, id. ib. 1, 61, 262.

***cohortātiuncula,** *ae, f. dim.* [cohortatio], a short exhortation, Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

***cohorticula,** *ae, f.* [cohors], a small cohort, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

cohorto, *are, 1, v. a.* (rare collat. form of cohortor), to exhort, encourage: et dicent castra capta esse, atque hos cohortarent ut maturarent, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 472, 19: exercitus pransus paratus, cohortatus, Cat. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5; v. cohortor.

cōhortor, *atus, 1, v. dep., to animate* or encourage by forcible language, to incite, exhort, admonish. **I.** Esp., of the general before a battle, or in other milit. proceedings: cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, id. ib. 2, 20: exercitum ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 90: militum ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28.—(b) With *inf.*, Auct. B. Alex. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 49.—(c) With *ut* or *ne*: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Tac. Agr. 36: ipse adit reliquos, cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 86; cf. II.—**II.** In gen., and without the sphere of military operations (in good prose). **1.** Absol.: hac (eloquentia) et cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; Quint. 11, 3, 124: vereor ne maiorem vim ad deterrendum habuerit quam ad cohortandum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258.—**2.** Aliquem: Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliter oratione prosecutus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *int.*; cf.: non sibi cohortandum Sulpicium, sed magis confidendum videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 20.—**3.** Aliquem ad aliquid: aliquem ad virtutem, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: in

hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A, 3: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—**4.** With final clause; with *ut*: fratrem cohortatus, ut, etc., Suet. Oth. 10.—With *ne*: cohortantibus invicem, ne, etc., Suet. Galb. 10.

cō-hospēs, *Itis, m., a fellow-guest* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385; 24, 438.

cōhospitans, *antis, = cohospes,* Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 6.

† 1. cohūm, *i, n., the strap by which the plough-beam was fastened to the yoke;* so called, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 4, a cohibendo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll.

2. cohūm poëtae caelum dixerunt a chao, ex quo putabant caelum esse formatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 5; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19; Diom. p. 361 P.: vix solidum complere cohūm terroribus caeli, Enn. Ann. v. 550 Vahl.

cō-hūmīdo, *āre, v. a., to moisten all over, to wet:* genas lacrimis, App. M. 8, p. 205, 14.

† coillum (dissyll.), *i, n., = κοῖλον, the inmost part of the house, where the Lares were worshipped,* Tert. Spect. 5.

cō-imbībo, *ēre, v. a., to imbibe along with, or at the same time,* Arn. 5, 178.

† Cōinquenda, *ae, f., a goddess who presided over the felling of trees,* Inscr. Orell. 961.

cōinquinātio, *ōnis, f.* [coinquino], a polluting, Vulg. Esd. 1, 6, 21; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 9; 2, 19.

cō-inquīno (or contr. **cōnquīno**, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 135), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate.* **I.** Prop. (rare; not in Cic.): stercore conquinatae, Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** Of infectious disease, to infect, taint: totam progeniem, Col. 7, 5, 6.—More freq., **B.** Of vices: matres coinquinari regias, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: se maximo scelere, id. 9, 7: cor vitii, Prud. Cath. 6, 53: famam alicuius, Arn. 4, 151.—Hence, **cōinquinātus**, *a, um, P. a., polluted, contaminated:* quid esse his potest coinquinatus? Arn. 7, p. 222.

† cō-inquo (cōinquo), *ēre, 3, or cō-inquo, ire, 4, v. a., to cut off, cut down* (belonging to econ. lang.), Trebat. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 316; Inscr. Orell. 2270 (l. p. 390 sq.); cf.: coinquere = deputare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 3, and 65, 19 Müll.

† coiro, *āre, v. curo.*

coitio, *ōnis, f.* [coō], ***I.** A coming or meeting together, a meeting: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Phorm. 2, 32.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A uniting, banding together. **1.** In gen. (rare): societatis, Dig. 17, 2, 70.—**2.** In partic., in a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot, coalition (several times in Cic. and Liv.; elsewhere rare): suspitio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Clu. 54, 148: non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, etc., Liv. 7, 32, 12; cf. id. 2, 35, 4; 3, 35, 9: candidatorum consularium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 16: Memmii, id. ib. 2, 14 (15), 4: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65, 8: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; Liv. 9, 26, 9: dirimere, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3.—**B.** Sexual intercourse, coition (post-class. for coitus), Macr. S. 7, 16; Cod. Th. 15, 8, 2; Sol. 49 fin.; Lact. 1, 8, 6.

1. coitus, *a, um, Part., from coō.*

2. coitus, and another orthography **coetus** (only distinguished in signif. by use; v. infra), *ns (dat. coetu, Cat. 64, 385; 66, 37), m. [coō].* **I.** In gen. **A.** Abstr., a coming or meeting together, an assembling: eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 25.—Hence, **B.** Concr., an assemblage, crowd, company; in this signif. coetus alone is used: quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque profitendae sint, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; 2, 4, 11; id. Rep. 6, 13, 13: ad divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficisci, id. Sen. 23, 84; id. de Or. 1, 8, 30; id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186; Liv. 3, 38, 11; 27, 35, 3; Quint. 2, 15, 18; 2, 9, 2; 8, 4, 8; Cat. 46, 8; 64, 407; Verg. A. 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 403; 11, 766; 15, 66: in domum Pisonis, Tac. A. 4, 41; id. H. 4, 45.—**II.** Esp.

A. A uniting, joining together, combination; so in both forms. (a) Coetus, Lucr. 1, 1016; 1, 1047; 2, 919; 2, 1003; 5, 429: ceterum amnium coetus maritimis similis fluctus movet, Curt. 9, 4, 9: stellarum coetus et discessionis, Gell. 14, 1, 14.—(b) Coitus: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 fin.: umoris, id. 5, 18, 31: sordium in auribus, id. 6, 7, 7: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59: vocum, Gell. 1, 25, 16: osculi, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo (i. e. at new moon), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 44.—**B.** Sexual intercourse, coition (not in Cic.); in this signif. only coitus is used.—Of men, Ov. M. 7, 709; Suet. Calig. 25; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 24; Gai. Inst. 1, 64; 1, 87.—Of animals, Col. 6, 24, 3; 6, 23, 3 (Cod. Polit. coetus); Cels. 2, 1 fin. al.—**2.** Transf., of plants: palmarum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 35.—Also of ingrafting, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 103.

† coix, *icis, f., = κοῖξ, a kind of Ethiopian palm,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 47 (Jan. coecas).

cōjūgālis, cōjux, *v. conj.*

† cōlaphizo, *āre, v. a., = κολαφίζω, to box one's ears,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

† cōlāphus, *i, m., = κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, a cuff, a box on the ear:* icere, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65 Ritschl.: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83.—In plur.: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf.: infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: incutere alicui, Juv. 9, 5: perpeti, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.

*** cōlātūra,** *ae, f.* [2. colo], filtration; concr., that which has been strained, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 55.

cōlātus, *a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. colo.*

Cōlax, *icis, m., = Κόλαξ (the Flatterer), title of comedies of Menander, Nævius, and Plautus;* cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 25 and 30.

Colchi, *ōrum, v. Colchis, II. B. fin.*

Colchis, *idis (iddēs, Val. Fl. 2, 423; 5, 202), f., = Κόλχis, a province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea;* now Mingrelia; acc. Colchida, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226; Val. Fl. 5, 505 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Colchis,** *idis, f. adj., Colchian:* gens, Val. Fl. 3, 418; and subst., a Colchian woman, κατ' ἔξοχην = Medea, Hor. Epod. 16, 58; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 8; Ov. M. 7, 301; 7, 348; acc. Gr. Colchida, Prop. 2 (3), 21, 11; voc. Colchī, Ov. R. Am. 262; ad. Colchide, id. M. 7, 331; Juv. 6, 643.—**B. Colchus,** *a, um, Colchian:* litora, Ov. M. 13, 24: domus, id. F. 3, 876: venena, i. e. of Medea, id. M. 7, 394: rhombus, i. e. magical, enchanting, Mart. 12, 57, 17.—**Subst.: Colchus,** *i, m., a Colchian,* Hor. A. P. 118; and in plur.: **Colchī,** *ōrum, the Colchians,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; meton. for Colchis, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Hor. C. 4, 4, 63.—**C. Colchicus,** *a, um, Colchian:* venena, of Medea, Hor. Epod. 17, 35; cf. the preced.—**Subst.: colchicum,** *i, n., a plant with a poisonous root:* Colchicum auctumale, Linn.; Plin. 28, 9, 83, § 129.

cōlēatus, *a, um, adj.* [colis = caulis, II. D.], pertaining to the membrum virile: cuspis, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 470, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 69 Rib.): eculeus, id. ib. 4, 17 (Com. Rel. v. 40 ib.).

† cōlēpium, *īi, n., = καλήπιον, a knuckle of beef or pork,* Petr. 70; Veg. 5, 17, 5.

cōles, *v. caulis.*

cōlēus, *i, v. culeus.*

† cōlias, *ae, m., = κολιάς, a kind of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

† cōlicē, *ēs, f., = κολική, a remedy for the colic,* Cels. 5, 25, 12; Scrib. Comp. 120 sq.

cōlicūlus, *i, m., v. cauliculus.*

† cōlicus, *a, um, adj., = κολικός, pertaining to the colic; suffering from or sick with the colic,* Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 28 dub.

cōlina, *v. culina.*

cōliphium (in MSS. also **coll-**), *īi, n., a kind of nourishing food for athletes,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Mart. 7, 67; Juv. 2, 53; cf. colepium.

colis, *is, m., v. caulis.*

*** col-lābasco (coll-),** *ēre, v. n., to totter or be about to fall at the same time,*

to waver with, etc.; trop.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collapsaeunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lābēfacto (conl-), āre, v. a., to make to reel, shake, or totter (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): motu collabefactatus onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. — Poet. of liquefying metals: rigorem auri, to overpower, subdue, Lucr. 1, 493; cf. collabefio.

col-lābēfio (conl-), factus, āeri, v. pass., to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin (perh. only in the foll. examples): haec (mens animaeque potestas) ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, sink together, Lucr. 3, 585 (601): ut altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collaberetur, was dashed in pieces, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. — Poet. of the melting of metals, Lucr. 4, 697 (cf. collabefacto; and labefacta, Verg. A. 8, 390). — **II.** Trop., to overthrow, supplant: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2.

*** col-lābello (conl-)**, āre, 1, v. a., to form by bringing the lips together: osculum, Laber. ap. Non. p. 90, 22.

col-lābor (conl-), lapsus (or labus), 3, v. dep., to fall together, to fall in ruins; esp. of buildings, to fall in, fall from age (in the ante-Aug. period very rare; not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** Prop., Liv. 35, 9, 3: moenia subito collapsa ruina sunt, id. 29, 18, 17; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 21: fastigium domus collabitur, id. Caes. 81: qui collapsa jacere ruina, Sil. 7, 727: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5, 6: postquam collapsi cineres, Verg. A. 6, 226: eodem anno duodecim celebres Asiae urbes collapsae nocturno motu terrae, Tac. A. 2, 47: AEDES VETVSTATE COLLAPSA, Inscr. Orell. 26. — Of persons, to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: suscipiunt famulae collapsaeque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo, Verg. A. 4, 391; 8, 584; Ov. M. 7, 826; 5, 96; 6, 295; Tac. A. 2, 31; Suet. Ner. 42; Curt. 4, 10, 19; 7, 6, 22; 8, 2, 39; Petr. 94; Val. Fl. 7, 152; Stat. Achill. 1, 195; cf. ferro collapsa, Verg. A. 4, 664. — **B.** Transf.: ossa morbo collapsa, Verg. G. 3, 485: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, temples fallen in or sunken, Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26. — **II.** Trop. (very rare): in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10: in fata, Cod. Just. 5, 14, 9.

*** col-lāboro (conl-)**, āre, v. n., to labor with or together, Tert. Poen. 10.

Collābus, i, m. [con and λαβ-, λαμβάνω], a comic name, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

col-lācerātus (conl-), a, um, Part. [lacerō], torn to pieces, lacerated: corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74 fin.

*** col-lācrimātio (conl-)**, ōnis, f. [col-lacrimo], a weeping together or very much, a lamenting, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lācrīmo (conl-) and **lācrūmo**, āvi, 1, v. n. and a., to weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore (rare). **a.** Neutr.: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: collacrimantes suum patriaeque casum, Liv. 26, 14, 4. — **b.** Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, Cic. Sest. 53, 123.

col-lactāneus (conl-), a [lacteo], a brother or sister nourished at the same breast, a foster-brother or sister (post-class.); masc., Gai. Inst. 1, 39; Dig. 40, 2, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2281 al.; fem., Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 1 al.

col-lacteus (conl-), a, a foster-brother, foster-sister; masc., Hyg. Fab. 224; Inscr. Orell. 678; fem., Juv. 6, 307; Mart. Cap. 1, § 6, 2, § 111.

† collecticius, ii, m., = collectaneus, Inscr. Afr. Renier, 509.

*** col-lactor (conl-)**, āri, v. dep., to rejoice together, Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl-), āre, v. collovo.

*** collapsio (conl-)**, ōnis, f. [collabor], a falling together, precipitation: fulminum, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21.

collapsus (conl-), a, um, Part., from collare.

collāre (nom. sing. first in Apic. 7, 5 sq.), is **collārium**, ii, acc. to Prisc. p. 590 P., n. [collum], a band or chain for the neck, a collar; abl. collari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 36, 26; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; nom. plur. collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 fin.

collāris, e, adj. [collum], pertaining to the neck: offa, Petr. 56, 8.

*** collātatus**, a, um, P. a. [from collato, not in use], extended, diffuse: oratio collatata et diffusa, Cic. Or. 56, 187 dub. (al. dilatata).

*** col-lātēro (conl-)**, āre, v. a. [2. lat-], to admit on both sides: C. vocales utrimque collaterat, Mart. Cap. 3, § 249.

Collātia, ae, f., = Κολλατία, an ancient town of the Sabines, in the vicinity of Rome, now Castellaccio, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 1, 38, 1; 1, 67, 9 al.; Ov. F. 2, 733; 2, 785. — **II.** Hence, **Collatīnus**, a, um, adj., of Collatia: populus, Liv. 1, 38, 2 (four times); arces, Verg. A. 6, 774 Heyne: porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 10 Müll. — Subst.: **Collatīnus**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Collatia, Liv. 1, 38, 1 (diff. from a people of the same name in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105); and **Collatīnus**, cognomen of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia, since he lived there, Liv. 1, 57, 6 sqq.: penetralia, of Collatīnus, Ov. F. 2, 787.

collāticius (conl-) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [confero], brought together, raised by contribution, mingled (post-Aug.): instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10, 1: stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: aere, Tert. adv. Val. 12: sepultura, effected by contributions, Quint. Decl. 6, 11: PECVNIA, Inscr. Orell. 3730.

Collatīnus, a, um, v. Collatia, II.

collātio (conl-), ōnis, f. [confero], a bringing together, collecting. **I.** Prop., of the standards in war for battle, a hostile meeting: signorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: centuriarum, for voting, id. ap. Ascon. in Toga Cand. p. 85, 18 Baier: hyacinthorum et auri, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126. — Of money, a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected together for the emperor: stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25, 5; 4, 60, 6; 6, 14, 12; Tac. G. 29; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Ner. 38, 44; id. Tit. 7; cf. Plin. Pan. 41, 1 Schwarz. — In jurid. Lat.: collatio bonorum, the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally, Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 8; cf. Cod. 6, 20: de collationibus, et saep. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Maltiarum, a union, combination, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67: vocum, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4. — **B.** A comparison, similitude, παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; id. Fin. 2, 77, 15; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; id. Div. 2, 17, 38; id. Tusc. 4, 38, 84 (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Quint. 8, 3, 77; 7, 2; Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126). — **C.** In philos.: collatio rationis, the analogy, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 33 Madv.; id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. rerum saepe factarum inter se collatio, Sen. Ep. 120, 3. — **D.** In gram.: collatio secunda, the comparative: collatio tertia, the superlative, Fest. p. 181, 28, and 286, 26 Müll. — **E.** The comparison, collation of texts, manuscripts, etc. (late Lat.): aliquem multorum codicum vetustiorum collatione confutare, Aug. c. Faust. 32, 16.

collātītus (conl-), a, um, v. collati-cius.

collātīvus (conl-), a, um, adj. [collatus, confero], brought or carried together, collected, combined (very rare): collativum sacrificium dicitur, quod ex collatione offertur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 13 Müll.: collativum ventrem magnum et turgidum dixit Plautus (Curt. 2, 1, 16), quia in eum omnia edulia congeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 17 Müll.: favor, common, joint, Macr. Somn. Scip. 116: vis, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 18 fin. — **II.** Subst.: **collātīvum**, n., = collatio, I, a contribution in money, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

collātor (conl-), ōris, m. [confero]. **I.** He who bears, brings, places together, a contributor, etc. (ante- and post-class.): symbolarum, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 13. — Trop.: salutis, Fulg. Myth. 1, 1; also, one who pays a voluntary contribution to the state, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 5. — **II.** One who compares, a comparer: et disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

*** col-lātō (conl-)**, āre, v. a., to bark or yell fiercely at; trop.: philosophiam, i. e. to inveigh against, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 1. **1. collātus (conl-)**, a, um, Part., from confero.

2. collātus (conl-), ūs, m. [confero], a bringing together (perh. only in the foll.

exs.; only in the abl.). **I.** Of weapons in war, i. e. an attack: in collatu, in the affray, Auct. B. Hisp. 31. — **II.** A contributing, trop., to knowledge, teaching: alicujus collatu aliquid discere, Censor. de Die Nat. 1, 8. *** collaudābilis (conl-)**, e, adj. [collaudō], worthy of praise in every respect, Prud. Ham. 694.

collaudātio (conl-), ōnis, f. [id.], warm praise (perh. only in the foll. exs.; only in the abl.): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125; Auct. Her. 2, 9, 13.

*** collaudātor (conl-)**, ōris, m. [id.], one who praises warmly: nullo collaudatore, Aug. Con. 4, 14 fin.

col-laudo (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to praise or commend very much, extol highly (class.): quantis laudibus suum erum servus collaudavit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collegam, id. As. 3, 2, 30: alios, se, id. Truc. 2, 6, 15: filium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 13: ab omnibus conlaudari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: me, * Hor. S. 1, 6, 70: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; Nep. Ages. 1, 1; Liv. 1, 52, 1; Suet. Caes. 16: aliquem multum, Curt. 7, 5, 38; Stat. Th. 6, 490: magis utrumque collaudandum videri, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mores majorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: collaudo consilium et probo, id. lb. 5, 2, 24: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: clementiam erga, id. Att. 9, 16, 1: eorum benevolentiam ejus, se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.

col-laxo (conl-), āre, v. a., = rarefacio, χαλρύνω, to make loose or porous: omnia circum lateramina, Lucr. 6, 233; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 20; id. Tard. 2, 1, 20.

collecta (conl-), ae, f. (orig. adj., sc. pecunia) [colligo]. **I.** A contribution in money: a convivā exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll. — **II.** A meeting, assemblage: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 19.

collectācūlum (conl-), i, n. [id.], a place of assembling, a receptacle, reservoir: aquae, Innocent. Cas. Lit. p. 230 Goes. vesicae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

collectāneus (conl-), a, um, adj. [id.], gathered or collected together, collectaneus (very rare): aes, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56 (perh. his Ἀποθρήνηματα, mentioned by Cic., Fam. 9, 16, 4). — Hence, subst.: **Collectānea**, ōrum, n., the title of the collected works of Jul. Solinus.

collectārius (conl-), ii, m. [id.], a money-changer, banker, cashier, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 16; Symm. Ep. 10, 49 al.

collectē (conl-), adv., v. 1. colligo fin. **collecticius (conl-)**, or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [colligo], collected, gathered together (very rare): exercitus, gathered hastily without selection, * Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ignis, fed by fuel gathered here and there, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 2.

*** collectim (conl-)**, adv. [id.], summarily, briefly: redigere aliquid, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14.

collectio (conl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Abstr., a collecting together. **A.** Prop.: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: spiritūs, Petr. 98: fructuum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 25: terrae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96, 17 Müll. — **B.** Trop., the collecting, acquiring: amicum (opp. detractio), Sen. Ep. 74, 25. — **2.** Esp. **a.** In rhet. lang., a summing up of things said, a short repetition, recapitulation, summary, ἀνακεφαλαιώσις, * Cic. Brut. 88, 302; Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10; Quint. 4, 4, 2. — **b.** In post-Aug. philos. lang., argumentation, reasoning, a syllogism, a conclusion, inference, Sen. Ep. 45, 7; 85, 2; Quint. 9, 2, 103; Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Arn. 1, 35. — **II.** Concr. in medic. lang., a swelling, tumor, abscess, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 122; 24, 4, 7, § 13; 26, 12, 79, § 127; 27, 12, 87, § 110 et saep.; Sen. Ep. 68, 7; Scrib. Comp. 206.

collectitius (conl-), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectivus (conl-), a, um, adj. [colligo]. *** I.** Collected, gathered together: umor, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In the rhet. lang. of Quint., pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic, ratiocinative: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46; 3, 6, 66: quaestio, id. 7, 1, 60. — **B.** In the lang. of grammar: nomen,

a collective noun; as exercitus, populus, etc., Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

* **col-lector (conl-)**, ōris, m., a fellow-student, Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

1. collectus (conl-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. colligo.

2. collectus (conl-), ūs, m. [1. colligo], a collection: aquae, Lucr. 4, 414 Lachm. N. cr.; cf. aquae pluvialis, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.: lapidum, Lucr. 3, 198: auri et argenti, Tert. Anim. 37.

col-lēga (conl-), ae, m. [1. lego]. **I.** Lit., one who is chosen at the same time with another: collegae, qui una lecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—Hence, **B.** Esp., a partner in office, a colleague (freq. and class.): bis una consules, collegae in censurā, Cic. Lael. 11, 39: Pericles cum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: in consulatione, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: consulatus, Vell. 2, 56, 4: habere, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: ibi M. Marcellum, collegam nostrum, conveni, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: dare alicui, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; 7, 1: esse alicui, Tac. H. 3, 66: se consulatui ejus destinavit, id. A. 2, 42.—**II.** Transf., of an associate in other than official position, a colleague, associate, companion, fellow: Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114; a fellow-member of a club or sodalitia, Cic. Sull. 2, 7; a joint-guardian, Dig. 26, 7, 13 and 45; fellow-slaves, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 10 and 30; a fellow-actor, Juv. 8, 197; joint-heirs, Dig. 27, 1, 41; 42 and 46 al.

col-lēgātarius (conl-), i, m., a person to whom is bequeathed a legacy in common with others, a collegatary, joint-legatee, Gai Inst. 2, § 199; Dig. 7, 2, 10 and 30.

collegialis (conl-), e, adj. [collegium], collegial: FIDES, Inscr. Grut. 322, 4; Tert. Spect. 11.

collegiarius (conl-), a, um, adj. [id.], collegial: ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.

collegiatus (conl-), i, m. [id.], he who is with one in a society, college, corporation, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 17: De collegiatis, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 16; 7, 20, 12, § 3; so also Inscr. Orell. 3948 al.

collegium (conl-); in inserr. sometimes corrupted COLLEGIVS, ii, m., Inscr. Orell. 2413; 4101 al.), ii, n. [collega]. **I.** Abstr., the connection of associates, colleagues, etc., collegueship (rare): ita, quae nostra officia fuerunt, pro collegio et pro propinquitate et vivo et mortuo ei praestitimus, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, m. 2: Decium, expertum mihi concordii collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13, 13; so id. 22, 3, and 24, 6: magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, id. 4, 17, 9; so id. 5, 18, 2; cf. Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Tac. A. 3, 31; id. H. 1, 52 fin.: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26, 2.—**B.** Trop.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter equitum ex collegio quodam naturae, association, partnership, Plin. 10, 17, 19, § 39; Manil. 2, 161.—**II.** Concr., persons united by the same office or calling, or living by some common rules, a college, guild, corporation, society, union, company, fraternity: ἐταῖρα, συνᾱγία (so most freq.); nulla (erat) Romae societas vegetigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Suet. Caes. 23: praetorum, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 72; Liv. 31, 9, 8: sacerdotum, Suet. Calig. 16: Flavianum, id. Dom. 4: augurum, Cic. Brut. 1, 1 al.: mercatorum, Liv. 2, 27, 5: Mercurialium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: aerarium fabrum, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1: postarum, Val. Max. 3, 7, 11: ambubaiarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tribuni... pro collegio pronuntiant, in the name of the (tribunitia) college, Liv. 4, 26, 9; cf. id. 44, 12, and ex collegii sententia, id. 53, 7.

† **collēma**, ātis, n., = κόλλημα, that which is glued or cemented together: fruticis Niloticæ, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.

* **col-leprōsus (conl-)**, i, m., a fellow-leper, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

† **collēticus**, a, um, adj., = κολλητικός, suitable for gluing or sticking together: clysteria, Veg. 1, 46.

† **collētis**, is, f., = κολλητίς, a plant, App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (con-, -laevo), āre, v. a., to

make entirely smooth, to smooth (post-class. and rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64, 7; cf. interanea vesicae, Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 30.

† **colliberta (conl-)**, ae, f., a fellow-freedwoman, Inscr. Orell. 575; 3927.

col-libertus (conl-), i, m., a fellow-freedman, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154 dub.; Dig. 36, 3, 18 al.

col-libet (conl-) or **collubet (conl-)**, buit or bitum est, 2, v. impers., it pleases, it is agreeable (very rare, and only in the pret. tenses); in act.: si collibuisse, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 6; Col. 11, 1, 2: quae victoribus conlubuisse, *Sall. C. 51, 9; in pass.: utcumque animo conlubitum est meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; 2, 2, 228; id. Cist. 1, 2, 6; id. Most. 1, 3, 137; id. Merc. 2, 1, 34: si quid conlubitum sit, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26 Fleck.; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; cf. Charis. 2, 13, p. 180 P.

* **col-libro (conl-)**, āre, v. a., to measure off, Cato, R. R. 19, 2 bis.

collicellus, i, m. dim. [collis], a very little hill, Agrim. p. 245; 272 Goes.

col-liciae or **colliquiae (conl-)**, ārum, f. [con-liquor], a flowing together; hence, channels, drains, or gutters for conducting water in the fields, upon the roofs of buildings, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Vitruv. 6, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 114, 4 Müll.

* **col-licīaris (conl-)**, e, adj. [colliciae], pertaining to water-channels: tegula, a roof-tile, Cato, R. R. 14, 4.

colliculus, i, m. dim. [collis], a little hill (late Lat.), App. Flor. 1, 1, p. 340.

col-lido (conl-), lisi, lissum, 3, v. a. [laedo], to clash, strike, dash, beat, or press together, etc. (rare; mostly post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** Prop.: amor ita molis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; Lucr. 1, 532: collidere manus, to clap, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes colliduntur, chatter, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3, 17; 9, 9, 16: amnis uterque colliditur, id. 8, 9, 8: silvam sibi, Manil. 1, 855: argentum factum, si fractum vel collisum est, etc., bruised, Dig. 34, 2, 28; cf. ib. 50, 16, 14; freq. in part. perf., battered, beaten, bruised: argentea vasa collisa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: corpus, Cels. 5, 26, 23: nasus, Sen. Ira. 3, 22, 4: os, Gai Inst. 3, 223; and absol.: collisa, bruised limbs, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 217.

II. Trop., to bring into collision or into hostile contact, to set at variance; in pass., to become hostile, to be at variance, contend (not ante-Aug.): ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 438; Sil. 11, 45: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo rei publicae capita, Vell. 2, 52, 3; si binae (consonantes) colliduntur, come in contact, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, conflict with one another, id. 7, 7, 2 sq.; so id. 7, 2, 11; 5, 7, 32; cf. id. 7, 10, 17.

colliga, ae, f. [1. colligo], a place for gathering nitrum, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113 Jan. (Sillig. colycas).

colligatē (conl-), v. 2. colligo fin.

colligatio (conl-), ōnis, f. [2. colligo], a binding together, connection (rare).

I. Prop.: ex his colligationibus, Cic. Univ. 7, 21: tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6; cf. inter quattuor (elementa), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 28.—**B.** In mechanics, a ligature, band, fastening, Vitruv. 10, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31: artior societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

1. col-ligo (conl-), lēgi, lēctum, 3, v. a. [2. lego, ēre], to gather or collect together into a whole or to a point, to assemble, draw or bring together, collect (class. and very freq.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of things: omnia praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34: stipulam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; cf. omnia furtim, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 273, 28: radices palmarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: apes in vas, Varr. R. R. 2, 16, 37: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19; cf. reliquias, Suet. Tib. 54 fin.; id. Calig. 3: materiem nostram Post obitum, Lucr. 3, 847 (and Hom. Il. 24, 793): sparsos per colla capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170; 8, 319;

and poet. transf. to the person: immissos hederā collecta capillos Calliope, etc., id. ib. 5, 338; so, sinus fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320: flores, Ov. M. 5, 399: riguo horto olus, id. ib. 8, 646: de purpureis vitibus uvae, id. ib. 8, 676: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: omnia venena, *Cat. 14, 19: sarmenta virgultaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: serpentes, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: naufragium, Cic. Sest. 6, 15: mortualia, glosaria conlegitis et lexdia, res taetras et inanes, Domit. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 3: pecuniam, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: viatica, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; cf. stipem a tyrannis, to obtain by begging, Liv. 38, 45, 9: aer umorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15; cf. pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109; 5, 14, 31: ventus per loca subcava terrae Collectus, Lucr. 6, 558: procellam, id. 6, 124: spiritum, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 78: Quint. 11, 3, 53: flatus cornibus, Sil. 14, 390: collectae ex alto nubes, heaped together, Verg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31; and poet.: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, i. e. to have covered himself with it, id. C. 1, 1, 4: luna revertentes colligit ignes, Verg. G. 1, 427: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gram. 10: equos, to check, restrain, stop, Ov. M. 2, 398; so, gressum, Sil. 6, 399: gradum, id. 7, 695; so, gress. iram, id. 9, 477; and of the operation of medicine: acria viscerum colligere, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 85: hastas, to draw back (opp. protendere), Tac. A. 2, 21: librum, to catch a falling book, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: apparatus nobis (sc. oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf. interea, dum haec, quae dispersa sunt, cogantur, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: sarcinas, to pack one's luggage for a journey: annus octogesimus admonet me, ut sarcinas colligam ante quam proficiscar e vitā, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; also: sarcinas colligere = sarcinas conferre, to gather and put in order the baggage of an army before a battle, Sall. J. 97, 4: vasa, milit. t. t., to pack together, pack up, to break up the camp for a march, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40; Liv. 21, 47, 2; 22, 30, 1: arma = remos, i. e. to take in hand, take up, Verg. A. 5, 15 Forbig. ad loc.—**2.** Of persons, mostly milit., to collect, assemble, bring together: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ex urbe, ex agris, numerum hominum, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: milites, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: reliquos ex fugā, Nep. Hann. 6 fin.: manu collectā in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 5, 4, and Tac. Agr. 37: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se colligere, to gather, collect: in moenia, Sil. 10, 390: ex regno alicujus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: ad aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 70; so, collecti, those who have collected: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28; cf. Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Esp., with the accessory idea of shortening, by bringing together, to contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate (mostly poet. for the more usual contrahō, coërcēo, etc.): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; cf. cogebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50, 7: altis in parvae subitum collecta figuram, Verg. A. 12, 862 Wagn. N. cr.: apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: pedes, to compress, Tib. 1, 8, 14: volumina collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: se colligit in arma, covered himself with or concealed himself behind his shield, Verg. A. 12, 491; cf. id. ib. 10, 412 (post scutum se clausit, Serv.; Gr. συναλαίς ἐν ἀσπίδι, ἐπ' ἀσπίδος); cf. Stat. Th. 11, 545; Sil. 10, 255; 10, 129: pallium, to gather up, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 9: togam, Mart. 7, 33, 4: 12, 48, 5: per vulnera colligit hostes, causes them to retreat, Sil. 10, 3.—Hence, **b.** Medic. t. t., to make thick, to thicken (cf. cogo), Scrib. Comp. 95; 129; 138; 169; cf. Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To bring together, collect, to get, gain, acquire, produce, etc. (very freq. and class.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: conlectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Sest. 6, 15: flammarum iras, Lucr. 1, 723; cf. Hor. A. P. 160; Val. Fl. 7, 335: multaeque facete dicta, ut ea, quae a sene Catone collecta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; 1, 42, 191: res undique conlectae, id. ib. 3, 24, 92: quaedam conlecta edere, Quint. 5, 10, 120: sparsa argumenta, id. 5, 7, 18: antiqua verba, Suet.

Gram. 10: omnes rumorum et contionum ventos, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: rumorem bonum, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: peccata consulum, id. ib. 3, 10, 23: vestigia Pythagoreorum, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Lael. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 1: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48, 10: tantum amoris favorisque, Suet. Claud. 12; Prop. 2 (3), 14, 9: invidiam crudelitatis ex eo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: criminum majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 fin.: sitim, Verg. G. 3, 327; Ov. M. 5, 446; 6, 341 (cf.: adducere sitim, Hor. C. 4, 12, 13): frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: rabiem, Verg. A. 9, 63; Ov. M. 1, 234; 9, 212: odium, id. ib. 3, 258: usum patienti, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. 2, 339; cf. Liv. 29, 30, 5; Sil. 4, 307.—**b.** Of number, distance, etc., to amount or come to, extend, pass., to be reckoned (rare, and only in post-Aug. prose): ut LX. passus plerique (rami) orbe colligant, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, id. 36, 12, 17, § 77: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27, § 85; so Tac. G. 37; id. Or. 17.—**B.** Colligere se or animum, mentem, etc., to collect one's self, to compose one's self, to recover one's courage, resolution, etc. (very freq. and class.): quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursus in suum locum coagere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: se, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 3, 925; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; id. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37; id. Fam. 5, 18, 1; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58; Caes. B. C. 1, 14: se colligere, to rally, id. B. G. 5, 17: se ex timore, id. B. C. 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 50: animos, Liv. 3, 60, 11; cf. in pass., id. 10, 41, 13: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12; Suet. Ner. 48: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352; cf.: mentem cum vultu, id. Am. 1, 14, 55: paulatim mente collecta, Curt. 8, 6, 22; cf.: colligere spiritum, to take breath, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—**C.** To gather up in memory, put together in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider: cum et nostrae rei publicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: ut meminere, quae, etc. . . quae, si colliges, et sperabis omnia optime, et, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; 6, 2, 4: levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119; cf.: sic collige mecum, id. S. 2, 1, 51.—Esp. freq., **b.** To put together mentally, etc., i. e. to gather, conclude, deduce, infer from what precedes (most freq. in Quint.); constr.: aliquid, aliquid ex aliquā re, per aliquam rem, aliquā re.—With *ex*: ex eo colligere potes, quantā occupatione distineat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1; so Quint. 5, 10, 80; 7, 2, 3; 7, 8, 6; 8, 4, 16; 4, 4, 5 al.; Suet. Tib. 67.—With *per*: aliquid per aliud, Quint. 5, 10, 11; so id. 4, 2, 81.—With *abl.* without a prep.: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligit, Quint. 2, 20, 5; so id. 3, 6, 103; 5, 13, 14; 6, 3, 37; 7, 4, 1 al.; Col. 4, 3, 2 al.—With *inde*: paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37, 9: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: neque hoc colligi desideramus, disertiores esse antiquos, etc., Tac. Or. 27; Quint. 5, 14, 22; 7, 3, 18; 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 11, 380; Pers. 5, 85.—Hence, **1. collectus**, a, um; *P. a.*, contracted, narrow (opp. effusus): tanto beatiore, quanto collectione, App. Mag. 21, p. 287: corpora collectiora (opp. effusiora), Calp. Flacc. Decl. 2, p. 795: tempus collectus, Tert. Monog. 14.—**Adv.** **collecte**, summarily, briefly, strictly: ponere aliquod verbum, Non. p. 164, 1.—**2. collectum**, i, n., that which is collected as food, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.

2. col-ligo (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bind, tie, or fasten together, to connect, bind, tie up (in good prose). **I.** Prop.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, id. ib.; cf. id. ib. 5, 13: vasa (of warlike implements) of the preced. art., I. A. 1. fin.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 334, 27 sq.: cum aes colligisset, id. ib. (but Neue, Forment. 2, 486, would read colligisset in both these passages): in pice colligescere, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Mag. p. 306, 10.—**II.** Trop.:

Eun. 5, 4, 33: pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, fastened to one another, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: solum herbis colligatum, thickly overgrown, Col. 2, 17, 5: bitumen vulnera colligat, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181; cf.: colligatis vulneribus, Suet. Tib. 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to unite, combine, connect (rare except in Cic.): homines inter se sermonis vinclo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15; cf.: (res) omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: sententias verbis, to join together rhetorically, id. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, to comprehend, comprise, id. ib. 34, 120.—**B.** With the access. idea of preventing free motion, to restrain, check, stop, hinder: impetum furentis (Antonii), Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graecia, i. e. to command that he remain there for protection, id. ib. 11, 11, 26: se cum multis, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2.—Hence, **colligāte**, adv., connectedly, jointly: colligatus adhaerere alicui, Aug. Doct. Christ. 1, 28.

*** col-limitāneus (conl-)**, a, um, adj., bordering upon; with dat.: Phrygia Galatiae, Sol. 40, 9.

col-limitum (conl-), ii, n. [limes], the boundary between two countries, Sol. 49, 6: collimitia Romana, Amm. 15, 4, 1.

col-limito (conl-), āre, and **collimitor**, āri, to border upon (post-class. and very rare); with dat., Amm. 31, 2, 14; Sol. 25.

collimo, āre, false read. for collineo, āre.

1. collina, ae, f. [collinus], hilly land, Innoc. de Cas. Litt. p. 224 Goes.

2. Collina, ae, f. [id.], goddess of hills, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 8 (others read Collatina).

col-līneo (conl-), āvi, ātum, āre, v. a., to direct something in a straight line, to aim (rare, and except in Cic. only post-class.). **I.** Prop.: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: manum et oculos, Julian. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 6: oculos ad umbram, App. M. 9, p. 237; id. Flor. 23.—**II.** Trop. To take a right aim, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; cf. Adv. Fin. p. 382.—Hence, **collīneāte**, adv., in a direct line; trop., skilfully, artistically; in sup., Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48; so id. ib. 3, 58.

col-līno (conl-), lēvi, lītum, 3, v. a., to besmear, to cover over, defile, pollute: aliquid, aliquā re (rare; not in class. prose). **I.** Prop.: ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cera, Gell. 17, 9, 17: crines adulescentis pulvere, Hor. C. 1, 15, 20 (cf. Verg. A. 12, 99: foedare in pulvere crines): caeno collitus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; id. Poen. 1, 2, 96.

collinus, a, um, adj. [collis], of or pertaining to a hill, found or growing on a hill, hilly, hill- (class.). **I.** In gen.: genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: vineae, id. ib. 1, 6, 5; Col. 12, 21, 1: loca, id. 3, 2, 6: aqua, id. 1, 5, 3: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18.—**II.** Esp.: **Collinus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the hills in the north-eastern part of Rome (the Quirinal and Viminal), Colline: regio urbis Collina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45: tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56; Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.—Hence, **Porta Collina**, the gate in Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10; Fest. p. 332 Müll.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Liv. 5, 41, 4; 8, 15, 8; 22, 57, 2; 26, 10, 3; 40, 34, 4; Ov. F. 4, 871; id. R. Am. 549: herbae, growing in the vicinity of this gate, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11; cf. turris, Juv. 6, 291.

colliphium, i, v. colliphium.

col-liquēfactus (conl-), a, um, Part. [liquefactus], made fluid, liquefied, dissolved, melted (very rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-liquēscō (conl-), liqui, ēre, v. incho. n., to become fluid, to liquefy, melt, dissolve (rare). **I.** Prop.: cum aurum colliquisset, Varr. ap. Non. p. 334, 27 sq.: cum aes colliquisset, id. ib. (but Neue, Forment. 2, 486, would read colliquisset in both these passages): in pice colliquescere, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Mag. p. 306, 10.—**II.** Trop.:

lacrimis, to melt into tears, Fronto, Nep. Am. 2.

colliquāe, v. colliciae.

collis, is (abl. reg. colle, e. g. Ov. M. 1, 698; 14, 90; 14, 333; 14, 822; 14, 836; Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 18; Sall. J. 52, 3: Aventino, Liv. 1, 3, 9 et saep.; collis, Lucr. 2, 317 and 322; Auct. Aetn. 466; gen. plur. collium, Tac. Agr. 37; Lact. Opif. Dei. 10), m. [cel-, root of ex-cello, celsus; cf. calamus], high ground, a hill (opp. mons and campus), Lucr. 5, 1373; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 19: altus, Ov. M. 15, 306; aperti, Verg. G. 2, 112: aprici, id. E. 9, 49: celsus, id. A. 8, 604: supini, id. G. 3, 555: inter Palatinum Capitolinumque, Liv. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. 5, 54, 3 sq.: Dianae, i. e. Aventinus, Mart. 12, 18, 3.—Poet., = mons: collis Heliconii cultor, Cat. 61, 1.—And in plur.: colles, for a chain of mountains, Sil. 3, 420.—Hence, Ital. collina; Fr. colline.

collisio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collido], a dashing or striking together, a concussion, shock: partus abjecti, Just. 11, 12, 6.—**II.** Transl., of letters in a word: πειν, χεiv, πειν, non sunt integra, sed ex collisione contracta, Macr. Diff. 19, § 17.

1. collisus (conl-), a, um, Part., from collido.

2. collisus (conl-), ūs, m. [collido], a striking together, collision (very rare): margaritarum, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114: dentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

collitus (conl-), a, um, Part., from collino.

collōcātio (conl-), ōnis, f. [colloco], a putting together, arrangement, a setting up, erecting, placing, collocation (except in rhet. use, very rare). **I.** In gen.: siderum, Cic. Univ. 9, 26: moenium, Vitr. 5, 3.—**B.** Esp. in speech: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; 2, 13, 54; id. Or. 25, 83; 70, 232; Quint. 1, 10, 22; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 6; 8, 3, 41; 9, 4, 58; 9, 4, 89: argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 181: rerum, Quint. 3, 3, 8.—**II.** Esp.: filiae, an endowing, giving in marriage (v. colloco, I. B.), Cic. Clu. 66, 190.

col-lōcō (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to place together, to arrange, to station, lay, put, place, set, set up, erect, etc., a thing (or person) somewhere (class. in prose and poetry; cf.: statuo, pono, sisto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 467 sq.; Zumpt, Gr. § 489); more rarely with *in* and *acc.*; also with other prepositions, or *absol.* (a) With *in* and *abl.*: istam colloca crumina in collo plane, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67: in rostris collocati, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: aliquid in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: in navi, id. Planc. 41, 97: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; id. Par. 3, 2, 25: in solitudine, id. Lael. 23, 87: uno quidque in loco, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Herculeum in concilio caelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2; id. Agr. 2, 27, 74: legionem in eis locis hiemandi causā, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf.: exercitum in hiernis, id. ib. 3, 29 fin.: me in gremio Veneris, Cat. 66, 56: pedem grabati in collo sibi, id. 10, 23: insidias bipertito in silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: quas (copias) in convalle in insidiis, id. ib. 3, 20: juvenem in latebris, Verg. G. 4, 424 al.: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; id. Pis. 25, 61: supremo in monte saxum, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: corpus in vestibulo, Suet. Aug. 100; Cat. 10, 23: praesidia in litore, Nep. Hann. 11, 4.—With locat. proper names; of towns: classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae, Suet. Aug. 49: singulas cohortes, Puteolis et Ostiae, id. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocavit, established himself, settled there, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—So also with *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 7, 9: ubi iste castra collocarat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96.

(β) With *in* and *acc.*: in tabernam vasa et servos, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 27: me in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 8, 6: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45 (ipsum verbum collocat proprium est, et ascribitur pronubis, Don.): exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61, 2; cf. supra, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, and 3, 29; cf. also id. ib. 1, 18, B. 1. infra: maxilla ubi in suam sedem collocata est, Cels. 8, 7.—(γ) With simple *abl.*: oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723.—(δ) With other prepositions (freq. in Suet.): comites apud ceteros hospites, to lodge, quarter; Cic. Verr.

2, 1, 24, § 63: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias conlocaret, *to lay an ambush for*, id. Mil. 10, 27: cohortis legionarias quatuor adversum pedites hostium, Sall. J. 51, 3: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7; cf.: ipse propior montem suos conlocat, Sall. J. 49, 1: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas infra se, id. Calig. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9, consulares super pulpitem, id. Calig. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33. — (ε) *Abso.*: sine tumultu praesidiis conlocatis: Sall. C. 45, 2; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4; 4, 33: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: columnas neque rectas, neque e regione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: lecticae collocabantur, id. Phil. 5, 6, 18: signum Jovis, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: sedes ac domicilium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: postquam impedita collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37, 1 (cf.: constituere impedimenta, id. 44, 36, 6): chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart. 5, 65, 10: reliqua signa in subsidio (i. e. ad subsidium) artius conlocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; so, ceterum exercitum in subsidio, id. ib. § 5 Kritiz *N. cr.*: vos, bonae feminae, collocatae puellulam (cf. B. I. infra), Cat. 61, 184. — **B.** Esp. 1. *To give in marriage*: filiam alicui, Tac. Agr. 9 fin.; cf. Suet. Claud. 27; so Cic. Brut. 26, 98; Nep. Att. 19, 4; Suet. Caes. 21; id. Aug. 64; id. Calig. 24; id. Dom. 22 al.: matrem homini nobilissimo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; together with in matrimonio, Dig. 36, 1, 77: eam in se dignam conditionem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 122: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; so, nuptum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7; Col. 4, 3, 6; Dig. 3, 2, 11. — *Less freq. absol.*: virginem, Nep. Epam. 3, 5: filiam alicujus, id. Arist. 3, 3; cf.: in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 39: collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6, 2. — 2. *Collocare pecuniam, dotem, faenus, etc.*, a mercantile t. t., *to give, lay out, invest, advance, place money, a dowry, wealth, etc.*: rem herilem, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18; cf.: pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore faenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: nusquam posse eam (pecuniam) melius collocari, id. ib. 5, 15: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48; cf.: duas faenoris partes in agris, Tac. A. 6, 17: pecuniam idoneis nominibus, Dig. 35, 2, 88. — Hence, **b.** In gen., *to employ, invest money in some way*: patrimonium suum non effudit: in rei publicae salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: miliens sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6, 45. — 3. (Like the Gr. *ποταίνεω*). *To lay out a dead body in state in the vestibulum*: aliquem sancte ac reverenter in hortis Domitii, Capitol. Anton. p. 5; v. Casaub. ad h. l. — **II.** Trop. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.). **A.** In gen., acc. to I. A., *to place, set, station, dispose of, occupy, employ, put*. (α) With *in* and *abl.*: illum multa in pectore suo conlocare oportet, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 8: res est videnda in tuto ut conlocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11; 4, 3, 17: ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed, occupied themselves*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; cf.: totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44, 158: sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Cael. 20, 49: philosophiam in urbibus, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be placed, deposited*, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: omne suum studium in doctrina ac sapientia, *to apply, employ*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26, 83: adulescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to employ, spend*, id. Cael. 17, 39: bonas horas male, Mart. 1, 113, 3: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit, *placed*, Cic. Or. 51, 173: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. 12, 11, 7. — (β) With *in* and *acc.*: in otium se, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, *to put into the sleep of death*, id. Am. 1, 1, 148. — (γ) With simple *abl.*: et propriis verbis et ordine collocatis, Quint. 9, 1, 7: ordine collocati sensus, id. 7, 10, 16. — (δ) With other prepositions: est et in no-

mainibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint. 9, 3, 86. — (ε) *Abso.*, *to set in order, arrange, etc.*: rem militarem, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3: aedilitas recte collocata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 37: tua nobis auctoritate opus est ad collocandum aliquem civitatis statum, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, 12: vix ut iis rebus, quas constituissent, conlocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: omnibus rebus confectis et collocatis, Auct. B. Alex. 33 fin. — In rhet.: verba collocata, i. e. *in their relative positions* (opp. simplicia), Cic. Or. 24, 80 sq.: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8, prooem. § 26; cf. id. § 31; 10, 2, 13; 8, 1, 1; 10, 1, 4; 9, 4, 1 al. — Rare: de cuius moderatione . . . in prioribus libris satis collocavi (= scripsi, dixi), *have brought forward, put forth*, Tac. A. 6, 27 fin. — **B.** Acc. to I. B. 2.: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to put or place, as at interest*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: bene, id. Fam. 13, 28, 3; cf.: ut pecuniae non quaerendae solum ratio est, verum etiam conlocandae . . . sic gloria et quaerenda et conlocanda ratione est, id. Off. 2, 12, 42.

col-lōcuplētō (conl-), āvi, 1, v. a., *to make very rich, to enrich* (prob. only in the foll. exs.). **I.** Prop.: se, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. — **II.** Trop., *to embellish, enrich, adorn*: rei honestandae et collocupietandae causā, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

col-lōcūtō (conl-), ōnis, f. [colloquor], a (familiar or private) conversation, conference (very rare): hominum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Att. 12, 1, 2: venire cum aliquo in colloquationem, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25. — In plur.: familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: in sermonibus colloquationibusque aliquid videre, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4.

col-lōcūtōr (conl-), ōris, m. [id.], *he who talks with another* (ecccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 5; Aug. Conf. 9, 6.

col-lōquium (conl-), ii, n. [id.], a conversation, conference, discourse (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.): colloquium cum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causā, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.; Titin. ap. Non. p. 256, 16: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, id. ib. 1, 35: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: pervenire ad colloquium alicujus, id. ib. 9, 1, 2: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: de aliquā re in colloquium venire, Nep. Dat. 11, 1: convenire in colloquium, id. Hann. 6, 2: in colloquio esse, id. Dat. 11, 3: facere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1, 14; so, secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61, 7; cf.: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16; and: secretis componere, etc., id. ib. 3, 40: crebra inter se, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: petere, Ov. M. 13, 552; Suet. Aug. 27: clausis foribus videre, Lucr. 4, 598: dare, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 32: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1; cf.: colloquio carere, id. Att. 12, 15: adesse colloquiis, Val. Fl. 3, 293: rerum leviorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: fruiturque deorum Colloquio, Verg. A. 7, 91: praeceptoris, Petr. 9 fin.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence, communication by letter*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7. — **II.** Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 137; repeated by Gell. 10, 12, 7.

col-lōquor (conl-), cūtus, 3, v. dep., *to talk together, converse, to hold a conversation, a parley, or a conference* (in good prose); constr. commonly *cum aliquo*, *inter se*, or *absol.*: in Plaut. several times *verb act.* with *acc.* (a) With *cum aliquo*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 56; Cic. Brut. 60, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Att. 16, 8, 1; id. Fafn. 1, 9, 10; Nep. Paus. 2, 4: cum aliquo per aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: cum aliquo per litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; id. Att. 6, 1, 24: cum aliquo de aliquā re, Nep. Dion. 2, 4. — (β) With *inter se*: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: multum inter se usque ad extremum tempus diei conlocuti sunt, id. ib. 1, 7, 26; id. Div. 1, 41, 90; Auct. B. Afr. 56; Curt. 8, 4, 14: inter se multum de aliquā re, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26. — (γ) *Abso.*: deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; Ter. And. 5, 6, 10; id.

Eun. 2, 3, 76; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; 1, 47; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1; Liv. 3, 36, 2; Curt. 7, 1, 24; 8, 13, 24 al. — (δ) With *acc. of person*: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 17; id. As. 1, 2, 24; 3, 1, 20; id. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Men. 2, 3, 82; id. Mil. 4, 2, 18; id. Ps. 1, 3, 16; 1, 3, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 11; 5, 2, 26; cf.: de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, Nep. Them. 9, 4.

collūbet, v. collibet.

collūbus, i, v. collubus.

col-lūcēo (conl-), ēre, v. n., *to give light on every side, to shine brightly, to be wholly illuminated, to be bright or brilliant* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.).

I. Prop. (a) *Abso.*: sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: caelum conlucet omnibus, id. Univ. 9 med.: taeda per undas, *Lucr. 6, 883: collucenti ignes, Verg. A. 9, 166; so, faces, id. ib. 4, 567; Curt. 3, 8, 22: per campum, Tac. A. 3, 4: lampades undique, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Cat. 64, 45: plumae ignium modo, Plin. 10, 47, 67, § 132. — (β) With *abl.*: candelabri fulgore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71: ignibus aedes, Ov. M. 4, 403: moenia flammis, Verg. A. 5, 4; Liv. 38, 6, 2: castra fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3, 3: polus ignibus, Stat. S. 1, 6, 89: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21, 9: totus veste atque insignibus armis, Verg. A. 10, 539. — (γ) *Ab aliquā re* (cf. *ab*, II.): (mare), quā a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105. — **II.** Trop., *to shine, be resplendent*: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58; id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: collucens floribus agri, Ov. F. 5, 363; cf. Col. 3, 21, 3; 10, 293.

col-lūcesco, colluxi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to lighten up* (late Lat.): colluxit flamma, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 287. — **II.** Transf., *to become clear, intelligible*, Boëth. Syllog. Hypoth. 1, p. 623.

col-lūco (conl-), āre, v. a. [lux], *to make light, to clear or thin a forest, etc.*: collucare est succisis arboribus locum luce implere, Fest. s. v. subluare, p. 348, 18 Müll. (explained in a different manner by Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 12 ib.): lucum, Cato, R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

col-luctatio (conl-), ōnis, f. [colluctor], a wrestling, struggling, contending with something (post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: in colluctatione vel pancratio, Dig. 9, 2, 7; so of the fighting (f. oken, Col. 6, 2, 4. — **II.** Trop., *the death struggle*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 1. — Of an embracing in love, App. M. 9, p. 219, 12; Lact. 1, 17. — Of a difficult utterance: est alius concursus oris et cum verbis suis colluctatio, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

col-luctator (conl-), ōris, m. [id.], prop. a wrestler; hence, in gen., an antagonist, adversary, Lact. Opif. Dei. 1, 7.

col-luctor (conl-), āri, v. n., *to struggle, contend, wrestle with* (post-Aug. and rare); constr. with *cum aliquo*, *alicui*, or *absol.*: praedonibus, Prud. Ham. 523. — *Abso.*, Just. 13, 8, 8; App. M. 2, p. 129. — Trop.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9; cf.: cum solo, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 5: cum petulantia morbi, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

col-lūdium (conl-), ii, n. [colludo] (post-class.). **I.** A sporting, playing together: delphinorum, Sol. 12; so Symm. Ep. 3, 5. — **II.** A secret, deceptive understanding, collusion, esp. in justice, Amm. 18, 5, 1; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 20; 11, 42, 7; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.

col-lūdo (conl-), si, sum, 3, v. n., *to play or sport together, play with* (very rare).

I. Prop., with *dat.*: (puer) gestit paribus colludere, *Hor. A. P. 159. — Poet.: aut summā nantes in aqua colludere plumas, *Verg. G. 1, 369: DIGITIS COLLYVENTIBVS TRADERE PECORA, Inscr. Orell. 3166. — **II.** Jurid. t. t., *to keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person, to have a secret understanding with one, to act collusively*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58; Dig. 3, 4, 7, § 9; 41, 5, 7; Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 17; cf. collusio and colludium, 2.

col-lūgeo (conl-), ēre, v. n., *to lament, grieve together*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 5, 88.

collum, i, n. (ante-class. access. form **collus**, i, m., Naev., Cato, Lucil., Att., Caecil., Varr. ap. Non. p. 200, 14 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; 4, 3, 2; and, acc. to Non. 1, 1, also id. Am. 1, 1, 289: nec collos mihi Calvus persuaserit, Quint. 1, 6, 42; Front. Ep. ad M.

Caes. 2, 16) [cf. Germ. Hals]. **I.** Prop., the neck, of men and animals: accipite si vultis hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato, l. 1: anseris, Lucil. l. 1: pavonis, Varr. l. 1: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19; id. N. D. 2, 47, 122 al.: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: amplexu petebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45; Verg. A. 1, 715: collo dare brachia circum, id. ib. 6, 700: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: colloque infusa mariti, id. ib. 11, 386; cf. id. ib. 14, 585: cingere colla lacertis, id. A. 2, 457: complecti lacertis, id. H. 8, 93: adducere lacertis, id. M. 6, 625 et saep.: avaritiae poem collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: coniecta vincula collo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83: collum in laqueum insere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: monstri angere, Stat. Th. 4, 827: aptare vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: colla assuescere servitio, Verg. G. 3, 167: tonsori committere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—Hence, **2.** In part. **a.** As a symbol of servitude: dare colla triumpho, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 15: eripe turpi Colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92.—**b.** (As in Engl., it costs him his neck, etc.) A symbol of life: actum est de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 194; cf. posuit collum in Pulvere Teucro, Hor. C. 4, 6, 11.—**c.** Collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, legal t. t., to seize by the neck and drag before a tribunal or to prison: priusquam obtor collo ad Praetorem trahor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 45 (cf. obtorā gulā de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24); Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Liv. 4, 53, 8.—**II.** Meton., of the neck of a flask, bottle, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Phaedr. 1, 26, 10; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161; 23, 11, 48, § 174.—Of the poppy, Verg. A. 9, 436.—Of the middle part of Mount Parnassus, Stat. Th. 9, 643.

col-lūmīno (coll-), āre, v. a., to illuminate on all sides (post-class. and very rare): aliqueum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 39; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 930.

col-lūo (coll-), lūi, lūtum, 3, v. a., to wash thoroughly, wash out, rinse (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); constr. aliquid, or aliquid aliquā re; rarely aliquid de aliquā re: metretam amurcā, Cato, R. R. 100; Pers. 1, 18: os de oleo, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 77: decocto, id. 23, 6, 56, § 105: dentes aquā, id. 20, 6, 23, § 53: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56, § 155.—Poet.: ora, to moisten, wet, i. e. to quench thirst, *Ov. M. 5, 447 (cf. abluere sitim, Lucr. 4, 877).—***II.** Absol., to wash up (earth) by the waves, Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2.

col-lurchinātio (coll-), and **-lurchin-**, ōnis, f. [lurchor], gross gluttony, gourmandizing (post-class. and rare), App. Mag. p. 322, 33; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 fin.

collus, i, v. collum.

collusio (coll-), ōnis, f. [colludo, II.], a secret, deceptive understanding, collusion, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 33: inter raptae patrem et raptorem, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 22: per collusionem, id. ib. 5, 31 fin.: illa inter virum et uxorem nota collusio, App. Mag. p. 322, 13; Dig. 40, 16: de collusione tendendā, ib. 40, 4; 8, 5, 19; 17, 1, 8; 12, 2, 30, § 3.

collūsor (coll-), ōris, m. [colludo]. **I.** A companion in play, playmate (in good prose), Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; 2, 39, 101; 5, 5, 13; *Suet. Calig. 41; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8; Dig. 11, 6, 1, § 1.—***II.** (Acc. to colludo, II.) He who has a secret understanding with one to the injury of a third, in law, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2.

***collūsoriē (coll-),** adv. [collusor, II.], in a concerted manner, collusively: litigare de hereditate, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 2.

†collustrum, ii, n. [collustro], a corporation that procured the lustration of the fields of a district, Inscr. Orell. 1773.

col-lustro (coll-), avi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lighten on all sides, to illumine, brighten (rare but class.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (al. lustret).—***B.** Transf.: collustrata in picturis, the brilliantly colored, bright (opp. opaca), Cic. Or. 11, 36.—**II.** Trop., to consider a thing on all sides, to inspect, survey: omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc.

5, 23, 65: omnia, Verg. A. 3, 651: cuncta, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtio (coll-), ōnis, f. [colluo], a rinsing, washing, Scrib. Comp. 53; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 39.

***col-lutito (coll-),** āre, v. freq. a. [colluo; cf. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 74], to soil, defile much; trop., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67 Ritschl N. cr.; cf. Non. p. 84, 25 (al. collutulo).

collūtus (coll-), Part., from colluo. **†colluviāris** porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 8 Müll.

colluviēs (coll-), ēis, v. colluvio.

colluvio (coll-), ōnis, and **colluviēs**, em, ē (the latter form not freq. before the Aug. per.; but exclusively used by Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.; a third collat. form **colluvium**, acc. to Isid. Diff. Verb. 40), f. [colluo], a conflux or collection of filth, washings, sweepings, druff, swill. **I.** Prop. (a) Colluvies, Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 2 and 4: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8; cf. id. 1, 6, 24; 1, 5, 6: turbida nigro limo, Luc. 4, 311; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—(β) Colluvio: colluvionibus sentinarum, Arn. 5, p. 172.—**II.** More freq. trop., the impure conflux of different objects, dregs, impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings.

(a) Colluvio: mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6, 3: cum ex hac turbā et colluvione discedam, Cic. Sen. 23, 85; cf. Non. p. 82, 9: o praeclearum diem, omnium scelerum, Cic. Sen. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11, 5: determina verborum, Gell. 1, 15, 17: colluvionem gentium adferre, a polluting mixture, Liv. 4, 2, 5: mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, etc., id. 26, 40, 17; cf. id. 22, 43, 2: in colluvione Drusi, the dregs of the people adhering to him, the rabble, Cic. Vat. 9, 23; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 7: ordinum hominum, Curt. 10, 2, 6: sanguinis peregrini et servilis, Suet. Aug. 40; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11.—(β) Colluvies, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 fin.; cf. absol., id. A. 14, 15; 14, 44; id. H. 5, 12: nationum, id. A. 2, 55: collecta populi, Just. 2, 6, 4.

colluviō (coll-), v. colluvio.

†collūbista, ae, m., = κολλυβιστής, a money-changer, banker, Hier. in Matt. 21, 12.

†collūbus (collūbus), i, m., = κόλληβος [prob. of Phoenicio-Semitic origin, kindr. with the Heb. חֲלִיבָה, to change], the exchange of coins of different kinds, or of different countries, agio. **I.** Prop., Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1; Cassiod. Parm. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—**II.** Meton., the rate or premium of exchange, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

†collūra, ae, f., = κολλύρα, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, macaroni, vermicelli, shred into broth, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, **II. collūricus, a, um,** of vermicelli, vermicelli soup, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15 and 17.

***collūriolum, i, n. āim. [collūrium],** a small collūrium, tent, pessary, etc., Macer. 4, 12.

†collūris, idis (collūrida, ae, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. Lev. 8, 26; cf. cassida, chlamyda, etc.), f., = κολλυρίς. **I.** Lit., a roll or cake, Aug. in Gen. 8, 5 fin.; Vulg. Lev. 7, 12 (transl. of the Heb. חֲלִיבָה).—**II.** Meton.

A. A head-dress of women, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 7.—**B.** A plant, also called malva erratica, App. Herb. 40.

†collūrium, ii, n., = κολλύριον (a mass similar to the collūra-dough; hence, in medic. lang.), **I.** A tent, pessary, suppository, etc., Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 5; 6, 30, 8; Plin. 26, 12, 78, § 126; 28, 9, 37, § 139; Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Esp., a liquid eye-salve, Cels. 7, 7, 4; *Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; Verg. 3, 16, 2; 3, 16, 8; 3, 18, 2.—**II.** Meton., a shaft, pillar, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Colminia (Cato, R. R. 6, 1), Colminia (Varr. R. 1, 24, 1), Culminia (Col. 5, 8, 8; 12, 51, 3; 12, 54, 1), Cominia (Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; Pall. Febr. 18, 4): olea, an unknown kind of olive-tree (concerning the varying readings, v. Schneid. N. cr.).

1. cōlo, colūi, cultum, 3, v. a. [from the stem KOΛ, whence βοῦκόλος, βοῦκολεω; cf. colonus, in-cola, agri-cola] (orig. pertaining to agriculture), to cultivate, till, tend, take

care of a field, garden, etc. (freq. in all per. and species of composition). **I.** Prop. (a) With acc.: fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agrum, id. ib. 1, 2, 14; Cato, R. R. 61; Col. 1 pr.: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: arva et vineta et oleas et arbutum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: rus, Col. 1, 1: rura, Cat. 64, 38; Tib. 1, 5, 21; Verg. G. 2, 413: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624 al.: jugera, Col. 1 pr.: patrios fines, id. ib.: solum, id. 2, 2, 8: terram, id. 2, 2, 4: arbutum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. C. 2, 14, 22: arva, id. ib. 3, 5, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 15: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, id. ib. 14, 687; cf. under P. a.—(β) Absol., Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Verg. G. 1, 121; Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1.—**B.** In gen., without reference to economics, to abide, dwell, stay in a place, to inhabit (syn.: incolare, habitare; most freq. since the Aug. per.). (a) With acc.: hanc domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 4: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 955: regiones Acherunticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: has terras, id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; Tac. A. 2, 60: loca Idaea, Cat. 63, 70: Idalium, id. 36, 12 sq.; 61, 17: urbem Trojanam, Verg. A. 4, 343: Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495: Maconiam Sipylumque, id. ib. 6, 149: Elin Messeniamque arva, id. ib. 2, 679: regnum memorale Dianae, id. ib. 14, 331: hoc nemus, id. ib. 15, 545: Elysium, Verg. A. 5, 735: loca magna, Ov. M. 14, 681; Liv. 1, 7, 10: Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Rhēni ripam, id. G. 28: victam ripam, id. A. 1, 59: terras, id. ib. 2, 60; cf. id. H. 5, 2: insulam, id. A. 12, 61; id. G. 29: regionem, Curt. 7, 4.—Poet., of poets: me juvat in prima coluisse Heliconia juvenitā, i. e. to have written poetry in early youth, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 19.—Also of animals: anguis stagna, Verg. G. 3, 430; Ov. M. 2, 380.—(β) Absol.: hic, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68: subditi colere te usque perpetuum diem, id. Most. 3, 2, 78; Liv. 42, 67, 9; Curt. 9, 9, 2: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Uspii ac Tenceri colunt, id. ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26, 6: quā Cilices maritimi colunt, id. 38, 18, 12: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49, 6: usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4, 6: super Bosphorum, Curt. 6, 2, 13: extra urbem, App. M. 1, p. 111.—**II.** Trop. (freq. and class.). **A.** To bestow care upon a thing, to care for. **1.** Of the gods: colere aliquem locum, to frequent, cherish, care for, protect, be the guardian of, said of places where they were worshipped, had temples, etc.: deos deasque veneror, qui hanc urbem colunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 19; Cat. 36, 12: Palas, quas condidit arces, Ipsa colat, Verg. E. 2, 62: ille (Juppiter) colit terras, id. ib. 3, 61; id. A. 1, 16 Forbig ad loc.: undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas, Ov. M. 1, 576: urbem colentes di, Liv. 31, 30, 9; 5, 21, 3: vos, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor, ceteri superi infernique di, qui hanc urbem colitis, id. 24, 39, 8: divi divaeque, qui maria tertasque colitis, id. 29, 27, 1.—**2.** Rarely, with persons as object (syn.: curo, studeo, observo, obsequor): Juppiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; cf.: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, i. e. improve, polish, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7.—**3.** Of the body or its parts, to cultivate, attend to, dress, clothe, adorn, etc.: formamque augere colendo, by attire, dress, Ov. M. 10, 534: corpora, id. A. 3, 107: tu quoque dum coleris, id. ib. 3, 225.—With abl.: lacertos auro, Curt. 8, 9, 21: lacertum armilla aurea, Petr. 32: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39; 1, 8, 9.—**4.** With abstr. objects, to cultivate, cherish, seek, practise, devote one's self to, etc.; of mental and moral cultivation: aequum et bonum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 10: amicitiam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: fidem rectumque, Ov. M. 1, 90: fortitudinem, Curt. 10, 3, 9: jus et fas, Liv. 27, 17 fin.: memoriam alicujus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: bonos mores, Sall. C. 9, 1: suum quaestum colit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 137: pietatem, id. As. 3, 1, 5; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; id. Off. 1, 41, 149: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: virginittatis amorem, Verg. A. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 297; cf. Martem, Sil.

8, 464: studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: disciplinam, id. ib. 31, 117: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, id. Off. 1, 1, 3: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508; cf.: artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 60: ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentia, Vell. 2, 29, 5 Kritz. — **5.** Of a period of time or a condition, to live in, experience, live through, pass, spend, etc.: servitutum apud aliquem, to be a slave, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 7: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, etc., Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2; and poet. in gen.: vitam or aevum = degere, to take care of life, for to live: vitam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 74; id. Cas. 2, 1, 12; id. Rud. 1, 5, 25: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84: aevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144 and 1149. — **B.** Colere aliquem, to regard one with care, i. e. to honor, revere, reverence, worship, etc. (syn.: observo, veneror, diligo). **1.** Most freq. of the reverence and worship of the gods, and the respect paid to objects pertaining thereto, to honor, respect, revere, reverence, worship: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115: hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 119; id. Agr. 2, 35, 94; Liv. 39, 15, 2; Cat. 61, 48: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana... o colendi Semper et culti, Hor. C. S. 2 and 3; cf. Ov. M. 8, 350: deos aris, pulvinaribus, Plin. Pan. 11, 3: Mercurium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Apollinem nimia religione, Curt. 4, 3, 21: Cererem secubitu, Ov. A. 3, 10, 16: (deam) magis officiis quam probitate, id. P. 3, 1, 76: per flamines et sacerdotes, Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Vit. 1: quo cognomine is deus quādam in parte urbis colebatur, id. Aug. 70: deum precibus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 580: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9; cf. id. Font. 10, 21; and: colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57, 7; and: apud quos iuxta divinas religiones humana fides colitur, id. 9, 9, 4: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 32; 15, 679: aras, id. ib. 3, 733; 6, 208; cf. Liv. 1, 7, 10; Suet. Vit. 2 et saep.: numina alicujus, Verg. G. 1, 30: templum, id. A. 4, 458; Ov. M. 11, 578: caerimonias sepulcrorum tantā curā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summā caerimonia, Nep. Th. 3, 4: simulacrum, Suet. Galb. 4. — **2.** Of the honor bestowed upon men: ut Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: quia me colitis et magnificatis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 54: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34, 70; cf. id. Fam. 6, 10, 7; 13, 22, 1; id. Off. 1, 41, 149; Sall. J. 10, 8: potatrum nomen, Cic. Arch. 11, 27: civitate, id. Fl. 22, 52; cf.: in amicis et diligendis et colendis, id. Lael. 22, 85 and 82: semper ego plebem Romanam militiae domique... colo atque colui, Liv. 7, 32, 16: colere et ornare, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: me diligentissime, id. ib. 13, 25 *init.*: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43, 7: litteris, Nep. Att. 20, 4: nec illos arce colam, nec opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34 Kritz. — Hence, **1.** colens, entis, P. a., honoring, treating respectfully; subst., a reverer, worshipper; with gen.: religionum, Cic. Planc. 33, 80. — **2.** cultus, a, um, P. a. (acc. to L.). **A.** Cultivated, tilled: ager cultior, Varr. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: materia culta et silvestris, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: res pecuaria, id. Quint. 3, 12: rus cultissimum, Col. 1, 1, 1: terra, Quint. 5, 11, 24: fundus cultior, id. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3, 18. — **B.** Subst. **cul- ta**, drum, n., tilled, cultivated land, gardens, plantations, etc., Lucr. 1, 165: 1, 210; 5, 1370; Verg. G. 1, 163; 2, 196; 4, 372; Plin. 24, 10, 49; § 83. — Hence, **B.** Trop., ornamented, adorned, polished, elegant, cultivated: milites habebat tam cultos ut argento et auro politis armis ornaret, Suet. Caes. 67: adulter, Ov. Tr. 2, 499: turba muliebri- ter culta, Curt. 3, 3, 14: sacerdos veste candida cultus, Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251: matrona vetitā purpurā culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98, 3: animi culti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf.: tempora et ingenia cultiora, Curt. 7, 8, 11: Tibullus, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; cf. carmina, id. A. A. 3, 341: cultiores doctioresque redire, Gell. 19, 8, 1: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45. — Adv. **cul- tē**, elegantly: dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6. — Comp.: dicere, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 21: (sc. veste) progredi, Just.

3, 3, 5: incubare strato lectulo, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. — *Sup.* apparently not in use. **2.** cōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [colum], to filter, strain, to clarify, purify (post-Aug.): ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: vinum sportā palmeā, Pall. Febr. 27: sucum lin- teo, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164: thymum cribro, Col. 7, 8, 7: aliquid per linteum, Scrib. Comp. 271: ad colum, Veg. 2, 28, 19: per colum, Apic. 4, 2: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: terra colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: faex co- lata, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95. — Poet.: amnes in- ductis retibus, i. e. to spread out a fish-net, Manil. 5, 193. — Hence, **cōlātus**, a, um, P. a., cleansed, purified (post-class.): nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9. — **B.** Trop.: certiora et colatiora somniari, Tert. Anim. 48. **cōlobathrārius**, ii, m. [καλόβαθρον], one who walks on stilts, Non. p. 115, 20. **cōlobicus**, a, um, adj., = κολοβικός, mutilated. Firm. Math. 3, 14, 8. **cōlobium**, ii (cōlobum, i, Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1), n., = κολόβιον, an undergarment with short sleeves, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 616. **cōlobōs**, on, adj., = κολοβός, mutilated, curtailed, only in metre: versus, in which one syllable is wanting, = catalectus, Mall. Theod. Metr. 7: metrum, id. ib. 5; Marc. Vict. p. 2504 P. **cōlocāsia**, ae, f. (plur.: cōlocāsia, drum, n., *Verg. E. 4, 20; Mart. 8, 33, 13), = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον, an Egyptian bean; a magnificent plant of the lily kind, growing in the lakes and marshes of Egypt, whose beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems, were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (cibo- ria) were made, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87; Col. 8, 15, 4; Pall. Febr. 24, 14; id. Apr. 3, 5; cf. Voss ad Verg. I. I. (The colocasia of Virgil is supposed to be the Arum colocasia of Linnaeus. Pliny appears to confound this with the Nymphaea lotos of Linn.) **cōlocāsitis**, idis, f., = Κολοκασίτις, an island near the coast of Africa, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 172. **cōlocynthis**, idis, f., = κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth or colocynthis, used as a purga- tive: Cucumis colocynthis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14; Pall. 1, 35, 9. **cōlon** or **cōlum**, i, n. (cōlus, i, m., Ser. Samm. 31, 1), = κώνον (a member). **I.** The colon or great gut (the largest of the intestines), Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202. — Esp., as the part affected by the colic: coli tor- mentum, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79: coli dolor, Scrib. Comp. 122. — Hence, **B.** A disease of the colon, the colic, Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 31, 9, 45, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 1, 1; Ser. Samm. 1, 1. — **II.** Transf., a member of a verse (pure Lat. membrum), Quint. 9, 4, 78; of a poem, Aug. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. c. 12. **cōlona**, ae, f. [colonus], a countrywom- an, Ov. F. 4, 692; 2, 646; Dig. 19, 2, 54 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 4644. **Cōlōnae**, ārum, f., = Κολωναί, a town in Troas, now prob. Chemali, Nep. Paus. 3, 3; the same called **Cōlōne**, es, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123. **cōlonārius**, a, um, adj. [colonia], of or pertaining to the colonus, rustic (late Lat.): persona, Sid. Ep. 5, 19: condicio, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 24. **cōlonātus**, ūs, m. [colonus], the condi- tion of a rustic (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 33; 14, 18, 1. **Cōlōneus**, a, um, adj., = Κολώνεος, of or pertaining to the Attic demos Colonos (Κολωνός): Oedipus (Οἰδῖπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic. Sen. 7, 22; cf. absol.: Coloneus, the trag- edy of Sophocles, App. Mag. p. 298, 6: locus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3. **1.** cōlōnia, ae, f. [colonus]. **I.** (Acc. to colonus, I.) A possession in land, a land- ed estate, a farm, Col. 11, 1, 23; Dig. 19, 2, 24, § 4; 33, 7, 20. — **B.** An abode, dwelling in gen. (cf. I. colo, I. B.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40; and humorously: molarum, for a mill, id. Ps. 4, 6, 38. — Far more freq. **II.** (Acc. to colonus, II.) A colony, colonial town, settle- ment: colonia dicta est a colendo: est autem pars civium aut sociorum, missa ubi rem publicam habeant ex consensu suae civitatis aut publico ejus populi unde pro- fecti sunt consilio. Hae autem coloniae sunt, quae ex consensu publico, non ex se- cessione sunt conditae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1,

12: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Varr. R. 3, 16, 29: in colonias mittere, Liv. 4, 49, 14: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: condere, Vell. 1, 15, 1. — Also freq., **B.** Meton. for the persons sent for the establishment of such a town, a colony, colonists, planters; hence: coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: veteranorum, id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; 2, 40, 102; id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 2, 27, 73; 2, 34, 92; id. Brut. 20, 79; Liv. 9, 28, 7; 9, 46, 3; 10, 1, 1; 39, 55, 5 (bis) and 9; Vell. 1, 14; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Ner. 9 al.: mittere in Aetoliam, Ioniam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 3: Antium, Liv. 8, 14, 8; cf. on the Roman colonies, their laws and regula- tions, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 49 sq.; Madv. Opusc. Ac. p. 208 sq.; and Dict. of Antiq. — **C.** Transf., of colonies of bees, Varr. R. 3, 16, 9 and 29. **2.** Cōlōnia, ae, f., a name given to several colonial or provincial cities, but al- ways, in the class. lang., with a more definite appellation; as Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, the present Cologne. **cōlōniārius**, ii, m., and -a, ae, f. [colonia, II.], native of a colony, Gai Inst. 3, § 56; 1, § 28; Ulp. Sent. 19, 4. **cōlōnicus**, a, um, adj. [colonus, I.]. **I.** Of or pertaining to agriculture or husband- ry: leges, Varr. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, found upon any farm, common, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189; 26, 10, 62, § 96. — **B.** Subst.: cō- lōnica, ae, f., a farm-house, a rustic's hut, Aus. Ep. 4, 7. — **II.** Pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46. **cōlōnus**, i, m. [colo]. **I.** A husband- man, tiller of the soil (opp. pastor), Cato, R. proem. § 2; Varr. R. 2, proem. § 5; id. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; Hor. C. 1, 35, 6; 2, 14, 12; id. S. 2, 1, 35; 2, 2, 115; Verg. E. 9, 4; id. G. 1, 125; Ov. M. 1, 272; Sen. Ep. 114, 25. — **B.** Esp., a farm- er, one who cultivates another's land, Caes. B. C. 1, 34; Cic. Caecin. 32, 94; Col. 1, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5; Dig. 19, 2, 15 al. — **II.** A colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town, ἀποικος, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75; id. Phil. 2, 40, 102; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Nep. Mil. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 11, 3 sq.; 9, 26, 3 and 5; Verg. A. 1, 12 al.; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5; Vell. 1, 14, 6. — **B.** Poet., for an inhabitant in gen., Verg. A. 7, 63; 7, 410. — Humorous: catenarum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32. **1.** Cōlōphon, ōnis (acc. nem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; -na, Vell. 1, 4, 3; Tac. A. 2, 54), m., = Κολοφών, one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea, and renowned for its cavalry, now perh. Zille or Altobosco, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Liv. 37, 26, 5 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3. — **II.** Hence, **A.** Cōlōphōnius, a, um, adj., Colophonian: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123 (also absol.: Colophonia, Scrib. Comp. 137 sq.); Idmon, Ov. M. 6, 8. — In plur.: Cōlōphōnii, drum, m., the Colophonians, Cic. Arch. 8, 19. — **B.** Cōlōphōniacus, a, um, adj., the same: Homerus (since the inhabitants of Colophon considered him as their countryman; v. Cic. Arch. I. 1), Verg. Cir. 64; Cels. 5, 19, 11; 5, 19, 17. **2.** cōlōphōn, ōnos, m., colophon dix- erunt, cum aliquid finitum significaretur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 14 Müll. (= κολοφών, the summit, the top; cf. in Gr. κολοφώνα ἐπιθεῖναι, v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. κολοφών). **cōlor** (old form cōlos, like arbos, cla- mos, honos, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; Lucr. 6, 208; 6, 1073; Sall. C. 15, 5, acc. to Prob. II. pp. 1456 and 1467 P.; Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98; 35, 11, 42, § 150), ōris, m. [root cal-, to cov- er; cf.: caligo, occulere, calyx], color, hue, tint. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: variorum, Lucr. 2, 786: nequeunt sine luce Esse, id. 2, 795: aureus ignis, id. 6, 205: albus, id. 2, 823; cf.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: purpureus conchyli, Lucr. 6, 1073: Tyrios mirare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18; Ov. M. 4, 165; 10, 261; cf. id. ib. 6, 65; Verg. G. 1, 452: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 225: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73, § 193: in- ducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 36, § 102: color caeruleo albidior, viridior et pressior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: amethystinus, Suet. Ner. 32: color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater, Ov. M. 4, 165; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16: bonus, Varr. R. 3, 7, 10: mellior, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41: colores, oculos qui pascere possunt,

Lucr. 2, 419: rebus nox abstulit atra colorem, Verg. A. 6, 272: quam cito purpureos deperdit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 30: nec varios discit mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: Iris, Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, id. A. 4, 701. — Poet.: ducere, of grapes, etc., to acquire color, become colored, Verg. E. 9, 49; Ov. M. 3, 485; cf. Sen. Ep. 71, 30. — 2. Meton. a. Coloring stuff, dyestuff: regionis naturā minii et chryso-collae et aliorum colorum ferax, Flor. 4, 12, 60; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30 sq. — b. Flowers of varied colors: aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 492. — B. Specif., the natural color of men, the complexion, tint, hue: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: formae autem dignitas coloris bonitate tuenda est, color exercitationibus corporis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: venusti oculi, color suavis, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27 Don.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 164; and fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: albus, fair, Ov. M. 2, 541: egregius, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: verecundus, Hor. Epod. 17, 21; cf. vide Num ejus color pudoris signum indicat, Ter. And. 5, 3, 7: colorem mutare, to change or lose color (on account of any excitement of the passions; from shame, fear, pain, etc.), to blush, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; cf. Cic. Clu. 19, 54: color excedit, Ov. M. 2, 602: perdere, id. ib. 3, 99: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non voltus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34, 7. — * b. Prov.: homo nullius coloris, an unknown man, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 (like the phrase: albus an ater sit; v. albus). — 2. Sometimes for beautiful complexion, fine tint, beauty: o formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Verg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17; Ov. H. 3, 141. — II. Trop. A. In gen., color, i.e. external form, state, condition, position, outward show, appearance (predominant in rhet.; v. 2; elsewhere rare, and mostly poet.): amissus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinum civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60; cf.: omnis Aristippum deicit color et status et res, every color became him, i.e. he accommodated himself to every condition, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, have not acquired even the outward appearance, i.e. have imbibed or learned nothing, Sen. Ep. 108, 5; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 59: omnia eundem ducunt colorem; nec Persis Macedonum mores adumbrare nec Macedonibus Persas imitari indecorum, Curt. 10, 3, 14 Vogel ad loc. — 2. A class, fashion, kind. a. In gen. (rare): hos maxime laudat... egregium hoc quoque, sed secundae sortis ingenium... hic tertius color est, Sen. Ep. 52, 4: tertium illud genus... sed ne hic quidem contemnendus est color tertius, id. ib. 75, 15; cf.: in omni vitae colore, Stat. S. 2 proem. init. — b. Esp., of diction, character, fashion, cast, coloring, style: ornatur igitur oratio genere primum et quasi colore quodam et succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 95; cf. id. ib. 3, 52, 199: non unus color proemii, narrationis, argumentorum, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 71: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? Cic. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28; cf.: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: simplicis atque inaffectati gratia, id. 9, 4, 17: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, id. ib. 86. — B. P. regn. (cf. supra I. B. 2.), a beautiful, brilliant quality of nature, splendor, lustre, brilliancy (freq. only in rhet. lang.): nullus argente color est avaris Abditio tervis, Hor. C. 2, 2, 1. — 2. Of diction. a. A high, lively coloring, embellishment: intelleges nihil illius (Catonis) lineamentis nisi eorum pigmentorum quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, Cic. Brut. 87, 298; id. de Or. 3, 25, 100; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2. — b. In a bad sense, t. t., an artful concealment of a fault, a pretext, palliation, excuse, Quint. 4, 2, 88 Spald.; 6, 5, 5; 10, 1, 116; 11, 1, 81; 12, 1, 33; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 21; 3, 25: res illo colore defenditur apud iudicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Th. 3, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 280.

colorabilis, e, adj., = chromaticus, q. v., Mart. Cap. 9, § 942.

coloratē, adv., v. coloro, P. a. fin.

† **colorator**, ōris, m., a polisher, σιλι-
βατης et ἰνδοκλάστης, Gloss. Lat.; Inscr.
Murat. 887, 3. — Name of a comedy of La-
berius, Geil. 6 (7), 9, 4.

coloratus, a, um, v. coloro, P. a.

coloreus or **-ius**, a, um, adj. [color],
colored, variegated (rare, mostly class.):
gausapes coloriae, August. ap. Charis. p. 80
P.; so, vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 33 fin.: tunicae co-
loreae, Vop. Aur. 46.

colōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. I. To
give a color to, to color, tinge (class.): cor-
pora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: lignum sinopide,
Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31: lineas testa trita, id. 35,
3, 5, § 16: medicamentum rubricā vel atra-
mento, Scrib. Comp. 228: coloratum Titlio
coniuge caelum, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35. — B. In
partic., to color reddish or brownish,
to tinge: cum in sole ambulem, natura fit
ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; Quint. 5, 10,
81; Sen. Ep. 108, 4: pira sole, Plin. 15, 15,
16, § 54; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 16: colorat aequo-
ra Nilus, Cat. 11, 7. — II. Trop. (cf. color,
II.). A. In gen., to imbue thoroughly:
sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit
animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep.
71, 30. — B. Esp. 1. Of discourse, to give
it a coloring; and in pass., to retain or re-
ceive a coloring, to be tinged: cum istos li-
bros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem
meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de
Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Or. 13, 42: urbanitate quā-
dam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170.
— 2. (In a bad sense.) To give a coloring, to
gloss over, palliate, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: inepta
sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35 (cf. color,
II. B. b.). — Hence, **coloratus**, a, um,
P. a. A. Colored, having color: arcus, Cic.
N. D. 3, 20, 51: uvae, Col. 11, 2: pira, Plin.
15, 15, 16, § 56. — 2. Esp., colored red, red,
imbrowned, Quint. 5, 10, 81: corpora, hav-
ing a healthy color, id. 8, proem. § 19; cf.
virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 3: aliquis specio-
sior et colorator, Cels. 2, 2: Indi, Verg. G.
4, 293: Seres, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6: Etrusci,
Mart. 10, 68. — B. Trop., colored, specious:
ficta et colorata, Sen. Ep. 16, 2. — Adv.:
coloratē, in a specious or plausible man-
ner: offert tale patrocinium, Quint. Decl.
285.

colos, v. color init.

Colossae, ārum, f., = Κολοσσαί, a city
of Phrygia on the Lycus, now Khonas; to
the church in this place Paul's Epistle to the
Colossians was addressed, Plin. 5, 32, 41,
§ 145; Vulg. Col. 1, 2. — Hence, A. **Colos-
senses**, ium, m., the Colossians, the in-
habitants of Colossae, Ambros. Spir. Sanct.
2, 20. — B. **Colossinus**, a, um, adj., =
Κολοσσίνος, of or belonging to Colossae:
flos, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **Colosserōs**, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσός-
"Epos, the Colossal-love], an appellation of
a large and beautiful man, Suet. Calig. 35.

† **colossēus** (-ossiaeus), Plin. 36, 5,
4, § 26), a, um, adj., = κολοσσιαίος, colossal,
huge, gigantic (post-Aug. prose): statuae,
Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; cf. id. 36, 5, 4, § 26;
Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum se pingi Nero
jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51.

† **colossicus**, a, um, adj., = κολοσι-
κός, colossal, gigantic: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6:
signum colossicum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54. —
Comp. Gr. colossicoteros, -a, acc. -an, Vitr.
3, 5, 9, p. 98 Bip., and id. 10, 2, 4, p. 292 id.
(prob. to be written with Greek letters).

† **colossus**, i, m., = κολοσσός, a gigan-
tic statue, a colossus, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 128;
Stat. Ner. 31; Stat. S. 1, 3, 51. — In partic.,
the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes; it was
dedicated to the sun, and was 70 ells high,
Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; Suet. Vesp. 18; Paul. ex
Fest. p. 58, 2 Müll.

colostra (colostra), ae, f. (colo-
stra, ōrum, n., Mart. 13, 38, 2; in sing.:
colostrum, Mart. I. l.; Serv. ad Verg. E.
2, 22), the first milk after delivery, the breast-
milk, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123; 11, 41, 96, § 236;
Col. 7, 3, 17; Pall. Nov. 13, 1. — As a dainty
dish, Mart. I. l. — As a term of endearment,
Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; 1, 2, 177; Laber. ap.
Non. p. 84, 13.

* **colostratio**, ōnis, f. [colostrum], a
disease of the young caused by the first milk

of the mother, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 236. — * II.
colostrati, ōrum, m., those afflicted with
colostratio, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123.

colostrum, i, n., v. colostra.

† 1. **colōtes**, ae, m., = κολώτης, a kind
of lizard, called also stellio, ascalabotes, and
galeotes, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 29, 4, 28, § 90.

2. **Colōtes**, ae, m., = Κωλωτής. I. An
Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus, Cic.
Rep. 6, 7, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2. — II. A
painter of Teos, Quint. 2, 13, 13. — III. A
sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87; 35, 8, 34, § 54.

† **colpa**, v. culpa.

colūber, bri, m. [akin to celer], a ser-
pent, snake (poet.), Verg. G. 2, 320; 3, 418;
id. A. 2, 471 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 22,
93: ὄφς δὲ δράκων, κ. τ. λ.); Ov. M. 4, 620; 11,
775; Col. 10, 231. — II. Esp., as an attributive
of the hair of Medusa, the Furies, the
Hydra, etc., Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 73; 10,
21; Luc. 6, 664; Val. Fl. 6, 175.

colūbra, ae, f. [coluber], a female ser-
pent; and in gen., a serpent, snake, Lucil.,
Turp., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 22 sq.;
Hor. C. 1, 17, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 42; Ov. M. 6, 559;
Juv. 5, 103; Cels. 5, 27, 3; Col. 10, 230; Plin.
32, 5, 19, § 53. — As an attributive of the
hair of the Furies, Medusa, etc. (v. coluber),
Ov. M. 4, 474; 4, 491; 4, 783; Luc. 9, 634. —
Hence, prov.: quas tu edes colubras? i. e.
art thou frantic? Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 50
Ritschl N. cr.; and: colubra restem non
parit, i. e. like produces like, the thorn does
not produce grapes, Petr. 45, 9.

colubrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [coluber-
fero], serpent-bearing, an epithet of Me-
dusa (cf. coluber and colubra): monstrum,
Ov. M. 5, 241: collum, Luc. 9, 677.

* **colubrimodus**, a, um, adj. [colu-
ber-modus], serpent-like: capilli, Coripp.
Fragm. 4.

colubrīnus, a, um, adj. [coluber], like
a serpent; trop., cunning, wily (ante- and
post-class.): ingenio esse, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3,
6: vis gestūs, Tert. Spect. 18. — II. Subst.:
colubrīna, ae, f., a plant, also called
bryonia and dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

* **colubrōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], serpen-
tine, winding: actus (viae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

1. **cōlum**, i, n. I. A vessel for strain-
ing, a strainer, colander, Cato, R. R. 11, 2;
Verg. G. 2, 242; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 19, 4;
12, 38, 7; Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173; App. M. 3,
p. 130, 20; Scrib. Comp. 156 al.: colum niva-
rium, for cooling wine, Mart. 14, 103 inscr.;
cf. id. 14, 104; Dig. 34, 2, 2. — II. Poet.,
a bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catch-
ing fish, a wear, Aus. Ep. 4, 57; cf. 2. colo.

2. **cōlum**, = colon, q. v.

columba, ae, f. [columbus], a dove,
pigeon, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18;
Plaut. As. 3, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8,
8; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; Pall. 1, 24; Ov. M.
1, 506; 5, 605; id. Am. 2, 6, 56; Hor. C. 1, 37,
18; 4, 4, 32; id. Epod. 16, 32; as sacred to
Venus: Cythereiades, Ov. M. 15, 386; cf.
Hyg. Fab. 197. — As a term of endearment,
my dove, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 50 al.; cf. Vulg.
Cant. 2, 10.

columbar, āris, n. [columba], a kind
of collar (so called from its similarity to
the hole in a dove-cot), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

columbāria, v. columbarius, II. B. 3.

columbārius, a, um, adj. [id.], [columba],
pertaining to doves; only subst., I. **cō-**

lumbārius, ii, m., a dove-keeper, Varr. R.
R. 2, 7, 7; 3, 7, 5. — II. **columbārium**,
ii, n. A. A dove-cot, pigeon-house, Varr.
R. R. 3, 7, 4 sq.; Col. 8, 8, 3; 8, 8, 6; 8, 11, 3;
Pall. 1, 24; Plin. 19, 9, 6, § 51; Dig. 10, 2, 8;
§ 1. — B. Transf. 1. In archit., the gain or
mortise in which rafters or joists lie,
Vitr. 4, 2, 4. — 2. A hole near the axle of a
water-wheel, Vitr. 10, 9, 2. — 3. An opening
in the side of a vessel for the oars to pass
through, a rowlock; plur.: columbaria in
summis lateribus navium loca concava,
per quae eminent remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3;
cf. Fest. p. 169, 8. — Hence, **columbā-**

rius, ii, m., an oarsman, as a term of re-
proach, Plaut. ap. Fest. I. l. — 4. A subter-
ranean sepulchre, in the walls of which were
niches for urns of ashes, Inscr. Orell. 2975;
4513; v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columbarium.

* **columbatim**, adv. [id.], after the
manner of doves, like doves: da basia, Poët.
ap. Anth. Lat. 1, 3, 219.

columbināceus, a, um, adj. [columbinus], pertaining to a dove: pullus, a young dove, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 111.

columbinus, a, um [columba], pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove: pulli, Varr. R. 3, 7, 9; *Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3; so also absol.: **columbini**, ōrum, m., little doves, Mart. 13, 66; ovum, *Hor. S. 2, 4, 56; finus, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 259: stercora, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46. — 2. Dove-colored: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: saxum, Pall. 1, 10, 3.

***columbor**, āri, v. dep. [id.], to bill or kiss like doves, Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

***columbulatim**, adv. [columbulus], in the manner of little doves, like little doves: labra consensens labris, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2; cf. columbatim.

columbulus, i, m., or -a, ae, f. dim. [columbus], a little dove, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 3.

columbus, i, m. [κόλυβος]; cf.: calvus, color], a male dove or cock-pigeon (and transf. of male persons), Varr. L. L. 9, § 56; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 49; Cat. 29, 9; 68, 125; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5. **I.** A dove in gen. (very rare), Col. 8, 8, 1; Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25.

1. columella (in MSS. often **colum-nella**), ae, f. dim. [columna, columnen], a small column, a pillar, Cato, R. R. 20, 1, 22; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Caes. B. C. 2, 10. — **B.** The foot or pedestal of a catapult, Vitr. 10, 15. — **II.** Trop., a pillar, support, prop (cf. columnen), Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57.

2. Columella, ae, m., a Roman cognomen in the gens Junia; so, **I.** M. Junius Moderatus Columella, of Hispania Baetica, uncle of the following. — **II.** L. Junius Moderatus Columella, a well-known writer on husbandry, in the first century of the Christian era. He was of Gades, and a companion of Seneca and Celsus; his writings, De Re Rustica and De Arboribus, are yet extant; v. Schneid. Scriptt. Rei Rust. II. 2 praef.; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 10, 185; Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153; 17, 9, 6, § 51 and 52; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

columellaris, e, adj. [columella], pillar-formed (rare): dentes, the grinders of horses, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168; in vulg. Lat. colomelli, acc. to Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.

columen, inis, n., and contr. **cumen**, inis, n. [root cel- of excello; cf.: celus, culmus, calamus, collis], lit., that which rises in height, is prominent, projects; hence the point, top, summit, ridge. **I.** Form columnen, inis, n. (only this form is used by Plautus; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 65). **A.** An elevated object, a pillar, column: ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columnibus, the lofty buildings, or perh. the mountain-heights, Cat. 63, 71 Ellis ad loc.; and of a pillar of fire: Phoebe fax, tristis nuntia belli, quae magnum ad columnen flammato ardore volabat, like an ascending column, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18. — **B.** The highest part or top of an object, e. g. of a wall; the coping; Fr. le chaperon, Cato, R. R. 15, 1; of a building, a ridge, a roof, a gable: in turribus et columnibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: aulae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1000; id. Thyest. 54 Gron.; so of the Capitol, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; and of the culmination of heavenly bodies: oritur Canicula cum Cancro, in columnen venit cum Geminis, Nigid. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 218. — 2. Trop., the top, crown, summit, first, chief, the height, etc.: columnen amicorum Antonii, Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columnen, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 57; Col. 3, 4, 3: audaciae, the crown of impudence, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211. — **C.** An elevated object that supports, sustains something; in archit., the top of a gable-end, a gable pillar, a prop, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; 4, 7, 5. — **Esp. freq.** 2. Trop., a support, prop, stay: familiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76; § 176: senati, praesidium populi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 2, 7: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; Curt. 9, 6, 8: imperii Romani, Div. 38, 51, 3: regni Ausonii, Sil. 15, 385: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: doctrinarum, artium (Varro et Nigidius), Gell. 19, 14, 1; Col. 3, 4, 3. — **II.** culmen, inis, n. (in Cic. only once; cf. the foll. B.; not in Cat., Lucr., or Hor.; in

gen. first freq. since the Aug. per.). ***A.** Any thing high; poet., of the stalk of a bean, Ov. F. 4, 734. — **B.** The top, summit, e. g. of a building, a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: columnen in summo fastigio culminis, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; Ov. M. 1, 295; 1, 289; Verg. E. 1, 69: tecta domorum, id. A. 2, 446; 2, 458; 4, 186: culmina hominum, deorum, i. e. of houses and temples, id. ib. 4, 671; Liv. 27, 4, 11; 42, 3, 7. — **Of the dome of heaven**, *Cic. Arat. 26. — **Of mountain summits**: Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Tarpeium, Suet. Dom. 23. — **Of the crown of the head of men**, Liv. 1, 34, 9. — **Of the top of the prow of a ship**, Luc. 3, 709. — 2. Trop., the summit, acme, height, point of culmination (perh. not ante-Aug.): a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem, Liv. 45, 9, 7: principium culmenque (columenque, Sillig.) omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 106: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290 (Hom. Il. 13, 772: κατ' ἀκρην); cf. id. ib. 2, 603: de summo culmine lapsus, Luc. 8, 8: regale, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 64: pastorale, id. B. Get. 355: honoris, App. Flor. 3.

† **columis**, e, adj., unhurt, safe; Gloss. Isid.: columen sanum; and columes salvos. (But, Plaut. Trin. 3, 15, the true reading is incolumem; v. prol. ad Trin. p. 68 Ritschl.)

columna, ae, f. [root cel- of excello; v. columnen, of which it is orig. a collat. form]. **A.** A projecting object, a column, pillar, post (very freq.), Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: columnae et templa et porticus sustinent, tamen habent non plus utilitatis quam dignitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, §§ 133 and 134; Quint. 5, 13, 40: columnae Doricae, Ionicae, Tuscanicae, Corinthiae, Atticae, Plin. 36, 22, 56, § 178 sq.; Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sq.: Rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honor of Duellius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, Quint. 1, 7, 12 Spald.; fragments of the inscription on it are yet extant; v. in the Appendix: Maenia, also absol. Columna, a pillory in the Forum Romanum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and debtors were judged and punished, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50 Ascon. — **Abstr.**: ad columnam pervenire, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: adhaerescere ad columnam, id. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columna. — **Plur.**: columnae, as the sign of a bookseller's shop, Hor. A. P. 373 Orell. ad loc. — **From the use of pillars to designate boundaries of countries**: Columnae Protei = fines Aegypti, Verg. A. 11, 262; and: Columnae Herculis, i. e. Calpe et Abyla, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, proem. § 4; Tac. G. 34. — **Prov.**: incurrere amentem in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224. — 2. Trop., a pillar, support; of Augustus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14. — 3. Transf., of objects resembling a pillar; so, **a.** Of the arm (comice): ecce autem aedificat: columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54. — **b.** A water-spout, Lucr. 6, 426; 6, 433; Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134. — **c.** Of fire, a meteor, Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2; cf. of the pillar of cloud and of fire which guided the Exodus, Vulg. Exod. 13, 21 sq. — **d.** Membrum virile, Mart. 6, 49; 11, 51; Auct. Priap. 9, 8. — **e.** Narium recta pars eo quod aequaliter sit in longitudine et rotunditate porrecta, columna vocatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48. — ***B.** The top, summit; so only once of the dome of heaven, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf. columnen.

columnar, āris, n. [for columnarium], a stone-quarry, marble-quarry, Inscr. Orell. 4034.

***columnāris**, e, adj. [columna], rising in the form of a pillar: lux, a pillar of fire, Prud. Ham. 476 (in imitation of the Heb. שֵׁנִי עֶלְיֹן, Exod. 13, 21); cf. columnifer.

columnārium, ii, v. columnarius, II. **columnarius**, a, um, adj. [columna], of or pertaining to a column; only subst.

I. **columnarius**, ii, m., one who was condemned at the Columna Maenia (v. columna, A.); therefore a criminal or debtor, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4. — **II.** **colum-narium**, ii, n., a tribute for the pillars of a house, a pillar-tax, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf. columnar.

columnatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a supporting by pillars: scaenae, App. Flor. 13, p. 359, 3.

columnatus, a, um, adj. [id.], sup-

ported by posts or pillars (perh. only in the foll. exs.): tholus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: diversoria, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19: pons, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, 3. — **Humorously**: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 54.

columnella, v. columella.

***columnifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [columna-fero], column-bearing: radius, a pillar of fire, Prud. Cath. 9, 51; cf. columnaris.

colūri, ōrum, v. colurus.

colurnus, a, um, adj. [transp. for colurnus, from colurus = corylus], made of the hazel-bush: verna, Verg. G. 2, 396 Serv.; cf. Prisc. p. 595 P.: hastilia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll.

† **colūrus**, a, um, adj., = κολουρος, mutilated; hence, **I.** In astron.: coluri circuli, = κολουροι, the colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. — **II.** In metre: metrum, a syllable too short, Plotius, Metr. p. 2649 P.

colus (i and), ūs (cf. Prisc. pp. 654 and 719 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 166, n. 100), f. (m., Cat. 64, 311; Prop. 4, 1, 72; 4, 9, 48) [root prob. kar-, to be bent or round; cf.: corona, curvus, collum], a distaff; sing. nom. colus; Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. M. 4, 229; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 594; gen. colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148; acc. colum, *Cat. 64, 312; Ov. H. 9, 116; abl. colu, Tib. 1, 3, 66; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 72; Verg. A. 8, 409 (quoted by Prisc. p. 719 P.); Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; id. A. A. 1, 702; App. de Mundo, p. 755: colu, Opimius ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; Stat. Th. 6, 380 (quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; 21, 15, 53, § 90; and varying between colo and colu, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 48 (Kuini, Lachm., and Jacob, colu); plur. nom. colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242; 9, 839; acc. colos, Ov. F. 3, 818; Mart. 7, 47; 9, 18; Stat. S. 1, 4, 64; 3, 1, 172 (Bip. colus); id. Th. 5, 150; id. Achill. 1, 582; 1, 635; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 389; id. Idyll. 49, 87; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559; id. Herc. Oet. 668: colus, Val. Fl. 6, 445; 6, 645; Stat. Th. 10, 649 (varying, Juv. 14, 249; Ruperti, colus). — **As an attribute of the Parcae**, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; Stat. Th. 3, 242; 6, 380; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559. — ***II.** Meton. for the thread spun, Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.

† **colūtea**, ōrum, n., = κολουτέα, ἡ, a pod-like kind of fruit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7 dub. (Ritschl, colyphia).

colūthia, ōrum, n., a kind of snail of a dark color, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **colymbās**, ādis, f., = κολουβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, prepared or put in brine, Col. 12, 47, 8; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16; 23, 3, 36, § 73; Pall. Nov. 22, 1.

† **colymbus**, i, m., = κολουβος, a swimming-bath, Lampr. Elag. 23; Prud. st. ep. 12, 36.

† **colyphā** (-liphā), ōrum, n., = τὰ κολυφία, choice bits of meat, latin-pieces: collyrae facite ut madeant ad Colyphia, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 13 Ritschl: comedunt colyphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53 Jan. — **Form coliphia**, Mart. 7, 67, 12; cf. Schneid. ad Veg. 6, 12, p. 105.

† **colyx**, fcos, f., a cavern where natron is distilling, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113.

cōm, v. i. cum, III.

† **cōma**, ae, f., = κόμη, the hair of the head (hence barba comaeque, Ov. M. 7, 288), considered as an ornament for the head: comae dicuntur capilli cum aliqua curā compositi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 13 Müll. (class., esp. in poetry and post-Aug. prose; very rare in Cic.). — **With adj.**: unguentis ef fluens calamistrata coma, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; madens, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 13: fulva, Eavθῆ, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; Tib. 1, 5, 44: myrtea, id. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidae, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 14; cf.: spissā te nitidum, Hor. C. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Ov. A. A. 2, 734; cf. ambrosiae, Verg. A. 1, 403: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: ventis horrida facta, Tib. 1, 9, 14; cf.: dare diffundere ventis, Verg. A. 1, 319. — **With verb**: deciderint comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi post paulum vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: componere, Ov. H. 12, 156: comere, id. ib. 21, 88; cf.: inustas comere acu, Quint. 2, 5, 12;

pectere, Ov. H. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44; cf.: formare in gradum, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; cf. id. C. 2, 11, 24: positu variare, Ov. M. 2, 412; cf. ponere, id. F. 1, 406: componere, id. R. Am. 679: rutilare et summittere (after the manner of the Germans), Suet. Calig. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: Delphicā lauro cingere, Hor. C. 3, 30, 16; cf. in a Gr. constr.: fronde comas vincti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62 (transl. of Hom. Il. 10, 15).—So of Venus lamenting Adonis: effusa isse comā, Prop. 2 (3), 13, 56; and in a Gr. constr.: scissa comam, Verg. A. 9, 478; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52; id. H. 12, 63; id. M. 4, 139; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 110.—**b.** Of animals; of the golden fleece: agnus aurea clarus comā, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 211 Rib.); cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 736.—*The mane of lions*, Gell. 5, 14, 9; of the horse, Pall. 4, 13, 2.—***c.** *The crest of a helmet*, Stat. Th. 8, 339.—**II.** Transf., of objects resembling the hair in appearance or in ornamental effect; most freq. acc. to a trope common in most languages, of leaves, grass, etc., *foliage, ears, grass, and stalks of trees*, etc., Cat. 4, 12; Tib. 1, 4, 30; Prop. 3 (4), 16, 28; Hor. C. 1, 21, 5; 4, 3, 11; 4, 7, 2; Tib. 2, 1, 48; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 14; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 12; id. F. 4, 438; Verg. G. 4, 137; Col. 10, 277; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 53; 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**b.** *The wool or hair upon parchment*, Tib. 3, 1, 10.—*Poet., of the rays of light*, Cat. 61, 78; 61, 99; Sen. Oedip. 311; id. Herc. Oet. 727.

comacum (cama-), *i. n.*, a kind of cinnamon found in Syria, Plin. 12, 28, 63, § 135; 13, 2, 2, § 18; 1, Ind. lib. 12, 63.

Comāgenē and **Comāgenus**, *v.* Commagene.

Comāna, *drum, n.*, = *Κόμανα*. **I.** A town in Cappadocia, on the Sarus, now *El Bostan*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Auct. B. Alex. 66; Just. Nov. 31, 2.—Hence, **Comānenses**, *its inhabitants*, Cod. Just. 11, 47, 10.—**II.** A town in Pontus, on the Iris, now *Gumeneke*, near Tokat, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35; Just. Nov. 31, 1.

comans, *antis, v.* 2 como.

comarchus, *i. m.*, = *κώμαρχος*, a chief or governor of a village, a burgomaster, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

comaron, *i. n.*, = *κόμαρον*. **I.** The fruit of the arbutus-tree, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99.—**II.** A plant, also called fragum, App. Herb. 37.

comatōrius, *a, um, adj.* [coma], of or pertaining to the hair: acus, a hair-pin, Petr. 21, 1.

comatūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [comatus], having hair neatly or luxuriously curled (post-Aug.): pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, n. 8; so id. ib. 54, n. 13.

comātus, *a, um, v.* 2 como.

Comē, *ēs, f.*, the mother of the Curetes, Ov. M. 7, 383.

combennōnes, *v.* benna.

1. com-bibo (conb-), *bibi, 3, v. n.* and *a. I.* *Neutr., to drink with any one as a companion* (very rare): aequē combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123, 15.—**II.** *Act., to drink completely up, to absorb, to imbibe* (the most common signif., rare before the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once trop.). **A.** Prop.: combibunt guttura sucos, Ov. M. 13, 944; 7, 287: atrum venenum corpore, * Hor. C. 1, 37, 28: ore lacrimas alicujus, Ov. A. 2, 326: lacrimas meas, *to repress, conceal*, id. H. 11, 54; Sen. Ep. 49, 1.—Of the absorbing of the rays of the sun: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7; cf. the foll.—**2.** Transf. to inanimate objects: metreta amurcam, Cato, R. R. 100 Schneid. N. cr.: ara cruorem, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum, Col. 12, 50, 17, p. 527 Bip.: uvae mustum, id. 12, 39, 1: caepa jus, id. 12, 10, 2: bacca salem, id. 12, 47, 10, p. 519 Bip.: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus in arvis, *is swallowed up*, Ov. M. 15, 275.—Of the absorbing of the sun's rays: scrobes solem pluviasque, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80; so, cupressus flammās, Stat. Th. 10, 675.—And poet. of imbibing, i. e. receiving spots (after perfundere): combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455.—**B.** Trop.: artes, * Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9; so, illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

2. combibo (conb-), *ōnis, m.* [1. com-bibo], a pot-companion, perh. only Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 13, and Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2.—**†** **combinatio**, *ōnis, f.* [combinō], a joining two by two, *ζευγνυσι κατὰ δύο*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-bino (conb-), *no perf.*, ātum, *i. v. a.* [bini], to unite, combine (late Lat.): combinat *ζευγνύει, συνάπτει*, Gloss. Lat.; *ζευγνύω* combino, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; *part. perf.* combinatus, Aug. Conf. 8, 6; Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

combrētum, *i. n.*, a kind of rush, perh. Juncus maximus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30; 21, 19, 77, § 133.

com-bullio (conb-), *ire, v. a.*, to boil fully, Apic. 8, 8, § 397.

com-būro (conb-), *ussi, ustum, ēre, v. a.* [root bur-, pur-; cf. burrus, Gr. *πυρρός*, pruna, Gr. *πύρρην*, and Lat. bustum], to burn up, consume (class.). **I.** Prop.: quae potuerunt. Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 360 Vahl.): fumo comburi nihil potest, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 54: flamma comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 153: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: aedis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 12: frumentum omne, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: naves, id. B. C. 3, 101: annales, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; cf. id. N. D. 1, 23, 63; Liv. 33, 11, 1: religioas vestes, * Suet. Tit. 36: aliquid vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; Auct. B. Hisp. 20; so of persons: et patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3; Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1.—Hence, **B.** P. a., as subst.: **combustum**, *i. n.*, a burn, a wound made by burning: combusta sanare, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17: combustis mederi, id. 22, 25, 69, § 141.—**II.** Trop.: comburere aliquem judicio, to ruin, destroy, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6 (v. the passage in connection).—So to be consumed by love, * Prop. 2 (3), 30, 29: diem, to pass it in carousing, q. s. to bear it to its grave (the figure borrowed from burning dead bodies), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

* **combustio**, *ōnis, f.* [comburo], a burning, consuming, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

combustum, *i. n.*, v. comburo, *i. B.*

combustura, *ae, f.* [comburo], a burning (post-class.), Apic. 4, 4, § 179; Vulg. Lev. 13, 28; Macer de Rosa, 21.

combustus, *a, um, Part.*, from comburo.

† 1. cōmē, *ēs, f.*, = *κώμη*, a plant, also called tragopogon, prob. Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn., crocus leaved goat's-beard, Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142.

2. Cōmē, *ēs, f.*, = *Κώμη* (a village). **I.** Come Hiera, a town in Caria, with a temple and an oracle of Apollo, Liv. 38, 12, 9.—**II.** Xylina Come, a small town in Pisiadia, Liv. 38, 15, 7.—**III.** Acoridis Come, a small town in Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.

1. cōm-ēdo, *ēdi, ēsum* (comessum, Prol. ad Plaut. p. 102 Ritschl), or estum, *3, v. a.* (comesus, the more usual form, Cato, R. R. 58; Varr. R. 1, 2, 11; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; Juv. 1, 34; Valgius ap. Diom. p. 382 P.—Hence, comessurus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 25: comestus, Cato, R. R. 50; Cic. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 893; and Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 6, and Didius ap. Diom. 1, 1, 11: comest, id. ib. 3, 1, 26; id. Trin. 2, 1, 20; id. Truc. 2, 7, 36; Lucil., Titin., Afran., Varr., Cic. Hortens. ap. Non. p. 81, 9 sq.: comestis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8; id. Most. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 4, 2, 64; Cic. Fl. 36, 91; Cat. 23, 4: comesses, Mart. 5, 39, 10: comesset, Cic. Sest. 51, 110, Cat. 29, 15: comesto, Cato, R. R. 156, 1.—Old forms: comedim, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 83, 32: comedis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53), to eat entirely up, to eat, consume (class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.). **I.** Prop.: ubi oleae comesae erunt, Cato, R. R. 58: ubi daps profanata comestaque erit, id. ib. 50: quod bibit, quod comest, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20: corbitam cibi Comesse possunt, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: celerius potuit (venenum) comestum quam epotum in venas permanere, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: ex se enim natos comesse fingitur solitus (Saturnus), id. N. D. 2, 25, 64: quo-

rum Dentes vel silicem comesse possunt, Cat. 23, 4: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinques, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19: te muscae comedissent, Scinius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 217; and ap. Quint. 11, 3, 129: panem, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Facetiously: lacertum Largii, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.—**b.** Prov.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32; and: cenā comēsā venire, i. e. to come too late: post festum, a day after the fair, Varr. R. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: comedere aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, i. e. to long eagerly for, Mart. 9, 60, 3; se, to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.), to waste or pine away, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36; so Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 81, 29.

II. Meton., to waste, dissipate, spend, squander: comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6; cf.: aurum in lustris, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91: meam dotem comest, Titin. ap. Non. p. 81, 16: paternam pecuniam, Novius ap. Non. p. 81, 25: nummos, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacentē bona tua comedim, id. ib. 9, 20, 3: beneficia Caesaris, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111; Quint. 6, 3, 74: rem (sc. familiarem), Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 2: bona, id. Sest. 51, 110; id. Fl. 36, 91; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 83, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: cantherium, i. e. its value in money, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—Hence, **B.** Transf. in the lang. of comedy: comedere aliquem, to waste or consume the property of any person, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65; id. Most. 1, 1, 11 sq.; id. Ps. 4, 7, 25; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

2. cōmēdo, *ōnis (cōmēdus, i. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 6 Müll.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 139), m.* [1. comedo], a glutton, gourmandizer, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 9; Varr. ib. p. 93, 21; cf. Paul. 1, 1.

Comēnsis, *e, v.* Comum, *II.*

cōm-ēs, *itis, comm.* [con and 1. eo] (lit. one who goes with another), a companion, an associate, comrade, partaker, sharer, partner, etc. (whether male or female; class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. **a.** Masc.: age, age, argentum numera, ne comites morer, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 25: confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: erat comes ejus Rubrius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: cui tu me comitem putas esse, id. Att. 8, 7, 1: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. C. 1, 7, 26; Lucr. 3, 1037; 4, 575: Catulli, Cat. 11, 1: Pisonis, id. 28, 1; Nep. Ages. 6, 3: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Verg. A. 6, 778; cf.: comes ire alicui, id. ib. 6, 159: comitem aliquem mittere alicui, id. ib. 2, 86: comes esse alicui, Ov. H. 14, 54 et saep.—(β) With gen. or dat. of thing: cum se victoriae Pompeii comitem esse mallet quam, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, etc., socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: mortis et funeris atri, Lucr. 2, 581: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60, 12: exsili, Mart. 12, 25: fugae, Vell. 2, 53; Liv. 1, 3, 2; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2; cf. Suet. Tib. 6: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—With in: comes in ulciscendis quibusdam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** Fem., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54; Lucr. 5, 741: data sum comes inculcata Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 588; cf. id. H. 3, 10: me tibi venturam comitem, id. ib. 13, 163; Verg. A. 4, 677; 6, 448.—**B.** Transf. to inanimate objects: malis erat amor Assidue comes, Lucr. 6, 1159: comes formidinis, aurā, id. 3, 290: ploratus mortis comes, id. 2, 580: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39): multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6, 13: pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45; cf. an idea (perh. intentionally) opp. to this, Tac. Or. 40: non ut ullam artem doctrinaeve contemneres, sed ut omnis comes ac ministratrices oratoris esse diceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75: cui ipsi causa eventusque rerum non duces sed comes consiliorum fuerunt, id. Balb. 4, 9: exanimatio . . . quasi comes pavoris, id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: (grammaticae) dulcis secretorum comes, Quint. 1, 4, 5: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. C. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, id. ib. 1, 35, 22: comitemque

aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriam, Orac. ap. Plin. 7, 32, 32, § 119.—**II.** In partic.

A. An overseer, tutor, teacher, etc., of young persons (rare; not ante-Aug.), Verg. A. 2, 86; 5, 546; Suet. Tib. 12; Stat. S. 5, 2, 60.—Esp. = paedagogus, a slave who accompanied boys as a protector, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Claud. 35.—Far more freq., **B.** The suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27 sq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Ner. 5; id. Gram. 10.—**C.** The attendants of distinguished private individuals, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76; 1, 17, 52; id. S. 1, 6, 102; Suet. Caes. 4.—**Trop.** (Cicero) in libris de Republica Platonis se comitem profitetur, Plin. praef. § 22.—**D.** After the time of the emperors, the imperial train, the courtiers, court, Suet. Aug. 16; 98; id. Tib. 46; id. Calig. 45; id. Vit. 11; id. Vesp. 4; Inscr. Orell. 723; 750 al.—Hence, **E.** In late Lat., a designation for the occupant of any state office, as, comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commerciorum (hence, Ital. conte; Fr. comte).

comēsor (comēstor), Gloss. Philox.), ōris, m. [l. comedo], an eater, a gourmand, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1; Dig. 21, 1, 18.

comestibilis, e, adj. [id.], eatable, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

comestio, ōnis, f. [id.], a consuming, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 2; Anthol. Lat. 3, 90, 7.

comestus, a, um, v. comedo init.

1. comēsus, a, um, v. comedo init.

2. comēsus, ūs, m. [l. comedo], an eating, consuming, Isid. Orig. 20, 1, 1.

1. comētes, ae, m. (Lat. access. form nom. cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21; acc. cometam, Sen. Oct. 232; cometem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 272; Schol. Juv. 6, 407; abl. comētā, Manil. 1, 824), = κομήτης, a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89 sq.; Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 5 et lib. 7 passim; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 272; Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Div. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 488; id. A. 10, 272; Sil. 8, 638; Luc. 1, 529 al.—In apposition with sidus, Tac. A. 14, 22; 15, 47; with stella, Just. 37, 2, 2.

2. Comētes, ae, m., a Greek proper name. **I.** One of the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 284.—**II.** Father of Asterion, Val. Fl. 1, 356.

comīcē, adv., v. comicus fin.

comīcus, a, um, adj., = κομικός, of or pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic. Or. 20, 67; artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 18; levitates, id. N. D. 3, 29, 72; res, the material of comedy, Hor. A. P. 89; scaenae, Vitr. 5, 8; gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125; senarius, id. 9, 4, 140; ad morem, id. 1, 8, 3; virtus (Terentii), C. Caes. ap. Suet. Vit. 7, 5; persona, Quint. 11, 3, 79; Plin. 25, 11, 88; § 137; auctores, Quint. 2, 10, 13.—**B.** Esp., represented in comedy: ut comici servi solent, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11; stulti senes, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 11, 36; and Lael. 26, 99; so, adulescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91; moecha Thais, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 44; aurum = lupinum, hyssopus, used by comic actors instead of money, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20.—**II.** Subst.: **comīcus**, i, m. **A.** An actor of comedy, a comedian, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; id. Pers. 4, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 1089, 6.—More freq., **B.** A comic poet, writer of comedy, Cic. Or. 55, 184; Quint. 1, 7, 22; 2, 16, 3; 9, 3, 14; 10, 1, 72; 11, 1, 38; 12, 2, 22.—**Adv.** **comīcē**, in the manner of comedy: res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30; cf. Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

Comīnium, i, n., a town of Samnium, Liv. 10, 39, 5 sq. and id. 10, 43, 1 sq.

1. Comīnius, i, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; id. Brut. 78, 271; id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24.

2. comīnius, v. colminiana.

comīnus, v. cominus.

comīs, e, adj. [etym. dub.; cf. concinuis], courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving (class. in prose and poetry; on account of similarity of meaning, in MSS. very freq. interchanged with communis; hence the readings vary in the best edd.; cf. Liv. 25, 12, 9 Drak.; Suet. 2, p. 241 Wolf; Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80 Madv.). **A.** Of persons comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui errant comiter monstrant viam (Enn.); cf. under adv., Cic. Balb. 16, 36: illum negat et bonum virum et comem

et humanum fuisse, etc., id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: ego illo usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39 (cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 Benth. N. cr.): comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 18; Hor. S. 2, 8, 76: quis Laello comior? quis jucundior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: dum illis comis est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; so, bonis (opp. adversus malos injucundus), Tac. Agr. 22 fin.: comis erga aliquem, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 (al. communis, but comp. id. Fin. 1.1. Madv.): comis in amicitia tuendis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80 fin.: in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268.—**B.** Of subjects not personal: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: ingenium, Tac. A. 6, 41 fin.: hospitio, Liv. 9, 36, 8; cf.: vinclum inter hospites comitas, Tac. G. 21 fin. Halm: sermone et congressu, id. A. 15, 48: viā (i.e. more), id. ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.—**Adv.** **comīter**, courteously, affably, etc. (very freq.): homo, qui errant comiter monstrant viam, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll.: facere aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 10; id. Rud. 1, 5, 28: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43, 26; cf. id. 42, 24, 10; 45, 20, 8: accipere, id. 23, 33, 7; Ov. F. 2, 788; Tac. A. 12, 51: invitare regios juvenes, Liv. 1, 57, 10: celebrare regis convivium, id. 1, 22, 5 (al. leg. comi fronte): administrare provinciam, Tac. H. 1, 13 et saep.: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, i. e. willingly, in an obliging, kind manner, a (mildly expressed) formula in treaties of peace, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf. Dig. 49, 15, 7; for which, in Liv. 38, 11, 2: imperium majestatemque populi Romani gens Aetolorum conservato sine dolo malo.—**Sup.**, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66 dub. (Ritschl, comitissume).—**Comp.** apparently not in use.

comissabundus (comēss-), a, um, adj. [comissor], holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: comissabundus temulento agmine per Indiam incessit (Alexander Magnus; in regard to his imitation of the procession in honor of Bacchus through Asia; v. Curt. 9, 10, 26), Liv. 9, 17, 17; Curt. 5, 7, 10; 9, 10, 26: ubi (Athenis) comissabundi juvenes ante meridiem conventus sapientium frequentabant, decorated, crowned, etc., for a procession, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 9.

comissaliter (comēss-), adv., from an adj. comissalis, not in use [id.], as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially: cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

comissatio (comēss-), ōnis, f. [id.], a Bacchanalian revel, and the succeeding nocturnal procession with torches and music, a revelling, rioting, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; Liv. 40, 13, 3; Suet. Calig. 55; Mart. 12, 48, 11; Gell. 1, 9, 9.—**In plur.**, Cic. Cacl. 15, 35; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll.; Liv. 1, 57, 5; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Tit. 7; Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1; id. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 9; id. Ep. 51, 1.—The tropes tempestas comissionis and comissatio tempestatis are censured, the former as too bold and the latter as too feeble, by Cic., de Or. 3, 41, 164.

comissator (comēss-), ōris, m. [id.], one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; Cic. Cacl. 28, 67; Liv. 40, 7, 8; 40, 9, 1; Quint. 3, 6, 26; Petr. 65, 3; Mart. 9, 62, 15; Gell. 4, 14, 4 al.—**II.** Trop.: libellus, a book of songs used in a comissatio, Mart. 5, 16, 9: comissatores conjurationis, in contempt for the companions, participants, in the Catilinian conspiracy, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

comissor (on account of erroneous deriv. from comis, comedo, commensa, etc., often written **comisor**, **comissor**, **commissor**, **comēsor**, **comēssor**, **commessor**, **commensor**, etc.; v. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Liv. 40, 7, 5 Drak.; Quint. 11, 3, 57 Spald. and Zumpt), ātus, 1, v. dep., = κομίζω (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), to hold a festive procession, to revel, make merry; of young people, who went about with music and dancing, to celebrate a festival, and finally returned to one of their companions, in order to carouse anew (class.; not in Cic.; cf., however, comissatio and comissator): nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7, 5; 40, 13, 3: domum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 22: qui praeter eat. comissatum volo vocari, id. Stich. 5,

4, 4: in domum alicujus, *Hor. C. 4, 1, 11: intromittere aliquam comissatum, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.—**Absol.** comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29, 5; *Quint. 11, 3, 57; Suet. Calig. 32; id. Dom. 21; Petr. 25, 1.

***comitabilis**, e, adj. [comitor], attending, accompanying, Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

comitas, ātis, f. [comis], courteousness, kindness, obligingness, friendliness, affability, gentleness (syn.: benignitas, facilitas, humanitas; opp. gravitas and severitas; in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): si illius (sc. Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatemque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. de Or. 2, 43, 189: Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148; cf. id. Sen. 4, 10: in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72; Suet. Aug. 53; 74; 98; Tac. Agr. 16; Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 1: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48 al.—**II.** Too great liberality, prodigality, Plaut. Trin. 2, 52; 2, 2, 75; id. Rud. prol. 38; Suet. Oth. 3.

comitatensis, e, adj. [comitatus], of or pertaining to the dignity or office of courtiers (v. comes, II. D. and E.; post-class.): munus, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, i. e. machinatio, a court intrigue, Amm. 18, 4, 2.

1. comitatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from comitor and comito; v. comitor.

2. comitatus, āis, m. [comes]. **I.** An escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue (in sing. and plur.). **A.** In gen. (class.): qui cum uxore veheretur in raedā muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: magno comitatu ingredi, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: comitatum optimorum civium desero, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54; id. Fam. 6, 19, 1: Pompeius comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Quint. 1, 2, 5; 7, 2, 45: iter modico comitatu ingressus est, Suet. Caes. 31; id. Aug. 98 et saep.; Verg. A. 12, 336.—**2.** Transf., of animals: multo ceterarum volucrum comitatu, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**3.** Of abstr. objects: pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i. e. because they ripen at the same time, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41; so, virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 35, § 211: quid tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est) si? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111; id. Par. 2, 1, 16: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 283: ferre impetum vitorum, tam magno comitatu venientium, Sen. Ep. 7, 6.—**B.** In partic., in the time of the empire, an imperial escort, retinue, court, suite, Tac. H. 2, 65; Plin. Pan. 20, 3; Dig. 49, 16, 13; Aus. Ep. 17; Symm. Ep. 8, 9; Aug. Ep. 129: Osthones exornatus comitatu Alexandri, honored with the right of attendance upon Alexander, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 8; cf. deici congressu et comitatu, Tac. A. 13, 46.—**II.** A company (without the accessory idea of attendance), a band, troop, crowd, swarm: litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 48; 1, 51; 1, 54; Sall. C. 45, 1; Liv. 28, 22, 4; Suet. Tib. 6 al.

comīter, adv., v. comis fin.

comītia, ōrum, v. comitium, II.

comītiāe, ārum, v. comitium, II.

comītialis, e, adj. [comitium, II.], of or pertaining to the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3; 2, 13, 3; Varr. L. L. 6, § 29 Müll.; Liv. 3, 11, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 12 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16; so, biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, the epilepsy (so called because its occurrence on the day of the comitia, as ominous, broke up the consultation; cf. Fest. s. v. probihere, p. 234, 28 Müll.; Cels. 2, 1; 3, 23; also called morbus major and sacer, id. 2, 8: vitio corripit, Sen. Ira. 3, 10, 3; and, subst.: **comītialis**, is, comm., one who has the epilepsy, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114; 28, 7, 23, § 83; 32, 4, 14, § 33 sq.; 32, 9, 37, § 112.—**Adv.** **comītialiter**, epileptically, by epilepsy, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 59.

comītialiter, adv., v. comītialis fin.

comitiānus, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the Comes Orientis (a court officer), Cod. Th. 8, 4, 18 al.

1. comitiātus, i, m., v. comitio *fin.*

2. comitiātus, ūs, m. [comitium, II.], an assembly of the people in the comitia (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: dimittere, id. ib. 2, 12, 31: impeditur, id. ib. 3, 12, 27: ad comitiatum vocare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll. (al. comitatum, as also in the last passage of Cic.); Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.

† **comitio**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [comitium]. **I.** To go into the comitium: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 31 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 278, 14 id.; Ka. l. Præn. ap. Inscr. Orell. vol. 2, p. 386. —Hence, **II. comitiātus**, i, m., a military tribune elected at the comitia, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.

com-itiūm, ii, n. [locus a cōfundo, id est insimul veniendo, est dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 12 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 id.: comitium ab eo quod coibant eo comitiis curiatis, et litium causā]. **I.** In sing., the place for the assembling of the Romans voting by the curiae; situated near the Forum, and separated from it by the ancient Rostra, but sometimes considered as a part of the Forum in a more extended sense (hence, in Dion. Halic. δ κράτιστος and δ ἐπιφανέστατος τῆς ἀγορᾶς τόπος): IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58; id. Brut. 84, 289; Liv. 1, 36, 5; 27, 36, 8; 10, 24, 18; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. —**B.** Transf., any place of assembly out of Rome; so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4, 2. —**C.** Trop.: quod (es) esset animi vestibulum et orationis janua et cogitationum comitum, App. Mag. 7, p. 278, 1; so, sacri pectoris, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 15. —**II. Plur.:** **comitia** (access. form **comitiāe**, Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 43; Gloss. Labb. p. 33), the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the *comitia*. —The comitia were of three kinds. **1.** Comitia curiata, the most ancient, voting by curiae, held in the comitium (v. I.), gradually restricted by, **2.** The Comitia centuriata, the proper assembly of the populus Romanus, voting by centuries, instituted by Servius Tullius, continuing through the whole time of the republic, commonly held in the Campus Martius (not in the comitium, as is asserted by many from the similarity of the name; cf. campus, II.), Gell. 15, 27, 2 sq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 27; id. Dom. 14, 38; Liv. 5, 52, 15; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44. —**3.** Comitia tributa, voting by tribes, and commonly held in the Forum, but in choosing magistrates, freq. in the Campus Martius, convened for the first time in the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of tribune of the people. In them the inferior magistrates (aediles, tribunes of the people, quaestors), and, later, the Pontifex Maximus also, were chosen, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45; id. Agr. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 58, 1; 2, 60, 4; Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq. —Upon the comitia calata, v. I. calo. —The usual t. t. for holding such comitia is: comitia habere, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43; freq. in all periods; they were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; id. Mur. 18, 38; praetoria, Liv. 10, 22, 8; tribuniaria, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 39, 11; militaria, Liv. 3, 51, 8; quaestoria, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. also: comitia consulum, Liv. 3, 20, 8; and: comitia sunt regi creando, id. 1, 35, 1; edicere comitia consilibus creando, id. 3, 37, 5; comitia conficere, Cic. Fam. 10, 36, 12; differre, Liv. 6, 37, 12; dimittere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; ducere, id. ib. 4, 15, 7; inire, Suet. Vesp. 5. —**B.** Transf., of other elections, out of Rome, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; Liv. 42, 43, 7; Tab. Heracl. v. 24 sq. —**C.** Trop.: ibo intro, ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, i. e., where my fate is deciding, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 20: Pseudulus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, id. Ps. 4, 7, 134; meo illic nunc sunt capiti comitia, id. Truc. 4, 45.

comitivus, a, um, *adj.* [comes, II. E.], pertaining to a chief officer (post-class.).

dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9; sedes, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 3; also, *subet.*, a chief, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3 al.

comito, āre, 1, v. a. (poet. collat. form of comitor), to accompany, attend, follow: quod si Romanae comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 3, 43; id. M. 14, 259; 13, 55; 8, 692: funera, id. P. 1, 9, 47 (Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 139, is, on account of the corruption of the text, dub.). —**B.** Pass.: comitor, āri, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; Just. 30, 2, 4; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 47; Lucr. 1, 98. —Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: **comitatus**, a, um, accompanied, attended: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; so with an *abl.* added, Ov. M. 2, 441; 2, 845; 3, 215; 9, 687; 10, 9; id. Am. 1, 6, 33; Tib. 3, 2, 13; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; Tac. Agr. 40; id. A. 14, 8: trecentis feminarum comitata, Curt. 6, 5, 26; Sen. Hippol. 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 309. —As *adj.*: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4; so, bene, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; Quint. 12, 8, 3; and hence, also, in *comp.*: puero ut uno esset comitator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; so Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; App. Mag. 1, p. 283, 29.

comitor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [comes], to join one's self to any one as an attendant, to accompany, attend, follow (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.*, with *abstr.* subjects by Cic. three times (qs. comitem esse) with *dat.* (v. B. β). **I.** In gen. (a) With *acc.*: propinqui Indutiomari comitati eos ex civitate exceserunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: matrem, Lucr. 2, 640: patrem, Suet. Calig. 10; Curt. 3, 8, 12: nautas fugā, Verg. A. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gram. 3: erilem filium in scholas, id. ib. 23: hostiam, Verg. G. 1, 346: iter alicujus, id. A. 6, 112: gressum erilem, id. ib. 8, 462: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Dom. 2 *fin.*: rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22. —(β) *Absol.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets and Tac.): lanigeriae comitantur oves, Verg. A. 3, 660; Plin. Pan. 24, 3: sex milia Dalmatarum, recens delectus, comitantur, Tac. H. 3, 50; 5, 1; id. G. 46: non aequo comitantes ordine, Sil. 4, 31; Dig. 17, 10, 15, § 16. —In the *abl. absol.* of the *part. pres.*, with the attendance of, attended by, etc., sometimes to be translated by *with, together with*, and with a negative, *without*: magna comitante catervā, Verg. A. 2, 40; 11, 498; Curt. 6, 5, 11. —In *plur.*, Nep. Att. 22, 4; Ov. M. 11, 275; 13, 631; Tac. H. 3, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 16. —**B.** Transf. to inanimate objects (cf. comes, I. B.). (a) With *acc.*: comitatur fama unionis ejus parem, etc., Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7; cf. also Curt. 8, 5, 16; Claud. C. Mal. Theod. 243; Dig. 45, 1, 126, § 1. —(β) With *dat.*: (Tarquinio Superbo) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44: tardis enim mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: cetera, quae comitantur huic vitae, id. ib. 5, 35, 100. —(γ) *Absol.*: an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum, etiam si nulla comitetur infamia? Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: Teurcom comitantibus armis Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus! Verg. A. 4, 48; Ov. M. 14, 235; id. F. 3, 865: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9. —**II.** In *partic.*, to attend one to the grave: (Eumenem) comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13, 4; id. Att. 22, 4: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Verg. A. 11, 52; cf. supremum comitentur honorem, id. ib. 11, 61.

† **comma**, ātis, n., = κόμμα. **I.** In gram. **A.** A division of a period (in Cic. Or. 62, 211; 66, 223; Quint. 9, 4, 22, written as Greek; pure Lat. incism), Quint. 1, 8, 6; Diom. 2, p. 460 sq. P. —**B.** A mark of punctuation, a comma, Don. p. 1742 P. —**II.** In verse, the caesura, Marc. Vict. p. 2519 P.

commaceratio, ōnis, f. [commacero], a dissolution, maceration (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. in Ps. 37, § 59.

com-macēre, āre, v. a., to soften by steeping, to macerate: aliquid in aquā pluviali, Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.*; Ambros. in Luc. 5, 6.

com-mācesco, ēre, v. *incho.* n., to grow lean, Varr. ap. Non. p. 137, 3; cf. macesco.

com-macūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to

spot, stain, pollute, defile on all sides (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguine manus, Verg. E. 8, 48: sanguine suo altaria delum, Tac. A. 1, 39: commaculatus sanguine, Paul. Nol. 6, 164. —**II.** Trop.: se isto infinito ambitu, Cic. Cael. 7, 16: se cum Jugurthā miscendo, Sall. J. 102, 5: pia templa domosque occursu, Stat. Th. 11, 752: se consortii aliorum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3: viduitatem stupri procacitate, ib. 3, 16, 2: flagitiis commaculatus, Tac. A. 16, 32: nam praeter satellites commaculatos quis eadem volt? Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch.

* **com-mādeo**, ēre, v. n., to become very soft: bene, Cato, R. R. 156, 5.

Commāgenē (in MSS. erroneously **Commāgenē**), ēs, f., = Κομμαγενή. **I.** The northern province of Syria (whose chief town was Samosata, now Samosata), Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 10, 22, 28, § 55; 29, 3, 13, § 55; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1 al. —Hence, **2. Commāgenus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Commāgenē: legati, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: haruspex, Juv. 6, 550: galla, Plin. 16, 7, 9, § 27: regio, Tac. A. 15, 12. —Hence, *subst.*: **commāgenum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum), a remedy made there, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; 10, 22, 28, § 55; cf. *plur.* (sc. unguenta), Dig. 34, 2, 21. —And *subst.*: **Commāgeni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Commāgenē, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; Tac. A. 2, 42 al. —**II.** (Supply herba.) An unknown plant, perh. Nardus Syriaca, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55.

* **com-māloxo** (comm-), āre, v. a., to make entirely mild, to soften; trop.: patrem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 14; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.

com-mando, no *perf.*, sum, ēre, v. a., to chew (late Lat.): frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commanducatio, ōnis, f. [commanduco], a chewing, mastication (late Lat.): olivarum, Scrib. Comp. 53 and 104.

com-mandūco (comm-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a. (access. form **commandūcor**, ātus, 1, v. dep., Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 26; p. 123, 27; p. 479, 2 sq.; in trop. signif., to chew much, chew to pieces, masticate: linguam, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4: acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 11; 25, 13, 105, § 165 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 9; 53; 165.

com-māneo, ēre, v. n., to remain somewhere constantly (late Lat.): in domo, Macr. S. 6, 8 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 7, 8, 1: aliquo loco, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 Mai.

com-mānifesto, āre, v. a., to manifest together, Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 2, p. 707.

com-mānuplāris, is, m., a comrade who is in the same manipulus, Tac. H. 4, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3557. —So also † **COMMANIPVLARIVS**, ii, Inscr. Rein. 8, 74.

* **commānipulatio**, ōnis, f. [commānipulo], companionship in a manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 6.

com-mānupūlo, ōnis, m., a comrade of the same manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 5. —So also † **COMMANIPVLVS** and **COMMANIPVLVS**, Inscr. Orell. 3557; Inscr. Grut. 551, 1.

com-marceo, ēre, v. n., lit., to wither; trop., to become wholly faint or inactive (late Lat.): miles, Amm. 17, 10, 1; 31, 12, 13.

* **com-margino**, āre, v. a., to furnish with a parapet or railing; pontes, Amm. 31, 2, 2.

com-maritus, i, m., an associate-husband, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

* **com-martyr**, ūris, m., a fellow-martyr, companion in martyrdom, Tert. Anim. 55.

com-mascūlo, āre, v. a. [masculus], to make manly, firm, courageous, to invigorate, embolden (post-class.): animum, App. M. 2, p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. S. 7, 11.

com-mastico, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., to chew (late Lat.), Aem. Mac. 2, 16; 4, 8.

† **commaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κομματικός, cut up, divided, short (eccl. Lat.): hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

com-matūresco, rūi, ēre, v. *incho.* n., to ripen thoroughly: ubi commaturerit, Col. 12, 49, 7 Schneid. N. cr.

com-meābilis, e, *adj.* (perh. only in Arn.). **I.** Pass., that is easily passed through,

permeable : venae, Arn. 2, p. 84, 3. — **II.**
Act., that easily passes through : aurae,
Arn. 7, p. 233.

commēātalis, *e*, *adj.* [commēatus], pertaining to provisions or supplies: formula, Cassiod. Var. 7, 36: miles, accompanying the provisions, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9; 12, 38, 16, § 2.

commēator, ōris, m. [commeo], *one who goes to and fro*, an epithet of Mercury as messenger of the gods to men, App. M. 11, p. 262; id. Mag. p. 315, 22.

commœtus (**comm-**), ūs, m. [id.].
I. *A going to and fro, passing freely, going at will:* in eo conclavid ego perfodi parietem, Quā commœtus clam esset hinc huc mulieri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 65; cf.: commœtum vocis exercent fauces, Pall. 1, 3.—**II.** *Meton.*

A. *A place through which one can pass back and forth, a thoroughfare, passage* (rare; cf.: *bitus, aditus, circuitus*, etc.): *nimis beat, quod conneatus transtinet trans patriem*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58: *per hortum utroque conneatus continet*, id. Stich. 3, 1, 44; Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 25.—**B.** *A leave of absence from one's station for a definite time, a furlough*: *conneare, ultro citro ire: undec conneatus dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire, redire quis posset*, Fest. p. 277, 27 Müll.: *dare conneatum totius aestatis* (Cic. Ver.

dare commeatuum ioculis aestatis, CIC. VER.
2, 5, 25, § 62: petere, Vell. 2, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 10;
id. Ner. 35; id. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 23: sumere,
Liv. 3, 46, 10: dare, id. 3, 46, 9; Suet. Calig.
29: accipere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: in commeatu
esse, to be on furlough, Liv. 33, 29, 4: com-
meatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72; Dig. 4, 6, 35,
§ 9: in liis stativis satis liberi commeatusus
erant, Liv. 1, 57, 4: (legiones) promiscuus
militum commeatibus infirmaverat, Tac. A.
15, 10; cf. id. H. 1, 46: cum miles ad com-
meatus diem non adfuit, on the day when the
furlough expired, Quint. Met. 1, 1, 10.

The *turthong* expired, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf. *Act. Her.* 1, 14, 24: *commeatūs spatium excedere*, Dig. 49, 16, 14: *ultra commeatuum abesse*, ib. 50, 1, 2, § 6. — *Transit* *cras* igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatūs, Cic. *Att.* 13, 41 *fr.* dub. (al. *commeat*); v. Orell. *N. cr.*: *longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, rest.*, Sen. *Ep.* 54, 1: *servitus assidua . . . sine intervallo, sine commeatu*, id. *Q. N.* 3, praef. § 16. — **C.** *A train, a convoy, caravan, a company carried, a transportation, trip,*

passage: Londinium copiā negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; Suet. Ner. 20: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Caesarem, Auct. B. Afr. 34: commeatibus per municipia ac colonias dispositis, *supplies of provisions, relays of horses*, etc., Suet. Tib. 38: cerberes canes . . . per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, App. M. 8, p. 209, 18. — **D.** *Provisions, supplies* (very

freq., esp. in the histt., in *sing.* and *plur.*: interclude inimicis commeatum; tibi muniam, Quâ cibatus commeatuque ad te et legiones tuas Tuto possit pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70 sq.; cf.: importare in coloni- am, id. Ep. 3, 2, 7: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibe- bamur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53: ne foro qui- dem et commeatu juvare populum Roma- num, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 52: commeatu no- stros prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 9 *fin.*: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque mo-

limento in unum locum contrahere posse, id. ib. 1, 34; Quint. 8, 6, 26: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54, 4: ex montibus inveci, id. 9, 13, 10: advecti, id. 9, 32, 2: convecio, id. 2, 14, 3 al.; Suet. Calig. 43: magni commeatūs frumenti Romam subvecti, Liv. 28, 4, 7.—2 Freq. opp. frumentum, the remaining supplies of war: ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatūsque causā moratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem interluderet, id. ib. 1, 48, 3; 6, 3, 23 fin.: cf. Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 74, supra, — *

* **com-mēditor**, āri, v. dep., to impress carefully on one's mind, to practise, imitate: sonitus chartarum, sounds like, Lucr. 6, 112. Mūro ad loc. (but Auct. Her. 3, 18, 31 B. and K. read commode notare).

‡ **commējo**, āre, = κατοῦρῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: lectum, Charis. 5, p. 261 P.

† **com-mēlēto**, āre, v. n. [vox hybrida, from com-μελετάω; pure Lat. commedior], to practise assiduously, Hyg. Fab. 165.

* **com-membrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [membro], *grown up together, united*; only trop., Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

con-memini (comm-), *isso, v. defect.*, to recollect a thing in all its particulars, to remember (in Plaut. several times; elsewh. rare). (a) With *acc.*: hoc conmemini magis, quia, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98; so id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; id. Mil. 3, 3, 39; id.

Poen. 3, 4, 6. — With *acc. of quantity*: aliqui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 25; cf. also: quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227; and: ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13. — (β) With *inf. pres.*: non commemini dicere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 32; so id. Mil. 3, 1, 49; id. Men. 5, 9, 15. — (γ) With *rel. clause*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 4. — (δ) With *gen.*: commeminat domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20. — (ε) *Absol.*: meministi et scieris et calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 1.

8; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 38; Ov. F. 3, 792. — **II.** In speech, to recall to mind, mention (late Lat.): Plato plurimum Socratis sectatorum in sermonibus, quos scripsit, commemorat, Gell. 14, 3, 2.

commemōrābilis (comm-), e, adj. [commemoro], *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): clara et commemorabilis pugna, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: multa commemorabilia proferre, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: pietas, id. Marcell. 4. 10.

commemōrāmentum (comm-), i, n. [id.], a reminding, mentioning (ante- and post-class. for the class. commemoratio) stupri, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 84, 5: supremum artis suae, Fronto, 2, p. 374.

commemōratiō (comm-), ōnis, f. [*id.*], a calling to mind, reminding, suggesting, commemorating, remembrance, mentioning (several times in Cic. and Quint. elsewhere rare): istaec commemoratio Quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, *Ter. And. 1, 1, 16.—With *obj.-gen.*: antiquitatis, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11, 29: rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id. 11, 1, 18: Tac. A. 13, 3: fortitudinis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: (Verres) in assiduâ commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes*, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101: tuae virtutis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 36: commemoratione hominum delectare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123.—With *subj.-gen.*: posteritatis, *by posterity*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1; cf.: aliquid suâ commemoratione celebrare, id. Planc. 40, 95.

* **commēmōrātor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who mentions a thing, a commemorator. vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

* **commēmōrātōrium**, ii, n. [id.], *a means of remembrance*: calliditatis, Am. bros. Off. 25.

(**commēmōrātus**, ūs, a false read.
for commemoratum, App. Flor. 1, n. 16.)

com-memōre (comm-), āvi, ātum, 1
v. a., to recall an object to memory in all its
particulars. I. Rarely of one's self, to call
to mind, be mindful of, keep in mind, remem-
ber; with acc. and inf. or rel.-clause: quid-
quamque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, com-
memoro vesperi, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.—With acc.
and inf.: cottidie commemorabam te unum
in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem
Cic. Fam. 6, 21, i: vitandi rumoris causā
quo patrem Caesarem vulgo reprehensum
commemorabam. Suet. Aug. 45.—More fre-
quently of others, to remind, call to mind, re-

II. Of others, to *bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it*, to remind of, aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 10, 14: ad commemorandum. renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. 27, 4, 10. beneficium meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. Lael. 20, 71. — Hence (and so most freq.). Without the access. idea of remembering to make mention of something, to recount; relate; constr. with acc., acc. and inf., rel. clause, with de. — With ut: ut totum re-

clause, or with *de*. (a) With *acc.*: *id inter-*
dum furtim nomen commemorabitur, Plaut.
Truc. 4, 4, 29: *res*, Lucr. 6, 938: *causas*, Caes.
B. C. 3, 66: *humanam societatem*, Cic. Off.
3, 6, 31: *Xenophontis illum iuconditatem*,
Quint. 10, 1, 82: *o commemoranda iudicia*,
Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42: cf. *id*: *Fam.* 1, 9, 18.

(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160; cf. Nep. Alcib. 2, 2. — (γ) With *rel.-clause*: quid ego nunc commemorem Singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 42; 4, 5, 3: chlamydem hanc commemoros quanti conducta'st? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 88. — (δ) With *de*: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 37; so id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; id. Font. 14, 30; Nep. Dion. 6, 2 al.; cf. multa de aliqua re, id. Hann. 2, 3; id. Att. 17, 1.—(ε) With *in*: quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in rebus, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; cf. cum legent in ejus virtutibus commemorari saltasse eum commode, Nep. praef. § 1.

commendābilis, *e*, *adj.* [commendo], *worthy of praise, commendable* (rare; perh. *not ante-Aug.*); with *abl.*, Liv. 42, 5, 5: *arbutum fructu*, Col. 5, 6, 37: *succo*, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62: *aviculae cantu*, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2. —*Absol.*, Liv. 37, 7, 15. —*Comp.*, Treb. XXX. **Tranp.** 16.

commendatīciūs or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [commendatio], *serving for commendation, commendatory* (very rare): litterae, *letters of recommendation or introduction*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 65; so, tabellae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; and *absol.*, commendaticiae, ārum, *f.*, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4, 15.

commendātio, ōnis, f. [commendō],
a commendation, recommending (in good
prose, and very freq.). **I.** In abstr., as good
act: amicorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 12, 26
ter; id. Fin. 5, 15, 41; Sall. C. 35, 1; Quint.
2, 9, 59; cf. id. 5, 10, 41; 4, 3, 17; Suet. Caes.
75; id. Aug. 46 al.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 13,
32, 1.—With *gen. obj.* ad ceteros contemp-
tū hominis. Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: sui, id. Or. 36,
124 (opp. offensio adversarii); Dig. 1, 16, 4,
83: commendationes morientium, Cic. Fin.

§ 3: commendationes modestiae, cf. Fam. 3, 20, 65; cf. commendo, I. B. 2. — **B.** Trop., by the eyes: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturae, id. Planc. 13, 31. — **II.** In concr., that which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise, a recommendation: ingenii, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: majorum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 28: probitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: fumsarium imaginum (i. e. nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1, 1: tanta (erat) oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2: formae atque aetatis, Auct. B. Alex. 41: animi, Quint. 2, 2, 113: morum, id. 11, 3, 154: prima commendatio proficitur a modestia, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. id. ib. § 45; id. Deiot. 1, 2: Epicurus, cum in prima commendatione voluptatem dixisset, id. Fin. 2, 12, 35: cf. id. ib. 5, 14, 40.

commendātitiūs, a, um, v. commen-
daticius.

commendātivus, a, um, *adj.* [commendo], *commendatory*: casus, i. e. dativus, Prisc. p. 670 Putsch.

commendator, ōris, m. [id.], one who commends, a commender (in post-Aug. prose cf., however, commendatrix): *fautor et commendator*, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 4; *Vop. Prob. 2* Symm. Ep. 1. 40 al.

commendatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*commendator*], *serving for commendation, commendatory* (for the class. *commendaticius*) *litterae*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10; Jul. Epit. Nov. 6. § 26.

commendatrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *tha*
which commends (rare): legem commenda-
tricem virtutum, *Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: terra.
*Plin. Ep. 8. 20. 2.

commendātus, a, um, v. commendo.

com-mendo (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a
[1 mando] *to commit to one for preservation*

A. Lit., implying a physical delivery; to deposit with, intrust to; constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid alicui*, or absol.: commendare nescis, nihil aliud est, quam deponere, Dig. 50, 16, 196: Oratorem meum—sic enim inscripsi—Sabino tuo commendam, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1: sacrum sacræ commendatum qui clepsit.

sit rāpsitve parricida esto, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22
2, 16, 40: nummos alicui, Dig. 16, 3, 24: cor-
pus alicui loco, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 4: CORPORA
SARCOPHAGO, Inscr. Orelli. 4370.—Poet.: see
mina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541.—With *apud* or *ad*
and *acc.* (rare and post-class.): Demetrius apud
duos filios apud Gnidium hospitem suum
cum magno auri pondere commendaverat

Just. 35, 2, 1: cuius beneficio ad sororem Medeam est commendatus, Hyg. Fab. 3.—**B.** Trop.: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf.: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fide, id. And. 1, 5, 61); so, commendare se patri in clientelam et fidem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 9; 3, 5, 29: tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 2: vos sum testatus, vobis me ac meos commendavi, id. Dom. 57, 145: totum me tuo amoris fideique, id. Att. 3, 20, 2: tibi suos testamento liberos, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. ib. 3, 5, 16; *Cat. 15, 1; Ov. M. 6, 495: aliquem diis, Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 23: rempublicam patribus, id. H. 1, 90; Suet. Aug. 56.—Trop.: aliquid litteris, to *commit to writing*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2: historiam immortalitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5; cf.: nomen suum posteritati, Curt. 9, 3, 5: eum sempiternae gloriae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6: se fugae, Auct. B. Afr. 34.—**2.** Esp., of the dying, to *commend* children, parents, etc., to the care of others: is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causa postulavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 46: hi de sua salute desperantes... parentes suos commendabant, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna servare potuisset, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: ille tibi moriens nos commendavit senex, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 73: tibi suos testamento liberos, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** In gen., to *commend* or *recommend*, i. e. to *procure favor for*, to *make agreeable*, to *set off with advantage*, to *grace* (class.): principes undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 27 fin.; Auct. B. G. 8, 50: P. Rutilii adolescentiam ad opinionem et conscientiam et juris scientiam P. Mucii commendavit domus, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf.: nulla re una magis oratore commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id. Brut. 59, 216; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 21: adfectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, id. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanæ commendat amicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 8; § 49: compluresque tribuni militum ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hoc idcirco commendatum a te puto, uti te infimo ordini commendares, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3: se civibus impiis, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: cum se numeris commendat et arte, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261: se tonsa cute, id. ib. 1, 18, 7: his factis abunde se posteritati commendasset, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2.—Hence, **commendatus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** *Commended, recommended*: quae res gloriosior? quae commendator erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32; id. Balb. 18, 43: ceteris rebus habes eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26, 2; 2, 8, 3; 13, 10, 2; 13, 64, 1.—**B.** *Agreeable, approved, distinguished, valued*: vultus commendator, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65; § 161: fama commendator, id. 25, 10, 81, § 130.

commensurabilis, e, adj. [mensuro], having a common measure, *commensurable*, Boeth. 1 Arithm. 18, p. 1000 al.

commensuratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *symmetry, uniformity*, Boeth. Arist. Top. 2, 1, p. 680.

commensuratus, a, um, adj. [id.], *equal*: consonantiae, Boeth. 1 Mus. 29, p. 1084.

1. commensusus, a, um, Part., v. commetior.

2. commensusus, ūs, m. [commetior], a due proportion or measure, *symmetry* (a word of Vitr., as transl. of the Gr. συμμετρία), Vitr. 1, 3, 2; 6 praef. § 6, 2.

commentariensis, is, m. [commentarius], one who takes control, has the care of a thing; and specif., **I.** A registrar of public documents, a recorder, secretary, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 7; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8.—**II.** One who makes out a list of prisoners, a keeper of a prison, Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4; Dig. 48, 20, 6; 48, 3, 8.—**III.** One who forms a list of soldiers, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71.

commentariolum, i, n. (-lus, i, m., Hier. Ep. 149, 1); *dim.* [commentarius], a short treatise, brief commentary: hoc, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14 fin.; of dub. form, *abl. plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 1, 5, 7.

commentarius, ii, m. (sc. liber; both together, Gell. 13, 20, 17); **commentarium**, ii, n. (sc. volumen, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 Müll.; Cic. Brut. 44, 164; cf. commentariolum) [commentor]. **I.** Orig. a note-book, sketch-book, memorandum: diurni, a journal, Suet. Aug. 64.—**II.** As the title of a book on any subject, but esp. historical, which is only sketched down or written without care (mostly in plur.), a sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 10; Liv. 42, 6, 3; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 3, 8, 58; 3, 8, 67; 8, 2, 12; 10, 7, 30 al.; Tac. A. 6, 47; Suet. Tib. 61 et saep. Thus the two works of Caesar upon the Gallic and civil wars are called *Commentarii, commentaries*, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; Hirt. and Asin. Pollio ap. Suet. Caes. 56.—Of a single book: superiore commentario, i. e. in the *Seventh Book*, Hirt. B. G. 3, 30; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 23; 2, 145.—**B.** Esp. **1.** A commentary, exposition, brief explanation, annotation: commentarium in Vergiliū, Gell. 2, 6, 1; cf. id. 1, 12; 1, 21.—**2.** In law, a brief, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**3.** The day-book of an accounting officer, Inscr. Grut. 592, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2904.—**4.** A collection of examples or citations, Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**5.** A pupil's notes of a lecture or lesson, Quint. 3, 6, 59.

commentatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Abstr., a diligent meditation upon something, a studying, a careful preparation, μελέτη (so perh. only in Cic.): loci multa commentatione atque meditatione parati, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.—In plur., Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257; id. Brut. 71, 249; 27, 105: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157.—*2. As rhet. fig., = ἐνθύμημα, Quint. 5, 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, id. ib. 2, 18, 42.—**II.** Concr., a learned work, treatise, dissertation, description (so perh. not ante-Aug.): commentatio (de naturā animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; so, Indiae, id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.—In plur., Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; Gell. praef. § 4.

commentator, ōris, m. [2. commentor]. **I.** An inventor, contriver (post-class. and rare): omnium falsorum, App. Mag. p. 321, 36: evangelii, i. e. the author, Tert. Res Carn. 33.—**II.** An interpreter: legum, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 20; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 11.

commenticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj., [commentus, comminiscor], thought out, devised, fabricated (most freq. in Cicero). **I.** Opp. to that already existing, *invented*, new: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (opp. usitata), Suet. Claud. 21; Dig. 48, 19, 20.—**II.** Opp. to that which is actual. **A.** In gen., *feigned, pretended, ideal, imaginary*: civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: commenticii et ficti di, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70; 1, 11, 28.—**B.** In opp. to moral reality, truth, *fabricated, feigned, forged, false*: crimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, id. ib. 29, 82: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1, 8: epistolae, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 11, § 1: jus, Dig. 20, 48, 19.

com-mentior, itus, 4, v. dep., to invent or devise a falsehood (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 314, 31; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 39: se virum bonum, id. M. 7, p. 188, 2.

commento, āvi, 1, v. act., collat. form of 1. commentor, q. v. (cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.), to delineate, sketch; only trop.: ora, humorously, qs. to demonstrate on the face, for to cudgel or beat, Plant. Men. 5, 7, 30 dub. (Brix, *commetavi*; cf. 2. commento).—Hence, **b. commentatus**, a, um, pass.: ut sua et commentata et scripta... meminisset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301 (just before: secum commentatus in act. signif.): oratio, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 1.

1. commentor, ātus sum, 1, v. freq. dep. [comminiscor]. **I.** Prop., to consider

thoroughly, meditate, think over, study, deliberate, weigh, prepare one's self mentally, etc. (class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Absol.: ut cito commentatus est, i. e. has made up a story, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 27: cum in hortos D. Bruti auguris commentandi causa convenissemus, deliberatione, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: magi, qui congregantur in fano commentandi causa, id. Div. 1, 41, 90.—**2.** With acc.: te ipsum, qui multos annos nihil aliud commentaris, docebo quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: commentari aliquid et discere, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: futuras mecum commentabar miseras, id. poet. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—**3.** With interrog. clause: ut commentemur inter nos, quā ratione nobis tradendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3.—**4.** With de: multos mensis de populi Romani libertate, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 36.—**B.** In part. **1.** Of the orator's preparation for a speech (freq. and class.). **a.** Absol.: ad quem paratus venerat, cum in villa Metelli compluris dies commentatus esset, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: itaque videas barbaro rostro eum commentari, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 19: crebro digitorum laborumque motu commentari, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**b.** With acc.: ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto redderet eisdem verbis cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: quae mihi iste visus est ex aliā oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82.—**2.** Of writings, to prepare, produce as the result of study, write (rare): quorum alter commentatus est mimos, Cic. Phil. 6, 13: eo ipso anno cum commentaretur haec, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209: Cato de militari disciplina commentans, id. praef. § 30.—With acc., to discuss, write upon: neque commentari quae audierat fas erat, Gell. 1, 9, 4; cf.: carmina legendo commentando, que etiam ceteris nota facere, Suet. Gram. 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the oratorical student's practice in speaking (always with reference to the mental exertion and preparation; cf. Jan. ad Cic. Brut. 22, 87): commentabar declamans, sic enim nunc loquuntur, saepe cum M. Pisone, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: exisse eo colore et eis oculis, ut egisse causam, non commentatum putares, id. ib. 22, 87 fin.: magister hic Samnitium summā jam senectute est et cotidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86 Srof ad loc.—**B.** Hence, as a modest expression for a speaker's effort, to experiment in speaking, attempt to speak: satisne vobis videor pro meo jure in vestris auriibus commentatus? Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75 Orell. and Adv. ad loc.—**C.** To imitate, adopt the language of another: Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 1.—**D.** To meditate, purpose: si cogitares id, quod illa tropaea plena dedecoris et risus te commentatum esse declarant, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.

2. commentor, ōris, m. [comminiscor], one who devises or invents something, an inventor: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785: fraudis, Auct. Ep. Iliad. 579: machinarius, a machinist, Sci. 5, § 13 Momms. (al. commentator).

commentum, i, v. comminiscor fin. **commentus**, a, um, Part., from comminiscor.

com-meo (comm-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to go and come, pass to and fro: remeare redire, ut comeare ultro citroque ire, unde comeatus (leave of absence; v. comeatus, II. B.) dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire et redire commode quis possit, Fest. p. 276, 5, and p. 277, 25.—Hence freq. with ultro and citro (in good prose; freq. in Cic. and the hist.; not in Quint.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Usu. of living beings: pisciculi ultro ac citro comeant, Varr. R. 3, 5, 16; Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Liv. 25, 30, 5; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; Suet. Calig. 19: cum terra in aquam se vertit et cum ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere aether, cumque eadem vicissim retro comeant, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; 2, 19, 49: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli comeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36 fin.: inter Veios Romamque, Liv. 5, 47, 11; cf.: comeantibus invicem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38: quā viā omnes comeabant, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects: alterum (genus siderum) spatii inmutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum comeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (fossam) latitudinis,

quā contrariae quinqueres commearant, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 46; Tac. A. 2, 28; 4, 41: quadrigae inter se occurrentes, sine periculo commearant dicuntur, Curt. 5, 1, 25: spiritum a summo ore in pulmonem, atque inde sursum in os commear, Gell. 17, 11, 3. — *Impers. commear, we, they, etc., go*, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 21 al. — *C.* Rarely with *cognate acc. vias*, Dig. 48, 10, 27, § 2 (for Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82, v. 1. commeto). — *II.* With particular reference to the terminus ad quem, to go, come, travel somewhere repeatedly or frequently; to visit a place often, to frequent: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commearant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Gell. 6, 10: in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100; Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 14; Tac. A. 1, 46. — *B.* Transf. to inanim. or abstr. things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commear, Plaut. Curc. 3, 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commearant, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: crebro illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commear, id. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 41.

† **commercātor**, ōris, m., *συμπόρορος*, a fellow-trader, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **commercārius**, ii, m., *συμμερητής*, a fellow-purchaser, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercior, āri, 1, v. dep. [commercium], to trade: commercandi licentia, Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

commercium (con-m-), ante-class.; sometimes † **commercium**; cf. Vel Long. p. 2236 P.), ii, n. [merx]. *I.* Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 5; Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 7; Plin. Pan. 29; Tac. Agr. 24; Liv. 4, 52, 6: salis, id. 45, 23, 13: commercium hominum in locum aliquem mutui usus contrahunt, id. 38, 18, 12: neque Thracas commercia faciles erunt, id. 40, 58, 1: jus commercii, Dig. 49, 5, 6. — *B.* Meton. *1.* The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 50, § 124: L. Crasso commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: ceteris Latinis populis conubia commerciaeque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. 8, 14, 10; 43, 5, 9; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 62; 30, 1, 39; 45, 1, 34. — *2.* An article of traffic, merchandise, wares: commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; for provisions, id. 26, 4, 9, § 13; cf. Front. 2, 5, 14. — *3.* A place of trade, market-place: commercia et litora peragrare, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 58. — *II.* In gen., intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship; lit. and trop.: quid tibi mecum est commercii, senex? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 9; id. Stich. 4, 1, 15: mihi cum vobis legibus nihil est commercii, I have nothing to do with your laws, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: commercium habere cum virtute, id. Sen. 12, 42: dandi et excipiendi beneficii, Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29, 10: plebis, with them, id. 5, 3, 8; 41, 24, 16: lingua, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35; Liv. 1, 18, 3; 9, 36, 6; 25, 33, 3: sermonis, id. 5, 15, 5; cf. loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 fin.: commercia epistularum, Vell. 2, 65, 1: hoc inter nos epistularum commercium frequentare, Sen. Ep. 38, 1: commercium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanae, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli stipulation, treaty, id. ib. 14, 33: belli tollere, Verg. A. 10, 532; so, belli dirimere, Tac. H. 3, 81. — *Plur.*: est deus in nobis, et sunt commercia caeli, Ov. A. 3, 549. — *B.* Esp. forbidden intercourse, illicit commerce: libidinis, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: stupri, Suet. Calig. 36. — *Absol.*: cum ea mihi fuit commercium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 77. — *2.* In law, = collusio, Cod. Th. 3, 11, 4; cf. ib. 11, 4, 1 al.

commercātus, a, um, Part. in pass. signif.; edulia, Afran. ap. Non. p. 28, 30.

com-mēro, ōis, itum, 2, v. a., to merit fully, to deserve something; usu. in a bad

sense. *I.* Prop.: interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem commersuisset se maxime confiteretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: numquam sciens commeri merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. — *II.* Meton. (with culpam, etc.; antecedens pro consequenti; prop. to earn, acquire, bring to or upon one's self), to err in something, to commit an offence or crime, be guilty of, perpetrate (mostly ante-class.): noxiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 56: aliquem Castigare pro commerta noxia, id. Trin. 1, 1, 4: culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 10: quid ego de te commeri mali? id. Aul. 4, 10, 5: neque te commersu culpam, id. Capt. 2, 3, 43; so, culpam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 29: commere in se aliquid mali, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59; cf. quid commeri aut peccavi? Ter. And. 1, 1, 112; cf. quid placidae commeruistis oves? Ov. F. 1, 362.

commerēor (comm-), itus sum, 3, v. dep. (ante- and post-class. collat. form of commereor). *I.* To commit, be guilty of: me culpam commeritum scio, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: quae numquam quicquam erga me commerita'st, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36. — *II.* To earn, merit (post-class.): fidem sedulitatis et veritatis, Gell. 1, 6, 6: cultus et sacrificia, Arn. 2, p. 93.

† **commetacūla**, ōrum, n., rods carried by the flamens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 17; cf. id. p. 56, 16.

com-mētor (con-m-), mensus, 4, v. dep., to measure (very rare): omnes porticus, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 8: agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Univ. 9. — *II.* Trop., to measure with or by something, to proportion: negotium cum tempore, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

1. **commēto** (comm-), āre, v. freq. n. [commeo, II.], to go frequently, Afran. and Novius ap. Non. p. 89, 30 sq.: ad mulierculam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35. — With acc. of distance: nam meus scrupulosam victus commetat viam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82.

2. **com-mēto** (con-m-), āre, 1, v. a., to measure thoroughly; comice: nimis bene ora commetavi atque ex mea sententia, i. e. with my fists, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30 Brix ad loc. (al. commentavi).

commictilis, e, adj. [commingo], that deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile: servi, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 83, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 138 Rib.).

commictus, a, um, Part., from commingo.

commigratio, ōnis, f. [commigro], a wandering, migration: (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6.

com-migro (con-m-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to go or remove somewhere with all one's effects, to migrate, enter (rare, but in good prose; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): huc habitatum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77: huc, id. Pers. 1, 3, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: huc vicinae, id. And. 1, 1, 43: in tuam (domum), *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: Romam, Liv. 1, 34, 1; 5, 53, 7; 41, 8, 7; Suet. Tib. 1: Antium, deinde Alexandriam, id. Calig. 49: Athenas, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: e Germania in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.

† **com-milēs**, itis, m., a fellow-soldier (for the class. commilito), Inscr. Murat. 819, 4.

com-militium, ii, n. [militia], companionship in war (prob. not in use before the Aug. period). *I.* Prop., Vell. 2, 29, 5; *Quint. 5, 10, 111; Tac. A. 1, 60; Flor. 4, 4, 2; Just. 5, 10, 3; 11, 5, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 11, 2; 10, 18, 1. — *II.* Transf., fellowship, companionship in gen. (very rare): (studiorum), Ov. P. 2, 5, 72; App. Flor. 3, p. 356, 1; Manil. 1, 780.

1. **com-milito**, ōnis, m. *I.* A comrade, companion in war, fellow-soldier (in good prose; most freq. in the hist., esp. of the post-Aug. per.). *Cic. Delat. 10, 28; Caesar ap. Suet. Caes. 67; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 25; C. Cassius ap. Quint. 6, 3, 90; Liv. 3, 50, 5 and 7; Vell. 2, 59, 4; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Galb. 20; id. Vit. 11; Flor. 2, 20, 2. — *II.* Transf., in gen., a comrade: carissimus sibi, Petr. 80: di, Flor. 1, 11, 4; and for a prostitute, Elag. ap. Lampr. Elag. 26.

2. **com-milito**, āre, v. n., to be a companion in war, to fight in company; only fig.: luna quasi commilitans, Flor. 3, 5, 23.

* **comminābundus**, a, um, adj. [com-

minor], threatening (with dat.): comminābundus nobilibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

comminatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a threatening, menacing (rare, but in good prose): orationis tamquam armorum, *Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33): taurorum, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181; Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 7. — In plur.: imperiosae, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13: Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8, 3: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

* **comminativus**, a, um, adj. [id.], threatening, menacing: sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

* **comminātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a threaten-er: ignium, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

com-mingo, minxi, minctum, 3, v. a., to pollute, defile: lectum potus (by vomiting), *Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: suavia comminxit spurcā salivā tuā, Cat. 78, 8; cf. id. 99, 10: commictum caenum, as a term of reproach, for a paltry, dirty fellow: commictum caeno sterquilinum publicum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

com-miniscor (con-m-), mentus, 3, v. a. dep. [miniscor, whence also reminiscor, stem men, whence mens, memini; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 44] (lit. to ponder carefully, to reflect upon; hence, as a result of reflection; cf. 1. commentor, II.), to devise something by careful thought, to contrive, invent, feign.

I. (Class., of something untrue; esp. freq. in Plaut.) Reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, id. As. 1, 1, 89: mendacium, id. Ps. 2, 3, 23: dolum docte, id. ib. 4, 7, 64: maledicta, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: quid agam? aut quid comminiscar, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8: tantum scelus, *Quint. 5, 13, 30. — With relative-clause: neque quo pacto celem probrum queo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 30; 1, 1, 37: fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus Ut abigis quovis pacto commentus sies, id. Am. 3, 3, 24 (cf. infra, P. a.). — *B.* Of philosophic fiction (cf. commenticius), as antith. to actual, real: Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59; so, occurrentia nescio quae, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: quaedam, id. Fat. 3, 5. — *II.* In gen., to devise, invent, contrive: nihil adversus tale machinationis genus parare aut comminisci oppidani conabantur, Liv. 37, 5, 5: id vectigal commentum alterum ex censoribus satis credebant, id. 29, 37, 4: novas litteras, Suet. Claud. 41: novum balnearum usum, id. Calig. 37; Flor. 2, 6, 27: Phoenices, litteras et litterarum operas, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classes configere, etc., Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 23.

1. **P. a.**: **commentus**, a, um, in pass. signif., devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious: dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, id. ib. 3, 558; 4, 37; id. A. 1, 319: crimen, Liv. 26, 27, 8: fraus, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 8. — Hence, *2.* **Subst.**: **commentum**, i, n. *A.* (Class.) An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 (cf. just before: opiniones fictas atque vanas): non sine aliquo commento miraculi, Liv. 1, 19, 5: mixta rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, id. ib. 13, 38. — *B.* Since the Aug. per., sometimes, a contrivance, Liv. 29, 37, 6; Suet. Vesp. 18; Just. 22, 4, 3 al. — *C.* Nefanda, a project, plan, Just. 21, 4, 3: callidum, Dig. 27, 9, 9. — *D.* A stratagem, in war, Flor. 1, 11, 2. — *E.* A rhetorical figure, equiv. to commentatio, = ἐκθόμνημα, Vitellius ap. Quint. 9, 2, 107; cf. id. ib. 5, 10, 1.

* **com-mino**, āre, v. a., to drive together: pecus gregatim, App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-minor, atus, 1, v. dep., to threaten one with something, esp. in milit. lang., to threaten with an attack, to menace (in prose most freq. in the hist.; not in Cic.); constr. usu. *alicui aliquid*; rarely *alicui aliquid re, aliquid*, or *absol.*: comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39, 6: impetum, Auct. B. Afr. 71: obsidionem, Liv. 31, 26, 6; 42, 7, 5: necem alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: inter se, Liv. 44, 9, 7: alicui cuspidem, Suet. Caes. 62: accusationem, Dig. 5, 2, 7. — With acc. pers., Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; 1, 12, 1, § 10 al. — *Absol.*: vox comminantis audita est, Suet. Calig. 22 fin. — Part.: **comminatus**, a, um, in pass. signif., threatened:

mors alicui, App. M. 6, p. 184, 12: *novercae nex*, id. ib. 10, p. 241, 16.

com-minuo, *ui*, *itum*, 3, *v. a.*, to *make small*, either by breaking into many small parts, or by removing parts from the whole (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** To separate into small parts, to break or crumble to pieces, to crush, split, etc.: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl): fores et postes securibus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: ossa atque artua illo scipione, id. Men. 5, 2, 103: tibi caput, id. Rud. 4, 4, 74: illi statuam... deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60, 7: anulum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: fabas molis, Ov. Med. Fac. 72: vasa crystallina, Petr. 64.—Also of medicines: calculos, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 23.—Fig.: diem articulationem, i.e. to divide into hours, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** To lessen, diminish. **A.** Lit. (very rare): argenti pondus et auri, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 98: regni opes, Sall. J. 62, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** Trop. (freq.), to weaken, impair, enervate: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33; cf.: ingenii vires, Ov. P. 3, 3, 34; and, animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so of enemies, Flor. 1, 3, 3; 2, 6, 28: nec te natalis origo comminuit (i.e. animum tuum), Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuere meis, i.e. vince-ris, commoveberis, id. H. 3, 134.

com-minus (less correctly **comi-nus**), *adv.* [manus; cf. Beda, Orth. p. 2331 P.; Fronto, Diff. p. 2193 ib.]; orig. belonging to milit. lang. of conflict, in close contest, hand to hand (with the sword, etc.), Gr. *ανταδόν*; opp. *eminus*, also to missileia, sagittae, etc. (class.; most freq. in the hist.). quae mea minus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 270, 29 Müll.: nec *eminus* hastis aut *comminus* gladiis uteretur, Cic. Sen. 6, 19; Ov. M. 3, 119: undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte ab tergo coorti *comminus* *eminus* petunt, Liv. 21, 34, 6; 31, 24, 15; Tac. A. 6, 35; 15, 4; App. M. 5, p. 164, 1: neque ictu *comminus* neque confectione telorum (puls.) Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: jacula inutilia esse... gladio *comminus* geri rem, Liv. 44, 35, 12: dum locus *comminus* pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani... *comminus* acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3; Liv. 27, 18, 14: conferre signa, id. 1, 33, 4: conferre vires, id. 42, 47, 8: adversus resistentes niti, Tac. A. 4, 51: trucidato hostium duce, Suet. Tib. 3.—**2.** Poet., of copulation, Lucr. 4, 1051; of fighting, Stat. Th. 10, 213; App. M. 2, p. 122, 14.—**B.** Trop.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc *comminus* agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: qui me epistula petivit, ad te, ut video, *comminus* accessit, has *approached you in person*, id. Att. 2, 2, 2: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176; cf.: *agrestes* *comminus* ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2 (3), 19, 22; and so also of game: cervos obruncant ferro, Verg. G. 3, 374; and of the preparation of the soil (considered as a contest with the same): jacto qui semine *comminus* arva insequitur, i.e. manu sive rastro urget, exercet, id. ib. 1, 104; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 16; Hand. Turs. II. p. 96.—**II.** In gen., with-out the access. idea of contest, *nigh at hand*, near to, near, = *prope*, in or ex propinquo (not freq. before the Aug. per.): prius *Emi-nus* ardescunt quam *comminus* imbuat ignis, Lucr. 6, 904: aspiciunt hirsutos *comminus* ursa Getas, Ov. P. 1, 5, 74; Tac. A. 12, 12: viso *comminus* armatorum agmine, id. H. 1, 41; id. G. 8: sole per eos dies *comminus* facto, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: aliquid *comminus* judicantur, *near at hand*, i.e. by the eye-sight, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240; 35, 3, 6, § 17: recipere a debitor suo pecuniam, Dig. 13, 7, 3.—**B.** Transf., of time, immediately, = *statim*, sine intermissione; a very common provincialism in Cisalpine Gaul, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 104.—**III.** In post-Aug. poetry sometimes = *ad manus*, at hand: *comminus* arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 583.

comminutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from *comminuo*.

commis, *is*, *v. gummi*.
com-misceo (**con-m-**), *miscui*, *mixtum*, or *mistum*, 2, *v. a.*, to *mix* or *minge together*, to *intermingle* (class.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *cum*, with *abl.*, with *in* or *inter*, and *absol.* **A.** With *cum* and *abl.*: postea amurcam cum aqua commisceto aequas partis, Cato, R. R. 93; 103; 109: ventus... se cum eo commiscuit igni, Lucr. 6, 276: ignem illum sempiternum (Vestae) cum totius urbis incendio, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25.—**B.** With *abl.*: canes capro commixta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40: commixta vis venti calore, Lucr. 6, 322: liquidum corpus turbantibus aeris auri, id. 5, 502: frusta cruento commixta mero, Verg. A. 3, 633: commixtis igne tenebris, id. ib. 8, 255: aether... magno commixtus corpore, id. G. 2, 327: Ohio nota si commixta Falerni est, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: commixtae salivae melle, Suet. Vit. 2: reliquias Phyllidis cineribus Juliae, id. Dom. 17: crocum aqua pluviali, Scrib. Comp. 265.—**C.** With *in* or *inter*: inter se omnia pariter, Cato, R. R. 96, 1: necesse est ventus et aer Et calor inter se vigeant commixta per artus, Lucr. 3, 283: fumus in auras commixtus tenuis, Verg. G. 4, 500.—**D.** *Absol.*: commisceo mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: in hac (patina) scarorum jocinera, phasianarum cerebella... commiscuit, Suet. Vit. 13.—*Esp.* in *part. perf.*, *mingled*, *compounded*: cibos omnis commixto corpore dicent Esse, Lucr. 1, 861: fert commixtam ad astra favillam, Verg. A. 9, 76; cf.: commixti corpore tantum Sub-sident Teucri, id. ib. 12, 835.—*Esp.* of sexual union: commiscendorum corporum libidines, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: commisceri, Jul. Epit. Nov. 107, § 373.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to *unite*, *bring together*, *join*, *minge*: ego abeo a te, ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 68: siquis cum eo (Neptuno) quid rei commiscuit, id. Rud. 2, 6, 3: jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic. Marcell. 2, 7: gemitu commixta querella, Lucr. 6, 1159: attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, Verg. A. 12, 618: utraque partis in computatione, Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 14.—**B.** To produce by mingling: Italo commixtus sanguine Silvius, i.e. of an Italian mother, Verg. A. 6, 762: materiae ex utroque commixtae, Quint. 3, 8, 55.

*** commiscibilis**, *e*, *adj.* [commisceo], that can be mingled: animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

† commiscuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *common*, κοινός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

commiseratio, *onis*, *f.* [commiseror]; in rhetoric, a part of an oration intended to excite compassion, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125; 3, 58, 219; * Quint. 10, 1, 107; Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

com-miseresco, *ire*, 3, *v. incho. a.*, to *commiserate*, have sympathy with (ante-class.): servos, Enn. ap. Non. p. 472, 29 (Trag. v. 222 Vahl): Priamus si adesset, ipse ejus commiseresceret, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 259 (Trag. Rel. v. 391 Rib.): ut illius commiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 ib.).—*Impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei*: Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-miseretur, *itum* est, *eri*, 2, *v. impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei*; I, thou, he, etc., have compassion upon, *compassionate*, *commiserate*: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.

com-misero, *onis*, *m.* [miser], a companion in misfortune (post-class.); Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9, as transl. of Gr. συνταλαιπωρος; id. ib. 4, 37.

com-miseror, *atus*, 1, *v. a. dep.*, to *commiserate*, pity, to bewail (class. but rare): aliquem or aliquid: aliquem, Att. ap. Non. p. 445, 11: fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: in commiseranda re, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 69: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** Transf., of inan. objects: leo gemitus edens et murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, making it known by complaints, Gell. 5, 14, 19.—**II.** In rhetoric, *absol.*, of an orator, to excite compassion (cf. commiseratio): quid cum com-

miserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: cum commiserandum sit, * Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissatio and **commissator**, *v. commiss.*

commissio, *onis*, *f.* [committo]. **I.** (Acc. to committo, I. B.) Lit., a setting or bringing together in contest; hence, the beginning of a contest (in the public games, etc.): tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsa commissione ad me... persequere, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 26, 1; 16, 5, 1: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; id. Pan. 54, 1; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**B.** Meton., a speech at the opening of the games; hence, a prize declaration, ostentatious speech, ἀγωνισμα, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 53; Suet. Aug. 89; v. Casaub. in h. ll.—**II.** (Acc. to committo, II. B. 4.) A perpetration, commission: piaculi, Arn. 4, p. 148.

commissor, *oris*, *m.* [committo, II. B. 4.], a perpetrator, Ennod. 1, 4.

commissorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [committo]; Lex, in jurid. lang., a clause in the condition of a sale or of a contract (by which a vendor reserved to himself the privilege of rescinding the sale if the purchaser did not pay his purchase-money at the time agreed on), Dig. 18, 3, 14.—So also *absol.*: **com-missoria**, *ae*, *f.*, Dig. 18, 3, 14; 43, 23, 11.

commissum, *i*, *n.*, *v. committo fin.*

commissura, *ae*, *f.* [committo]. **I.** Prop., a joining or connecting together; hence, in concr., a band, knot, joint, seam, juncture, commissure (class.): commissura funis, Cato, R. R. 135, 4; cf. nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: mirabiles ossium, id. ib. 2, 55, 139; id. Univ. 7 fin.: navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: nucum, id. 17, 10, 11, § 64: colorum, a mingling, id. 35, 5, 11, § 29; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 4: Piscium, the knot in the constellation Pisces, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4; id. Arb. 26, 9.—**II.** In Quint. transf., connection in discourse, Quint. 12, 9, 17; cf. id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 90: verborum, id. 9, 4, 37.

commissuralis, *e*, *adj.* [commissura], of or pertaining to a juncture (only in Veg.): loca, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 13, 4; 3, 3, 51.

commissus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from *committo*.

*** commistim** (**commixtim**), *adv.* [commisceo], in a mixed manner, jointly; opp. separatim, Hier. praef. in Isa.

commistus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from *commisceo*.

*** com-mitigo** (**con-m-**), *are*, *v. a.*, to *make soft*, *mellow*: alicui sandalio caput, humorously for contendo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4 (imitated: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, Turp. ap. Non. p. 343, 15; cf. also: mitis sum fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 31).

com-mitto (**con-m-**), *misit*, *missum*, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Of two or more objects, to bring, join, combine into one whole; to join or put together, to connect, unite. **A.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.), constr. *inter se*, *cum* aliquid re, alicui, with *in* and *acc.*, and with *acc.* only. (a) *Inter se*: res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7, proem. § 1: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4, 8; cf. thus with *inter se*: oras vulneris suturis, Cels. 7, 19: duo verba, Quint. 9, 4, 33: easdem litteras, id. ib.: duo comparativa, id. 9, 3, 19.—(β) With *cum*: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1.—(γ) With *dat.*: viam a Placentia ut Flaminiae committeret, Liv. 39, 2, 10: qua naris fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov. M. 12, 315: qua vir equo commissus erat, id. ib. 12, 478 (of a Centaur); cf. of Scylla: delphinum: caudas utero commissa luporum, Verg. A. 3, 428: commissa dextera dextrae, Ov. H. 2, 31: medulla spinae commissa cerebro, Cels. 8, 1: moles, quae urbem continenti committeret, Curt. 4, 2, 16; Flor. 1, 4, 2 Duker.—(δ) With *in* and *acc.*: commissa in unum crura, Ov. M. 4, 580: committuntur suturae in unguem, Cels. 8, 1.—(e) With *acc.* only: barbaricam pestem navibus obtulit, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. p. 40, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 271 Rib.): commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7, 10: fidibusque mei commissa mariti moenia, Ov. M. 6, 178: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1, 13; 7, 7, 14: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46; cf.: nocte commissa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1698: commissa corpore toto, Ov. M. 4, 369; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 248, 25: cervix committitur pri-

mo artu, Val. Fl. 4, 310: domus plumbo commissa, *patched*, Juv. 14, 310. — **B.** In part. c., to set or bring men or animals together in a contest or fight, as competitors, etc., to set together, set on (freq. in Suet.; elsewhere rare): pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet. Aug. 45: quingenis peditibus, elephantibus vicinis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39; id. Claud. 34: camelorum quadrigas, id. Ner. 11; Luc. 1, 97: victores committite, Mart. 8, 43, 3; cf. id. Spect. 23, 1: licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem Committas, i.e. you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other, Juv. 1, 162: eunucho Bromium committere noli, id. 6, 378: inter se omnes, Suet. Calig. 56: aequales inter se, id. Gram. 17. — **b.** Trop., to bring together for comparison, to compare, put together, match: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, Atque alia parte in trutinā suspendit Homerum, Juv. 6, 436; cf. Prop. 2, 3, 21; Mart. 7, 24, 1. — **2.** Transf., of a battle, war: proelium, certamen, bellum, etc. **a.** To arrange a battle or contest, to enter upon, engage in, begin, join, commence, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: proelii committendi signum dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: cum proelium commissum audisset, id. ib. 7, 62: commissio ab equitibus proelio, id. B. C. 1, 40: in aciem exercitum eduxit proeliumque commisit, Nep. Eun. 3 fin.; id. Hann. 11, 3; id. Milt. 6, 3; Just. 2, 12, 7; 15, 4, 22; 22, 6, 6: postquam eo ventum est, ut a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2: commissio proelio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35; id. B. C. 1, 13; 2, 6 Kraner ad loc.: Caesar cohortatus suos proelium commisit, id. ib. 1, 25: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, neque, id. ib. 1, 50; 1, 52; 2, 19; Nep. Milt. 5, 3: pridie quam Siciliensem pugnam classe committeret, Suet. Aug. 96: avidus committere pugnam, Sil. 8, 619: pugnas, Stat. Th. 6, 143: rixae committenda causa, Liv. 5, 25, 2: cum vates monere eum (regem) coepit, ne committeret, aut certe differret obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4, 27. — **Of a drinking contest for a wager:** a summo septenis cyathis committite hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: nondum commissio spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, 11; 8, 25, 5; 31, 23, 1 al.; cf.: si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo commissum bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum est, Flor. 2, 15, 2: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: quo die ludi committentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: ludos dedicationis, Suet. Claud. 21: ludos, Verg. A. 5, 113. — **b.** In gen., to maintain a contest, etc., to fight a battle, to hold, celebrate games, etc. (rare): illam pugnam navalem... mediocri certamine commissam arbitraris? Cic. Mur. 15, 33: leviter inde proelia per quadratum commissam, Liv. 34, 37, 7: commissio modico certamine, id. 23, 44, 5. — **(β) Absol.** (post-Aug. and rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6; 9, 24; Dig. 9, 1, 1: priusquam committeretur, before the contest began, Suet. Vesp. 5. — **3.** In gen.: committere aliquid, to begin any course of action, to undertake, carry on, hold (rare): tribuni sanguine commissam proscriptio, Vell. 2, 64 fin.: iudicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11. — **In part. perf.:** egregie ad ultimum in audacter commissio perseveravit, Liv. 44, 4, 11; cf. id. ib. 8, 44, 6, 14. — **4.** In part. c., to practise or perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime (very freq. and class.). (a) With *acc.*: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 30: commissio cavet quod mox mutare laboret, Hor. A. P. 168: ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisit, Verri crimini daturus sum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: quantum flagitii, id. Brut. 61, 219: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: virilis audaciae facinora, Sall. C. 25, 1: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: nil nefandum, Ov. M. 9, 626: nefarias res, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: scelus, id. Sull. 2, 6; Dig. 48, 9, 7: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11; 7, 3, 1: incestum cum filio, id. 5, 10, 19: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: caedem, id. 7, 4, 43; 10, 1, 12; 5, 12, 3: sacrilegium, id. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. C. 1,

28, 31. — *Aliquid adversus, in, erga:* committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6; cf.: in te, Verg. A. 1, 231: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38, 3: aliquid erga te, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 3. — **(β)** Committere contra legem, in legem, lege, to offend, sin, commit an offence: quasi committeret contra legem, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Dig. 48, 5, 39; 48, 10, 13: adversus testamentum, ib. 34, 3, 8, § 2: ne lege censoria committant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9. — **(γ) Absol.**: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium... nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 110. — **(δ)** With *ut, to be guilty or be in fault, so that, to give occasion or cause, that, to act so as that:* id me commissurum ut patiar fieri, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78: non committet hodie iterum ut vapulet, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit: tu, etiam si commiseris, conservandum putas, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: committere ut accusator nominare, id. Off. 2, 14, 50; so Liv. 25, 6, 17: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3; 3, 7, 3; id. Att. 1, 6, 1; 1, 20, 3; id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; id. Off. 3, 2, 6; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; Quint. 1, 10, 30; 5, 13, 27; Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37. — **More rare in a like sense, (e) With cur or quare:** Caedicius negare se commissurum, cui sibi quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. 5, 46, 6: neque commissum a se, quare timeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. — **(ζ) With inf.:** non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 632. — **b.** Poenam, multam, etc., jurid. t. t., to bring punishment upon one's self by an error or fault, to incur, make one's self liable to: poenam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 30; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; and: committere in poenam edicti, Dig. 2, 2, 4: ut illam multam non commiseris, Cic. Clu. 37, 103; Dig. 35, 1, 6 pr. — **(β)** Committi, with a definite object, to be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty: hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 14, § 36; so, commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56; 2: commissam tibi fiducia, id. Fl. 21, 51: merces, Dig. 39, 4, 11, § 2: mancipium, ib. 39, 14, 6: praedia in publicum, ib. 3, 5, 12: hanc devotionem capitis esse commissam, incurred, Cic. Dom. 57, 145. — **c.** Also (mostly in jurid. Lat.) of laws, judicial regulations, promises, etc., that become binding in consequence of the fulfilment of a condition as the commission of a crime, etc.: in civitate obligatam sponsione commissam iratis omnibus diis, a promise the condition of which has been fulfilled, Liv. 9, 11, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: hanc ego devotionem capitis mei... convictam esse et commissam putabo, Cic. Dom. 57, 145: si alius committat edictum, transgresses, incurs its penalty, makes himself liable to, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11; cf.: commissio edicto ab alio filio, ib. lex 8, § 4: commissio per alium edicto, ib. lex 10, § 1 al.: statim atque commissam lex est, ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2: committetur stipulatio, ib. 24, 3, 56.

II. To place a thing somewhere for preservation, protection, care, etc.; to give, intrust, commit to, to give up or resign to, to trust (syn.: commendo, tradere, credo; very freq. and class.); constr. with *aliquid (aliquem) alicui, in aliquid, or absol.* (a) *Aliquid (aliquem, se) alicui:* honor non solum datus sed etiam creditus ac commissus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: nec illi (Catonii) committendum illud negotium, sed inopendendum putaverunt, id. Sest. 28, 60: qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calcandis nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. And. 1, 5, 61): ne quid committam tibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 21; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. And. 3, 5, 3; cf.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; cf. id. ib. § 4: tibi rem magnam, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; id. Mil. 25, 68: quia commissi sunt eis magistratus, id. Planc. 25, 61: summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum alicui, Nep. Lys. 1 fin.: domino rem omnem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 67: caput tonsori, id. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. C. 1, 3, 11: sulcis semina (corresp. with *spem credere terrae*), Verg. G. 1, 223; cf.: committere semen sitiienti solo, Col. 2,

8, 4: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, n. 2: aliquid litteris, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 8; so, verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 587: vivunt commissi calores Aeo-liae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11 al.: committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis (corresp. with se tradere), Cic. Mil. 23, 61; so, se urbi, id. Att. 15, 11: se theatro populoque Romano, id. Sest. 54, 116: se proelio, Liv. 4, 59, 2: se pugnae, id. 5, 32, 4: se publico, to venture into the streets, Suet. Ner. 26: se neque navigationi, neque viae, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1; cf. id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: se timidi-us fortunae, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6, 1 al. — **Pro v.:** ovem lupo (Gr. καταλείπειν τὸν ἐν λύκοις), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. — **(β) Aliquid (aliquem, se) in aliquid** (so esp. freq. in Liv.): aliquid in allicuius fidem committere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 34; cf. Liv. 30, 14, 4: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Romani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf. Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. 2: se in senatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: summæ fuisse dementiae dubia spe impulsam certum in periculum se committere, id. Inv. 2, 8, 27: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv. 4, 27, 6; cf.: duos filios in aleam ejus casus, id. 40, 21, 6: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: se in aciem, id. 7, 26, 11; 23, 11, 10; rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32, 4; cf.: rerum summam in discrimen, id. 33, 7, 10. — **(γ) Simply alicui, or entirely absol.:** sanan' es, Quae isti committas? in trusting to him, Plaut. Curs. 5, 2, 55: ei commisi et credidi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 13: haec cum scirem et cogitare, commisi tamen, Judices, Heio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 16: universo populo neque ipse committit neque illi horum consiliorum auctores committi recte putant posse, id. Agr. 2, 8, 20: venti, quibus necessario committendum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: sed quoniam non es veritus concedere nobis, accipe commissae munera laetitiae, intrusted, Prop. 1, 10, 12: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, often hazard the most important advantage, Quint. 6, 4, 17: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70. — **With de:** iste negat se de existimatione sua cuiquam nisi suis commissurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 137. — **Hence, P. a. as subst.:** **commisum**, i. n. **A.** (Acc. to I. 3.) An undertaking, enterprise: nec aliud restabat quam audacter commissum corrigere, Liv. 44, 4, 8: supererat nihil aliud in temere commissio, quam, etc., id. 44, 6, 14. — **B.** (Acc. to I. 4.) A transgression, offence, fault, crime: sacrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: nisi aut quid commissi aut est causa iurgi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21: equod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacious, sed quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 26, 72; cf. turpe, Hor. C. 3, 27, 39: commissi praemia, Ov. F. 4, 590. — **In plur.:** post mihi non simili poenā commissam luetis, offences, Verg. A. 1, 136; so, fateri, Stat. S. 5, 5, 5: improba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 304. — **2.** Jurid. Lat., an incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property; Suet. Calig. 41: in commissum cadere, Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib. 39, 4, 16 al.; 19, 2, 61 fin.: aliquid pro commissio tenetur, Quint. Decl. 341. — **C.** (Acc. to II.) That which is intrusted, a secret, trust: enuntiare commissam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissam celare, Nep. Epam. 3, 2; cf. Juv. 9, 93: commissam tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: prodere, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: retinent commissam fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum tegetes (corresp. with arcanum scrutaberis); id. ib. 1, 18, 38; cf. id. A. P. 200.

commixtum, v. commistum.

commixtio (-mist-), ōnis, f. [commisceo], a mixing, mingling (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8; cf. Vet. Gloss.: commixtio χύμα.

commixtum, i. n., v. commisceo fin.

commixtura (-mist-), ae, f. [commisceo], a mixing, mingling, Calo, R. R. 157, 1 dub.

commixtus, a, um, Part., from commisceo.

* **commobilis**, e, adj. [commoveo], easily moving, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 48.

* **commodatō**, ōnis, f. [2. commodo], a rendering of service, accommodation: alternae, App. Trism. p. 81, 16.

commōdātor, ōris, m. [2. commodus]; in jurid. Lat., a lender, Dig. 13, 6, 7; 47, 2, 14 and 55.

commōdatum, i, n., v. 2. commodus.
commōdatus, a, um, Part., from 2. commodus.

commōdē, adv., v. 1. commodus, adv. B. 3.

com-mōdērātus, a, um, adj., brought into the right measure, exact: dispositio, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 15.

Commōdiānus, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

commōditas, ātis, f. [commodus]. **I.** Due measure, just proportion, symmetry (so very rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, * Suet. Aug. 79.—**B.** Of discourse, fitness, a suitable oratorical expression, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; id. Inv. 1, 2, 3; corresp. to commodus dicere, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** (Acc. to commodus, II.) Easy, unrestrained, free action: corporis aliqua commoditas non naturā data, sed studio et industriā parta, i. e. dexterity, skill, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—**2.** Convenience, ease: id. ob commoditatem itineris ponte publico... congiungi urbi placuit, Liv. 1, 33, 6.—**B.** Of things, fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit (class.): commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditatis ad faciendum idonea (consideranda est), Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40; id. Off. 1, 39, 138; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94; Ter. And. 3, 3, 37: o Fors fortuna, quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! id. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf. id. N. D. 3, 36, 86; id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14: cum commoditas juvaret, Liv. 4, 60, 2.—**2.** Of persons, pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, forbearance, lenity (only ante-class. and in Ov.): vir lepidissime, Cumulate commoditate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 6; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: viri, Ov. H. 17, 176; 16, 310.—**b.** Meton. in Plaut.: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 2, 28; id. Poen. 1, 3, 12.

Commōdiūs, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

1. commōdō, adv., v. commodus, adv. B. 2.

2. commōdō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. commodus]. **I.** To adjust according to a measure, to make fit, suitable, or right, to adapt, accommodate, put in order (ante-class. and post-Aug.): trapezum, Cato, R. R. 135 fin.; Col. 4, 22, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 al.—**B.** Trop.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: ita praecipientem eloquentiae... se commodatorem singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4: si te commodaveris mihi, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: (arithmetica) avaritiae commodat digitos, fits, adapts, id. Ep. 88, 19: (servi) nulli scelesti manus commodabunt, id. Ben. 3, 20, 2: operam suam Prisco ad turpissimum ministerium commodasse, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: orationi oculos, vocem, manum, id. Pan. 71, 6.—**Absol.** caecus claudo pede commodat, Aus. Epigr. 133.—**II.** Commodare aliquid (alicui), to give something to one for his convenience or use, to give, bestow, lend (acc. to accurate jurid. distinction, of things that are themselves, in natura, to be returned, while mutuum dare is used of things for which an equivalent is given; cf. Dig. 44, 7, 1; freq. and class.): aquam hosti, operam civi, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21 sq.; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: nam meritis de me est, quod quam illi ut commodem, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: quibus tu quaecumque commodaris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48 init.: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id. tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: ut dando et accipiendo mutuandisque facultatibus et commodandis nulla re egeremus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15 B. and K.; cf. Non. p. 275, 15: paenulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, to furnish, supply, Sall. C. 16, 2: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 fin.: aurum Caelio, Cic. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 30: aedes ad nuptias, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: nomen suum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. Tac. A. 15, 53: vires suas aliis eas commodando, minuire, Liv. 34, 12, 5: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32 Orell. N. cr.: parvis peccatis veniam, magnis se-

veritatem, id. ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, as in Engl., to lend an ear to, * Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 86; Stat. Th. 4, 75 (opp. donare): ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur, Cic. Marcell. 6, 19 al.—**Hence, B.** Of time for a payment, to grant, allow: ut rei publicae, ex qua crevissent, tempus commodarent, Liv. 23, 48, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.—**C.** Commodare alicui, aliquid re, in aliquid re, or absol., to please one, be kind or obliging to, to serve, favor (class.): ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodas, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 2; 13, 53, 1; cf.: alicui omnibus in rebus, id. ib. 13, 32, 2; and: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id. ib. 13, 37 fin.: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodas, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodas, id. Fam. 13, 54: credetur; commodabo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 19: publice commodasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: studiis commodandi faveat, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: cui ego quibus cumque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 275, 17.—**Hence, commōdātum**, i, n.; in the jurists, **1.** A thing lent, a loan: commodatum accipere, Dig. 13, 6, 3, § 3; cf. the whole title 6.—**2.** A contract for a loan, Dig. 13, 6, 1, § 1; 13, 6, 17, § 3; Gai. Inst. 4, 33.

com-mōdūlatiō, ōnis, f., regularity, proportion, symmetry, Vitr. 3, 1, 1.

commōdūle, adv. dim. [commode, v. commodus, adv.], at one's convenience, conveniently, suitably; only Plaut., ludere, Rud. 2, 5, 11, and Arn. 2, p. 55.

*** 1. commōdūlum**, i, n. dim. [commodum], a small advantage or profit, Arn. 1, p. 7.

2. commōdūlum, adv. dim. [commodum, v. commodus, adv. 1. a.], according to convenience, suitably, fitly: obsona, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 155; id. Stich. 5, 4, 8 Fleck. (al. commodule).

1. commōdum, i, n., v. 1. commodus, III. A.

2. commōdum, adv., v. 1. commodus, adv. 1.

1. com-mōdus, a, um, adj., that has a due or proper measure; hence, **I.** Object., complete, perfect, of full weight or measure, fit, suitable, due, proper, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Plaut.): statura, a tall stature, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: capillus, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: viginti argenti minae, full twenty, id. As. 3, 3, 134 (cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 144: minae bonae); id. Merc. 2, 3, 101: talentum argenti, id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 266, 27: novem cyathis commodis miscetur pocula, Hor. C. 3, 19, 12: alimenta, Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1: capitis valetudo commodior, more firm, Cels. 8, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 77; and transf. to the person: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, to be better, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 4.—**II.** Subject., suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate for some one or something, favorable, friendly to (in every period and species of composition); constr. with dat. or absol., rarely with ad (v. the foll.). **A.** Of things. **1.** With dat. **a.** Of the purpose or use: curationi omnia commodiora, Liv. 30, 19, 5: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Verg. G. 4, 129.—**b.** Of the person: hoc et vobis et meae commodum famae arbitror, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 9: quod erit mihi bonum: et commodum, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est (corresp. with prodesse), Liv. 34, 3, 5: primordia eloquentiae, mortalibus, Tac. Or. 12: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quae sit stella homini commoda, quaeque mala, Prop. 2 (3), 27, 4.—**2.** Absol. hiberna, Liv. 42, 67, 8: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2; cf.: commodissimum in Britanniam transiectus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 3: faciliore ac commodiore iudicio, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: litterae satis commodae de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 25: mores, id. Lael. 15, 54: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**3.** With or without dat. pers. in the phrase commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable, = libet: proinde ut commodum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 8; 3, 1, 2:

dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38: si id non commodum est, id. Eun. 3, 2, 49; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33 Ascon.; 2, 2, 16, § 39; 2, 1, 26, § 65; 2, 3, 70, § 165; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87; Plin. Pan. 48, 1: id si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2; Cels. 4, 4; 4, 22.—**4.** With ad and acc. of purpose (very rare): nec satis ad cursum commoda vestis erat, Ov. F. 2, 288.—**5.** With sup. in u (rare): hoc exornationis genus... commodum est auditu, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 26.—**B.** Of persons, serving a neighbor or (more freq.) accommodating one's self to his wishes, useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighborly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 227: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: commodior mitiorque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: convivia, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 2; cf.: commodus comisator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; and: commodus meis sodalibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 1: homines, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 28: mulier commoda, Faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10; cf. id. And. 5, 2, 3.—**In a double sense with I. supra:** ubi tu commoda's, capillum commodum esse credit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.—**P. o. e. t.** of the measure of iambic verse: spondeos in iura paternae recepit Commodus et patiens, sharing the paternal rights with them, in a fraternal manner, Hor. A. P. 257.—**Hence, III. Subst.: commōdum**, i, n. **1.** A convenient opportunity, favorable condition, convenience (rare, but in good prose): nostrum expectare, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: cum tamdiu sedens meum commodum expectaret, id. ib. 14, 2, 3; 12, 38, 1: velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, when it shall be convenient for you, id. ib. 12, 28, 3.—**More freq., b.** In the connection commodo meo, tuo, etc., per commodum, ex commodo, ad, or according to my, thy, etc., convenience, conveniently, at one's leisure: etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, according to our convenience, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4; 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 13, 48, 1: suo commodo me convenire, Caes. ap. Cic. ib. 14, 1, 2: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 13, 3: tamquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46, 1; Col. 12, 19, 3; so opp. festinanter, id. 6, 2, 14.—**2.** Advantage, profit (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): commodum est, quod plus usus habet quam molestiae: bonum sincerum debet esse et ad omni parte innoxium, Sen. Ep. 87, 36 sq.: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: ut ex illius commodo meum compararem commodum, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17; cf. id. Hec. 5, 3, 42; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 23: cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore ad se animos ducere, nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Ac. 3, 7, 15 (IV. 2, p. 470 Orell.): sequi matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: contra valetudinis commodum laborare, to the injury of health, id. Mur. 23, 47: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; cf.: populi commoda, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1.—**b.** Specif., a reward, pay, stipend, salary, wages for public service: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 3: omnibus provincialibus ornamentis commodisque depositis, emolumentis, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 35; Suet. Ner. 32; cf.: emeritae militariae, id. Calig. 44; id. Aug. 49; cf. also id. Vit. 15; id. Galb. 12: militibus commoda dare, Ov. A. A. 1, 131 sq.: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49.—**c.** A favor, privilege, immunity, Suet. Aug. 31; id. Claud. 19.—**d.** A useful thing, a good: commoda vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; Lucr. 3, 2; cf.: cetera opinione bona sunt... proprietates in illis boni non est. Itaque commoda vocentur, Sen. Ep. 74, 17: inter commoda illas (divitias) numeratis: atqui eadem ratione ne commodum quidem erunt, id. ib. 87, 29.—**e.** Sometimes commodo or per commodum, adverb. antith. to that which is

injurious, *without injury or detriment*: ut regem reducas, quod commodum rei publicae facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: si per commodum reipublicae posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25, 17.—**3.** *Concr.*, = *commodatum*, *that which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.—**B.** *Adv.*: **1.** *commodum*, *adv. temp.* (only in colloquial lang. and post-class. prose writers). **a.** *At a fit time, just in time, at the very nick, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably* (= *opportune, eukairos*): ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 61: commodum adveni domum, id. Am. 2, 2, 37: orditur loqui, id. Trin. 5, 2, 12: ipse exit Lesbionici, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: *eukairos* ad me venit, cum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus... commodum egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 47.—**b.** To designate a point of time that corresponds with another, or that just precedes it, *just, just then, just now*. (a) *Absol.*: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 3; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: Taurus, sectoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, etc., Gell. 2, 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 107.—(b) *With postquam* or (more freq.) *with cum* in a parallel clause: postquam me misisti ad portum cum luci simul, Commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: quom huc respicio ad virginem, illa sese interea commodum huc advorterat, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 52: commodum discerseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: emerseram commodum ex Antiati in Appiam, cum in me incurrit Curio, id. ib. 2, 12, 2 B. and K. (al. *commode*); so with the *pluperf.* and a *foli. cum*, id. ib. 13, 19, 1: 13, 30, 2; 10, 16, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 15: adducitur a Veneris Lollius commodum cum Apronius e palaestra redisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 B. and K. (Zumpt, *commode*): cum jam filiae nostrae dies natalis appeteret, commodum aderant, quae muneri miseratis, Symm. Ep. 3, 50.—**2.** *commodo*, *adv. temp.*, = *commodum*, *a, just in time, seasonably, just at this time* (ante-class. and very rare): *commodo* eorum exit, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (i. e. in tempore, Charis.): *commodo* de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.: *commodo* dictitemus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 174; cf. id. ib. p. 177.—**3.** *commode*, *adv.* **a.** (Acc. to *commodus*, I.) *Duly, properly, completely, rightly, well, skilfully, neatly, etc.* (class.): suo quique loco vident capillus satis compositus? *st commode*? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: *commode* amicus non sum, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3: saltare, Nep. praef. 1: legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3; cf. in *comp.*, id. ib. 9, 34, 1: multa breviter et *commode* dicta, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 20; 1, 2, 33 al.: cogitare, id. Heaut. prol. 14: audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: feceris *commode* mihi gratum, si, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 3 *fin.*: *commode* facere, quod, etc., id. ib. 11, 7, 7; in *comp.*: *commodius* fecissent tribuni plebis, si, etc., id. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—In medic.: *commode* facere, *to do well, be beneficial*, Cels. 4, 12.—**b.** (Acc. to *commodus*, II.) (a) *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, fitly, aptly, appropriately*: magis *commode* quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: ille satis scite et *commode* tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: vos istic *commodissime* sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: explorat, quo *commodissime* itinerem valles transiri possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.*: hoc ego *commodius* quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110; cf.: *consumere vitium* *commodius* quam integrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91; Quint. 6, 3, 54: cui *commodissime* subjungitur, id. 9, 3, 82; cf. id. 4, 1, 76.—(b) *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly*: acceptae bene et *commode* eximus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 1; id. Poen. 1, 2, 190; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.—**c.** (Equiv. to *commodum*, *adv. b.*) *Just, just at the moment when, etc.*; only v. l. in the doubtful passages cited supra, *commodum*, b. *fin.*

2. Commodus, *i. m., a Roman cognomen*; so L. Aelius Aurelius Commodus, *Roman emperor*, Lampr. Commod. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Commodiānus**, *a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Commodus*

modus: horti, Lampr. Commod. 8: thermae, Spart. Nigid. 6 al.—**2. Commodiānus**, *a, um, adj., the same*: Nonae, Lampr. Commod. 12; cf. id. ib. 11.—**3. Commodus**, *a, um, adj., the same*: mensis, i. e. August, which Commodus wished to name after himself, Lampr. Commod. 11.

commoenio, *ire, v. communio*.

Commolēnda (Comm-), *ae, f.* [*commolo*], *a goddess who presided over the felling of trees struck by lightning*, Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. 1, p. 390; cf.: Adolēda, Coquēnda, and Deferēnda.

com-molior (comm-), *itus, 4, v. dep.* (ante- and post-class. and very rare); *prop.*, *to set in motion*: *commoliri* tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr. 6, 255.—*Trop.*: lamenta virum *commoliri* atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242 Lachm. *N. cr.*: dolum aut machinam, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—*Transf.*: nimis moleste confabricatus *commolitusque* est originem vocabuli, *has undertaken*, Favorin. ap. Gell. 3, 19, 3.

1. commolitus, *a, um, Part., v. commolior*.

2. commolitus, *a, um, Part., from commolo*.

*** com-mollio**, *ire, v. a., to soften*: duritias palpebrarum, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mōlo, *ūi, itum, 3, v. a., to grind thoroughly, to pound* (post-Aug.): (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1: olivam, bacam, id. 12, 50, 18; cf. also *Commolēnda*.

commōnē-fācio (comm-), *fēci, factum* (pass. -fio, -factus sum, -fieri), *3, v. a.* [*commoneo*], *to remind one forcibly* (of something), *to put in mind, to admonish, to impress upon* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.); *constr.* with acc. (personae or rei), a *rel.-clause*, *ut* or *acc.* and *inf.*: te propter magnitudinem provinciae etiam atque etiam esse *commonefaciendum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; cf. humorously: *commonefacere* aliquem monimentis bubulis, *to give one a remembrance*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—*With aliquem alicujus rei*: cum ipse te veteris amicitiae *commonefaceret*, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 35; so, quemque *benefici sui*, Sall. J. 49, 4; and *pass.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112.—*With aliquem de aliquā re*, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 3: simul *commonefacit*, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, *Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*; so with a *rel.-clause*, Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 2: simul *commonefecit*, sanxisse Augustum, etc., *Tac. A. 6, 12: illi eum *commonefaciunt*, *ut*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41.—*With acc. rei*: istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: mores vetustatis, Vitr. 2, 1, 5.

com-mōneo (comm-), *ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to remind one forcibly of something, to put in mind, to impress upon, to bring to recollection* (in good prose); *constr.* (cf. *ad-moneo*). (a) *With aliquem*: ut *commoneri* nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57; Quint. 11, 3, 130: *commonito* pro rostris populo, *Suet. Claud. 22; cf.: quorum (notarum) recordatio *commoneat* et quasi excitet memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 28.—(b) *With aliquem alicujus rei*: mearum me absens miseriarum *commones*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; cf.: ut hic modo me *commoneuit* anulus quod totum effluerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57.—(c) *With aliquem de aliquā re*: de avaritia tua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: de periculo, id. Part. Or. 27, 96.—(d) *With aliquem aliquid*: officium vestrum *ut* vos malo cupiatis *commonerier*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 17.—*Simply with aliquid*: cum amice aliquid *commoneonem*, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quae *commoneonem* us, Sil. 13, 111.—(e) *With rel.-clause*: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla *commoneant*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 17; so, *commoneo* aliquem cur, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 30; and *pass.*: hoc qui venerit mi in mentem, re *commoneo* sum modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 47 Fleck. (Brix.: hoc qui in mentem venerit mi? Re ipsā *commoneo* sum).—(f) *With ut* or *ne*: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor *commoneat*, ut servem fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam *commoneendus* est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: *commoneo* tamen, ne quis hoc cottidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.—(n) *With alicujus rei*: ho-

rum tamen utcumque *commoneo* locus, Quint. 11, 2, 24.

commōnitio, *ōnis, f.* [*commoneo*], *an earnest reminding or putting in mind, an admonition*, Quint. 4, 2, 51; 4, 4, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 10 (in Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 54 dub.).

*** commōnitor**, *ōris, m.* [*id.*], *one who earnestly reminds*, Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commōnitorius, *a, um, adj.* [*commoneo*], *suitable for reminding* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.—**II.** *Subst.*: **commōnitorium**, *ii, n.*, *a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*, Amm. 28, 1, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 21; Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2, § 3; 6, 29, 10; Aug. Ep. 129 *fin.*—**B.** *Trop.*, *a means of reminding*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commōnitus, *a, um, Part., from commoneo*.

com-monstro (comm-), *āvi, ātum, 1* (old form *commonstrasso* = *commonstravero*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5), *v. a., to show, point out something fully or distinctly* (perh. only in Plaut., Terence, and Cic.): si istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Tibi *commonstrasso*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 83: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: hominem *commonstrari* Mihi istum volo, aut ubi habitat *demonstrari*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 75: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: viam, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: sedes argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 39, 162: leges fatales necessarias, id. Univ. 12 *init.*—*With rel.*: *commonstrabo*, quo facile invenias loco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 6.

commoratio, *ōnis, f.* [*commoror*]. **I.** *A dwelling, tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning* (so only in Cic.): villa et amoenitas illa *commorationis* est, non deversorii, *is suitable for a place of residence*, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (and perh. urbana, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3).—**B.** *In rhet. lang., a delaying, dwelling upon some important point*, Auct. Her. 4, 45, 58; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27; 9, 2, 4.—**II.** *Transl., an abiding place, dwelling* (late Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 20; id. 3 Esd. 1, 21; 9, 37.

com-mordēo, *ēre, v. a., to bite sharply or eagerly* (in post-Aug. prose, and very rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29, § 2.—*Trop.*, of abusive lang., Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 1.

com-mōrior (comm-), *mortuus, 3, v. dep. n., to die with or at the same time with one* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); *constr.* with *cum*, with the *dat.* or *absol.* (a) *With cum*: in acie cum Arunte *commortuus* est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2; Val. Max. 6, 8, 2.—(b) *With dat.*: obviam ire et *commori* hostibus, Sall. H. 1, 89 Dietsch: hostibus suis morte sua, Flor. 1, 18, 17; so, tibi, Sen. Ep. 77, 13: simul tibi, Vulg. Marc. 14, 31.—(c) *Absol.*, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; 10, 21, 24, § 47; Vulg. Eccles. 19, 10.—Hence, **Commorientes**, *the title of a comedy of Plautus, now lost*, composed in imitation of the Συμμορῶντες of Diphilus, Ter. Ad. prol. 7, and Prisc. p. 725 P. (acc. to Att. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9, not genuine).—**II.** *Trop.*: duo venena *commoriantur*, i. e. *their effects vanish together*, Plin. 27, 2, § 5.

Commōris, *is, f., a fortress in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

† commoro, *āre, v. commoror*.

com-mōro (comm-), *ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. (act. access. form † commorō, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.)*. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *Prop.*, *to stop somewhere, to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn, remain, stay* (class.; most freq. in Cic. (about thirty times) and in Quint.): Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; id. Att. 5, 12, 3: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5, 5: Asturae, id. ib. 6, 19, 2: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ibidem, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: hic, Quint. 4, 2, 22: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95 (ad Cybistra, id. Fam. 15, 4, 6; B. and K. *moratus*): circum istaec loca, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. 1: apud aliquem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: apud Alyziam, id. Fam. 16, 3, 1: in tam misera vita, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6.—*Absol.*: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, *commoratus* est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: *commorandi* natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. Sen. 23, 84: quaesivit... an tardare ac *commorari* te melius esset, id. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: paulisper consistere et *commorari*, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; Suet. Tib. 11.—Of things: *commorantes* menses trahere, *bring in*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147.—**B.** *Trop.* (mostly with *in* or *absol.*; only once

with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 1; Quint. 8, 3, 46: cum singulis paene syllabis, id. 8, proem. § 31: in componenda togā, id. 11, 3, 156.—Of discourse: ut haereat in eadem commoreturque sententiā, to dwell upon, Cic. Or. 40, 137 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 41); cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: fortasse supervacaneum fuerit hic commorari, Quint. 4, 2, 22.—*Absol.*: ipsa mihi veritas manum iniecit et paulisper consistere et commorari coegit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48.—*II. Act.* to stop, detain, retard one (ante- and post-class.).—*Prop.*: an te auspiciis commoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58: me nunc commoror, has foris quom non ferio, id. Ps. 4, 7, 35: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64; Sen. Contr. 2, 14, 10; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 31.

commorsito (*-sico*), *āre*, *v. freq. a.*, to bite to pieces, App. M. 7, p. 195, 14.—*Trop.*, App. M. 10, p. 249.

***commortalis**, *e*, *adj.*, mortal: natura, Col. 3, 20, 4 dub.

†commōsis, *is, f.*, = κόμωσις, a gummy substance, the groundwork in honey-making, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

†commotiae Lympheae, ad lacum Cutiliensem a commotu, quod ibi insula in aquā commovetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.

commōtio, *ōnis, f.* [commoveo], a moving, motion. *I. Lit.* (only post-class.): vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 13; 2, 9: capitis, id. Tard. 1, 1, 41; Vulg. Psa. 43, 15.—*II. Trop.*, a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion (cf. commoveo, *II. B.*) (class.): commotionem accipiunt volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, *Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis iucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8.—*In plur.*: animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; and without animi, of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42; Lact. 6, 15, 9; 7, 10, 2.

***commōtiuncula**, *ae, f. dim.* [commotio], a slight excitation of disease, indisposition, Cic. Att. 12, 11 fin.

***commōto**, *āre, v. freq. a.* [commoveo], to move very violently, to agitate: assidue, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtor, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who sets in motion (late Lat.): Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

1. commōtus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from commoveo.

2. commōtus, *ūs, m.* [commoveo], a moving, agitation; Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; *v.* commotiae.

commōveo (*comm-*), *mōvi, mōtum*, 2 (contr. forms: commōrunt, Lucr. 2, 766; commōrat, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51; commōrit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 45; commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; commosset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45; commosse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; id. Fam. 7, 18, 3), *v. a.*, to put something in violent motion, to move; both of removing from a place and backwards and forwards in a place; to shake, stir (freq. in every period and species of composition). *I. Lit.* *A.* To remove from a place, to carry away, displace, to start, set in motion, move: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181; id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: facilius est currentem incitare quam commovere languentem, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145: castra ex eo loco, to move forward, decamp, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; cf. aciem, to set the line in motion, Liv. 2, 65, 5; 9, 27, 10: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5, 2: me Thesalonica, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3: agmen loco, to force back, cause to retreat, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 58, 20; so, hostem, Liv. 9, 40, 9; 10, 29, 9: cervum, Verg. A. 7, 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: nummum, i. e. to use in business, Cic. Font. 5, 11 (1, 1); id. Fl. 19, 44: ais, si una littera commota sit, fore tota ut labet disciplina. Utrum igitur tibi litterarum videor an totas paginas commovere? id. Fin. 4, 19, 53.—*Sacra*, t. t., to move or carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use, Verg. A. 4, 301 Serv.; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 4: ancilia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 3: tripodes, Sen. Med. 786.—Hence, humorously: mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices,

tricks, etc.) in motion, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 107.—*Prov.*: glaebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo, would have stirred a clod, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—*B.* To set in motion in a place, to move hither and thither, to shake, agitate, disturb. *1.* Of things: magni commorant aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: alas, Verg. A. 5, 217; cf. penna commota volucris, Sil. 6, 59; Sen. Agam. 633.—*2.* Of persons, with *se*: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (sc. Roscius) vitia non videat? can stir, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: num infitiri potes te... mea diligentia circumclusum commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7; Nep. Ages. 6, 3; Liv. 2, 54, 6; cf. Lanuvii hastam se commovisse, id. 21, 62, 4.—*II. Trop.* *A.* (Acc. to *I. A.*) To move, drive back, dislodge, refute, confute: nunc comminus agamus experimurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: si convellerem adoriatur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205.—*B.* (Acc. to *I. B.*) To throw into disorder, physical or mental; to unbalance, unsettle, shake, disturb (rare but class.): adflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: perleviter commotus fuerat... (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: Bacchi sacris commota, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80: commotus habebitur, i. e. mente captus, frantic, crazed, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209; cf. commota mens, id. ib. 2, 3, 278; Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152; and: commotus mente, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23.—*2.* To move in mind or feeling, to make an impression upon, to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect, etc. (a) With *abl.*: commorat hominem lacrimis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2: aliquem nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aut libidine aliqua aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. Font. 16, 36 (12, 26): ludis, id. Mur. 19, 40: quis enim, cum sibi fingit aliquid et cogitatione depingit, non simul ac se ipse commovet atque ad se revocavit, sentit, etc., aroused, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: et amore fraterno et exultatione vulgi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: affectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: docta voce, id. 2, 16, 9: cujus atrocitate, id. 6, 1, 32: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotus est metu, Spe, gaudio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 34; Quint. 1, 2, 30: commota vehementi metu mens, Lucr. 3, 153.—(b) *Absol.*: commorat omnes nos, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51: cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est, commoveri necesse est, one must be affected by it, it must make an impression on one, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: nihil me clamor iste commovet, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis iudiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. commotus ab oratore iudex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commoritur, flebit, provoke, rouse, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus gravior commotus, Verg. A. 1, 126: domo ejus omnia abstulit quae paulo magis animum ejus piam aut oculos possent commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Quint. 12, 10, 50: dormiunt; pol ego istos commovebo, awake, arouse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, stir up, awaken, revive, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.—Of things: aes alienum, to demand, Tac. A. 6, 17: commota principis domo, id. ib. 4, 52 init.: si umquam vitae cupiditas in me fuisset, ego... omnium parricidarum tela commossem? provoked, Cic. Planc. 37, 90.—(c) With *in* and *abl.*: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejus modi, Neque commovetur animus in ea re tamen, Ter. And. 1, 1, 67: vidi enim vos in hoc nomine, cum testis diceret, commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 125: in hac virgine commotus sum, i. e. in love, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19.—(d) With *ex* and *abl.*: nam cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 72.—(e) With *ad* and *acc.*: nec sane satis commoveor animo ad ea, quae vis canenda, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: homines ad turpe compendium, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.—(f) With *ut* and *subj.*: adeone me ignavum putas, ut neque me consuetudo neque amor Commoveo neque commoneat, ut servem fidem? Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: tua nos voluntas commovit, ut conscriberemus, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—*b.* Of the passions, etc., to rouse, stir up, excite, produce, generate: belli magnos

commovit funditus aestus, moved the waves of strife from their foundations, Lucr. 5, 1434; cf. commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 20: misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46; 10, 1, 64: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: invidiam aliquam in me, id. Phil. 3, 7, 18: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: multorum scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: adfectus, Quint. 4, proem. § 6; 5, 8, 3; cf. adfectus vehementer commotos (opp. lenes), id. 6, 2, 9.—*C.* In discourse: nova quaedam, to start new doctrines, adduce novelties, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18.—Hence, **commōtus**, *a, um, P. a.*, moved, excited, aroused: genus (dicendi) in agenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32; cf. Fimbria paulo fervidior atque commotior, id. Brut. 34, 129: incidere in rem commotam (i. e. amorem), Sen. Ep. 116, 5: animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: commotus ad omnia turbanda consilium, Liv. 6, 14, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: Drusus animo commotior, more violent, passionate, Tac. A. 4, 3; cf. commotus ingenio, id. ib. 6, 45; and: Agrippina paulo commotior, id. ib. 1, 33: commotus similis, to one provoked, enraged, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. Tib. 51.—*Sup.* and *adv.* apparently not in use.

†commugento, for convocanto, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 17 Müll.

com-mulceo, *ēre, v. a.* (very rare, and mostly post-class.), to caress, coax, or soothe much. *I. Prop.*: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229, 34.—*II. Trop.*, to soothe, please, cajole: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus iudicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

***com-mulco**, *āre, v. a.*, to beat violently, App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

commūnālis, *e, adj.* [commune], belonging to the community: loca, Aggen. p. 41 Goes.

com-mundo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to cleanse, purify wholly (very rare): vasa eluere et commundare, Col. 12, 18, 3: mulier ornata, sed non commundata, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; Jul. Obseq. 115.

commūne, *is, v.* communia.

†commūnicārius (dies), in quo omnibus dis communiter sacrificabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220, 19 Müll.

commūnicatio, *ōnis, f.* [communico] (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare), a making common, imparting, communicating. *I.* In gen.: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quaedam societates et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: nominum, i. e. the like appellation of several objects, Plin. 24, 14, 80, § 129: juris, Dig. 23, 2, 1: damni, ib. 27, 3, 1, § 14.—*II.* In rhet., a figure of speech, = ἀνακρίσις, in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 2, 20 and 23.

commūnicātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], (post-class.). *I.* He who makes one a participant in a thing: rei familiaris, Arn. 4, p. 154 fin.—*II.* He who has part in a thing, Tert. Pudic. 22.

1. commūnicātus, *a, um, Part.*, from communico.

2. commūnicātus, *ūs, m.* [communico], a participation, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 5.

†com-mūnceps, *cipis, m.*, born in the same municipal town, Inscr. Orell. 3062.

communico (*comm-*), *āvi, ātum*, 1, *v. a.* (dep. access. form, communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24, 2) [communis]. *I.* To divide something with one, whether in giving or receiving. *A.* In giving, to divide a thing with one, to communicate, impart, to share; esp. freq. of imparting in discourse (very freq. in all periods); constr. usu. aliquid cum aliquo; also inter aliquos, aliquid, aliquid cum aliquo re, cum aliquo de aliquo re and absol. (a) With aliquid cum aliquo: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecutus sunt, impertiant ea suis communicantque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 125; id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: auxilii

um. sibi te putat adjunxisse, qui cum altero rem communicat. id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: suam causam cum Chrysogono, id. ib. 48, 140: cum iis praemium communicat, hortaturque ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 37: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv. 23, 5, 9: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56, 5: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta (i. e. me socium sumit actorum), Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum finitimis civitatibus, to make common cause, to take common counsel, commune, consult, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: cum plebeis magistratibus, Liv. 6, 11, 7; 28, 28, 5; Suet. Calig. 56: curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—Of discourse: homo, quocumque omnia, quae me curā aliquid adficiunt, una communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: ea quae didicerant, cum civibus suis communicare non poterant, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8; id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Caes. B. G. 6, 20 al.; so cum aliquo de aliquā re: Pompeius, qui mecum . . . de te communicare solet, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: is mecum de tuā mansione communicat, id. ib. 4, 4, 5: cum compluribus de ratione belli, Suet. Tib. 18.—(β) *Aliquid inter aliquos*: cum de societate inter se multa communicant, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: socii putandi sunt, quos inter se communicata est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50: ut quibus de rebus vellemus, tu tuis, ego meis, inter nos communicaremus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 2; 11, 27, 2: communicato inter se consilio, Liv. 3, 25, 9 (cf. α); Suet. Dom. 7.—(γ) *Aliqui aliquid, or de aliquā re* (in Cic. only when the other party sharing is expressed by cum and abl.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 250): quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuevit, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 (Dinter, ex conj., quibuscum): hisque omnium domus patent vicitusque communicatur, id. B. G. 6, 23 fin.; so with redditur, id. ib. 6, 13: sibi communicatum cum alio, non ademptum imperium esse, Liv. 22, 27, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: id aut ereptum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, Cic. Brut. 73, 254; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14 Halm ad loc.; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; Mamert. Pan. Max. 10; Cic. Pis. 39, 94 Ascon.—* (δ) *Aliquem aliquid re*: communicabo semper te mensa mea, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50.—(ε) *Absol.*: nonne prius communicatum oportuit? Ter. And. 1, 5, 4; Cic. Sull. 3, 9: et secundas res splendiores facit amicitia et adversas partem communicansque leviores, id. Lael. 6, 22; Quint. 9, 2, 22: ut ad se veniat rationesque belli gerendi communicet, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: consilia communicant, id. B. C. 2, 4 fin.; cf. Sall. C. 18, 5; Suet. Aug. 75 fin.; Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 108; Quint. 9, 2, 22.—2. Transf. of things: aliquid cum aliquā re, to join to an equal part, to unite: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoris dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: prius potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum mea laude communicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; id. Fam. 12, 2, 1.—3. In late Lat.: cum aliquo or alicui, to have intercourse with an inferior: ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2, 15: malis, with evil-disposed persons, Aug. Ep. 162: ne communices homini indocto, Vulg. Eccles. 8, 5.—Also alicui rei, to take part in, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 22.—B. In receiving, to share something with one, to take or receive a part, to partake, participate in (also class.). (α) *Aliquid cum aliquo*: ut me juves Communesque hanc meam meam provinciam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 153; cf. provinciam cum Antonio, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: inimicitias mecum, id. Fam. 15, 21, 2: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, believes that he has all things in common with him, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf. id. ib. 48, 140; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5 Zumpt; Liv. 22, 27, 8: haud dubitavit (Thaestris) fateri ad communicandum cum rege liberos se venisse, Curt. 6, 5, 30 Vogel ad loc.—(β) *Absol.*: primo labores et discrimina, mox et gloriam communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8.—(γ) *Alicui* (late Lat.): altari Christi, to receive the sacrament, Aug. Ep. 162; id. contra Cresc. 3, 36.—II. In Tertull., acc. to communis, II., to make common, i. e. low, base, to contaminate, defile, Tert. Spect. 17; id. Patient. 8.

communīcor, āri, v. communico *init.*

1. com-mūnio, īvi or īi, tum, 4, v. a., to fortify on all sides or strongly, to secure,

barricade, intrench (class.). **I. Prop.**: castella, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 2, 32, 4; 21, 32, 11; 42, 58, 1: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32, 1: praesidium, id. 2, 49, 8: tumulum, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.—Transf.: os arteriae, Gell. 17, 11, 5.—II. Trop., to make sure, to strengthen: auctoritatem aulae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6 (cf. aula, II. A.): causam testimonis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: jus, id. Caecin. 26, 74.

2. commūnio, ōnis, f. [communis], a communion, mutual participation (several times in Cicero, elsewhere rare). **I. In gen.**: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: litterarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: sermonis, *Suet. Aug. 74: parietum, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriae, id. ib. 12, 19: temporum alicujus, Cic. Mil. 36, 100: beneficiorum, praemiorum civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44: plures partes communione compecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: in pristina communione manere, id. ib. 3, 19, 72: sagariam communionem inire, Dig. 17, 2, 52.—II. In eccl. Lat. **A. Church communion**, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sac. 2, 45; 2, 37; Aug. in Ps. 57, n. 15.—Hence, **B. The sacrament of the Lord's supper, communion**: sancti altaris, Aug. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūnis (comoinis, S. C. de Baech.), e, adj. [con and root mu-, to bind; Sanscr. may-; cf. immunis, munus, moenia], that is common to several or to all, common, general, universal, public (opp. proprius, that belongs to one: quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium, Quint. 7, 3, 24; cf. id. 2, 4, 40; 7, 1, 28; 8, 5, 6; 10, 1, 16; 12, 10, 42; 12, 3, 7; v. also the foll.; freq. in all periods and every species of composition); constr. with cum, dat., inter se, or absol. **I. Prop.**: vetus verbum hoc quidem est: Communia esse amicum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18: vinea vulpibus et hominibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5: sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Cat. 68, 89: is fit et cum Roscio communis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 27; cf. alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall. C. 1, 2; Nep. Timol. 1, 4.—Esp. freq. in the formula aliquid cum aliquo commune habere: vetustas habet aliquid commune cum multis, amor non habet, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 2: cum rerum natura . . . quid habere potest commune . . . gallinae fel, id. Div. 2, 12, 29: controversia, quae communes minime cum aliis quaestiones habet, Quint. 5, 10, 110: illum . . . nihil vobiscum commune habentem, Sen. Const. 15, 2: sciat, se nihil mecum habere commune, id. Ben. 7, 12, 2: omnia cum amico communia habebit, qui multa cum homine, id. Ep. 48, 3; 74, 17; id. Q. N. 2, 37, 2: nec habet (pecudum natura) quidquam commune cum caelo, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7, 4; 8, 3; App. de Deo Soc. 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 25, B: vitium commune omnium est, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30; cf. Cic. Sen. 11, 35; Lucr. 5, 260; 3, 326; 5, 555: communis imperii (i. e. Romani) fines, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf. libertas, id. Sest. 1, 1: salus, id. ib. 6, 15: utilitas, Nep. Alcib. 4, 6: mors, natural, Eutr. 7, 8: verba, i. e. prose, Claud. Epig. 81, 3: jus gentium, Nep. Them. 7, 4 et saep.: vitae ignarus, ignorant of life, i. e. of the customs of society, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7; cf. sensu caret, of a sense of propriety, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66 Heind.; cf. sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20; cf. also: communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: communis locus, euphem., the lower world, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; and for a brothel, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, p. 83 Bip.—In plur.: loca, public places, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, § 112; id. Fam. 13, 11, 1; but loci, in philos. lang., a commonplace, common topic, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Or. 36, 126; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 2, 1, 11; 5, 1, 3; 5, 12, 15; v. locus.—**B. Subst.**: **commūne**, is, n., that which is common. **I. In gen., plur.**: ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas, publicitatem, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; Ov. M. 13, 271.—In sing.: de communi aliquid consequi, Dig. 17, 2, 52; so Paul. Sent. 1, 18, § 3: jus communis dividundo, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; cf. Gai Inst. 4, 42; Dig.

2, 1, 11, § 2 al.—2. Esp. = τὸ κοινόν, a community, state: commune Latium, Cinc. ap. Fest. p. 241, 18 Müll.: Commune Milyadum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 59, § 145; 2, 2, 63, § 154: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. M. 12, 7; cf. communis Graecia, id. ib. 13, 199; and: res communis = respublica, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 522, 17.—b. In commune. (α) *For common use, for all, for a common object, end, advantage, etc.*: metueret, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 16; Tac. A. 12, 5: conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: vocare honores, i. e. to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians, Liv. 6, 40, 18: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. 5, 11, 24.—Rarely in commune: ponere libertatem, Tac. A. 13, 27.—(β) *In general, generally* (in post-Aug. prose): de jure omni disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 49; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 9; Tac. G. 27; 38; 40 al.—(γ) *Halves*, Sen. Ep. 119, 1; Phaedr. 5, 7, 3.—II. Trop. **A. That represents the common sentiment, democratic**: qui in bello . . . suo et certorum hominum consilio uteretur, eum magis communem censemus in victoria futurum fuisse, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 2.—**B. Of manners, accessible, familiar, courteous, condescending, affable (kindr. in sense with comis; hence in MSS. very freq. interchanged with it; v. comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; so id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: communis infimis, par principibus, Nep. Att. 3, 1; so Eutr. 8, 5; cf. communitas.—Comp., Suet. Claud. 21 dub. (al. comior).—Sup., Suet. Vesp. 22 dub. (al. comissimus).—**C. T. t. 1.** In rhet.: commune exordium, quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, equally appropriate to either side of a cause, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 71; Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11; Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 319.—2. In gram.: verbum, a common verb, i. e. one that has both an active and passive signification, Gell. 15, 13, 1; Prisc. p. 787 P.: syllaba = anceps, i. e. either long or short, Don. p. 1389 P.; Charis. p. 3 ib.; Diom. p. 423 ib.: genus, of both masculine and feminine gender, Charis. p. 126 ib. et saep.—Hence, Adv. **1.** Class. form **commūniter**, together, in common, jointly, generally (very freq.), Varr. R. R. 2, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Nep. Pelop. 2, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13; Ov. M. 6, 262.—Opp. proprie, Quint. 9, 1, 23; opp. separatim, Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; cf. id. Arch. 12, 32.—* Comp., Diom. p. 480 P.—2. **commūnitus**: deos colere, Varr. ap. Non. p. 510, 5.**

commūnitās, ātis, f. [communis]. **I. Community, society, fellowship** (very freq. in Cic.; elsewhere rare): nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116: conditionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. Phil. 6, 2, 3: et conjunctio humana, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 156: vitae atque victus, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Off. 1, 14, 45.—**B. The sense of fellowship, community in feeling, etc.**: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, quarum una sit cognitio, altera communis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152; so id. ib. 1, 43, 153; and id. ib. 1, 45, 159; 3, 5, 24; 3, 33, 118.—II. (Acc. to communis, II.) *Courtesy, condescension, affability*, Nep. Milt. 8, 4.

commūniter, adv., v. communis, adv., 1.

commūnitio, ōnis, f. [communio]. **I. Abstr., the making or preparing of a way; trop. = Gr. ὁδοποιεῖν**: anne autem principium aut rei totius, quae agetur, significationem habere debet, aut aditum ad causam et communionem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—II. Concr., a fortification, Vitr. 10, 13, 1.

1. commūnitus, adv., v. communis, adv., 2.

2. commūnitus, a, um, Part., from 1. communio.

* **commurmuratio**, ōnis, f. [commurmuro], a general murmuring, Gell. 11, 7, 8.

com-murmūro, āre, 1. v. n., or **commurmūror**, āri, 1. v. dep., to murmur to one's self or with others (very rare). **I. Act.** form: clauso commurmurat ore, Sil. 15, 821: (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 82.—II. Dep. form: ut scriba secum ipse commurmura-

tus sit, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: commurmuratur autōi, Varr. ap. Non. p. 178, 9 (Sat. Men. 64, 8).

commutabilis, e, *adj.* [commuto], *subject to change, changeable* (class.). **I.** In gen.: cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: haec imbecilla et commutabilis pecunia, id. Par. 1, 1, 7: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Lael. 25, 92: ratio vitae, id. Mil. 26, 69: principia verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll. **II.** In rhet.: exordium quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici, = commune, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; so * Quint. 4, 1, 71.

commutātē, *adv.* [id.], *in a changed or altered manner*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

commutatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a changing, change, alteration* (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59; cf.: tempestatum atque caeli, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 68: crebrae aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: magnae rerum, id. B. C. 3, 68: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: subita, Nep. Dion. 6, 1: ventorum, Col. 11, 2, 94: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4. **II.** Esp. **A.** In rhet. **1.** A figure of speech; a reciprocal opposition or change, = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85), Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39. **2.** A change in words, pronunciation, or method of treatment, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq. **B.** An exchange. **1.** Captivorum, Liv. Epit. 19. **2.** (Acc. to commuto, II. B.) Of words, a conversation, conference, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 26.

* **commutatus**, ūs, m. [id.] (for the class. commutatio), *a change, alteration*: in commutatum venire, Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto (comm-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To alter wholly, change entirely (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829; 1, 594; 2, 936: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31. **Of fruits, to decay, spoil**, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1. **2.** Esp. rhet. t. t., *to change one's form of expression*: commutabilis tripliciter, verbis, pronuntiando, tractando, i. e. vary our style, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54. **B.** Trop.: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: nihil commutantur animo et idem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 2. **II.** To exchange something with another, to change, interchange, replace, substitute, barter, traffic. **A.** In gen., constr. with acc. alone, or with inter se, cum and abl., or abl. alone, or absol. **1.** With acc.: conmutato ilico pallium, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36: ubi aetate hoc caput colorem commutavit, id. Most. 1, 3, 44: coloniam, id. Aul. 3, 6, 40: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf.: inter se conmutant vestem ac nomina, interchange, Plaut. Capt. prol. 37: ornamenta templorum, Suet. Vit. 5; id. Aug. 24. **2.** With cum and abl. (a) Of person: (loricam) secum, Just. 3, 1, 8. (b) Of thing: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sect. 16, 37: mortem cum vitā, Sulp. ap. id. Fam. 4, 5, 3. **3.** With pro and abl.: (litteras) D pro A, Suet. Caes. 56: vinum pro oleo, Dig. 2, 15, 8 fin. **4.** With abl.: nisi oculos orationemque aliam commutas tibi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 56: fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: ornandi causā proprium (verbum) proprio, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: possessionis invidiam pecuniā, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14: leve compendium fraude maximā, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; cf.: hanc esse rem, quae si sit semel iudicata, neque alio commutari... possit, replaced, i. e. made good, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: victum vitamque priorem novis rebus, Lucr. 5, 1106: studium belli gerendi agriculturā, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: mustum aere, Col. 12, 26, 2. **5.** Absol., *to make an exchange*: vin commutemus? Tuam ego ducam et tu meam? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 21: si quid de se diceretur, non dubitaret interpellare et commutare, *to change the subject*, Suet. Tib. 27. **B.** Esp. of speech, *to exchange words, to discourse, converse* (so only twice in Ter.; cf. commutatio, II.): unum verbum tecum, Ter. And. 2, 4, 7: non tria Verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

1. cōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3,

v. a. [co- (i. e. con) and emo; cf.: demo, promio]. **I.** To bring together, form, frame, construct (Lucretian): dum perspicis omnem Naturam rerum quā constet compta figurā, Lucr. 1, 950 Munro ad loc.: nunc ea quo pacto inter sese mixta quibusque compta modis vigeant, id. 3, 259: quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret (animi natura), Quove modo distracta rediret in ordia prima, id. 4, 27. **II.** To care for, take care of. **A.** Prop., in the class. per. usu. of the care of the hair, to comb, arrange, braid, dress; absol.: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Verg. A. 10, 832: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83. **Transf.** to the person: sacerdos Fronde super galeam et felici comptus olivā, wreathed, Verg. A. 7, 751: Tisiphone serpentibus undique compta, id. Cul. 218: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20. **B.** In partic., to adorn, deck, ornament: corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8, proem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525. **2.** Transf. of things: vittā comptos praetendere ramos, Verg. A. 8, 128: colus compta, i. e. furnished or adorned with wool, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194. **II.** Trop., to deck, adorn: Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Lucr. 10, 83. **3.** Esp. freq. of rhet. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42; cf.: linguae orationisque commendae gratiā, Gell. 1, 9, 10. **Hence, comptus** (-mtus), a, um, P. a., adorned, ornamented, decked: juvenes ut femina compti, Ov. H. 4, 75: anima mundissima atque comptissima, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33. **But** usu. of discourse, embellished, elegant: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. Sen. 9, 28 (al. composita): comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19: (Vinicius) comptae facundiae, id. A. 6, 15. **Transf.** to the person: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79. **Adv.**: **comptē** (comt-), with ornament, elegantly, only trop.: compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75, 6: agere rem, Gell. 7, 3, 52. *** Comp.**: comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53. **Sup.**, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66, acc. to Ritschl (al. comissime).

2. cōmo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [coma]. **I.** Neutr., to be furnished with hair (as verb. finit. only post-class.), Paul. Nol. 28, 246. **But** freq. **comans**,antis, P. a. **A.** Having long hair, hairy, covered with hair (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): colla equorum, Verg. A. 12, 86; cf.: equus florā et comante jubā, Gell. 3, 9, 3: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: tori, Verg. A. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: saetae hircorum, Verg. G. 3, 312; cf.: pellicomata villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea = cristata, crested, plumed, Verg. A. 2, 391; cf. cristae, id. ib. 3, 468. **B.** Transf., of growths, etc., resembling hair: stella, having a radiant, hairy train, a comet, Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, ornamented with stars, Val. Fl. 5, 267: sera comans narcissus, that puts out leaves late, Verg. G. 4, 122: dictamnus flore Purpureo, id. A. 12, 413: jugum silvae, leafy, Val. Fl. 3, 403: silvae, id. 1, 429: folia, luxuriant, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: pinus, Sil. 10, 550: humus, Stat. Th. 5, 502. **II.** Act., to clothe or deck with hair or something like hair (as verb. finit. only post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3. **Freq.** (esp. in the post-Aug. per.) **cōmātus**, a, um, P. a., having long hair: tempora, Mart. 10, 83, 13; Val. Fl. 7, 636; and subst.: **cōmātus**, i, m., Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 1, 73, 8; 12, 70, 9. **As adj. propr.**: Gallia Comata, Transalpine Gaul (opp. togata), Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Cat. 29, 3; Luc. 1, 443. **Transf.**: silva, leafy, Cat. 4, 11.

† **cōmoedia**, ae, f. (gen. comoediai, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51), = κωμῳδία, a comedy (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 6 ib.), Plaut. Am. prol. 60; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; Quint. 6, 2, 20; 10, 1, 65; Hor. A. P. 281 at Plaut. As. prol. 13: facere, Ter. And. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: spectare, Ter. And. prol. 27: exigere, to hiss from the stage, id.

ib.; cf. id. Hec. alt. prol. 4 and 7. **II.** The younger Pliny humorously named a villa, which was on low ground, comoedia, in opp. to one on high ground, qs. lifted up on a buskin, which he called tragoedia, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3.

cōmoedicē, *adv.*, v. comoedicus. † **cōmoedicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδικός, of or pertaining to comedy, comic: ars, App. Flor. 3, n. 16, p. 353, 27. *** Adv.**: **cōmoedice**, as in comedy: astitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 11 Müll.

† **cōmoedus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδός, of or pertaining to comedy, comic: natio, adapted to comedy, given to acting, Juv. 3, 100. **More freq.**, **II.** Subst.: **cōmoedus**, i, m., a comedian, comic actor (while histrio is a play-actor in gen.), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Quint. 6, 2, 35; 1, 11, 1; 11, 3, 91; 11, 3, 181; Juv. 3, 94; 6, 73; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 3, 1, 9; Suet. Tib. 47; Gai. Inst. 3, 212; Dig. 9, 2, 22, § 1.

cōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma], hairy, with much or long hair (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2: Phoebeus, Auct. Priap. 37. **Transf.**, of plants, leafy: genus tithymali comoissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45; § 71; 16, 6, 8, § 22.

comp-pāciscor (comp-) or **-pēciscor**, pactus or pectus, 3, v. dep., *to make an agreement, form a compact with one* (only in temp. perf. and partic., and rare): si sumus compacti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129: mecum matrimonio compacta sit, id. Cist. Fragm. Mai. p. 17, v. 11. **Hence**, **II.** P. a. as subst.: **compactum** (comp-) or **compectum** (comp-), i, n., an agreement, only in abl. sing.: compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 5, 8 B. and K.), according to agreement or concert, in accordance with a previous compact, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.; Cic. Scaur. l. i.; id. Att. 10, 12, 2 Orell. N. cr.: compacto, Liv. 5, 11, 7. **In a similar sense**: de compecto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 24; 3, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126; and: ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20; Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3.

comp-pāco, āre, v. a., *to bring to peace* (eccl. Lat.): Aegyptios, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 20, § 13.

compacticius or **-tius**, a, um, = compactus, agreed upon: soter, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

compactilis, e, *adj.* [compactus, compingo]. **I.** Pressed or joined together, compact: trabes, fitted one to another, Vitruv. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 14, 2: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88. **II.** Of form, thick-set, compact: of lions, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46; of bees, id. 11, 18, 19, § 59.

compactio, ōnis, f. [compingo]. **I.** In abstr., a joining together: membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. *** II.** In concr., the things that are joined together, a structure, frame, Vitruv. 10, 15, 2 Schneid.

compactivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], suitable for joining: gummī, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

compactum, i, n., v. compaciscor, II. *** compactura**, ae, f. [compingo], a joining together; only concr., a joint, Vitruv. 4, 7, 4.

1. compactus, a, um, v. compingo. **2. compactus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

† **compaēdāgōgita**, ae, m. (συμπαιδάγωγίτης), educated in the same paedagogium; of slaves, Inscr. Orell. 2818 sq.

† **compaēdāgōgius**, ii, m., = compaēdagogita, Inscr. Fabr. 361, 97.

† **compāgānus**, i, m., an inhabitant of the same village, Inscr. Grut. 209, 1.

compāges, is (compāgo, inis; nom., Stat. Th. 7, 43; acc. compāginem, Sen. Ep. 91, 12; abl. compāgine, Ov. M. 1, 711; Cels. 4, 7; Manil. 1, 717; 1, 725; 1, 838), f. [root pag-; v. pangō], a joining together, a connection, joint, structure (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop., Lucr. 6, 1070; Ov. M. 3, 30; Luc. 2, 487; 3, 491; Curt. 4, 3, 6; 4, 4, 12; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20; Suet. Aug. 43 et saep. **Gen. plur.** compāgum, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5 Sillig.

II. Trop.: in Veneris compāgibus haerent, i. e. in the embraces, Lucr. 4, 1109; 4, 1201: dum sumus in his inclusi compāgibus corporis, bodily structures, * Cic. Sen. 21, 77; cf. Vell. 2, 127, 3; Luc. 5, 119. **So** of the body of the state, Tac. H. 4, 74 fin.

compāgīna, ae. f. [compago], a joining together, combination (peculiar to the agrimensores): litterarum, Baro ap. Goes. Agrim. p. 239, and Innoc. ib. pp. 245 and 246.

compāgīnatio, ōnis, f., a joining, joint, = compages, junctura. ἀρμογή, Vet. Gloss.; Ambros. in Ps. 37, § 29; Cassiod. in Ps. 17, 6.

compāgīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [compago]. **I.** To join together (late Lat.), Anm. 21, 2, 1; 23, 2, 3; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 889; Aug. Conf. 13, 30 al. — **II.** Neutr., to border upon: compaginantes agri, Agrim. p. 346 Goes.

compāgo, īnis, v. compages.

com-pāgus, 1, m., one belonging to the nearest village, Inscr. Orell. 3793.

***com-palpo**, āre, v. a., to stroke, caress, Aug. Serm. Temp. 214.

com-par (comp-), pāris, adj. (abl. compari, Liv. 36, 44, 7: compare, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; id. A. 3, 359; gen. plur. comparum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64), like or equal to another (poet.; after the Aug. per. also in prose).

I. Adj. (a) With dat.: natura viri compar uxori. *Lucr. 4, 1251: consilium consilio, Liv. 28, 42, 20: milites militibus, centurionibus centurionibus, tribuni tribunibus compares, id. 8, 6, 15. — (β) With gen.: eorum, Gell. 6 (7), 11, 1. — (γ) Absol.: conubium, Liv. 1, 9, 5: postulatio Latinorum, id. 23, 6, 8: compari Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44, 7. — **II.** Subst. comm., an equal, a companion, comrade, colleague, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 9; *Hor. C. 2, 5, 2. — **B.** Esp. **1.** One beloved, a spouse, consort, mate, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64; id. Cas. 4, 2, 18; *Cat. 63, 126; Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; Inscr. Orell. 2656; so of the queen in chess, Ov. A. A. 3, 359. — **2.** A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27.

comparābilis, e, adj. [I. comparo], that may be compared, comparable (very rare): species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 47 and 49: mors trium virorum, Liv. 39, 52, 7.

comparāte adv., v. 1. comparo fin.

1. comparāticius, a, um, adj. [I. comparo], comparable, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

2. comparāticius, a, um, adj. [I. comparo], furnished by contribution: aurum, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 3.

1. comparatio (comp-), ōnis, f. [I. comparo], a comparing, comparison (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: comparationis duo sunt modi; unus cum idemne sit an aliquid intersit quaeritur: alter, cum quid praestet aliud alii quaeritur, Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 117; cf. id. ib. § 116: potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: majorum, minorum, parium, id. Top. 18, 71: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: argumentorum, id. 5, 13, 57: in comparatione alicuius (post-Aug.): strata erant itinera villioribus sarcinis, quas in comparatione meliorum avaritia contempserat, Curt. 3, 11, 20 Vogel ad loc.; so, ex comparatione regis novi, desiderium excitabat amissi, id. 10, 8, 9; cf. Iact. 7, 15, 7. — **II.** Esp. **A.** A trial of skill, contention: in comparationem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6. — **B.** A relation, comparison: cum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. — **C.** Translation of the Gr. ἀναλογία, Cic. Univ. 4 fin.; 5; 7. — **D.** An agreement, contract (v. 1. comparo, II. B.): provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30, 3. — **E.** Of animals, a coupling, pairing: boum, Col. 6, 2, 13. — **F.** In rhet.: criminis, a defensive comparison of a crime with a good deed, on account of which the crime was committed, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 72; Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24; 1, 15, 25. — **G.** In gram. **1.** A climax, Don. p. 1745 P. — **2.** The comparative degree, Quint. 1, 5, 45.

2. comparatio, ōnis, f. [2. comparo]. **I.** A preparing, providing for, preparation, etc. (rare, but in good prose): novi belli, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; cf. pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 35: veneni, Liv. 42, 17, 6: comparatio disciplinae dicendi, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: novae amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 9, 6. —

II. A procuring, gaining, acquiring: testimonium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 92: criminis, i. e. of all the materials for an accusation, id. Clu. 67, 191: quibus ego ita credo, ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16. — Hence, **B.** In late Lat., a purchasing, purchase, Dig. 5, 1, 52; 41, 3, 41.

comparativē, adv., v. comparativus. **comparativus**, a, um, adj. [I. comparo], of or pertaining to comparison, depending on comparison, comparative. **I.** In gen.: judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 76 (cf. I. comparatio, I.): genus causae (opp. simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21, 13. — Subst.: **comparativa**, ōrum, n., words in the comparative degree, comparatives, Quint. 9, 3, 19. — Adv.: **comparativē**, with comparison: dicere, Gell. 5, 21, 14; Ambros. de Fide, 5, 9, 71. — **II.** Esp. in gram. **A.** Gradus, or absol., the comparative, Don. p. 1745 P. et saep. — **B.** Casus, the ablative, Prisc. p. 671 P.

1. comparātor, ōris, m. [2. comparo], a purchaser (late Lat.), Paul. Sen. 2, 17, 15; Cod. Th. 10, 33, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4168.

2. comparātor, ōris, m. [I. comparo], a comparer: litterarum, Julian. Epit. Nov. c. 44, § 177.

***comparātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a relation, proportion (cf. I. comparatio, II. B.): modulorum, Vitruv. 7 praef. fin.

com-parco (comp-) or **comperco** (Sol. 22, 17), parsi or persi, 3, v. a., to save, husband well, lay up (ante- and post-class.).

I. Prop.: quod ille compersit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10: cibum, Fronto, Laud. Neglig. 2, p. 371; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 32 fin. — **II.** Trop., to abstain, forbear; with inf.: conperce, amabo, me attrahere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 137; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 5 Müll.

com-pārēo (comp-), ui, 2, v. n., to be perfectly evident or apparent, to appear, be visible (class.). **I.** Prop.: qui modo nusquam comparebas, nunc quom compareas peris, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2: ita ego ad omnis compareo tibi res benefactis frequens (= in omnibus rebus), id. Mil. 3, 1, 68: nec tamen ulla comparebat avis, *Lucr. 6, 1220: omnis suspitio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.: ornamenta orationis, Cic. Or. 71, 234; cf. Nep. Cato, 3, 4: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, agrees, is correct, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 10; Cic. Sull. 26, 73 Orell. N. cr. — **II.** Meton. (effectus pro causa), to be present, be in existence, to exist: et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, compareant, may be done, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona compareare omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132: in Thucydeide orbem modo orationis desiderio, ornamenta compareant, id. Or. 71, 234: conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1, 10; so id. 25, 40, 4; 32, 10, 3; 34, 35, 6; cf. id. 26, 30, 10; 27, 24, 8; Ov. M. 6, 410.

com-pārīlis, e, adj., equal, like: figurae, Aus. Ecl. 2, 38: ratio, Arn. 2, p. 68.

1. compāro (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [compar], to couple together in the same relation, to connect in pairs, to pair, match, unite, join; constr. aliquid cum aliquā re, alicui rei, aliqua inter se, or absol. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compareret et proportionem conjungeret, ut, etc., Cic. Univ. 5 med.: comparari postremo, id. ib. 5: ambo cum simul aspiciamus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 40, 46, 4: L. Voluminus cum Ap. Claudio consul est factus, priore item consulatu inter se comparati, id. 10, 15, 12: labella cum labellis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78: quin meum senium cum dolore tuo conjungam et comparem, Att. ap. Non. p. 255, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 90 Rib.). — Hence, **B.** Esp. of combatants, for the usu. compono, to bring together to a contest, to match: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: cum Aesernino Samniti Pacideianus comparatus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 257, 18: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28, 8: hunc Threici comparavit, Suet. Calig. 35. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To couple together in judy-

ment. **1.** To count one object fully equal to another, to place on the same footing, put on an equality with (rare but class.): neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem umquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 256, 4; cf. Nep. Iphic. 1, 1; Liv. 28, 23, 15; Quint. 10, 1, 98; Cat. 61, 65 al.: cum quibus (hominibus) comparari sordidum, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; so id. Fam. 12, 30, 7: et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov. M. 13, 338. — **2.** In gen., to place together in comparison, to compare (the usu. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: majora, minora, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172; id. Top. 18, 68: metaphora rei comparatur, quam volumus exprimere, Quint. 8, 6, 8. — With dat.: equi fortis et victoris senectuti, comparat suam, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: si regiae stirpi compareretur ignobilis, Curt. 8, 4, 25: restat ut copiae copias comparerent vel numero vel, etc., Liv. 9, 19, 1: se majori pauperiorum turbae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 112: Pericleum fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. id. 12, 10, 65: necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, id. 1, 2, 18: nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, id. 3, 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 6, 87. — With cum and abl.: hominem cum homine et tempus cum tempore et rem cum re, Cic. Dom. 51, 130; id. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121: cum illo... ceteris rebus nullo modo comparandus es, id. Phil. 2, 46, 117: cum meum factum cum tuo comparo, id. Fam. 3, 6, 1; id. Off. 3, 1, 2; 2, 6, 20: corporis commoda cum externis et ipsa inter se corporis, id. ib. 2, 25, 88: longiorem orationem cum magnitudine utilitatis, id. ib. 2, 6, 20: victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them. 5, 3: totam causam nostram cum tota adversarii causa, Quint. 7, 2, 22; 12, 7, 3. — With ad: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14: sed nihil comparandi causa loquar, I will institute no comparison, Cic. Pis. 1, 3. — Hence, **3.** With rel. clause, to reflect, consider, judge; or to prove, show, by comparing (rare): id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto magnam molem minuiam, Att. ap. Non. p. 256, 20: cum compareretur, utrum, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, etc., Liv. 2, 32, 12; cf. Tac. A. 3, 6: deinde comparat, quanto plures delecti sint homines, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16. — **B.** Comparare inter se, t. t., of colleagues in office, to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement (freq. in Liv., esp. of the consuls, who made an arrangement between themselves in respect to their provinces): inter se decemviri comparabant, quos ire ad bellum, quos praeesse exercitiis oporteret, Liv. 3, 41, 7: senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiae et Macedoniae comparerent sortirentur, id. 42, 31, 1; 8, 20, 3; 32, 8, 1; 33, 43, 2; 26, 8, 8; 41, 6, 1: (consules) comparant inter se ut, etc., id. 8, 6, 13; 10, 15, 12: ut consules sortirentur comparerent inter se, uter, etc., id. 24, 10, 2; of the tribunes of the people, id. 29, 20, 9; of the praetors, id. 40, 47, 1. — **C.** (In acc. with I. B.) Si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparat, opposes to this, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63. — Hence, ***compārāte**, adv., in or by comparison, comparatively: quaerere (opp. simpliciter), Cic. Top. 22, 84.

2. com-paro (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1 (old form conparassit = comparaverit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 19), v. a. **I.** To prepare something with zeal, care, etc., to make ready, to set in order, furnish, provide, etc. (class.). **A.** Lit.: magnifice et ornate convivium comparat (al. apparat), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65; Tib. 1, 10, 42: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: se, to make one's self ready, to prepare one's self, id. Mil. 10, 28: se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: se ad iter, Liv. 28, 33, 1; cf. pass., id. 42, 43, 4: se ad omnis casus, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: insidias alicui per aliquid, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; cf.: dolum ad capiendos eos, Liv. 23, 35, 2: comparare et constituere accusationem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2; cf.: comparare accusatorem filio suo, id. Clu. 67, 191: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: domicilium

ibi, Liv. 1, 34, 10: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3 et saep.: vultum e vultu, *to adjust according to, to fashion*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5.—In the histt. freq. of preparations for war: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5, 1; id. Ages. 2, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 5; 32, 28, 7; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1 et saep.: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30, 11; cf. Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Dion. 4, 3; id. Dat. 4, 1 and 4; id. Hann. 3, 2; Liv. 28, 13, 1; 35, 26, 1; Suet. Tib. 25; Curt. 4, 9, 3; cf.: arma latroni, Quint. 12, 1, 1.—*Pass.* in mid. force: ita fiet ut isdem locis et ad suadendum et ad dissuadendum simus comparati, Auct. Her. 3, 4: ab hoc colloquio legati Romani in Boeotiam comparati sunt, *made ready to go*, Liv. 42, 43, 4.—(β) *Absol.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 3: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2, 2; so Liv. 35, 45, 5; 38, 12, 7.—(γ) With *inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, Non perperam, etc., *place myself in a condition*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop. of the arrangements of nature, of civil life, of manners, customs, etc., *to arrange, appoint, ordain, establish*; esp. in the *pass. impers.*: ita quicque est in aetate hominum comparatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 Fleck.; Liv. 3, 68, 10: more majorum comparatum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; cf.: ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 29, 5: est ita natura comparatum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; so Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57: eis utendum censeo quae legibus comparata sunt, Sall. C. 51, 8.—So rarely of persons: sic fulvus semper comparati, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32.—**II.** *To procure what one does not yet possess or what is not yet in existence, to procure, get, purchase, obtain, prepare, make, collect.* **A.** Prop.: negotiū sibi qui volet vim parare, Navem et mulierem haec duo comparato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 2: mihi quadraginta minas, id. Ep. 1, 2, 19: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: pecudes carius, Suet. Calig. 27: merces, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4; so id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17: Sthenius ab adolescentio paulo studiosius haec comparat, supellectilem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Curt. 5, 6, 3: gemmas, toreumata, signa, tabulas, Suet. Caes. 47: victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. Oecon. ap. Col. 12, praef. § 2: Suet. Calig. 22.—**2.** Of abstract things: amicitias, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: auctoritatem sibi, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: laudes artibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 2; id. Off. 2, 13, 45: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34, 3 al.; Hor. Epod. 2, 30.—**B.** Trop.: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparare, *brought or gained them over to their side*, Liv. 4, 48, 11.

com-particeps, *icipis*, *adj.*, *partaking, participants together* (late Lat.): promissiois, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6; Hier. in Eph. 3, 5 sqq.

com-partior, *iri*, *v. dep.*, *to divide something with one, to share*: *MYNERA CVM ALIQVO*, Inscr. Orell. 4040: intellectum prudentiae sapientiae compartitur, Vulg. Eccus. 1, 24.—*Pass.*: compartiri altario, *to be made partaker of*, Aug. 2 Serm. Dom. 54.

com-parturio, *ire*, *v. n.*, *to be associated in childbirth with any one*, Ambros. Hexaem. 4, 8, 31; id. de Fide, 1, 14, 87.

com-pasco (*con-*), *no perf.*, *pastum*, *ēre*, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To feed together, feed in common*: si compascuus ager est, *jus est compascere*, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Dig. 8, 5, 20.—**II.** *To feed, pasture, in gen.*: Brundisiana (ostrea), Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.—**B.** *Pregn.* **1.** *To consume by feeding, to eat*: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 5; so in *pass.*, id. ib. 1, 53.—**2.** *To drive away, destroy by feeding*: famem, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

com-pascuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, *a common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Lex Thor.; Inscr. Orell. 3121; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 1 Müll.: *jus compascui*, Dig. 8, 5, 20; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 85.

*** compassabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*comparior*], *suffering with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*], *fellow-suffer-*

ing, fellow-feeling (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*

*** com-pastor**, *ōris*, *m.*, *a fellow-herdsman*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

compastus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from *compasco*.

com-pātor, *passus*, *3*, *v. dep.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To suffer with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 98.—**II.** *To have compassion, to feel pity*, Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6; id. Conf. 3, 2.

*** com-patriōta**, *ae*, *m.*, *a fellow-citizen*, συμπολίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pātrōnus, *i*, *m.*, *a fellow-patron* (Lat. of jurists), Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 4 sq.; 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, *ēris*, *m.*, *a companion in poverty, fellow-pauper* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-pavesco, *ēre*, *v. inch. n.*, *to be thoroughly terrified, to be very much afraid*: animus, Gell. 1, 23, 9; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 22.

compāvio, *ire*, *v. a.*; only in *perf. part. pass.*: **compāvitus**, *a*, *um*, *beaten*, App. M. 7, p. 197, 24 (al. aliter).

compeccātor, *ōris*, *m.*, *a fellow-sinner*, Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

com-pecco, *āre*, *v. n.*, *to err or commit a fault together* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12; id. Tard. 3, 1 *fin.*

compēciscor, *v. compaciscor*.

compectum and **compectus**, *a*, *um*, *v. compaciscor*.

compēdes, *um*, *v. compes*.

compēdio (*conp-*), *no perf.*, *itum*, *4*, *v. a.* [*compes*], *to fetter, shackle* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop.: pedes corrigiis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9: servi compediti, Cato, R. R. 56; Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10, 1; Dig. 4, 3, 7, § 7 al.—**II.** Trop.: rebus immortalibus perniciosissime compediti, Aug. Ep. 39.

compēdas, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*], *fettering, shackling*: linea (i. e. compes), Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9, and p. 451, 25.

compellatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*2. compello*]. **I.** In gen., *an accosting*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.—**II.** Esp. with reproach, *a reprimand, reproof, rebuke* (rare), Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; in *plur.*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2; Gell. 1, 5, 2.

1. com-pello (*conp-*), *pilli*, *pulsum*, *3*, *v. a.*, *to drive together to a place, to collect, assemble* (opp. expellō, Cic. Pis. 7, 16; to dispellere, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149; and to aspellere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; class.). **I.** Lit. of herds, flocks: tum compellendum (agnos) in gregem ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 18: armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7, 5; cf.: pecoris vim ingentem in saltum avium, id. 9, 31, 7: greges in unum, Verg. E. 7, 2: pecus totius provinciae, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: haedorum gregem hibisco (poet. for ad hibiscum), Verg. E. 2, 30.—Also of other objects: primordia, Lucr. 2, 564: homines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.*: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65; so of the driving or forcing of enemies in a body; cf.: adversarios intra moenia, Nep. Ages. 5, 3: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2, 2: Dardanos in urbem, id. 41, 19, 9; Suet. Vit. 15: oppidanos intra munimenta, Curt. 8, 11, 1: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4.—Hence fig.: bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33, 4: is (hostes) eo compulsi ut locorum angustiis clausi, etc., *drove them into so close corners*, Nep. Ham. 2, 4: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsa, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida... Nigro compulerit gregi, * Hor. C. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring or press together*: amores nostros dispulsos, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149: cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—Far more freq., **B.** *To drive, bring, move, impel, incite, urge, compel, force, constrain to something*; constr. with *ad*, *in*, more rarely with *ut*, the *inf.* or *absol.* (a) With *ad* (freq. in Suet.): aliquem ad virtutem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: ad arma, Cic. Marcell. 5, 13: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame, Suet. Aug. 14; Curt. 9, 1, 19: ad necem, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 35: ad mortem, id.

Tib. 56; Quint. 7, 3, 7: ad confessionem, Suet. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, id. ib. 21: ad rapinas, Luc. 7, 99: ad defectionem, Curt. 10, 1, 45: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: ad impudicitiam, Dig. 1, 6, 2.—(β) With *in*: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29, 8: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in mortem, Quint. 7, 3, 7: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27.—(γ) With *ut*: callidum senem callidis dolis Compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 1; 24; id. Vesp. 2; Tac. Or. 4; Curt. 8, 8, 2.—(δ) With *inf.*: aliquem jussa nefanda pati, Ov. F. 3, 860; Luc. 3, 144; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Dom. 14; Curt. 5, 1, 35; Just. 16, 5; 30, 3; Gai Inst. 2, 237.—(ε) *Absol.*: ceteras nationes contrivit, compulsi, domuit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: aliqua indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46; freq. in *perf. part.*: periculis compulsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 41; Liv. 27, 30, 3.

2. compello (*conp-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [*1. compello*; cf. 2. appello, āre, from 1. appello, āre, and jugare, from root of jungo], *to accost one*. **I.** Without implying reproach, *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): exin compellare pater me voce videtur his verbis, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 45 Vahl.); so, aliquem, id. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 ib.): aliquem voce, Verg. A. 5, 161; and: notis vocibus, id. ib. 6, 499; cf. Ov. M. 14, 839: blande hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 72; cf. id. Stich. 2, 1, 43: familiariter, id. Men. 2, 3, 23: carmine, * Cat. 64, 24: talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787; 12, 585: Tauream nomine, Liv. 23, 47, 2; Curt. 4, 13, 20: aliquem multo honore, Verg. A. 3, 474: verbis amicis, id. ib. 2, 372: aliquem de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2; in like sense *absol.*: compellare, Hyg. Fab. 57.—**II.** In a hostile sense, *to address one reproachfully or abusively, to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, to take to task, call to account* (good prose). **A.** In gen.: mimus nominatim Accium poetam compellavit in scaenā, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1, 5: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; 34, 2, 8: ne compellaret inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; 1, 7, 31; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**B.** Esp., *jurid. t. t.*, of authorities, *to summon one to answer a charge; or of adversaries, to arraign one before a tribunal, to accuse of crime* (cf. 2. appello): Q. Ciceronem compellat edicto, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; id. Red. in Sen. 5, 12; 13, 52: Nigidius minari in contione, se judicem, qui non adfuerit, compellaturum, id. Att. 2, 2, 3; so id. Phil. 3, 7, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Liv. 43, 2, 11; Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Caes. 17.

compendiārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*compendium*], *short, compendious*, only a few times of ways or roads: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, *Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** *compendiaria*, *ae*, *f.* (sc. via), *a short way or method*; fig. Varr. ap. Non. p. 202, 5; Petr. 2, 9; Sen. Ep. 119, 1; cf. id. ib. 27, 5: breviores etiamnum quaedam picturae compendiariae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110.—**B.** *compendiarius*, *ii*, *n.* (sc. iter), the same, Sen. Ep. 73, 11.

compendiācio, *ēre*, *v.* *compendium*. **compendio**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [*compendium*] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To shorten, abridge*: sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 4, 1.—**II.** *Compendiare* alicui, *lit.*, *to shorten the way of life for one*; hence, *to kill him*, Aug. Quaest. in Hept. 7 *fin.*

compendiōse, *adv.*, *v. compendiosus* *fin.*

compendiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*compendium*]. **I.** *Adventitious* (opp. damnosus), Col. 1, 4, 5.—**II.** *Abridged, short, brief, compendious* (post-class.): verba, App. M. 11, p. 268, 12: iter, id. ib. 6, p. 186, 12: exitus citae mortis, Prud. or. 2, 334.—*Adv.*: **compendiōse**, *compendiously, briefly*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 29.—In *comp.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendium, *ii*, *n.* [*compendio*], *orig.* belonging to the lang. of econ., *that which*

is weighed together, kept together, saved (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 10 Müll.); a saving or gain, profit acquired by saving (opp. dispendium; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. : ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, have saved two loaves, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 2; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 26: aliquem meribus suppetandis cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6; 2, 3, 46, § 109: turpe compendium effugere, id. Fl. 3, 7: se negat facturum compendii sui causā quod non liceat, id. Off. 3, 15, 63: homines ad turpe compendium commovere, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: servire privato compendio suo, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; id. B. G. 7, 43; Liv. 8, 36, 10; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; Suet. Tib. 48: compendia repetere ignotis terris, Tib. 1, 3, 39 al.; ligni, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 127; cf. operae, id. 17, 23, 35, § 214; 18, 20, 49, § 181: viae, id. 5, 5, 5, § 38.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Shortness of way, a short way (= compendiaria), Quint. 4, 2, 46; Tac. A. 12, 28; Flor. 3, 3, 7; Just. 2, 10 fin.; cf. montis, a short cut across the mountain, Ov. M. 3, 234: maris, Tac. A. 2, 55: fugae, Sil. 12, 533; cf. Plin. Pan. 95, 5; Gell. praef. § 12.—**2.** In the phrases, **a.** Facere compendium, to make a profit, gain. (a) In gen.: compendium edepol haud aetati optabile fecisti, quom iustanc nactu's impudentiam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 51.—(b) More freq. to make a saving, i. e. be sparing of a thing: compendium ego te facere pultandi volo, to save your knocking, i. e. to cease therefrom, id. Ps. 2, 2, 11: errationis, id. Rud. 1, 2, 90: praconis, id. Stich. 1, 3, 38.—**b.** Aliquid ponere ad compendium, to save, spare something, i. e. not to say it, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 3; 3, 1, 5; cf. coadito ad compendium, id. ib. v. 4.—**II.** A sparing, saving in any thing done, i. e. a shortening, abbreviating: quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, i. e. be concise, brief, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184.—So of discourse, etc. (ante-class.): facere or fieri compendi, to shorten, abridge (the discourse), or to be shortened, abridged: lamentas fletus facere compendi licet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 132, 29 (Trag.-Rel. v. 175 Rib.): compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, will be very brief with you, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 7; id. Most. 1, 1, 57; id. Ps. 4, 7, 42: verbis velitationem fieri compendi volo, in few words, briefly, id. As. 2, 2, 41; cf. sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: in ipsis statim elementis etiam brevia docendi monstrare compendia, Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf. id. 1, 1, 30; and: compendio morari, i. e. only a short time, id. 1, 4, 22.

* **com-pendo**, ēre, v. a., to weigh, balance together: compendium, quod, cum compenditur, una fit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.

compensatio (comp-), ōnis, f. [compensio], a weighing, balancing of several things together. **I.** Prop., in the lang. of business, a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent, equalizing: compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Dig. 16, 2, 1; so ib. 24, 3, 15; Gai. Inst. 4, 66 sq.: mercurium, an exchange, barter (opp. pecunia), Just. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): hac usurum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea majorem dolorem efflectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95: incommoda commodorum compensatione lenire, id. N. D. 1, 9, 23.

compensativus, a, um, adj. [id.], serving for compensating (late Lat.), Victor. Rhet. 1, p. 137; 2, p. 217.

compensatō, adv., v. compenso fin.

com-penso (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to poise, weigh several things with one another; hence, in the lang. of business, to equalize one thing with another by weighing, to balance with one another, to make good, compensate, balance against, lit. and trop. (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Cic.); constr. aliquid cum aliquā re, aliquā re, or absol. **I.** In gen. (a) Cum aliquā re: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30, 75: laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: bona cum vitis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70.—(b) Aliquā re: summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; id. Font. 5, 13 (1, 3): damna ab aliquo aetatis fructu compensata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33: o vix ullo otio compensandam hanc rei

publicae turpitudinem, id. Att. 7, 18, 2; id. Or. 69, 231: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (sc. spondei) tarditate, id. ib. 64, 216: tot amissis te unum, Ov. H. 3, 51: pecuniam pedibus, to make up for the low price in shoe-leather, Cato ap. Cic. Fl. 29, 72: facinora ministerio, Curt. 10, 1, 2: reprehendens aliā laude compensens, * Quint. 11, 1, 87.—**II.** In post-Aug. poets, of a way, to shorten, spare, save: longum iter, Sen. Hippol. 83 (cf. pensare iter, Luc. 9, 685).—Hence, **compensatō**, adv., with compensation or reward, Tert. Pall. 2 (al. leg. compensati).

comperco, v. comparco.

* **com-pērēgrinus**, i, m., a fellow-stranger, Sid. Ep. 7, 17 fin.

compērendinatio, ōnis, f. [compērendino], a deferring of the time (of trial) to the third day or later (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 97, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 1; 6, 2, 6; Gell. 14, 2, 1; Tac. Or. 38; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**II.** Transf., in gen., delay: sine ullā compērendinatione, Ambros. in Luc. 1, 8.

compērendinatus, ūs, m. [id.], 1. q. compērendinatio, q. v., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26; id. Brut. 22, 87.

compērendino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [compērendinus], jurid. t. t.; prop. of the judge, to cite a defendant to a new time of trial, appointed on the third following day or later: reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26; 2, 1, 7, § 20.—**II.** Meton., of the party which demands the deferring: ut ante primos ludos compērendinem, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34 Klotz ad loc.

com-pērendinus, a, um, adj.: dies, the third following day to which a trial was deferred, Gai. Inst. 4, 15; Macr. S. 1, 16, 3; 1, 16, 14.

* **com-pērēo**, īre, to perish together, acc. to Diom. 1, p. 369 P.

com-pērio, pēri, pertum, 4, v. a. [root par-, of paro, pario; cf. 2. comparo, and aperio, operio, etc.; by others separated from these words and referred to root per-, of περῖω, peritus, periculum; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. 410], lit., to disclose wholly, lay open (a fact), without the access, idea of communicating the thing disclosed (which aperio expresses; v. aperio); to obtain a knowledge of a thing, to find out with certainty, to have or gain certain information, to ascertain, learn, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: cum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: hoc, Nep. Eum. 8, 4: stellarum ortus, Cat. 66, 2: de amore hoc comperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: nihil de hoc (Sullā) consul comperi, Cic. Sull. 31, 86; Sall. J. 68, 1: postquam de scelere filii comperit, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Suet. Dom. 6 al.—With inf. and acc., Ter. And. 1, 1, 63: posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: hanc gentem Clusium inde venisse comperio, Liv. 5, 35, 3; Quint. 1, 7, 24: di-ram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: ubi comperi ex eis qui, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: aliquid ex multis, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex litteris, Nep. Paus. 4, 5: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; 6, 28; Nep. Alcib. 8, 6: certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: nihil testibus, nihil tabulis, nihil aliquo gravi argumento, id. Clu. 45, 126; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: a quo ut rem gestam comperit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: quae ex fratre compererat nuntiari regi jubet, Curt. 6, 7, 18: ut postea ex captivis comperit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; Hirt. B. G. 8, 17; 8, 36.—Cicero on account of the frequent repetition of the phrase omnia comperi, in the trial of Catiline, was often bantered by his contemporaries; hence: (Clodius) me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; cf. id. Fam. 5, 5, 2.—With depend. question: dolo an vere cunctatos, parum comperimus, Sall. J. 113, 1; 67, 3.—(b) Esp. freq. in part. perf. pass.: Oppianici facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, Cic. Clu. 14, 43: non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus adfero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13, 1; cf. id. 29, 18, 7; 29, 21, 13: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patet facta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aërio scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egressisse per indicem comperti, discovered, Liv. 30, 39, 7: compertus adulter

rare matronas, Suet. Aug. 67: uxorem in stupro generi compertam, detected, id. Tib. 35.—Also with the gen. of the crime: compertus stupri, Liv. 22, 57, 2; Just. 11, 11, 5: probri, Liv. 7, 4, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1, 8: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3, 4, 11: de his haud facile compertum narraverim, give certain information, Sall. J. 17, 2: qui ex fratre comperta ipsi nuntiasset, Curt. 6, 8, 11: haec ex rate comperta nuntiabat, id. 7, 7, 22.—In abl. absol.: comperto lege Gabinia Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datam, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1130 P.; so Liv. 31, 39, 4 and 7; 33, 5, 4; Tac. A. 1, 66, 4, 36; 11, 13 fin.; 14, 57.—So, also, compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, I know full well: quod de his duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45, 127; so Sall. C. 2, 2, 22 fin.: pro comperto polliceri, as certain, Suet. Ner. 31.—Hence, **compertē**, adv., on good authority; only Gell. 1, 22, 9; and in comp., id. 1, 11, 12.

compērior (comp-), īri, pertus sum, 4, v. dep., collat. form of comperio, q. v., to ascertain, learn, obtain certain knowledge that, etc. (rare); constr. mostly with acc. and inf.: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperi-ar, Ter. And. 5, 3, 31; Sall. J. 45, 1, 108, 3; Tac. A. 4, 20; Gell. 3, 3, 1: quid compērior? App. M. 2, p. 124, 11; perf., Tert. adv. Herm. 28.

com-pernis, e, adj. [perna], with the knees bent inwards, knock-kneed, Lucil ap. Non. p. 26, 3; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 375, 20 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll.

* **com-perpētūs**, a, um, adj., co-eternal, Prud. Apoth. 339.

compertē, adv., v. comperio fin.

1. compertus, a, um, v. comperio.

2. compertus, ūs, m. [comperio], experience, personal knowledge (late Lat. and very rare): compertus evidentia, App. M. 1, p. 103 fin.

1. com-pēs (comp-), pēdis, f. (m. acc. compedem meum, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7; plur. compedes parati, Lact. Mort. Persec. c. 21), a (wooden) fetter or shackle, for the feet (usu. in plur.). **I.** Prop., nom. and acc.: jubete huic crassas compedis impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76: ut istas compedis Tibi adimam, id. ib. 5, 4, 30; id. Men. 1, 1, 4; id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19; gen. compedium, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15; abl.: compedibus levior filius, id. Capt. 5, 4, 28; Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Juv. 10, 182.—In sing. gen. compedis, Claud. in Eutr. prol. 2, 3; acc. compedem, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7; abl.: durā compede, Tib. 1, 7, 42: validā, id. 2, 6, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5: magnā, Juv. 11, 80 (nom. and dat. of sing. apparently not in use).—Prov.: compedes, quas ipse fecit, ipse ut gestet faber, Aus. Idyll. 7 fin.—**II.** Trop., fetters, bonds, bands, chains: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: ipsum Philippum compedes eas (urbes) Graeciae appellare, Liv. 32, 37, 4: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. C. 1, 33, 14: gratā compede victum aliquem puella tenet, id. ib. 4, 11, 24: nivali compede victus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: aërias corpori imponere, of adverse winds, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 13.—And of a hinderance in gen.: has compedes, fascēs inquam hos laureatos, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—**B.** As a female ornament of silver, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.

2. compes, i, q. compos, acc. to Prisc. 1, p. 553.

compesco, pescui (pescitum, Prisc. p. 887 P.), 3, v. a. [compes], to fasten together, to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; the words quoted as from Cic. by Quint. 11, 3, 169: quin compescitis vocem istam? ap. Cic. himself, Rab. Perd. 8, 18, are: quin continetis vocem). **I.** Lit.: ramos fluentes, i. e. to clip, prune, Verg. G. 2, 370; Col. 5, 6, 11: spatiantia brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: ignibus ignes, id. ib. 2, 313: incendia, Plin. Ep. 10, 33 (43), 2: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2; cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124: harundinem, Col. 4, 32, 5; cf.: coërcere cretam, to tread, stamp, Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: suos ocellos, Prop. 1, 16, 31: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40; cf. legiones, Suet. Calig. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16.—**II.** Trop., to suppress, repress, restrain, check, etc.: seditio

nem exercitū verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: stitit multā undā, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer; linguam compescas face, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; cf. querellas, *Lucr. 3, 954 Lachm.: tristitiam, Ov. M. 9, 396: clamorem, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63; and: vino dolores, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animam frenis et catenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: mentem, id. C. 1, 16, 22: scelera, Quint. 12, 1, 26: ardorem (together with temperavit vim suam), Tac. Agr. 8: mores dissolutos vi, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12.—(β) With *inf.*: cave malum et compesce in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 59.

compētens, v. competo *fin.*

compētenter, adv. v. competo *fin.*

compētentia, ae, f. [competo] (post-class.), a meeting together, agreement: membrum inter se, symmetry, Gell. 1, 1, 3; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.—**II.** Esp., of the stars, conjunction, aspect: nasci ad eandem compētentiam (sc. siderum), Gell. 14, 1, 26; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24 al.

compētitiō, ōnis, f. [id.] (late Lat.).

I. An agreement, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**II.** A judicial demand, Cod. Th. 2, 23, 1.—**III.** Rivalry, Ambros. de Elia, 21, 79.

compētitor, ōris, m. [id.], a rival, competitor (in good prose); in gen., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 41, 2; 37, 57, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 2; 7, 1, 29; 9, 2, 97; Suet. Caes. 13; 19; Dig. 50, 2, 3, § 2.—**II.** Esp., a plaintiff, Cod. Th. 10, 9, 2.

* **compētitrīx**, icis, f. [competitor], a female competitor, Cic. Mur. 19, 40.

com-pēto (comp-), īvi or ītū, 3, v. a. and n. (first common since the Aug. per.; very rare before that time; not found in Cic., and perh. not in the poets). **I.** Act., to strive after something in company or together (post-class. and very rare): unum locum, Just. 13, 2, 1: unam speciosam (puellam), Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: bona, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 27, § 6.—**II.** Neutr., to meet or come together. **A.** Lit. (very rare): ubi viae compētunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: ubi recti angulorum compētant ictus, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: si cacumina harundinum in unum compētunt, Col. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, to coincide, agree, meet, to happen, etc.; constr. with cum, the dat., in, or absol.: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu compētisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.*: fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si compētant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191; 18, 26, 63, § 232; cf. *impers.*: si ita compētūt, ut idem ille, qui sanare potest, disserat, Sen. Ep. 75, 6.—**2.** Of other things, to agree or coincide with something, to answer to it: tanto Othonis animo nequam corpus aut habitus compētuit, Suet. Oth. 12.—Hence, absol., to be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable, to correspond: neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere, Sall. H. 1, 88 Dietsch; Tac. A. 3, 46: dux velut captus animi non lingua, non auribus competere, id. H. 3, 73: aut assumere in causam naturas, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, Quint. 4, 1, 17: ut vix ad arma capiēda aptandae pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5, 3: ei loci situs ita compētūt, Col. 8, 17, 3; cf. id. 9, 1, 1; 9, 5, 1: si cuiusquam neptium suarum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 31; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. id. 2, 8, 4; 2, 18, 2; 2, 20, 4; 4, 29 *fin.*—**3.** To belong, be due to: actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: mihi adversus te actio compētūt, Dig. 19, 1, 25: poena compētūt in aliquem, App. M. 10, p. 243, 40: hereditas compētūt alicui, Eum. Pan. Const. 4: libertas servo competere potest, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **1. compētens**, entis, P. a. **a.** Corresponding to: personae rebus, App. Flor. 16: ratio etymologiae cum sententiā vocabuli, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—**Comp.**, Auct. Pan. Maxim. et Const. 7.—**b.** Competent, legal: iudex, Dig. 2, 1, 19: tribunal, ib. 3, 3, 35, § 2.—**2. compētenter**, adv., suitably, properly, becomingly (post-class.): consilere alicui, Dig. 24, 3, 22: punire, ib. 22, 5, 16.—* *Comp.*: disserere,

Hier. adv. Helv. 2.—* *Sup.*: uti Platone, App. Mag. p. 316, 22.

compētum, v. compitum.

* **compilatio**, ōnis, f. [compilo], lit., a raking together, pillaging, plundering; hence, concr., sportively of a collection of documents, a compilation: Chrestī, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

compilator, ōris, m. [id.], a plunderer: veterum, an epithet of Virgil (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, etc.), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. Quaest. in Genes., and Isid. Orig. 10, 44.

com-pilo, āvi, ātū, 1, v. a., to snatch together and carry off, to plunder, pillage, rob (rare but class.). **I.** Prop., with acc. of person or thing robbed: aedes, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: hortos, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7, 10: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78: ipsum (Jovem), Phaedr. 4, 11, 2.—With acc. of thing taken: ubi vir compilet clanculum, quicquid domi est, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** With aliquem, to cudgel or beat soundly, App. M. 7, p. 196, 8; 9, p. 218, 7.—**II.** Trop.: sapientiam, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Crispini scriinia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 121.

1. com-pingo (comp-), pēgi, pactum, 3, v. a. [con-pango]. **I.** To join or unite several parts into one whole, to put together, frame, make by joining, compose (in verb. *fin.* mostly in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Prop.: roboreis axibus compingitur solum, Col. 6, 19, 1: navem iisdem tabulis (opp. dissolve), Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf.: Argo compacta manu Palladiā, Sen. Med. 365: PONTIEM, Inscr. Orell. 39: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1, 1; Vitruv. 10, 2, 14: crepidas sibi, App. Flor. 9 al.: verbum unum ex multitudine et negotio, Gell. 11, 16, 4: Graece nescio quid ais te compēgisse, quod ut aequae pauca scripta, placeat tibi, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—In part. perf.: quid tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74; cf. id. Univ. 8 med.: fistula disparibus septem cicutis, Verg. E. 2, 36: trabes, id. A. 12, 674: membra animantium, framed together, Lucr. 5, 919; cf. under P. a.—**B.** Trop. (post-class.): falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ingominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148.—**II.** Compingere aliquem or aliquid aliquo, to confine, lock up, put, conceal (several times in Plaut. and Cic., elsewh. rare). **A.** Prop.: aliquem in carcerem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 5, 5, 39; cf.: ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8, 1: aurum atque argentum ubi omne compactum fuit? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 62.—**B.** Trop.: quae parentis tam in angustum tuos locum conpēgeris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in iudicia et contiunculas, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aufer, utere (pallā), vel tu vel tua uxor, vel etiam in loculos compingite, keep it, thrust it into your pockets, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 17 Ritschl N. cr.—Hence, **compactus**, a, um, P. a., of figure or form, compact, thick-set, thick, firm (freq. in post-Aug. prose): compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, *Suet. Vesp. 20: cruribus, Col. 6, 1, 3; 6, 37, 6: compactā et torosā cervice, Pall. Mart. 11, 2.

2. com-pingo, pinxi, 3, v. a., to paint over; only trop.: Aristarchi ineptiae, quibus aliena carmina compinxit, disguised, covered, Sen. Ep. 88, 39.

* **com-pingresco**, ēre, v. inch. n., to thicken to a solid substance, Tert. Anim. 25.

compitalis, e, v. compitalis.

compitalicius or -tius, a, um, adj. [compitalis], of or belonging to the compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 3; Iudi, id. Pis. 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3 *fin.*

compitalis, e, adj. [compitum], of or pertaining to the cross-ways: Lares, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: Suet. Aug. 31 (qui compita servant, Ov. F. 2, 615; cf. id. ib. 5, 140 sq.).—**II.** Subst. **A.** † **compitales**, ium, m., priests of the Lares compitales: COMPIT. LAR. AVG., Inscr. Orell. 3958 sq.—

B. compitalia, ium and iorum (cf. Charis. p. 27 sq. P.; Prisc. p. 744 ib.: compitaliorum, Cic. Pis. 4, 8 Orell. N. cr.), n., a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads (compita) in honor of the Lares, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the praetor (cf. conceptivus, II.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*; Cato, R. R. 5, 4; 57, 2; Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204; Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 3, and Fest. p. 257, 1 Müll.

compitum (compētum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.), i, n. (mostly in plur.; in sing., Cato, R. R. 5, 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll., and in Non. p. 94, 27; Liv. 27, 4, 12; Fest. p. 174, 7 Müll.; Dig. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Tert. Test. Anim. 1 *fin.*—Access. form **compitus**, i, m., Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. p. 196, 9 sq.) [competo], a place where several ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Liv. 34, 2, 12; Verg. G. 2, 382; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23; 4 (5), 3, 57; Ov. F. 1, 142; 2, 615; 5, 140; Hor. S. 2, 3, 26; 2, 6, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: compita Larum (Romae) CCLXV., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66.—**B.** Trop. (with allusion to the fable of the Choice of Hercules), Pers. 5, 35.

—**II.** Meton.: stomachi, Tert. Res Carn. 60.—Of an altar raised at cross-roads, Grat. Cyn. 483; Inscr. Grut. 107, 1 al.

com-placēo, plācūi and plācitus sum, 2, v. n. (except in Col., only ante- and post-class.). **I.** To be pleasing at the same time, to please also: postquam me amare dixi, complacita est tibi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 21: ut tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, *Col. 9, 16, 2; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**II.** To be very pleasing to: Veneri haec complacuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 3; cf. Gell. 18, 3, 4: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25; cf. App. M. 4, p. 157; Nemes. Cyn. 12.—Hence, **complacitus**, a, um, P. a., pleased, favorable: Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119; comp.: deus, complacitor, Vulg. Psa. 76, 8.

* **com-plāco**, āre, v. a., to conciliate greatly: sibi iudices, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **complānator**, ōris, m., one who makes level, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

com-plāno, āvi, ātū, 1, v. a., to make even, level, or plain (rare). **I.** Prop.: terram tabulā, manibus, pedibus, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Calig. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Auct. B. Alex. 63: domum, to make even with the ground, to pull down, raze, Cic. Dom. 38, 101.—**II.** Trop.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. to render tolerable, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.

† **com-plantatio**, ōnis, f., = κατὰ φύρην, a planting, Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, no *perf.*, ātū, 1, v. a., to plant together (late Lat.); only trop., Vulg. Rom. 6, 5; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 11, 80 *fin.*: virtutibus, id. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plātōnicus, i, m., a fellow-Platonist, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

* **com-plaudo**, ēre, v. n., to applaud together, Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complexo, ēre, v. complexor *fin.*

complexor (comp-), plexus, 3, v. dep. (in signif. mostly coinciding with amplector), prop., to entwine around a person or thing (cf. amplector; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **a.** Of persons, to clasp, embrace, as an expression of affection. (α) With acc.: vidi et illam et hospitem Complexum atque auscultantem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 53: adcurrit; mediam mulierem complexitur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 106: tum ille artius puellam amplexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1193 (adulescentem) complexus osculatusque dimiserit, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: suum maritum, Ov. M. 12, 428: nepotes, Verg. A. 6, 786: aliquem complexa tenere, Cic. Font. 21, 47, 36; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 121.—Of parts of the person: dextram euntis, Verg. A. 8, 558; Ov. M. 6, 494; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 8: infirmis membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: genua, in supplicatione, Quint. 6, 1, 34: pedes alicujus, Luc. 10, 89.—(β) With *inter se*: nosque inter nos esse complexos, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: complexi inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6; Verg. A. 5, 766.—(γ) With *in vicem*, Quint. 7, 10, 17.—(δ) Absol.: nequeunt complexi satis, Plaut. Cur. 1, 3, 32: Phr. Complexeretur. *Di.* Lubens, id. Truc. 2, 4, 19: contineri quin complexar non queo, id. Men. 5, 9, 65; id. Mil. 4, 8, 19; Prop. 1,

10, 5. — (e) With *cum* and *abl.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134. — **b.** In gen., to grasp, clasp, seize, encircle, surround, compass, enclose: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: (orbis caelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnis complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: complexi terrarum maris, Ov. M. 8, 731: ubi mollis amarus illum (Ascanium) Floribus et dulci complectitur umbrā, Verg. A. 1, 694: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307: spatium, to mark out around for military purposes, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Auct. B. G. 8, 74; cf. of ploughing around, Ov. M. 15, 619: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51, 1 et saep.: caput digitis cruentis, Ov. M. 3, 727: manibus eminentia saxa, Curt. 7, 11, 15: dexterā impendentes ramos, id. 9, 5, 13. — Of grasping an adversary in fight: quoad stans complecti posset atque contendere, Nep. Epam. 2, 4: qui cum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent... non prius distracti sunt, quam alterum animā relinqueret, in contentione, id. Eum. 4, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of sleep, to seize upon, enfold: sopor fessos complectitur artus, Verg. A. 2, 253; cf. me artior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10. — **B.** To embrace something intellectually as a whole, to comprehend, understand: aliquid cogitatione et mente, Cic. Or. 2, 8; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: deum et divinum animi cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne caelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 25; 12, 2, 17: animo proxima quaeque meo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 70: rei magnitudinem animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19; Quint. 10, 6, 3; 10, 6, 6 al.; cf. without acc.: cum complector animo, quattuor reperio causas, etc., Cic. Sen. 5, 15. — Without mente, animo, etc.: perficies ut ego ista innumerabilia complectens nusquam labar? Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 114: totum genus judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 32: formam animi magis quam corporis, to consider, Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoria, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146; Quint. 2, 7, 3; and without memoria, id. 11, 2, 36. — **C.** To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse or in a written representation, to comprise, express, describe, represent, explain; with acc. and *abl.* or *adv.*: omnia alicujus facta oratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3, 14: orator autem sic illigat sententiam verbis, ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricito et soluto, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia una comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca paucis, id. 8, 3, 82; cf. id. 7, 3, 29: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13. — Esp. with sententiā, to sum up in a formal vote or decree (of speeches in the Senate): causas complectar ipsā sententiā, in the motion or decree itself, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 29: sed ut aliquando sententiā complectar, ita censeo, id. ib. 14, 14, 36. — Hence, **2.** In philos. lang., to draw a conclusion, make an inference, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; Auct. Her. 2, 29, 47; cf. complexio. — **D.** To embrace from love, to love, value, honor; to be addicted to, to care for; with acc. and *abl.*: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf. eum beneficio, id. Planc. 33, 82: aliquem summā benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1: hunc omni tuā comitate, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40, 3: aliquem artā familiaritate, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 5 al. — Without *abl.*: hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4. — **Abstr.**: da te homini; complectetur, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322; cf. artes ingenuas, Ov. P. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3: otium, id. ib. 2, 6, 1. — **E.** To embrace, include: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnis omnium caritatis patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 87: licet haec omnia complectatur everisio, Quint. 8, 3, 69; 2, 15, 13. — **F.** (Causa pro effectū.) To take into possession, to seize, lay hold of, to make one's self master of (rare): (philosophiae) vis valet multum, cum est idoneam complexa naturam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: facultatem aliquam, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5; Liv. 44, 1, 12: plures provincias complexus sum quam alii urbes ceperunt, Curt. 6, 3, 4.

33 * **a.** Act. collat form **complecto**, ēre: quando convenit complectite, Pompon.

ap. Non. p. 472 fin.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — **b.** **complector**, ti, in pass. signif.: invidiosa fortuna complecti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37 (but in Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40, and id. Fin. 3, 12, 41, the best read. is **completur**).

complementum, i, n. [compleo], that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare; only fig.): numerorum (inania quaedam verbal), * Cic. Or. 69, 230: omnium accusationum, that gives them their full weight, Tac. A. 3, 38: accusationis, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 3.

com-pleo (comp-), ēvi, ētum, 2 (contr. forms: complerunt, complerint, complerat, complesse, etc., for compleverunt, etc., very often), v. a. [pleo, whence suppleo, plenus], to fill up, fill full, fill out (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit., of material objects. **A.** In gen., with acc. of place, vessel, etc., filled. (a) Alone: hostes fossam complent, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Auct. B. Hisp. 16; Tac. H. 2, 25: tunc aut inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: metu, ne compleantur navigia, Liv. 41, 3, 2: deducunt socii navis et litora complent, Verg. A. 3, 71: complebant Laidos aedes (amatores), Prop. 2, 6, 1: corpora quae loca complerent, occupy space, Lucr. 1, 522: legiones cum loca Camporum complent, id. 2, 324: milites complent murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: vigiles domum Flavii complevere, Tac. H. 3, 69; id. A. 15, 33: scrobem ad medium, Col. Arb. 4, 5: non bene urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: paginam, to fill out, write full, Cic. Att. 13, 34 fin.: speluncas, of the winds, Lucr. 6, 197. — (β) With *abl.* of material, etc.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: totum prope caelum... humano genere completum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: mundum animorum multitudine, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: bestiis omnium gentium circum complere, Liv. 44, 9, 4: naufragorum trepidatione passim natantium flumen complerunt, id. 42, 62, 6: Hispanias Gallias Italiani monumentis ingentium rerum, id. 30, 28, 4: quos (gradus) ubi accusator concitatis hominibus complerat, Cic. Clu. 34, 93: munus Apolline dignum libris, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: late loca milite, Verg. A. 2, 495: naves serpentibus, Nep. Hann. 11, 6: amphoras plumbo, id. ib. 9, 3: statuas aeneas pecunia, id. ib. 9, 3: horrea messibus, Luc. 3, 66: complentur moenia et tecta maerentium turba, Tac. A. 3, 1: Palatium multitudine et clamoribus complebant, id. ib. 14, 61: virgultibus et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas, id. ib. 4, 51; cf. also: et terrae... stirpium renovatione complentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. — (γ) With gen.: conviviumque vicinorum cotidie compleo, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: cum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: quae causa... ararum compleverit urbis, Lucr. 5, 1162. — **B.** Esp. **1.** In milit. lang. **a.** To make the army, a legion, etc., of a full number, to complete, fill up: legiones in itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56, 1; Nep. Milt. 5, 1: legione completā per manipulos, Sil. 8, 119. — **b.** To man, fill with men: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11, 9: naves colonis pastoribusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 56; cf. has (naves) sagittariis tormentisque compleverunt, id. ib. 2, 4: naves bis denas aut plures, Verg. A. 11, 327 Serv. — **2.** To fill, impregnate: alias (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1249; 4, 1275. — **3.** Transf., of light, sound, etc. (freq.). **a.** To fill with light, make full: ut cuncta sua luce compleat (sol), Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mundum sua luce, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119: terras largā luce, id. ib. 2, 19, 43: orbem (luna), Tib. 2, 4, 18: lunae se cornua lumine complent, Verg. A. 3, 645: quod maria ac terras omnis caelumque rigando Compleat (sol), Lucr. 5, 595. — **b.** To fill with sound, cause to resound, etc., to fill, make full: omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: omnia vocibus, id. 5, 1065: nemus querellis, id. 2, 358; cf. nemus timendā voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: aëra tinnitibus et murmur, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, id. ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, id. ib. 5, 3 et saep.: fremitu aequora, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 37: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 3: caelum clamore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 798: aures sermonibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 31: clamor

omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus complet, Liv. 5, 21, 11. — **c.** Of odors, etc.: omnia primo motu ac spiritu suo, vini, unguenti, corporis odore compleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31; cf. Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 3. — **4.** Transf., to cover, overwhelm: Dianam (i. e. simulacrum) coronis et floribus, i. e. to deck, adorn, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: vortentibus Telebois telis complebantur corpora, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 95. — **5.** To fill, satiate with food or drink: multo cibo et potione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: se flore Liberi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8: haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To supply fully, furnish abundantly: exercitum omni copiā, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 fin. — **B.** To fill with any notion, story, desire, humor, passion: completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, me... obsistere, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: reliquos (militēs) bonā spe, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Luc. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51, 9: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9, 13: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13, 10 al. — With gen.: aliquem erroris et dementiae, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 9: aliquem flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3. — **C.** To make complete or perfect, to finish; of a promise, to fulfill it: lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. Verg. A. 5, 46: his rebus completis legiones reduci iussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 (Dinter, ex conj., comparatis): nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante mediam noctem compleretur, Liv. 23, 35, 15: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf. id. ib. 3, 13, 43; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: summam promissi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 116: rerum humanarum sorte completā, Curt. 10, 6, 6 al. — **2.** Of time, to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complavit annos, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: cum VII. et LXX. annos complisset, Nep. Att. 21, 1: Corvinus centesimum annum complevit, Val. Max. 8, 13, 1; Lact. Op. Dei, 4, 3; cf. sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816: quineque saecula vitae suae, id. ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, i. e. the time of pregnancy, id. ib. 3, 312; cf. id. ib. 11, 311: semel quadrigis, semel desultore misso, vix unius horae tempus utrumque curriculum complebat, Liv. 44, 9, 4. — Hence, **completus**, a, um, P. a. * **A.** Prop., filled full, full: alveus Tiberis rudibus, * Suet. Aug. 30. — **B.** Trop., complete, perfect: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 50, 168. — * **Comp.**, Gell. 1, 7, 20.

completio, ōnis, f. [compleo] (post-class.). **1.** A filling, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105, 2 Müll.; Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 66, § 234. — **II.** A filling up, fulfilment: sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 161.

completivus, a, um, adj. [id.], serving for filling up, complete (late Lat.): particula, Prisc. p. 1026 P.

* **completor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who fills up, a fulfiller: legum (Jesus), Juven. in Matt. 2, 12, v. 574.

completorium, ii, n. [id.], a service containing prayers at the close of the day (eccl. Lat.): completorii hora, Hymn. de Pass. Domin.

completus, a, um, v. compleo, P. a. **complex**, plicis, adj. [complico], closely connected with one, confederate, participant (late Lat.): dii consentes et complices, i. e. agreeing, Arn. 3, p. 123 (v. consentes). — With gen., Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21; Ambros. Off. 3, 4; Prud. Ham. 614.

complexio (comp-), ōnis, f. [complector] (Ciceron), a combination, connection. **1.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: (atomorum), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19. — Of the zodiac, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 37. — **B.** Esp., in late Lat., for a physical constitution or habit: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 9. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a combination, association: cumulata bonorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Of discourse: brevis totius negotii, comprehension, comparsa, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95. — **2.** T. t. **a.** In rhet. (a) A period: longissima est igitur complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinct, crowd into one period, id. Or. 25, 85. — (β) A rhetorical figure, according to which

one constantly recurs to what has been previously said, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20. — **b.** In philos. lang. (a) *A conclusion in a syllogism*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; 2, 29, 40; Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 40, 72; 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq. — (β) *A dilemma*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 14, 45. — **c.** In gram., a contraction of two syllables into one, for the Gr. *συναίρεσις* and *συναλοιφή* (opp. divisio), Quint. 1, 5, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 6.

complexivus, a, um, *adj.* [complector]; in gram., serving for connecting, connective, copulative: particula (atque), Gell. 10, 29 tit. (in the text itself, *conexiva*): conjunctis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 272. — **Adv.** **complexive**: dicere, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1. **complexo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [complecto = complector], to encompass, embrace closely, clasp around (post-class. and rare), Coripp. 1, 104: artissime complexatum aliquem recipere, App. M. 10, p. 249, 18.

complexor, āri, 1, v. freq. a., to embrace closely (late Lat.): eos, Vulg. Marc. 10, 16.

1. complexus, a, um, *Part.*, from complector.

2. complexus (con-), ūs, m. [complector], a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I. Lit.** **A. Prop.** **1.** Of things (rare): aether Omnia auido complexu cetera saepit, Lucr. 5, 471; so id. 2, 1036: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; 2, 40, 101: lapides alligati complexu silicis, by a binding, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161. — **2.** Of persons: secutae conlocutiones cum Trebonio complexusque, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: corporum, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 46: e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, in a mutual close embrace, Ov. M. 4, 377: complexu matris avellere natam, Cat. 62, 21; cf. id. 64, 88; 64, 118; Cic. Font. 17, 36; id. Fl. 38, 95; Liv. 2, 40, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 42; 8, 3, 68: Venerio, in copulation, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143. — **In plur.** *Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; Verg. A. 5, 742; Ov. M. 3, 286; 10, 388; 6, 249. — Rarely (like complector itself), of hostile embrace, close combat: in Martis complexu cadere, Quint. Decl. 4, 22: armorum, Tac. Agr. 36; cf. of a serpent: longis amplexibus illos necat, Ov. M. 3, 48: luctari complexu, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91. — **B. Transf.**, as a measure, the reach: (cedrus) crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203. — **II. Trop.** **A. A connection in discourse** (very freq. in Quint.): vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46; cf. id. 9, 4, 32: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: sermonis, id. 9, 3, 18: in complexu loquendi serieque, id. 1, 5, 3: legum aliorumque scriptorum, id. 5, 10, 107: causarum, id. 5, 10, 103; 7, 2, 57: rerum, personarum, temperum, id. 3, 5, 7 et saep. — **B. A friendly embracing, love, affectionate relation, etc.**: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf.: res publica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipit, id. ib. 13, 4, 9; id. Pis. 9, 19: totius gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47, 2.

complicabilis, e, *adj.* [complico], that may be folded together (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 4.

complicatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I. A folding together, enveloping**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26. — **II. A multiplication**: denaria, Aug. Mus. 1, p. 19.

complico (conp-), āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ui, itum; cf.: applico, explico, etc.), 1, v. a., to fold together, to fold up (rare but class.). **I. Prop.**: rudentem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1: armamenta, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: epistulam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17; id. Att. 12, 1, 2: Diogenes se complicit in dolo, Sen. Ep. 90, 11: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236; cf.: complicitus in genua, id. ib. 1, p. 111, 3. — **II. Trop.**: si quis voluerit animi sui complicitatem notionem evolvere (the figure borrowed from the folding together of books, letters, etc.), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [plaudo]: manus, to strike or clap the hands together in applauding, from joy, pain, etc. (only in

post-Aug. prose): complodere manus scaenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123; so Petr. 18, 7; 20, 5; Sen. Ira. 1, 1, 4; App. M. 9, p. 235, 33.

complōrātus (conp-), ōnis, f. [comploro], a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons (several times in Liv., elsewhere rare; not ante-Aug.): lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47, 6; cf. id. 1, 41, 6; 26, 29, 2; 40, 9, 7; 41, 11, 5; Just. 11, 9, 13; Gell. 10, 3, 7. — Of one person: sororis, Liv. 1, 26, 3. — **b.** With obj.-gen., a loud, violent bemoaning, bewailing of: fletus... et comploratio sui patriaeque fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: reiaerbae, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

complōrātus (conp-), ūs, m. [id.], i. q. comploratio, a loud, violent moaning, lamentation, etc., esp. of several persons (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55, 7; 23, 42, 5: justo comploratu prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26, 10.

com-plōro (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bewail, lament together loudly or violently (rare and not ante-Aug.): penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55, 3; cf. id. 5, 39, 4: desperata et complorata respublica, id. 22, 53, 4; 37, 7, 4; Gell. 7, 5, 6: nondum morte complorata, Cic. Dom. 37, 98. — **Impers.**: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from complodo.

compluit, ūre, v. impers. ***I. Neutr.**, to flow together, in raining: quā compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll. — **II. Act.**, to rain upon; hence, as a pass.: compluior, complutus sum, ūi, to be rained upon (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. 1, 23; Sol. 10, § 15.

com-plūres (conp-), a, and (mostly ante-class.) ia; gen. ium (cf. Gell. 5, 21, 6; Charis. pp. 56 and 100 P.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 6 Don.). *adj.*, more than one, not a few, several, very many; as *adj.* or *subst.*, wholly without comp. force (freq. and class.). **I. Adj.** (a) *Nom.*: complures consules, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: Volcani, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; Nep. Epam. 4 fin. al.: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: fana compluria, Cato ap. Don. 1. l.: nova, Ter. Phorm. 1. l.: genera, Cic. Fragm. ap. Don. 1. l.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, § 47; so, genera ambiguum, id. de Or. 2, 26, 111 (al. plura): loca, Liv. 40, 45, 3: sacella publica, id. 40, 51, 8. — (β) *Gen.*: vita excellentium viro- rum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 fin. — (γ) *Dat.*: ut compluribus tonsoris operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79. — (δ) *Acc.*: servos complures, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; so, menses, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 35: dies, id. Hec. 1, 2, 110; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: alios, *Hor. S. 1, 10, 87. — (e) *Abt.*: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 Oud. N. cr.; 8, 14 ib. et saep. — (ζ) *Sup.*: buceta complurima, Gell. 11, 1, 1 Hertz. — **II. As subst.** (a) *complūres*, ium, m. and f., several, many persons, etc.: Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8; Nep. Timol. 5, 2: (ea) compluribus narravit, Sall. C. 23, 4: mandata ad complures dare, Suet. Tib. 12: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. — (β) *complūra*, ium, n., many things: complura ne posui quidem, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.

complūriens (conp-, -ies), *adv.* [complures], several times, many times, often (only ante-class.), Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 19 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 5, 21, 15 sq.; id. ap. Non. p. 87, 15 sq.; Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65 (quoted by Gell. and Non. l. l.).

complūscule, *adv.*, v. complusculi fin.

complūsculi (conp-), ae, a, *adj. dim.* [complures], a good many, not a few, several (ante- and post-class.): dies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11, 6; 7, 18, 22. — **Abst.**, Gell. praef. § 15. — **Adv.**: complūscule, pretty often, Gell. 17, 2, 15.

***complūtor**, ōris, m. [compluit, II.], he who gives rain, who waters, Aug. Serm. Div. 8, 3.

Complūtum, 1, n., a town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Alcala de Henares, Prud. aet. p. 43. — Hence, *adj.*: **Complūtensis**, e, of or belonging to Complutium, Complutensian: ager, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 605. — **As subst.**: **Complū-**

tenses, ium, m., the people of Complutium, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

compluviātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium, II.], fashioned like a compluvium, i. e. square (rare): species jugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 164.

complūvium, ii, n. [compluit, I.], a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs and conducted it to a basin (impluvium) placed below, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 14 ib.; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Vitruv. 6, 3, 1; *Suet. Aug. 92; cf. impluvium, II. A. — Hence, **II. Meton.**, a quadrangular support for vines, Col. 4, 24, 14 Schneid. N. cr.; 4, 26, 3; cf. compluviatus.

com-ponderans, antis, *adj.* [pondero], weighing: pari lance, App. Trism. p. 89, 11.

com-pōno (conp-), pōsui (COMPOSE- VERVNT, C. I. L. 1, 199, 2), pōsitum (compositus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21 Lorenz; Verg. A. 1, 249; Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Varr. ap. Sen. Ep. 56, 6), 3, v. a., to put, place, lay, bring or set together, to unite, join, connect, collect, aggregate, compose, to order, arrange, adjust, etc. (class. and very freq.). **I. In gen.**, of different objects. **A. To bring into union, gather, collect, put together.** **1.** Of things in gen.: aridum lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 14: composita fronde, Prop. 1, 20, 22: uvas in tecto in cratibus, Cato, R. R. 112, 2: in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rexe numerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: (amomum) manipulatim leniter componitur, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: amphoras in cul-leum, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: ligna in caminum, id. ib. 37, 5. — **b.** To bring into contact, fit together, join: quid... in operibus manu factis tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: cum poclo bibo eodem, am- plector, labra labellis compono, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 260, 28: tum latus componit lateri et cum pectore pectus, id. ib. p. 260, 30: componens manibusque manus atque ori- bus ora, Verg. A. 8, 486: Mercurio Sais fer- tur Virgineum composuisse latus, Prop. 2, 12, 2; cf. caput, Tib. 1, 5, 8. — Hence, of broken limbs, etc., med. t. t., to set: ossa, Cels. 8, 10, 2: jugulum, id. 8, 8, 8 et saep. — **c.** Esp., to pack up for a journey, etc.: omnia composita sunt quae donavi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21: i ergo intro et compone quae tecum simul Ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: dum tota domus raeda componitur una, Juv. 3, 10. — **2.** Of persons: is (Saturnus) genus indo- cile ac dispersum montibus altis Compo- suit, Verg. A. 8, 322: et tabula una duos poterit componere amantes, Prop. 2, 26, 33 (3, 22, 13); cf. II. C. 5 infra. — **B. To set in opposition.** **1. To bring together in hostil- ity, to oppose, to couple, pair, match in com- bat** (cf. compositio, III.); esp. of gladiators, etc.: Samnis, spurcus homo, cum Pacidia- no componitur, optimus multo Post homi- nes natos gladiator qui fuit unus, Lucil. Sat. ap. Non. p. 257, 18; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20 Orell. ad loc.: staturam ha- bere Threicis cum Threice compositi, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; and in gen.: si quis ca- sus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, Quint. 2, 17, 34: cuive virum malleum me- met componere, Sil. 10, 70: componimur Vecordi Decio, id. 11, 212: hunc fatis, id. 1, 39: cum ventis, pelagique furentibus undis Composuit mortale genus, Luc. 3, 196; and fig.: pergis pugnantiā secum Frontibus ad- versis componere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103: ecce par deo dignum, vir fortis cum fortunā malā compositus, Sen. Prov. 1, 2, 9: non illa (rhetorice) secum ipsa componitur, Quint. 2, 17, 33; and of a judicial contest: accita Epicharis et cum indice composita, con- fronted, Tac. A. 15, 51; 16, 10. — **2. To op- pose by way of comparison, to compare, contrast.** (a) With *acc.* and *dat.*: quid est, cur componere ausis mihi te aut me tibi? Att. ap. Non. p. 257, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 147 Rib.); nec divis homines componer aequom'et, Cat. 68, 141: composita dicta evol- vunt, Quae cum componas, dicta factis dis- crepant, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.): si parva licet componere mag- nis, Verg. G. 4, 176: parvis componere magna solebam, id. E. 1, 23; Ov. M. 5,

416: audes cladi componere nostrae, Nympha, tuam? id. ib. 15, 530: divinis humana, Aus. Ecl. 1, 10. — (β) With *acc.* and *cum*: ubi Metelli dicta cum factis composuit, Sall. J. 48, 1: causam suam cum causā adversarii, Quint. 7, 2, 22.

II. In partic. **A.** Of the parts of a whole, or of a whole as made up of parts. **1.** To bring together, compose, compound, make up, mix, construct. (α) With *ex*: exercitus ejus compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall. J. 18, 3: genus humanum ex corpore et animā compositum, id. ib. 2, 1: liber ex alienis orationibus compositus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: antidoto... ex multis atque inter contrariis quoque inter se effectibus, Quint. 1, 10, 6: ex quo (umore) componi debet (medicamentum), Cels. 6, 7, 1 *fin.* — (β) With *abl.*: mensam gramine, Sil. 15, 51. — (γ) With *acc.* alone: medicamentum, Col. 6, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 10. — **2.** Esp., of buildings, etc., to construct, build: qui cuncta composuit, i. e. the Creator, Cic. Univ. 13: urbem, Verg. A. 3, 387: illa (templa) deis, Ov. F. 1, 708. *Burm.* ad loc.: aggere composito tumuli, Verg. A. 7, 6: deletas Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5. — **3.** Of words, to compound: vitiligatores ex vitilis et litigatoribus, Plin. praef. § 32: verba composita (opp. simplicia), Quint. 1, 5, 3. — **4.** Of writings, speeches, etc. **a.** To compose, write, construct (very freq.): leges, Lucr. 4, 966: compone hoc, quod postulo, de argento: de reliquo videro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36: quartum librum, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: libros, id. Fam. 16, 20; Plin. Ep. 9, 9, 1: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: actiones, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 68: argumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: edictum eis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116: edictum eorum arbitrato, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 119: artes, *books of instruction*, id. Brut. 12, 48; id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: artificium, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: commentarium consulationis mei, id. Att. 1, 19, 10; Quint. 1, 8, 19: quorum (litterarum) exemplum, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: quandam disciplinam formulam, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: stipulationum et judiciorum formulas, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: interdictum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: poema, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 60: senatus consultum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22, 2: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 15, 1: verba ad religionem deorum immortalium, id. Dom. 47, 124: de judicialibus causis aliqua, Quint. 3, 6, 104: aliquid de ratione dicendi, id. proem. 1: quae de ortu vitæ Scapulae composita erant, Tac. A. 16, 14: Apion... immortalitate donari a se scripsit ad quos aliqua componebat, Plin. praef. § 25: carmen, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: carmina, Tac. Or. 12; id. A. 3, 49: epistulas, id. ib. 2, 70: litteras nomine Marcelli, Liv. 27, 28, 4; Tac. A. 11, 20: orationem habere ad conciliandos plebis animos compositam, Liv. 1, 35, 2: blanditias tremula voce, Tib. 1, 2, 91: meditata manu verba trementi, Ov. M. 9, 521: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: mollem versum, Prop. 1, 7, 19: cantus, Tib. 1, 2, 53: in morem annuum, Tac. Or. 22: orationes adversus aliquem, id. ib. 37: litteras ad aliquem, id. A. 15, 8; 14, 22: probra in Gaium, id. ib. 6, 9; 14, 50: multa et atrocia in Macrone, id. ib. 6, 44 (38) et saep. — **b.** Transf., of the subjects, etc., treated, to write about, treat, celebrate: tuas laudes, Tib. 4, 1, 35: res gestas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251: tempora Iliaca, Vell. 1, 3, 2: bellum Troicum, id. 1, 5, 3: Juli Africanum vitam componendo, spem hominibus fecisti plurimum ejus modi librorum, Tac. Or. 14: veteres populi Romani res, id. A. 4, 32: Neronis res, id. ib. 1, 1, 11. — **B.** From the notion of closing. **1.** To put away, put aside, put in place: armamentis complandis; componendis studium, i. e. folding up the sails and lowering the masts, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 80: (tempus) ad componenda armamenta expediendumque remigem, Liv. 26, 39, 8: vela contrahit malosque inclinat et simul armamenta componens, etc., id. 36, 44, 2: arma, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: tristes istos compone libellos, put aside, Prop. 1, 9, 13. — **2.** To store up, put away, collect: nec... Aut componere opes norant aut parcere parto, Verg. A. 8, 317: ego composito securus acerbo Despiciam dices, Tib. 1, 1, 77; so fig.: condo et compōno quae mox deprimere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12. — So esp. to preserve, pack, put up fruits, meat, etc., for future use: pennis, Cato, R. R. 162, 12: tergora (suis), Col. 12, 56, 2: sic

catos colicos, id. 12, 9, 1: caepam in fidelia, id. 12, 10, 2: herbas, id. 12, 13, 2: poma, id. 12, 47, 5: olivas, Pall. Nov. 22, 5: herbam ollā novā, Scrib. Comp. 60: faenum, Dig. 19, 2, 11, § 4: fructus in urceis, capsellis, ib. 33, 7, 12, § 1. — **3.** Of the ashes or remains of the dead, to adjust, lay out, to collect and inurn, inter, bury: tu mea compones et dices, ossa, Propert. Haec tua sunt, Prop. 2, 24, 35 (3, 19, 19): cinerem, Ov. F. 3, 547: cinerem ossaque, Val. Fl. 7, 203: sic ego componi versus in ossa velim, Tib. 3, 2, 26. — Hence, in gen., of persons, to bury: quem... prope cognatos compositum cineres, Cat. 68, 98: omnes composui (meos), Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: compositi busta avi, Ov. F. 5, 426: Pisonem Verania uxor... T. Vinium Crispina filia composuere, Tac. H. 1, 47: componi tumulo eodem, Ov. M. 4, 157: toro Mortua componar, id. ib. 9, 504: alto Compositus lecto, Pers. 3, 104: aliquem terrā, Sil. 9, 95. — **4.** To lay at rest, compose, quiet. **a.** Of things: omnia noctis erant placida composita quiete, Varr. Atac. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 16: cum mare compositum est, Ov. A. A. 3, 259: aquas, id. H. 13, 136: fessum tumentes Composuit pelagus ventis patientibus undas, Luc. 5, 702. — **b.** Of persons: nec vigilantibus, sed etiam quiete compositis, Quint. 11, 2, 5: ubi jam thalamis se composuere, Verg. G. 4, 189: defessa membra, id. ib. 4, 438: si bene compositus somno vinoque jacebit, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 53. — **5.** To end strife, confusion, etc., to compose, pacify, allay, settle, calm, appease, quiet, tranquillize, reconcile, etc., that which is disturbed or at variance. **a.** With personal object: aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: ceteros clementia, Tac. A. 12, 55: comitia praetorum, id. ib. 14, 28; id. H. 1, 85: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32; cf. barbarum animos, Tac. A. 14, 39: gentem, Sil. 17, 356. — Esp. of the mind: prima (pars philosophiae) componit animum, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: argumentum compositae mentis, id. ib. 2, 1; Cels. 3, 18; Sil. 11, 352: mentem somno, id. 3, 162: religio saevae componit mentis, id. 13, 317. — **b.** Of places, countries, etc.: C. Caesar componendae Armeniae deligitur, Tac. A. 2, 4: Campaniam, id. H. 4, 3: Daciam, id. ib. 3, 53. — **c.** With abstr. or indef. objects: si possum hoc inter vos componere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 23; cf. vides, inter nos sic haec potius cum bonā Ut componamus gratiā quam cum malā? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17: gaudens componi foedere bellum, Verg. A. 12, 109; so, bellum, Sall. J. 97, 2; Nep. Hann. 6, 2; id. Alcibi. 8, 3; Vell. 2, 25, 1; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: bella, Tac. A. 3, 56: cum vellet pro communi amico controversias regum componere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, id. ib. 1, 9 *fin.*: curas, Verg. A. 4, 341; Sil. 12, 682: lites, Verg. E. 3, 108: seditionem civilem, Suet. Caes. 4: statum Orientis, id. Calig. 1: Romanus Ardeae turbatas seditione res... composuit, Liv. 4, 10, 6; 3, 53, 1: legatorum res et bello turbatas, id. 45, 16, 2: res Germanicas, Suet. Vit. 9: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: compositis praesentibus, id. A. 1, 45: odia et certamina, id. ib. 15, 2. — Less freq. transf. with the result as object: pacem componi volo Meo patri cum matre, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 113: si pax cum Carthaginiensibus componi nequisset, Liv. 30, 40, 13: at me composita pace fefellit Amor, Prop. 2, 2, 2: pax circa Brundisium composita, Vell. 2, 75, 3: pacem cum Pyrrho, Just. 18, 2, 6; cf. D. 2. infra. — **d.** Absol.: coheredes mei componere et transigere cupiebant, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7; and so *impers. pass.*: posteaquam id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: Pompei summam esse... voluntatem, ut componeretur atque ab armis discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. — **e.** Hence, to set right, to set in or restore to the proper place or condition, to adjust, etc. **1.** In gen., to arrange, adjust, order, set in order: aulae se superbis Aurē spondā, of one's attitude on a couch, Verg. A. 1, 697: ad ictum militaris gladii composita cervice, Sen. Cons. Marc. 26, 2: diductis aedificia angulis vidimus moveri iterumque componi, id. Q. N. 6, 30, 4: si ad rem pertinet, quomodo caelo adfecto compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: tibi enim gratias agebat, quod signa componenda suscepissēs, id. Att. 4, 9, 1. — **2.** Esp., milit.

t. t.: se ad configendum, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 257, 13: exercitum in hibernaculis, Sall. J. 103, 1: in secundā (acie) cohortis, id. H. inc. Fragm. 44 Dietsch: stabant compositi suis quisque ordinibus (opp. incompositi), Liv. 44, 38, 11: compositi numero in turmas, Verg. A. 11, 599: cunctos licentia vagos compositus invadit = compositis ordinibus, Tac. H. 4, 35: agmen, id. ib. 2, 89; 5, 1; id. A. 12, 16: ordines, id. H. 4, 33: vagos paventesque Vitellianus, sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. ib. 3, 35: pugnae exercitum, id. A. 13, 40: auxilia in numerum legionis, id. ib. 2, 80 Nipp. ad loc.: equitem per turmas, id. ib. 15, 29: insidias in montibus, Just. 1, 3, 11. — **3.** Of the order of words in language: quam lepide λέξαις compostae! ut tesserulae omnes Arte pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; id. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149; cf. id. ib. sq.: ut aptior sit oratio, ipsa verba compone, id. Brut. 17, 68. — **4.** With reference to orderly appearance, etc., of the clothing, hair; the expression of the countenance, etc., to lay, smooth, adjust: suon quisque loco? Vide capillum, satin compositus? commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: composito et delibuto capillo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Verg. G. 4, 417: ne turbarentur comae, quas componi, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 148: togam, to lay in proper folds, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77; Quint. 11, 3, 156; cf.: nec tamen ante adit... Quam se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus, Ov. M. 4, 318: pulvinum facili manu, id. A. 1, 160; cf. torum, id. F. 3, 484: jam libet componere vultus, id. M. 13, 767: vultu composito, ne laeti excessu principis, etc., Tac. A. 1, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5; cf.: (Tiberius) compositus ore, id. ib. 2, 34: vultum naturā horridum... efferebat, componens ad speculum in omnem terrorem, *distorting*, Suet. Calig. 50. — **5.** In gen., to adjust, arrange, regulate, for the expression of something, or to accord with something; usu. *ad aliquid*: ad abstinentiam rursus, non secus ac modo ad balineum animum vultumque composui, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 6: orationis ipsius vultus ad id, quod efficere intendimus, compositus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: utraque manu ad modum aliquid portantium composita, id. 11, 3, 120: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, id. 1, 11, 19: figuram ad imitationem alterius scripturae, id. 9, 2, 34: nec ad votum composita civitas, Tac. Or. 41: cuncta ad decorem inperi composita, id. H. 1, 71: cunctis ad tristitiam compositis, id. A. 3, 1. — Less freq. with *dat.*: vultus componere famae Tacet, to adapt, Tib. 4, 7, 9: venturis carbasa ventis, Luc. 3, 596: me quoque mittendis rectum componite tellis, id. 3, 717. — With *in*: Nero itinera urbis... veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus pererrabat, *disguised, made up*, Tac. A. 13, 25. — **D.** To bring to a particular form or condition, to dispose, arrange, set in order, contrive, devise, prepare. (α) With *acc.*: ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quinctilibus Puteolis essem, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 3: quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 33: composita atque constituta re publica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 42: necdum compositis maturisve satis consiliis, Liv. 4, 13, 5: (diem) totum in consideranda causa componendaeque posuisse, Cic. Brut. 22, 87: tempus in cognoscendis componendisque causis consumere, id. Or. 42, 143: ex sententia omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall. J. 43, 5; 94, 1: in senatu cuncta longis aliorum principatibus composita statim decernuntur, Tac. H. 2, 55: dum quae forent firmando Neronis imperio componuntur, id. A. 12, 68. — (β) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* of the purpose for which, or the example according to which, etc.: cum alteri placeat auspiciā ista ad utilitatem esse rei publicae composita, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 32: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitiae, Quint. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 321: satis igitur in hoc nos componet multa scribendi exercitatio, Quint. 9, 4, 114: cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum mores suadent, Sen. Tranq. 9, 2. — **2.** To arrange in agreement with others, to agree upon, contrive, devise, invent, conspire to make, etc. (α) In gen.: eum allegaverunt, suum qui servom diceret Cum auro esse apud me: composita est fallacia,

Ut, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 29: quin jam virginem Despondi: res composita'st, Ter. Ad. 4, 17: ita causa componitur, ut item palæstritæ Bidini peterent ab Epicrate hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: societatem prædorum cum latronibus composuisse, Sall. H. 4, 11 Dietsch: crimen ab inimicis Romæ compositum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: compositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: ita composito dolo digrediuntur, id. ib. 111, 4: composito jam consilio, Liv. 3, 53, 3: ceteri proditores ea quæ composita erant expectabant; convenerat autem, etc., id. 25, 9, 8: sub noctem susurri Compositâ repetantur horâ, Hor. C. 1, 9, 20: ictum jam foedus, et omnes Compositæ leges, Verg. A. 12, 315: compositis notis, Tib. 1, 2, 22: crimen ac dolum ultro, Tac. H. 1, 34: proditiōnem, id. ib. 2, 100: seditionem, id. ib. 4, 14: insidias, id. ib. 5, 22; id. A. 12, 54; 13, 47: pacem componere, v. B. 5. supra. — (β) With *rel.-clause*: cum summâ concordia, quos dimitterent, quos retinerent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40, 14. — (γ) With *inf.*: ii, secretis conloquiis componunt Gallos concire, Tac. A. 3, 40. — (δ) *Pass. impers.*: ut domi compositum cum Marcio erat, Liv. 2, 37, 1. — (ε) With *ut* and *subj.*: compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68; cf. *P. a. subst.* — 3. In *gen.*, to *feign*, *invent*, *devise*, *contrive*, in order to deceive or delude, etc.: composita dicta, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 47 Rib.): ne tu istic hodie malo tuo compositis mendaciis Adveneristi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: nec bene mendacioris componitur ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35 (3, 7, 3): sed vobis facile'st verba et componere fraudes, Prop. 2, 9, 31: insidias in me componis inanes, id. 2, 32 (3, 30), 19: compositas insidias fatoque evitatas ementitur, Tac. A. 13, 47: si hæc fabulosa et composita videntur, id. Or. 12; id. Agr. 40: quæ ut augendæ famæ composita, sic reliquæ non in obscuro habentur, id. A. 15, 16; cf.: vetustatem, ut cetera, in majus componentem altores Jovis celebravisse, *exaggerating*, Sall. H. 3, 60 Dietsch. — *Part. perf.* with *in* and *acc.*, *pretending*, *assuming the appearance* or *expression* (Domitianus) paratus simulatione, in adrogantiam compositus audit preces, Tac. Agr. 42: is in maestitiam compositus, id. H. 2, 9; 1, 54: in securitatem, id. A. 3, 44. — Rarely with *ad*: tunc compositus ad maestitiam, Tac. A. 13, 20. — Hence, *P. a.*: **compositus** (-postus), a, um. *A.* Well-arranged, ordered, or constituted, orderly, regular: quæ (injuria) dum foris sunt, nil videtur mundius, Nec magis compositum quicquam nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13: admiratus sum... *ὀρθογώνιον* litterularum, quæ solent tuæ compositissimæ et clarissimæ esse, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: acrior impetu atque animis quam compositor ullo ordine pugna fuit, Liv. 23, 22, 13: intellegitur, etiamsi non adjecero, compositum ordinatumque fore talem virum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: composita et quieti et beata republica, Tac. Or. 36. — Of writings: quare in his quoque libris erant eadem aliqua... omnia vero compositionis et elaborata, Quint. 1, pr. § 8; cf.: illa quæ curam fatentur et ficta atque composita videri etiam volunt, *elaborate*, id. 8, pr. § 23. — Transf., of the orator himself: si aut compositor oratoris bene structam collocationem dissolvas permutatione verborum, Cic. Or. 70, 232. — *B.* *Fittly disposed* for any purpose, *prepared*, *apt*, *fit*, *adapted*, *qualified*, *suitable*, *ready*: perficiam ut nemo unquam parator, vigilantior, compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 11; so, equus bene naturâ compositus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59. — With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.*: arte quâdam ad juvenitâ in ostentationem (virtutum) compositus, Liv. 26, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: æque in adulationem compositus (sacerdos), Curt. 4, 7, 26: (Attici) non maxime ad risum compositi, Quint. 6, 3, 18: naturâ atque arte compositus allicendiis etiam Muciani moribus, Tac. H. 2, 5. — *C.* *Quiet*, *peaceful*, *undisturbed*, *calm*, *composed*, *unimpassioned*, etc.: ut peractis quæ agenda fuerint salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, Plin. Ep. 17, 2: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, Quint. 10, 1, 44: actio, id. 11, 3, 110: aetas, *mature*, *sedate*, Tac. A. 13, 1: affectus mites atque compo-

siti, Quint. 6, 2, 9: supercilium (opp. erectum), id. 11, 3, 74: repetitio eorum (civium) labefactabat compositam civitatem, Flor. 3, 23, 3. — *D.* *Compound*, *composite*, *made up of parts* (opp. simplex): verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3; 1, 6, 38; 7, 9, 5: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 1, 5, 9; 2, 12, 3. — Hence, *subst.*: **compositum** (comp-), i, n., *that which is agreed, an agreement, compact*, etc.; only *abl.* in the phrases, (α) *Ex composito*, *according to agreement, by agreement, in concert*, Sall. H. 2, 12 Dietsch: tum ex composito orta vis, Liv. 1, 9, 10; 5, 14, 2; 36, 25, 1; 40, 48, 4; Suet. Claud. 37; Tac. H. 4, 66. — (β) *De composito*, *by agreement*, App. Mag. 1, p. 273; and, (γ) *More rarely in the same sense*, *composito alone*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 29; Nep. Dat. 6, 6; Verg. A. 2, 129. — Hence also *adv.*: **compositè** (comp-), in an orderly, regular, or skilful manner, orderly, regularly, properly (class. but rare; not in Quint.): ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5, 2: composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum reipublicæ miserati, Sall. C. 51, 9: bene et compositè disseruit, id. ib. 52. — *Comp.*: compositus cuncta quam festinantius agent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

* **comportatio** (comp-), ōnis, f. [comporto], a bringing or carrying together, Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

com-portionalis, e, adj.: comportionales termini, the limits between the boundaries of possessions, Aggen. ap. Goes. p. 51; cf. ib. p. 254.

com-porto (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect (class.): nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, accessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: eo frumentum ex Asiâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: frumentum ad mare in Graeciam, Liv. 36, 2, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: huc frumentum, Sall. J. 47, 2: arma in templum Castoris, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; cf.: aquam in arcem, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: ad aggerem caespitibus comportandis, id. B. G. 3, 25: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76, 6: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: eo comneatus e civitatibus, Liv. 25, 27, 1: semper recentes prædas, * Verg. A. 9, 613: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pōs (comp-), pōtis, adj. [potis], having the mastery, control, or power over a thing, master of, partaking of, possessing, participating or sharing in, guilty of, etc. (very freq. and class.); constr. usu. with *gen.*, more rarely with *abl.* or *absol.* (α) With *gen.*: animi, of a sane mind, * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; id. Pis. 20, 48; Ov. M. 8, 35; Quint. 11, 3, 77; Tac. A. 15, 70; Suet. Vesp. 5: territum et vix mentis suæ compotem opprimere, Curt. 6, 3, 16: nec satis compotem mentis... deferunt, id. 3, 5, 4: sui, Liv. 8, 18, 12; Cels. 5, 26, 13; Curt. 4, 12, 17: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: libertatis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 41: patriæ, id. ib. 3, 4, 89; Liv. 1, 32, 7: ejus doni, id. 1, 10, 7: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicæ laudis, Liv. 30, 1, 5: spei, id. 29, 22, 5; Suet. Tib. 5: voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish, Hor. A. P. 76; Ov. A. A. 1, 486; Liv. 7, 40, 6; Suet. Aug. 28; id. Calig. 13; Sen. Hippol. 710; Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*; cf. votorum, Suet. Aug. 58. — (β) With *abl.*: qui essent animo et scientiâ compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40, 3: mente, Verg. Cul. 189: prædâ ingenti, Liv. 3, 70, 13. — (γ) *Absol.*: vix compos (sc. mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808. — *B.* Referring to misfortune or guilt, *sharing in*, *participating in*, *confederate in*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.*: miseriarum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 32: probri, Naev. ap. Non. p. 456, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 6 Rib.): culpæ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7. — (β) With *abl.*: magnis et multis malis, Att. ap. Non. p. 521, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 36 Rib.). — *II.* Transf., of the thing: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-poscens, entis, Part. [posco], demanding at the same time, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 136 Grot. dub. [Kopp, § 425, Deliacos poscens artus]; Not. Ter. p. 58.

composîtè, adv., v. compono, P. a. *fin.*

* **composîticius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [compositus], compound, Tert. Anim. 9.

compositio (comp-), ōnis, f. [compono]. 1. A putting together, compound-ing, connecting, arranging, composition, adjustment, etc. *A.* Prop.: unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: membrorum, id. ib. 1, 18, 47. — Fig.: varia sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: medicamentorum, Sen. Ep. 8, 2: remedium, id. Ben. 4, 28, 4. — Hence, 2. Esp., concr., in medic. lang., a compound, mixture, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*; 6, 6, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149; Veg. 1, 17, 16. Thus the title of a writing of Scribonius: Compositiones medicæ. — *B.* Trop. 1. A connection, coherence, system: disciplinæ, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74. — 2. A drawing up in writing, composition: juris pontificalis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55. — *b.* Κατ' ἐξοχήν, a proper connection in style and position of words, arrangement, disposition: compositio apta, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 200: tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182; cf. id. Brut. 88, 303; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: lege Ciceronem: compositio ejus una est, pedem servat lenta, Sen. Ep. 100, 7; 114, 15; in Quint. very freq.; cf. the 4th chap. of the 9th book: De compositione. — *II.* A laying together for preservation, a laying up of fruits, Col. 12, 26, 6; 12, 51, 1; in plur.: rerum auctumnalium, id. 12, 44, 1. — *B.* Trop., a peaceful union, an accommodation of a difference, an agreement, compact: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26; 1, 32; 3, 15 *fin.*; Dig. 28, 16, 6. — *III.* A bringing together or matching of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

* **compositivus**, a, um, adj. [compositus, compono], suitable for uniting, compositive, Mart. Cap. 9, § 945.

compositō, v. compono, P. a. *fin.*

compositor (comp-), ōris, m. [compono], an orderer, arranger, disposer, maker (rare): inventor aut compositor aut actor, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29 (al. compositio): operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4: historiae Cumanæ, Fest. p. 266, 26 Müll.: melodiæ, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2 *fin.*

compositūra (contr. **compostūra**, Cato, R. R. 22, 3), ae, f. [id.], a joining together, connection (very rare, and only ante-class.). 1. Prop.: olei, Cato, l. l.: oculorum, a connection, commissure, Lucr. 4, 327. — *II.* Trop., of discourse, connection, syntax: partium orationis, Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 2.

compositus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from compono.

* **com-possessor**, ōris, m., a joint-possessor, Tert. Idol. 14.

compostūra, ae, v. compositura.

compostus, a, um, v. compono *init*.

com-pōtatio, ōnis, f., a drinking together, as transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον (perh. only in Cic.), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

compōtātor, ōris, m., collat. form of compotōr, a drinking-companion (late Lat.), Ambros. de Job et Dav. 3, 5, 17.

* **compōtens**, entis, adj., having power with one, an epithet of Diana, Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compōtio (comp-), īvi, ītum, 4, v. a. [compos], to make partaker of (only ante- and post-class.); constr. with *acc. pers.* and *abl.* or *gen. rel.* *a.* Act.: me piscatu novo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem prædæ, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 366, 20: aliquem voti, id. M. 11, p. 267, 34. — *b.* Pass., to become partaker of, to obtain, become master of: locis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22 (i. e. to come into; of the same, v. 7: laborem hunc potiri): visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, m., a drinking-companion, pot-companion, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42; 5, 8, 22.

com-pōtrix (comp-), icis, f. [compotor], a female drinking-companion, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **com-præcido**, 3, v. a., to cut off at the same time: alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. Limit. p. 177 Goes. dub.

† **com-praes**, praedis, *m.*, a joint-surety, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 10 Müll.
com-pransor, ōris, *m.*, a companion in a banquet, a boon companion, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

comprēcātio, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor], a common or public imploring of a deity: sollennis deorum, Liv. 39, 15, 2; plur.: deūm inmortālium, Gell. 13, 22, 1.

com-prēcōr (comp-), ātus, āri, *v. dep.* (lit. to worship a deity with all the usages belonging thereto; hence, in gen.), to pray to, supplicate, implore (mostly ante-class. and rare; not in Cic.); constr. *alicui, alicuique, aliquid, or absol.*: Jovi molā salsā, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65 and 70: caelestium fidem, *Cat. 64, 191.—*Absol.*, to pray, supplicate: abi intro et comprecare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cythereia, comprecor, ausis Assit, Ov. M. 10, 640; 12, 285; 14, 379.—With dat. of pers., to imprecate, wish for a person: tunc mortem comprecantur sibi, Sen. Ep. 99, 16: iratum principem alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 2; so *absol.*, Plin. Pan. 2 fin.

com-prēhēdo (comp-; also **com-prendo**, very freq. in MSS. and edd.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 21. In MSS. also **compraehendo** and **compraendo**, *v. prehendo*), di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, to lay hold of something on all sides; to take or catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend; to comprehend, comprise (class. in prose and poetry). **I. Prop.** **A.** In gen.: quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum esset? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: (vulva) non multo major quam ut manu comprehendatur, Cels. 4, 1 fin.: cum (forfex) dentem comprehendere non possit, id. 7, 12, 1: mordicus manum eorum (elephantorum), Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 46: morsu guttura, Luc. 4, 727: nuces modio, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, to join one to another, fasten together, Liv. 30, 10, 5; cf.: oras vulneris suturae comprehendunt, Cels. 7, 4, 3: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago, Verg. A. 2, 794; cf. aures, Tib. 2, 5, 92: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (sc. stabulis) hieme, let none but the strongest be kept in the winter, Col. 7, 3, 15 Schneid.: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensae, assembled together, put under an embargo, Liv. 26, 7, 9; so id. 29, 24, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Calig. 39: ignem, to take, catch, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; and in a reverse constr.: ignis robora comprehendit, Verg. G. 2, 305; cf.: opera flammā comprehensa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; and: avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov. M. 9, 234: loca vallo, Front. 2, 11, 7; and *absol.*: comprehensa aedificia, Liv. 26, 27, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner, to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend: aliquem pro moecho comprehendere et constringere, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; 5, 1, 20: tam capitale hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16: Virginium, Liv. 3, 48, 6; cf. id. 41, 1: praesidium Punicum, id. 26, 14, 7: hunc comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 5, 25: in fugā, id. ib. 5, 21.—Rarely of disease: comprehensus morbo, Just. 23, 2, 4; cf.: comprehensi pestifera lue, id. 32, 3, 9.—Of places, to occupy, seize upon: aliis comprehensis collibus munitiones perfecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 fin.—**2.** Of things, to intercept: epistulas, Just. 20, 5, 12.—**3.** To seize upon one, to apprehend him in any crime: fures, Cat. 62, 35.—With *inf.*: qui interesse concubitus interdictis fuerint comprehensi, Cod. Th. 16, 4, 5.—Hence, **b.** Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, to discover, detect it, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47.—**3.** Of plants, to take root; of a graft: cum comprehendit (surculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40 fin.; so, in gen., Col. 3, 5, 1; 5, 6, 18; Pall. Jan. 13, 5.—**4.** Of women, to conceive, become pregnant, = concipere: si mulier non comprehendit, etc. Cels. 5, 21 fin.—**5.** Of a space, to contain, comprise, comprehend, include: ut nuces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6, 24.—**6.** In late medic. lang., of medicines, to combine: aliquid melle, Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 27, 1; Scrib. Comp. 88; 227 al.—**7.** Of the range

of a missile: quantum impulsa valet comprehendere lancea nodo, Sil. 4, 102.—**8.** Of the reach of a surgical instrument: si vitium in angusto est, quod comprehendere modiolus possit, Cels. 8, 3 init.—**II. Trop.**

A. To comprehend by the sense of sight, to perceive, observe, see (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408; and without visu: comprehendere vix litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10.—**B.** To comprehend something intellectually, to receive into one's mind, to grasp, perceive, comprehend; with *abl.*: si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis: si eam ratio convellat, si oratio labefactabit, etc., if any opinion has already taken root in your mind (the figure taken from the rooting of plants; v. supra, I. B. 3.), Cic. Clu. 2, 6: omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3; id. N. D. 3, 25, 64: animo haec tenemus comprehensa, non sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21 sq.: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Fl. 27, 66; cf. id. de Or. 2, 31, 136: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: aliquid memoria, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere, id. ib. 1, 22, 50: aliquid certis signis, Col. 6, 24, 3: aliquid experimentis assiduis, Pall. 2, 13, 8.—Without *abl.*: esse aliquid, quod comprehendere et percipi posset, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17; 2, 6, 18: virtutum cognitio confirmat percipi et comprehendere multa posse, id. ib. 2, 8, 23; 1, 11, 42.—**C.** To comprehend or include in words; to comprise in discourse or in writing, to express, describe, recount, narrate, etc.: breviter paucis comprehendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082; cf.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20; Quint. 9, 3, 91: comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 34: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehendat, id. Att. 12, 21, 1: ipsa natura circumscriptione quādam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8, 34: in ea (terrā) enim et lapis et harēna et cetera ejus generis sunt in nominando comprehensa, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 1: emplastra quoque, quae supra comprehensa sunt, Cels. 5, 27, 3; so *absol.*: ad veterum rerum nostrarum memoriam comprehendendam impulsi sumus, Cic. Brut. 5, 19: aliquid dictis, Ov. M. 13, 160: quae si comprehendere coner, id. Tr. 5, 2, 27.—**2.** Poet.: aliquid numero, to number, enumerate: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Verg. G. 2, 104; Ov. A. A. 2, 447; cf.: numerum quorum comprehendere non est, id. Tr. 5, 11, 19.—**D.** To comprehend any one in affection, to bind to one's self, to put under obligation, to embrace with kindness (rare; mostly in Cic.): multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, etc., to have many friends, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: adolescentem humanitate tuā, id. Fam. 13, 15, 3: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehendere, id. Planc. 19, 47.—**E.** To shut in, include (late Lat.): spiritum in effigiem, Lact. 4, 8, 9: elementorum figurae humanā specie comprehensae, id. 2, 6, 1.

comprēhēnsibilis (comp-), e, *adj.* [comprehendo], that can be seized or laid hold of (very rare; prob. first used by Cic.). **I. Prop.**: comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12, 2.—As *subst.*: **comprehensibile**, is, *n.* (opp. incomprehensibile), Tert. Apol. 48.—**II. Trop.** **A.** Perceptible by the senses, evident: comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 1.—**B.** Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible: id autem visum, cum ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile, feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit, quoniam enim modo καταληπτόν diceretis? etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 41: natura non comprehensibilis, Cels. 1 pr. § 46: causae, Arn. 1, p. 37.

comprēhēnsio (comp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], a seizing or laying hold of with the hands. **I. Prop.** **A.** In gen. (very rare): ingressus, cursus, sessio, comprehensio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. Ac. 2, 47, 145.—**B.** Esp., a hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending: sontium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In philos. lang., of a mental comprehending, perceiving; and in concr., a comprehension, perception, idea, transl. of the Gr. κατάληψις; mens amplectitur max-

ime cognitionem et istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, cum ipsam per se amat, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 31; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 41 et saep.—In *plur.*: cogitationes comprehensionesque rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 49.—**2.** The power to unite and grasp as a whole things which belong together: quanta... consequentium rerum cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147 Schoem. ad loc.—**B.** In rhet. **1.** Expression, style, Cic. Or. 58, 198.—**2.** Esp., a period: ut comprehensio numero et apte cadat, Cic. Or. 44, 149; cf. id. Brut. 44, 162; 8, 34; 37, 140 Orell. N. cr.; Quint. 9, 4, 124; 9, 115, 121 et saep.

comprēhēnsivus, a, um, *adj.* [comprehendo], comprehensible, conceivable (late Lat.): definitione, Boeth. Defin. p. 660.

* **comprēhēnsō**, āre, *v. freq.* a. [id.], to embrace: suos, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprēhēnsus or **comprēnsus**, a, um, *Part.*, from comprehendo.

comprendo, ēre, *v.* comprehendo.

com-presbyter, ēri, *m.*, a fellow-presbyter, Aug. Ep. 228.

compressē, adv.; *v.* comprimo, *P. a.* fin.

compressio (comp-), ōnis, *f.* [comprimo], a pressing together, compression. **I. Prop.** **A.** In gen.: aurum compressione coactum, Vitruv. 7, 8, 4; Oros. 7, 6.—With *gen.*: ventris, Gell. 16, 3: musculorum, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** Esp., **1.** An embracing: artae amantūm, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64.—**2.** Copulation, Arn. 2, 93; Hyg. Fab. 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—**II. Trop.**, of diction, the compression of an expression, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; v. Ellendt. ad h. l.—**B.** A suppression, repression: bellorum civilium, Oros. 7, 6: corporaliū cupiditatum, Ambros. in Ps. 48, Sermon. 19, § 19.

compressō, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* a. [id.], to press, oppress (late Lat.), Tert. contr. Gnost. 3; Porphy. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 173.

compressor (comp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], one who compresses (in mal. part.), Mythogr. Vatic. 1, 18; Plaut. Argum. Aul. 2, 7.

1. compressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from comprimo.

2. compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo], a pressing together, compression (only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** In gen.: semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffinit (terra), *Cic. Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—**II.** Esp., an embracing, copulation, Plaut. Am. prol. 109; id. Ep. 4, 1, 15; id. Truc. 2, 6, 17; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29; Macr. S. 5, 19.

com-primo (comp-), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], to press or squeeze together, compress (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr. 6, 454: dentis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 21: cum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. A. 2, 47, 145; cf.: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7; 11, 3, 104: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76: compressā palmā, with the clinched hand, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53: compressam forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 138: tamquam compressa manu sit (terra), Lucr. 6, 866: manibus dorsum boum, Col. 2, 3, 1: murem, Phaedr. 4, 2, 14: ordines (aciei), to make more dense, Liv. 8, 8, 12: versus ordinibus, to write closely, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: mulierem, to lie with, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; 5, 3, 30; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 29; Liv. 1, 4, 2 al.—Hence the equivocation in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; id. Rud. 4, 4, 29 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 2, 6.—Also of the treading of a peacock, Col. 8, 11, 5.—Prov.: compressis manibus sedere, with the hands folded, i. e. to be unemployed, at leisure, Liv. 7, 13, 7; cf.: compressas tenuisse manus, Luc. 2, 292.—**II.** Esp. with the access. idea of restraining free motion. **A.** To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain; prop.: animam, to hold one's breath, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: manum, to keep off, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, to silence him, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; cf. I. supra, and id. Mil. 2, 6, 88: aquam (opp. immittere), Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 1: tela manu, Stat. Th. 11, 33: alvum, to check a diarrhoea, Cels. 1, 10; 6, 18, 7; so, stomachum, to bind, make costive, id. 4, 5 fin.; and transf. to the person: si mor-

bus aliquem compresserit, id. praef. — **E. Trop.** 1. Of passions, dispositions, intentions, actions, etc., to restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb (very freq.): vocem et orationem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 16: gressum, Verg. A. 6, 389: consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restringere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25, 59; cf. id. Cael. 31, 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: Clodii conatus furoresque, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 7: amor compressus edendi, Verg. A. 8, 184: tribunicios furores, Cic. Mur. 11, 24: ferocitatem tuam istam, id. Vat. 1, 2: seditionem, Liv. 2, 23, 10: motus, id. 1, 60, 1: multi temere excitati tumultus sunt compressique, id. 26, 10, 10: plausum, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: exultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22, 86: voce manuum Murmura, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, to silence, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54 et saep. — **2. Transf.** to the person: non ego te comprimere possum sine malo? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81: ac sedare exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26, 1; cf. id. 5, 45, 7: cuius adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: comprime te, nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involam illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46. — **G.** With the access. idea of withholding evidence or knowledge (= supprimo), to keep to one's self, keep back, withhold, suppress, conceal (rare, but in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: annonam, Liv. 38, 35, 5: multa, magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: orationem illam, id. ib. 3, 12, 2: famam captae Carthagini ex industria, Liv. 26, 51, 11. — Hence, **compressus**, a, um, P. a., pressed together, i. e. close, strait, narrow: calculus oris compressoris, Cels. 2, 11; so in comp., Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49; 17, 11, 16; § 80. — **2. Costive**: venter, Cels. 1, 3: alvus, id. 3, 6: morbi, connected with costiveness, id. praef. — **Adv.** **compressé**, 1. In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly: compressus loqui (opp. latius), Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17. — **2. Pressingly, urgently**: compressus violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23, 7; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6.

* **comprobatio**, ōnis, f. [comprobo], approbation, approval, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

* **comprobator**, ōris, m. [id.], an approver, Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 43.

com-probo (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Subject, to approve wholly of something, to assent to, sanction, acknowledge (class. and very freq., esp. in prose): istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: decretum consulum, id. Att. 16, 16, D, 14 sq.: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9, 7; cf. Suet. Aug. 68; 53: consensu potius eruditum quam puerorum amore comprobati, Quint. 10, 1, 130 et saep.: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Nep. Hann. 3, 1. — **II.** Object, to prove, establish, attest, make good, show, confirm, verify something to others as true, good, excellent, virtuous, etc.: ut beneficium verbis initum nunc re comprobes, Ter. And. 5, 1, 5; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 94: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58 fin.; cf. * Cat. 61, 62: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48; § 119; cf.: indicio comprobato, Sall. C. 50, 1: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, the quality of the poison was tested, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.

compromissarius, a, um, adj. [compromissum], pertaining to arbitration: iudex, an arbitrator, umpire, referee chosen by contending parties (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 8, 41; 26, 5, 4.

compromissum, i, n., a mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter. Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66; id. Fam. 12, 30; Dig. 4, 8, 1 sq. — From-

com-promitto (comp-), mīsi, misum, 3 (contr. form. compromissus = compromississe, S. C. Bacch. v. 14), v. a., jurid. t. i. in lawsuits, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter: tribunicii candidati compromiserunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14

(15, 6): de aliqua re, Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4; 4, 8, 21 al. — **II.** To promise at the same time (very rare): eisque spolia preceptorum hostium compromittens, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 1.

* **comp-provincialis**, e, adj., born in the same province, Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

Compsa, ae, f., a town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Conza, Liv. 23, 1, 1; Vell. 2, 63, 3. — Hence, **Compsanus** (Cons-), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Compsa: ager, Liv. 24, 44, 8: Trebius, id. 23, 1, 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61, §§ 160 and 164. — In plur.: **Compsani** (Cons-), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Compsa, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

comptē, adv., v. l. como, P. a. fin.

comptionalis, v. comptionalis.

comptor, ōris, m. [1. como], one who adorns; only trop.: fabricarum, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

* **comptulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [comptus, 1. como], luxuriously decked: juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

1. comptus, a, um, v. l. como, P. a.

* **2. comptus**, ūs, m. [coōmo = conjungo; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Munro ad Lucr. 1, 950], a band, tie (= coemptio): qui comptu conjugioque Corporis atque animae consistimus pariter apti, Lucr. 3, 845.

3. comptus, īs, m. [1. como], an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress, Lucr. 1, 88; Afran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 9 Müll.; cf. ib. p. 63, 13.

compugnancia, ae, f. [compugno], a fighting together (late Lat.): inter se contrariorum aërum, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 8.

com-pugno, āre, v. n. **I.** To fight or contend together (post-class.), Gell. 12, 5, 3; 14, 5, 4; 14, 5 fin.; Sulp. Sev. de Vita S. Mart. 14. — **II.** To combat together: amaritudinem, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 6.

compulsamentum, i, n. [compulso], an impelling; trop., an exhortation, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a (hostile) pressing together, a contest, contention (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 21; 38; Fulg. Myth. praef. fin.

compulsio, ōnis, f. [compello], **I.** An urging, constraint, compulsion, Dig. 36, 1, 14, § 1 sqq. — **II.** A dawning, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, āre, v. freq. [id.]. **I.** To press or strike violently (post-class. and rare), App. M. 7, p. 197, 16. — **II.** To contend or fight together, Tert. Apol. 20; cf. compulsatio.

compulsor, ōris, m. [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., a driver (of cattle), Pall. Jun. 2, 3. — **II.** Transf., one who asks or forces to a payment, an exacter of money, Amm. 22, 6, 1; Cod. Th. 8, 10, 3 and 4; 11, 7, 15.

1. compulsus, a, um, Part., from compello.

* **2. compulsus**, ūs, m. [compello], a (hostile) striking together, App. M. 8, p. 203, 6.

Compulteria, ae, f., a little town in Samnium, Liv. 23, 39, 6; 24, 20, 5.

compunctio, ōnis, f. [compungo]. **I.** Lit., a puncture: ligni, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 3, § 8. — **II.** Trop., the sting of conscience, remorse (eccl. Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8 al.

compunctōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], admonitory, hortatory (eccl. Lat.): sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, Part., from compungo.

com-pungo (comp-), nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., to prick or puncture severely, to sting.

I. Prop. (rare but class.): collum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, 9: barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, branded, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, dazzle, Lucr. 2, 420; cf. of heat and cold: sensus corporis, id. 2, 432 (for Sen. Ep. 88, 39, v. compingo). — **II.** Trop.

A. In gen.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, prick themselves with their own stings, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. — **B.** In late Lat. compungi, to be goaded by the stings of conscience, to feel remorse, Lact. 4, 18, 14; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13; cf. compunctio.

compurgatio, ōnis, f., a complete pu-

rification (late Lat.): tres compurgationes, i. e. by fire, air, and water, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 18.

* **com-purgo**, āre, v. a., to purify completely: visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 127.

* **computabilis**, e, adj. [computo], that may be computed, computable: impendium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139.

computatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a computing, reckoning; a computation (post-Aug.).

I. In gen., Sen. Ep. 84, 7; id. Ben. 7, 10, 4; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 6, 33, 38, § 206; Plin. Pan. 38, 3; * Quint. 1, 10, 35 al. — **II.** Specif., the reckoning of avaricious men, close reckoning, niggardliness, parsimony, Sen. Ben. 4, 11, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192.

computator, ōris, m. [id.], a computer, reckoner (post-Aug.): diligentissimi, Sen. Ep. 87, 5 al.

com-pūto (comp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.

I. To sum up, reckon, compute. **A.** Prop. (mostly post-Aug.): id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: digitis rationem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; cf. Juv. 10, 249: diurnam tantum tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 209. — (β) With a rel.-clause: computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17. — (γ) Absol.: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, * Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: digitis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88: uxoris mortem, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 4. — (δ) With cum and abl.: valetudinem cum somno, Plin. praef. § 18. — **B.** Trop.: facies tua computat annos, shows, reveals thy age, Juv. 6, 199: plures computant quam oderunt, have an eye to their interests, rather than to their hatred, Sen. Ep. 14, 9. — **II.** To reckon in with, or in addition to (in jurid. Lat.): fetus pecorum fructibus, Dig. 23, 3, 10; cf.: aliquid in fructum, ib. 24, 3, 7.

com-pūtesco (comp-), trūi, 3, v. incho.

n., to become wholly putrid, to putrefy, rot (very rare; not in Cic.): Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; Col. 5, 10, 7; Plin. 32, 7, 23, § 67 (Sillig. computuere). — Per tmesin: artus pereunt conque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 343.

computus, i, m. [computo], a computation (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 1, 12 fin.; Auct. ap. Goes. Agrim. p. 236.

comtē = compe, v. l. como, P. a. fin.

comtilus, i, v. comptulus.

1. comtus, a, um, = comptus, a, um, v. l. como, P. a.

2. comtus, ūs, v. 2. comptus.

* **comula**, ae, f. dim. [coma], pretty hair: bessalis, Petr. 58, 5; Commod. 60, 11.

Comum, i, n., = Κώμουν, a considerable town in Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny, now Como, Liv. 33, 36, 14; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Just. 20, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; rebuilt by Caesar; hence also called Novum Comum (Νέον Κώμουν), Suet. Caes. 28. — Hence, **II. Comensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Comum: ager, Liv. 33, 36, 9. — Absol.: in Comensi, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232. — Subst.: **Comenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Comum, Liv. 33, 36, 9; and id. 33, 37, 10; and, acc. to the later ap. pel, **Novocomensis**, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1.

con, v. l. cum fin.

conābilis, e, adj. [conor], laborious, difficult (late Lat.): conabiles atque laboriosi vomitus, Caet. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 4.

conāmen, inis, n. [id.], an effort, exertion, struggle (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836; eundi, id. 6, 326: magno conamine, Ov. M. 3, 60; cf. id. ib. 8, 366; id. F. 4, 325; Luc. 4, 287. — In plur.: conamina mortis, Ov. M. 10, 390; Lucr. 6, 1040. — **II.** Con cr., a support, prop: constitit (infans), aditus aliquo conamine nervis, Ov. M. 15, 224.

* **conāmentum**, i, n. [conamen], an instrument for uprooting a plant, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.

conatio, ōnis, f. [conor], an undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, endeavor, attempt (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1; Caet. Aur. Tard. 2, 9.

conātus, i, usu. in plur.: **conāta**, ōrum, n., v. conor.

conatus, īs, m. [conor]. **I.** Abstr., an effort, exertion, struggle, endeavor: ne

ista hercle magno jam conatu magnas nugas dixerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: omnem sui tribunatus conatum in meam perniciem parare, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: Genucius ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6, 9: in ipso conatu rerum circumiegit se annus, i.e. just as the affair was well begun, id. 9, 18, 15 Weissenb. ad loc.: vixidum inchoatis rebus in ipso conatu gendi belli, id. 32, 28, 4.—**B.** Trop., an impulse, inclination, tendency: dedit natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altero conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, altero secernerent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: nulla est ullo in genere laus orationis, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, id. Or. 29, 103: se ad hostes contulit conatumque iracundiae suae morte sedavit, id. Brut. 10, 42.—**II.** Concr., an attempt, effort, undertaking, enterprise, endeavor. (a) Sing.: alii, si perumpere possent conati... telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 fin.: principem esse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, id. Or. 11, 36: si in me impetum facere conabitur... ejus conatum refutabo, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: Icarus primo statim conatu decidit, Suet. Ner. 12: a conatu resistendi deterritus se dedit, Nep. Dat. 4, 5.—(b) Plur.: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: perdit, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: quod conatus adversariorum infregissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: aut opprimet hominem aut omnis ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5, 6, 9, 4, 1; 21, 29, 5: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg. A. 12, 910: obstat conatibus nostris, Ov. R. Am. 683; Auct. B. Alex. 9; cf. optimi et clarissimi, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: generosi, Quint. 2, 4, 4: crebri parvique, id. 8, 5, 29: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13: vibrare nudis conatibus hastam, Sil. 13, 161: conatus alicujus supra vires, Scrib. Comp. 101.

† **conauditus** coauditus, sicut conangustatum dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 8 Müll.

con-cāco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to defile with ordure, to fill with defilement: totam regiam, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: se, Sen. Apoc. 4 fin.: catillus concacatus, Petr. 66.

con-caedes, ium (sing. abl. concaede, Amm. 16, 12, 15), f., an abatis, barricade of felled trees (post-Aug.). Amm. 16, 12, 15; 17, 10, 6.—Plur., Veg. Mil. 3, 22; Tac. A. 1, 50; Amm. 16, 11, 8.

con-calescācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., to warm thoroughly (rare but class.). (a) Act.: brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316.—(b) Pass.: **concalefio**, fieri, factus sum: verat ova, ut aequaliter concalefiant, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: trabes concalefiantur, are heated, Vitruv. 4, 7 (cf. calefacientur, id. 5, 10): (concurso corporum) concalefacta et spirabilis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42 (but in Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 92, 22, the read. is dub.).

concalefactōrius, v. concafactorius.

concalefactus, a, um, v. concalefacio.

concalefio, v. concalefacio.

con-cālēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to be thoroughly warm (rare), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-cālesco, ūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become or grow thoroughly warm, to glow. **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitruv. 6, 9; cf. Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304; Col. 12, 52, 17.—In perf., Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38; Col. 2, 18, 1; 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., to glow with love: concaluit, quid vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3; 108 Don.

con-calfactorius, a, um, adj. [concalefacio], suitable for warming, warming: vis herbae, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 141.

con-callesco, callui, 3, v. inch. [calleo]; lit., to become hard or callous; hence, trop., ***I.** Of the intellect, to become shrewd, practised (cf. calleo, I.): callidos esse appello, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25.—***II.** Of the feelings, to become insensible, obtuse:

locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10.

concameratio, ōnis, f. [concamero], a vaulting; a vault, Vitruv. 2, 4; 5, 10; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22; Dig. 32, 31 al.

con-cāmēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to vault or arch over: templum, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—In part. pass.: sudatio, Vitruv. 5, 11, 2; Suet. Aug. 90; Inscr. Orell. 3033: uvae pensili concameratae nodo, suspended from a vault or arch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16.

* **con-candesco**, candui, ēre, v. inch. n., to glow, be inflamed, Manil. 1, 874 ex conj. (Codd. excanduit).

Concāni, ōrum, m., = Κονγκανοί, a savage people of Cantabria in Hispania Tarraconensis; sing., collect.: Concanus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 34; Sil. 3, 361.

† **concapit**, a corrupt word, and difficult of explanation; in the XII. Tab. in a passage in Fest. p. 365 Müll.; cf. Dirks. Uebersicht, etc., p. 433 sq.

con-captivus, i, m., a fellow-captive, Hier. Ep. 119; Vulg. Rom. 16, 7.

concaratio, ōnis, f. [concarno], a uniting with flesh, incarnation, Tert. Mon. 9 fin.

con-carno, āre, v. a., to unite or clothe with flesh, to incarnate (post-class. and very rare), Tert. Carn. Christ. 20; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 22, 3.

con-castigo, āre, v. a., to chastise severely, to punish (ante- and post-class.): hominem probe, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94; 5, 2, 56; id. Trin. 1, 1, 4; M. Aur. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.

concatēnatio, ōnis, f. [concateno], a connecting, joining (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Cassiod. Var. 12, 19.—**II.** Trop. a. A concatenation, sequence: temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. Dei. 3, 30.—b. Mentis (i.e. constrictio), fettering, binding, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 15.

con-cātēno, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to link or bind together, to connect (late Lat.), Lact. 3, 17; Min. Fel. 17, 2.

con-cātervātus, a, um, adj. [caterva], heaped or crowded together: copiae, Amm. 29, 5, 38: manipuli, id. 31, 13, 2.

con-cāvitas, ātis, f. [concavus], a hollow, cavity (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 14.

con-cāvo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make hollow, to hollow out, make round (very rare): brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov. M. 2, 195; cf. manus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 49: concavati nidi, Col. 8, 5, 11.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj., hollow, concave; arched, vaulted; bent, curved: cymbala, Lucr. 2, 619; cf. concava aera, Ov. M. 4, 30: loca terrae, Lucr. 5, 1255: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxa, Verg. G. 4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: brachia Cancrī, id. ib. 10, 127; 15, 369: jugula, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: manus (opp. plana), Sen. Ep. 56, 1: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 92: aqua, swelling, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. F. 4, 276: vela, id. H. 6, 66: ulcus, Scrib. Comp. 238.—**II.** Subst.: **con-cāva**, ōrum, n., hollow places, hollows (post-class.), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 47; Lact. 7, 26.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. and a. (a strengthened cedo, and corresp. with it in most of its signifi.); lit., to go, walk; hence, **I.** Neutr., with reference to the terminus a quo, to go or walk away from a place, to depart, retire, withdraw, remove from (in lit. signif. rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: concedite atque abcedite omnes, de viā decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; so absol., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 102; id. Hec. 4, 2, 21; cf. ipsae concedite silvae, farewell, Verg. E. 10, 63.—With prep.: a foribus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82: abs te, id. Pers. 1, 1, 51: ab oculis alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: superis ab oris, Verg. A. 2, 91: ex aedibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67.—With abl. only: oculis, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: caelo, Verg. A. 10, 215: solio, Sil. 3, 628.—With adv.: hinc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Pregn. (= cedo, II. A. 2), to pass away, disappear, vanish, in Tac. (with and without vitā), to depart from life, die: tumor et irae Concessere deum, Verg. A. 8, 41: vitā, to die, Tac. A. 1, 3; 3, 60; 6, 39; 12, 39; 14, 51; and absol.: quandoque conces-

sero, id. ib. 4, 38; 13, 30; the same: concessit superis ab oris, Verg. A. 2, 91; cf. vitā per auras concessit ad Manes, id. ib. 10, 820.

—**2.** With dat. or absol., prop. qs. to go out of the way for one (on account of his wishes, or his superior power or excellence), i.e. to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt one's self to. **a.** To yield or submit to power or compulsion: ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (i.e. diei), id. Am. 1, 1, 120 (cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 48): cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poet. Off. 1, 22, 77 (cf. id. Pis. 30, 74, and Quint. 11, 1, 24): bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, id. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriae, Sall. J. 14, 24: obsidioni, i. e. permittit, Tac. A. 13, 40: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 393; id. F. 1, 222: naturae, i. e. to die, Sall. J. 14, 15; so, fato, Plin. Pan. 11, 3: fati magni, Val. Fl. 1, 554: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6, 6; cf. so impers.: postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, id. 3, 60, 4.—**b.** To give place to in excellence, dignity, rank, etc., to yield to, to give precedence: me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 2; so id. ib. 4, 3, 1; 4, 3, 4: etsi de cupiditate nemini concedam, id. Att. 12, 47, 2: sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: majestati ejus viri concedere, Liv. 6, 6, 7: aetati, Sall. J. 11, 4; id. H. Fragm. 1, 17; cf. so impers.: Sulla, cujus facundiae, non aetati a Manlio concessum, id. J. 102, 4: viginti Silio, Tac. A. 3, 43: seniori Sentio, id. ib. 2, 74: ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: Antario Varoque de gloria, Tac. H. 3, 64: nemini in illa causa studio et cupiditate concedere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt, Tac. A. 11, 24: nec si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas, Verg. E. 2, 57.—With acc. of quantity (cf. 3. infra): magistro tantulum de arte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: alicui quicquam in desperatione, id. Att. 14, 18, 3.—**c.** To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes: ut tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini adversabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: matri meae, id. ib. 3, 5, 28: concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Caecin. 24, 67.—Impers.: Caesar... concedendum non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.—**d.** Like συγχωρεῖν, to assent to, concede to: nunquamne hodie concedes mihi Neque intelleges, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 22 (credes, consenties, Ruhnck.): stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305 (cf. in Gr. συγχωρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ).—**e.** To assent to, grant, pardon, allow, etc.: quos (judices) alienis peccatis concessuros putes, quo facilius ipsis peccare liceat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: poëtae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, id. de Or. 3, 51, 198: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 85.—Hence (cf. cedo, II. A. 3. fin.), **3.** Act., with acc. (and dat.) aliquid alicui. **a.** To grant, concede, allow; to consign something over to, to resign, yield, vouchsafe, confirm to, etc. (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition): illum mihi aequius est quam me illi quae volo concedere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 47: si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9: partem octavam pretii, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 3: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32; cf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 16: alicui primas in dicendo partis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: amicis quicquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38: neque quicquam illius audaciae, id. Caecin. 35, 103: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: intelligentiam, prudentiam, Quint. 12, 1, 3: principatum imperii maritimi Atheniensibus, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2; cf. id. Dion. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 4; Prop. 2 (3), 15, 37; cf. tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall. J. 61, 3: tempestivum pueris ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: libertatem his, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 fin.: vitam alicui, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Aug. 13; 16: crimen gratiae, i.e. to accuse or inform against for the sake of favor, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: peccata alicui, to pardon him, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128: delicta, Suet. Ner. 29.—Pass.: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum con-

cessam, had been ceded, given up, Liv. 21, 1, 5: *Scævolae concessa est facundiae virtus*, Quint. 12, 3, 9; 10, 1, 100 et saep.: *acrius . . . Ulisci, quam nunc concessum est legibus aequis*, Lucr. 5, 1148; cf. Nep. Them. 10 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 18. — *P o e t.*, with *in* and *acc.*: *concessit in iras Ipse . . . genitor Calydonæ Dianæ, gave over to be punished*, Verg. A. 7, 305. — (β) *With dat. and inf.*: *nec nostrā dicere linguā Concedit nobis patris sermonis egestas*, Lucr. 1, 831; so, *ducere nepem*, Cat. 64, 29: *esse poetis*, Hor. A. P. 373; Suet. Aug. 44 et saep. — *Impers. pass.*: *de re publica nisi per concilium loqui non conceditur*, Caes. B. G. 6, 20 *fin.*: *quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Quint. 12, 1, 37; 12, 1, 42; 8, 6, 76; Suet. Ner. 12: *servis quoque pueros huius ætatis verberare concedimus*, Curt. 8, 8, 3: *concedunt plangere matri*, Stat. Th. 6, 134: *cum accusare etiam palam concessum sit*, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 2, 17, 27; 11, 3, 150; 8, 3, 30; 12, 3, 8 al. — *P o e t.*: *fatismumquam concessa moveri Camarina, not allowed, forbidden to be removed*, Verg. A. 3, 700; cf. also personally: *haec ubi conceduntur esse facta, for conceditur haec esse facta*, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44. — (γ) *With acc. and inf.*: *non omnia corpora vocem Mittere concedis, you grant*, Lucr. 2, 835: *oculos falli, id. 4, 380*; Quint. 2, 5, 25: *culpam inesse concedam*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: *poetas legendos oratori futuro*, Quint. 1, 10, 29. — *Pass. impers.*: *concedatur profecto verum esse, ut, etc.*, Cic. Lael. 14, 50. — (δ) *With ut or ne*: *nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque dissolendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: *verum concedo tibi ut ea praetereas, quae, etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: *concedant ut viri boni feriant, id. Lael. 5, 18*; id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Lucr. 2, 658: *non concedo, ut sola sint*, Quint. 6, 2, 11 al.: *cui concedi potest, ut? etc.*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 21: *ut concedatur ne in conspectum veniat*, Hirt. B. G. 4, 48. — (ε) *With a simple subj.*: *concedo sit dives*, Cat. 114, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 523. — (ζ) *Absol.*: *beatos esse deos sumpsisti concedimus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 89; id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 2: *consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 44. — **b.** = *condono, to grant or yield something to one as a favor or from regard, to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon: inimicitias rei publicae, to give up for the sake of the State*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: *petitionem alicui, from regard to*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: *peccata liberum parentum misericordiae*, id. Clu. 69, 195: *cum Marcellum senatui rei publicae concessisset, id. Marcell. 1, 3: ut concessisset illum (sc. Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (sc. Ligarium) populo, as you have pardoned him in deference to the Senate*, id. Lig. 12, 37; cf. Nep. Att. 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 55; 4, 31: *Manianus patri concessus est*, id. Ib. 16, 33 *fin.*

II. Neutr., in respect to the terminus ad quem, *to go, walk, betake one's self somewhere, to retire, withdraw*, etc.; with *ad*, *in*, or *adv.*: *tantisper hic ego ad januum concessero*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 6 Wagn.; cf. *ad Manes, i.e. to die*, Verg. A. 10, 820: *ad victricem*, Tac. H. 2, 51: *ad dexteram*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12: *caeli distributio docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit*, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so Lucr. 1, 380: *huc*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 28; id. Trin. 2, 4, 116; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 270, 8: *istuc*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: *vis animae in altum*, Lucr. 4, 919: *in delubrum*, Liv. 30, 20, 6: *in hiberna*, id. 26, 20, 6; cf. *Carthagine Novam in hiberna*, id. 21, 15, 3: *Argos habitatum*, Nep. Them. 8, 1: *Cythnum*, Tac. A. 3, 69: *Neapolin*, id. Ib. 14, 10: *Patavium*, id. H. 3, 11: *in insulam*, id. Ib. 5, 19: *in turbam*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 143: *trans Rhenum*, Tac. H. 5, 23: *concede huc a foribus*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 48: *hinc intro*, id. Pa. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126: *hinc aliquo ab ore eorum*, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: *cf. aliquo ab eorum oculis*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: *hinc rus*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7. — **B. Trop.**: *in aliquid, of entering into an alliance, yielding to, etc., to agree or consent to, to assent, to submit, yield, or resign one's self, to acquiesce in, to go or pass over to any thing* (freq. in the histt.): *mulier, conjuncta viro, concessit in unum Conubium*, Lucr. 5, 1010; cf.: *in matrimonium*, Just. 24, 2, 1^o: *victi*

omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, were merged in, passed over into, Sall. J. 18, 12; so, in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem, id. C. 20, 7; cf.: *in ditionem*, Liv. 38, 16, 9: *in dominationem*, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.: *in ditionem*, Liv. 28, 7, 9; 39, 2, 4; 42, 53, 7: *in Tyrias leges*, Sil. 15, 6: *in condiciones*, Liv. 2, 33, 1: *in sententiam*, id. 32, 23, 12; 32, 36, 8; Tac. A. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf.: *in illos, assent to, yield to them*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Avid. 3, 7: *in partes*, Tac. H. 2, 1.

con-cēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a strengthened celebrare; rare but class.). **I.** *To resort to in multitudes or frequently, to frequent*: *variae volucres loca aquarum Concelebrant*, Lucr. 2, 345: *convivia et passim et tributum*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44. — **b.** *Of actions, to pursue or prosecute vigorously*: *studia per otium*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. — **c.** *Aliquid aliquid re, or absol., to fill, animate, enliven, cause to abound with any thing*: *suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc Plateam hymenaeo*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: *levia carmina cantu*, Lucr. 5, 1381: *alma Venus quae terras concelebras, who hast filled with life*, id. 1, 4. — **II. Meton.** **A.** *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to celebrate, solemnize*: *diem natalem*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32; cf.: *dies carnicum*, id. As. 2, 2, 45: *funus*, Liv. 8, 7, 22: *at jam quoque rem (sc. triumphum) populus Romanus omnium studio omni visendum et concelebrandam putavit*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61 Orell. N. cr.: *spectaculum, etc.*, Liv. 1, 9, 7: *dapes*, Ov. F. 4, 354. — **B.** *To honor, praise, extol*: *genium choreis*, Tib. 1, 7, 49. — **C.** *To publish abroad, make known*: *summae virtutis concelebrandae causā Graii . . . monumentum statuerunt*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: *rumorem*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 13, 50: *multis indu locis sermonibus* concelebrant, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 2: *famā ac litteris victoriam*, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellita, ae, m. [cella], *he who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, āvi, 1, v. a., *to conceal carefully* (perh. only in Gell.): *errores*, Gell. 15, 2, 5; 11, 9, 2.

con-cēnatio (-caen-, -coen-), ōnis, f., *a supping together, companionship at table*; transl. of συνδαιτνω (like compotatio of συμπόσιον), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

concentio, ōnis, f. [concinio], *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): *clarissima (catervae)*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tim. 8, 24; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 20.

concentor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who sings with others in a chorus* (late Lat.), συνεδός, Gloss. Isid. 7, 12, 28.

con-centurio, āre, v. a.; lit., *to assemble by centuries*; hence, humorously, *in Plaut., to collect, bring together, to prepare in gen.*: *dum centurio in corde sycophantias*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: *epistulae illae mihi centuriant metum in corde*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160 Brix ad loc.

concentus, ūs, m. [concinio], *sounds blending harmoniously together, symphony, harmony, harmonious music* (class.). **I.** *Prop.* **A.** *In gen.*: *ille sonus . . . qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: *concentum servare*, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: *vocis lyraeque*, Ov. M. 11, 11: *avium*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21; Verg. G. 1, 422 (quoted in Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf.: *et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent*, Ov. F. 1, 155: *tubarum ac cornuum*, Liv. 9, 41, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 14; cf. *signorum*, id. 9, 4, 11 (al. *congestu*, id. 10, 7, 16; v. Spald., Wolf, and Zumpt, dub.); *rauci*, Stat. Th. 6, 227. — **2.** *Meton., of a choir singing in harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 80, 196. — **B.** *In partic., a concordant acclamation of people in a theatre*, Plin. Pan. 2, 6; 46, 2. — **II. Trop.**, *concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity* (also class.): *quā ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συνεκθεσιν Graeci vocant, etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. *actionum*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; and: *omnium doctrinarum*, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: *virtutis*, Tac. G. 3: *omnium laudum*, Plin. Pan. 4, 6: *nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31. — *Of the harmony of colors*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91;

and of the *blending of sweet odors*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 (Sillig. conceptum).

conceptaculum, i, n. [concupio], *that which receives something, a receptacle* (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** *Prop.*, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: *sanguinis*, Gell. 18, 10, 9; Front. Aquaed. 22 al. — **II.** *Trop.*: *superbia alibi conceptaculum, sed hic (sc. in supercilii) sedem habet*, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 138.

conceptio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** *Prop.* **A.** *A comprehending; hence, concr., a circuit, compass: summa omnium naturae rerum (mundus), the system of the universe*, Vitruv. 9, 4, 2: *tota mundi*, id. 6, 1, 6. — **B.** *Aquae, a collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 66; 67; 71; 73 al. — **C.** *A conception, a becoming pregnant*, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50; Plin. 22, 22, 40, § 83; and *imbrum* (as fructifying the earth), Vitruv. 8 praef. — **II. Trop.** **A.** *A composing, drawing up of juridical formulas*, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 68; Dig. 3, 5, 46; 12, 2, 34; 24, 3, 56; 48, 2, 3 al. — **Hence**, **B.** *Rei, an expression*, Gell. 11, 13, 9. — **C.** *In late gram., a syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

conceptionalis, e, adj. [conceptio], *pertaining to conception: fatum*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8: *sol*, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

conceptivus, a, um, adj. [concupio]. *** I.** *That is conceived: fides et dilectio non substantiva animae sed conceptiva*, Tert. Res Carn. 40. — **II.** *That is ordered, directed; so only feriae, in the Roman ritual, those festivals that were not fixed for a certain day, but were celebrated annually on days appointed by the priests or magistrates, movable festivals*. Such were the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 26; Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Paul. ex Festo. p. 62, 15 Müll.

conceptus, āre, v. freq. a. [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** *To conceive, become pregnant*, Arn. 4, p. 141. — **II.** *To conceive in mind: majora*, Amm. 31, 10, 5.

conceptum, i, n., v. concipio, I. B. *fin.*, and II. B. *fin.*

1. conceptus, a, um, Part., from concipio.

2. conceptus, ūs, m. [concupio]. **I.** *A collecting, gathering: (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53. — **B.** *Concr., a collection, confusus: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1. — **II.** *A taking, catching: camini, i.e. a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *A conceiving, pregnancy: hominum pecudumve*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: *Caeli latu Terraeque conceptu generati editique*, id. Tim. 11 med.: *accelerant cochleae*, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 126. — **b.** *Transf., of plants, a budding, sprouting: conceptus id est germinatio*, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13: *satorum*, id. 17, 18, 30, § 134. — **2.** *Concr., the foetus: a se abigere*, Suet. Dom. 22: *leporis utero exemptus*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248. — **C.** *Trop., a conceiving in the mind; concr., a thought, purpose: animi*, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, ĩre, v. a., *to mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve, in order to separate by sifting): *carni*, Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [carpo], *to pluck, pull, or tear in pieces, to rend* (rare). **I.** *Prop.*: *epistulas*, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: *librum*, Liv. 38, 55, 11; cf. Gell. 4, 18, 12; cf. *litteras*, Suet. Ner. 47: *folia coronae concepta*, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13: *linteolum*, lint. id. 28, 15, 61, § 216; 31, 9, 45, § 100. — **II.** *Trop.* (acc. to carpo, II. B. b. a.), *to abuse, revile, censure: Curionem ferventissimae*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

concerria and **concerro**, v. cong. **concertatio**, ōnis, f. [concerto], *a strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): *contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces*, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27; cf.: *concertationum plenae disputationes*, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: *concertationis studium*, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: *imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, a love of disputation* (the ἐπιστροφή of the sophists), id. Part. Or. 23, 81: *jejuna verborum*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: *magistratuum*, id. Sest. 36, 77: *sententiarum circa aegros* (of the physicians at the sick-bed), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11; cf. id. 20, 18, 76, § 200.

*** concertativus**, a, um, adj. [id.], 397

pertaining to controversy: concertativa accusatio (= mutua accusatio), a *recrimination*, *countercharge*, Gr. ἀντικατηγορία, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 2, 9.

* **concertator**, ōris, m. [concerto], one who contends or vies with another, a rival: concertator Corbulonis: scientia militiae (corresp. with aemulus), Tac. A. 14, 29.

* **concertatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], *pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial*: genus (dicendi), Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to contend with any one zealously or warmly (rare but class.; cf. aemulor). I. In gen.: te audio nescio quid concertasse cum ero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3: pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem proelio non esse concertaturum, *Caes. B. G. 6, 5: de regno, Suet. Aug. 21: aves nandi velocitate concertant, Col. 8, 15, 4.—P o e t., with dat.: tricinia templis concertant, Manil. 5, 507.—II. Esp., to dispute, debate (only so in Cic.): (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste confixit, quam quicumque cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: cum aliquo verbo uno, id. Att. 3, 12, 2: cum Apolline de tripode, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: concertantes super cenam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Calig. 22.

conceptor, āri, 1, v. dep.; collat. form of concerto, q. v. (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 15, 9; id. Ecclus. 38, 29.

* **concessatio**, ōnis, f. [concesso], a stopping, delaying, Col. 11, 1, 18.

concessio, ōnis, f. [concedo, I. B. 3.], an allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave (rare, but in good prose). I. In gen.: agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; Tac. A. 3, 73: praemiorum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: concessio, ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7: vestra, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 1: competitorum, id. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 5 (8, 5, p. 21 B. and K.).—B. A yielding, retiring: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 13.—II. Esp., in rhet., a figure of speech, concession: cum aliquid etiam iniquum videtur causae fiducia pati, *Quint. 9, 2, 51.—2. Jurid. t. t., a plea of confession and excuse or mitigation: concessio est, per quam non factum ipsum probatur ab reo, sed ut ignoscatur, id. petitor, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 94; 1, 11, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 14, 4.

concessivus, a, um, adj. [concedo], pertaining to concession, concessive (late Lat.), Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 33; Dion. p. 390 P.

con-cesso, āvi, 1, v. a., to cease, leave off, desist (ante- and post-class., and very rare): lavari ante fricari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 9: quid ego hic properans concessio pedibus, lingua largior? id. As. 2, 2, 24; Front. Ep. ad M. Antonin. Aug. 1, 2.—Of things as subjects: concessavit praeceptum, Tert. Fug. Pers. 6.

I. **concessus**, a, um, Part., from concedo.

2. **concessus**, ūs, m. [concedo], a permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave (in good prose, but used only in abl. sing.): Caesaris concessu, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aestati, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: concessu et beneficio illius, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: concessu et munere deorum, id. Tim. 14 fin.: ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84: fratrum, Tac. A. 12, 44.

† **concha**, ae, f., = κόγχη. I. A bivalve shell-fish, mussel, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; 2, 1, 15; Lucr. 2, 374; Verg. G. 2, 348; Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Suet. Calig. 46: cavae, Ov. M. 4, 725: marinae, id. ib. 15, 264: viles, Hor. S. 2, 4, 28: unio-num, Suet. Ner. 31.—B. In partic. 1. A pearl-oyster; Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107 sq.—Hence, b. Meton., a pearl: lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 13, 6; Ov. M. 10, 260; id. Am. 2, 11, 13.—2. The purple-fish, Lucr. 2, 501; Ov. M. 10, 267.—II. A mussel-shell, Lucr. 4, 937; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: ostrea in conchis suis, Ov. F. 6, 174.—Hence, B. Meton. 1. A snail-shell, Col. poet. 10, 324.—b. The Triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell, Verg. A. 10, 209; Ov. M. 1, 333; Plin. 9, 6, 4, § 9: the trumpet of Misenus, Verg. A. 6, 171.—2. Of objects in the form of a mussel-shell. a. A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt, etc., Cato, R. R. 13, 2;

Col. 12, 50, 8; Hor. C. 2, 7, 23; id. S. 1, 3, 14 al.—b. = cunnus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42; Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

conchatus, a, um, adj. [concha], shell-formed: cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43: parietum spatium, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270.

* **conchēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a shell-fish: baca, a pearl, Verg. Cul. 67 dub. (prob. a gloss; v. Sillig N. cr.).

† **conchicla**, ae, f. dim. [conch. from conchicula, from conchis], the boiled bean, Apic. 5, 4; cf. Petr. 66, 7.—Hence, **conchiclatus**, a, um, adj., prepared with beans: pullus, Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchis**, is, f., = κόγχος, a kind of bean boiled with the pods, Mart. 13, 7; Juv. 3, 293; 14, 131; cf. Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchita**, ae, m., = κογχίτης [κόγχη], a catcher of shell-fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchula, ae, f. dim. [concha], a small shell-fish (very rare), Cels. 2, 29; Val. Max. 8, 1 al.

† **conchyliarius**, ii, m. [conchylum], a purple dyer, Inscr. Donat. 315, 8.

conchyliatus, a, um, adj. [id.]. I. Of a purple color: peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138; Suet. Caes. 43: lana, Petr. 54, 4; Marc. Emp. 9.—II. Clothed in purple: relictis conchyliatis cum illo seminudo loquor, Sen. Ep. 62, 3.

conchyli-legulus, i, m. [id.], a collector of shell-fish, Cod. Th. 11, 7, 15; 13, 1, 9.

conchylium, ii, n., = κογχύλιον. I. A shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen., Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86; Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—II. Specif. A. An oyster, Cic. Pis. 27, 67; Hor. Epod. 2, 49; id. S. 2, 2, 74; 2, 4, 30; 2, 8, 27; Cels. 2, 18.—2. A kind of purple shell-fish: color conchyli, Lucr. 6, 1074; Cat. 64, 49 Sillig N. cr.; Col. 8, 17, 9; Vitruv. 7, 13.—B. Meton. a. Purple color, purple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127 sq.—b. Purple garments, purple, Quint. 1, 2, 6; Juv. 3, 81; 8, 101 al.

1. **con-cido**, cidi, 3, v. n. [cado], to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground (class. in prose and poetry). I. In gen., of buildings: conclave illud concidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: navis veluti terrestre machinamentum, Tac. A. 14, 6: turris terrae motu, Suet. Tib. 74; cf. urbs acerbissimo concidit incendio confagrata, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.—Of other objects: omne caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: ipse et equus ejus ante signum Jovis concidit, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: (alces) infirmas arbores pondere adfigunt atque una ipsae concidunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: pinus bipenni Thessalia, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: ad terram pondere vasto, Verg. A. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24, 8, 17: pronus in fimo, Verg. A. 5, 333 al.—II. Pregn. A. To fall down faint or lifeless, to fall in battle or combat (cf. cado, I. B. 2.): concidit, et sonitum simul insuper arma dederunt, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 396 Vahl): paene in cursu concidi, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16: vi morbi coactus concidere, Lucr. 3, 488; cf. accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus, etc., Liv. 41, 16, 3; 10, 29, 7; cf. Lucr. 6, 759: Entellus concidit, ut quondam cava concidit... pinus Verg. A. 5, 448; Ov. M. 7, 538: sanus bibit, statim concidit, Quint. 4, 2, 54; cf. concidere epoto poculo, id. 5, 13, 15; and: ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34; cf. Ov. M. 5, 77: Dido usa manu, id. H. 7, 196: sparo percussus, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: in proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5, 2.—Of game: multaeque per herbas Considerant illo percutiente ferae, Ov. H. 4, 94.—Of victims, to be slaughtered or slain, to fall: vitulus... propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353; Tib. 1, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 764; 10, 272; hence also of Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 99.—B. Trop. (cf. cado, II.), to lose strength, value, etc., to fall to the earth, to be overthrown, to fail, to be defeated, to decay, to perish, fall, to go to ruin, waste away, cease; of the wind, to fall, subside, go down: concidunt venti, Hor. C. 1, 12, 30; Lucr. 4, 509.—Of a flame: jam illa flamma, quae magna congerie convulserat, ductus quibus alebatur, concidit, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf. in a figure: nonne, ut ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, sic

referrens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et restinguitur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: macie, to shrink together, shrivel up, Ov. H. 21, 215: illas assumere robora gentes, Concideret has, id. M. 15, 422; cf.: concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11: quā concidit Ilia tellus, Verg. A. 11, 245: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: iudicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: equis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. ib. 3, 10, 2: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, id. ib. 7, 25 med.: concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, quod, etc., Nep. Phoc. 2, 4; Tac. A. 16, 21; cf.: Tiberii saevitia, id. ib. 16, 29: hostes concidunt animis, are disheartened, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, failed, was prostrated, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 7, 19 fin.: opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13: senatus auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7; cf.: imperii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Cic. Or. 43, 148: artificia, id. Ac. 2, 47, 146: praecleara nomina artificum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: omnis ferocia, Liv. 28, 26, 14: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 57 al.

2. **con-cido**, cidi, cism, 3, v. a. [caedo], to cut up, cut through, cut away, cut to pieces, to bring to ruin, destroy, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). I. Prop. A. In gen.: nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes, Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, id. 59 fin.: ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: agrum umidiorem fossis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. 38, 39, 2: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16: haec minute, Col. 12, 22.—B. In partic.

1. To cut to pieces, for to beat severely, cudgel soundly: aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: loris, Juv. 6, 413: pugnis, id. 3, 300.—2. To cut to pieces in war, to cut down, destroy, kill: hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: eos inopinantes adgressus magnam partem eorum concidit, id. ib. 1, 12; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; id. Att. 5, 16, 4; Nep. Dion. 10, 1; id. Dat. 6, 6; id. Hann. 3, 4.—3. In mal. part. (cf. caedo, I. B. 3.), to lie with, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 166, 2; hence caede, concide, in a double sense as an address to gladiators, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155 Lumpit; cf. Lampr. Elag. 10.—II. Trop. A. Of discourse, to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble: nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: (sunt qui) infringendis concidentisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidunt, id. ib. 69, 230; so also Quint. praef. § 24; cf. id. 3, 11, 21; 5, 10, 91; 11, 3, 53 al.—B. To strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul, by word or deed: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11, 28: Vatinium arbitratu nostro, to annihilate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; cf.: Seivius adlatus est, ceteri conciduntur, are condemned, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: Timocraten totis voluminibus, to confute, id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: testamentum, to revoke, Dig. 28, 4, 1.—* 2. In Plaut., to deceive, cheat, defraud: em istic homo te articulatum concidit, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52 Ritschl.—Hence, **concisus**, a, um, P. a. (in acc. with II. A.), divided, broken up, short, concise: sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et angustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: brevitates, id. ib. 3, 53, 202: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10; cf. thus with brevis, id. 6, 4, 2; and (opp. perpetuus) id. 2, 20, 7; 2, 21, 13; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—Transf. of the orator Thrasymachus, Cic. Or. 13, 40.—Comp.: insonperit vox tubae longior atque concisior, Vulg. Jos. 6, 5.—Adv.: **concisē**, briefly, concisely: (philosophia) non tam est minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, etc., Quint. 12, 2, 11: ululare, Vulg. Num. 10, 7.

conciens, ntis, adj. [cf. inciens], pregnant, full: terra aquarum, App. de Mundo, 23, p. 67.

con-cieo, civi, citum, 2 (from the access. form **concio**, ire: concit, Lucr. 6, 410: concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id. A. 11, 19: concirent, id. ib. 3, 38 fin.: concire, id. ib. 3, 40; 12, 15: conciri, Liv. 25, 27, 9: concita, Lucr. 2, 267; Val. Fl. 2, 460; Luc. 5, 597; cf. cieo and the other compounds),

v. a., to urge, bring, or assemble together, by exciting or rousing, to collect: cum perturbatione commovere, Non. p. 90, 7 (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. per., esp. in Lucr. and Tac.; in Quint. and in Hor. perh. only once in *part. perf.*; v. under II. A.; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop. p. populum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 90, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 141 Rib.); cf.: homines miraculo rei novae, Liv. 1, 59, 3: exercitum ex tota insula, id. 25, 27, 9: multitudinem ad se, id. 1, 8, 5: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74: donis auxilia concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: remotos populos, id. A. 3, 38: propiores Gallos, id. ib. 3, 40: nunc concienda plebs, Liv. 4, 55, 3 al.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. objects, to move violently, to shake, stir up: cur (Juppiter) tenebras et fremitus et murmura concit? Lucr. 6, 410: quendam aestum, id. 6, 826: concitus imbris amnis, Ov. M. 3, 79; cf.: (verba) quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistant, id. ib. 7, 154: navis concita, id. ib. 4, 706: murali concita Tormento saxa, Verg. A. 12, 921: mors concita ob cruciatus, hastened, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 23 (Sillig. concitata): fulmina et tonitrus, Sil. 12, 611.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke: hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19; cf.: Mela accusatorem concivit Fabium, id. ib. 16, 17.—Esp. in *part. perf.*: immani concitus ira, Verg. A. 9, 694; cf.: Ov. M. 7, 413: Aonio concita Baccha deo, id. A. 1, 312; cf.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, *Hor. C. 3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, inspired, Ov. M. 6, 158; cf. id. ib. 3, 711: mater (corresp. with male sana), id. ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (sc. in flum), *Quint. 11, 1, 65; cf.: concita dea, enraged, Sil. 2, 543: conciti per largitionem veterani, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**B.** To excite, produce, cause action, passion, disquiet, evil, etc. (the fig. taken from the agitated sea; cf. strages, Att. ap. Non. p. 90, 9; Trag. Rel. v. 399 Rib.; cf. also Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 36, and id. Trin. 2, 3, 8): uxori turbas, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 2, 17: tantum mali, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 4; Afran. ap. Non. p. 90, 10: hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id. H. 1, 4 et saep.—**conciabulum**, i. n. [conciliū], a place of assembly, a public place, esp. for public intercourse or traffic; a market-place, an exchange, a place for courts, etc.: conciliabulum dicitur locus, ubi in concilio convenitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 3 Müll.; so Liv. 7, 15, 13; 25, 5, 6; 34, 1, 6, and 34, 56, 2; 39, 14, 7; 40, 37, 3; 43, 14, 10; Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrium, where their memory is solemnly celebrated, Hier. Ep. 60, 12: spectaculorum, places for public exhibitions, as the theatre, circus, etc., Tert. Spect. 8: damni, in comic lang., for a brothel, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38; and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 47.—**conciatio**, ōnis, f. [concilio] (in Cic. and Quint.). **I.** A connection, union. **A.** Prop.: totius generis hominum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; so, quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31, 78.—**B.** Trop. **1.** A uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over: quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotiois vehementer aguntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 216: honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41; cf. id. 3, 8, 12.—**2.** As a rhet. t. t., the gaining over or winning of hearers, a judge, etc., = *oikēsis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.—**2.** (In acc. with conciliatus.) In philos. lang., an inclination, desire or longing for: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; so id. Ac. 2, 42, 131; cf. in *plus*: conciliationes = res conciliatae, id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Madv.—**II.** An acquiring, procuring: pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiae, Cic. Clu. 31, 84; cf.: omnis conventio conciliatio nominatur, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.—**conciator**, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** He who provides, prepares, or causes a thing; an author, founder, promoter, etc. (in good prose, but not in Cic.; cf. however: conciliatrix and conciliatricula): suillae carnis, who prepares it savorily, makes it palatable, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15, 17: ad finitatis atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48; cf. Tac. A. 1, 58: piscis conciliator capturae (piscium), by which other fishes are caught,

a decoy, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 181 sq.—**II.** A procurer (in love-matters), Vop. Carin. 16, 5.—**conciatricula**, ae, f. dim. [conciliatrix], that which conciliates, unites: nobilitate ipsa, blandā conciliatriculā, commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21; Ambros. in. Psa. 15, 48.—**conciatrix**, icis, f. [conciliator]. **I.** In gen., that which occasions, produces, procures: (omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix est humanae maxime societatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id. Lael. 11, 37.—**II.** In partic., she who unites or conciliates, in a good and bad sense; a match-maker, a procuress, a bawd: conciliatrix dicitur, quae viris conciliat uxores et uxoris viros, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 13 Müll.—In a bad sense in Lucil. ap. Non. p. 23, 4; Plaut. Mil. 5, 17; cf.: non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77.—**conciatūra**, ae, f. [concilio], the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering: exercere, Sen. Ep. 97, 9.—**1. conciliatus**, a, um, P. a., from concilio.—**2. conciliatus**, ūs, m. [concilio], a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in abl. sing., and in Lucr.): condense conciliatu artari, Lucr. 1, 576; so id. 2, 100: parvo (i. e. parvā mole), id. 2, 133: principium, id. 2, 936.—*** conciliatus**, a, um, adj. [Cilicium], clothed in a garment of hair (of a penitent), Tert. Pud. 13.—**concilio**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [conciliū]. **I.** To bring together several objects into one whole, to unite, connect (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor.). **A.** Prop. (thus several times in Lucr. of the union of atoms): primordia Non ex illarum conventu conciliata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. 1, 612; 2, 901: dispersa, id. 6, 890: omnia in alto, id. 5, 466; cf. also id. 1, 1042; 2, 552.—Of physical union of other kinds: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque unā conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; of medic. mixtures: gramen hyoscyami ceras, to mix, Ser. Samm. 40, 754.—**2.** Of the furling of cloth: vestimentum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favor of, to make inclined to, to gain, win over; constr. aliquos inter se, aliquem alicui or absol. (in this sense very freq.). (a) Aliquos inter se: quin res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2; so, conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.—(b) Aliquem (aliquid) alicui: conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecuniā cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: Pammenem sibi similitudine fortunae, Tac. A. 16, 14: homines sibi, Nep. Ages. 2 fin.; id. Them. 10, 1: simulataque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: eam civitatem Arvernīs, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; cf.: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesaris, id. B. C. 3, 55 fin.: per quam (causam) cum universo ordinum primoribus se patrum concilient, Liv. 4, 48, 9: arma sibi, Verg. A. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 337: audientem exordio, Quint. 8, proem. 11: judicem probationibus nostris, id. 4, 3, 9: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 68; cf.: quas res quosque homines quibus rebus aut quibus hominibus vel conciliasset vel alienasset ipsa natura, Quint. 5, 10, 17: omne animal primum constitutioni suae conciliari, i. e. governs itself in accordance with, etc., Sen. Ep. 124, 14; cf. id. ib. § 15 sqq.: primum sibi ipsum conciliatur animal, id. ib. § 17: frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliet, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131; cf. conciliatio, I. B. 2.—Without dat.: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2; so, accusatorem, Quint. 6, 1, 12: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, id. 11, 1, 61; cf. id. 2, 5, 7; 3, 9, 7: plures, Tac. A. 15, 51: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: animum judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 25; cf.: animos judicem (opp. alienare), id. 11, 1, 8: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35, 2: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6; cf. Tac. H. 1, 18,

—(7) (Aliquem) ad aliquid: Labienum praefecit togatae, quo majore commendatione conciliaretur ad consulatū petitionem, Auct. B. G. 8, 52.—(8) Absol.: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundiā, Quint. 11, 3, 161: conciliare, narrare, id. 3, 4, 15.—**2.** = commendo, to represent something to one as agreeable, pleasant, etc., i. e. to recommend: et dictis artes conciliasse suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42.—**II.** With acc. and dat. (aliquid alicui) or absol., to procure, provide, prepare, produce something for one. **A.** With physical objects. **1.** Of the procuring of a maiden, an object of love, in an honorable and (more freq.) in a dishonorable sense, to unite, procure, couple (cf. Lucr. 5, 961): tute ad eum adeas, tute concilies, tute poscas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 111: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Am. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, to give as a mistress, Suet. Caes. 50: cum ei dignatio Julia genitam Atiam conciliasset uxorem, Vell. 2, 59, 2.—Once with ad: a tuā me uxore dicam delatum, ut sese ad eum conciliarem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206.—**2.** To procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise, to purchase, acquire, win, gain: illum mihi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf.: male habiti et male conciliati, i. e. at a bad bargain, id. Ps. 1, 2, 1: prodi, male conciliate, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2: Mi. Estne empta mihi haec? Pe. His legibus habes licet, Conciliavi pulcre, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 39 sq.: ut tibi recte conciliandi primo facerem copiam, a chance for a good bargain, id. Pers. 4, 3, 69: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, can be brought here, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 22 (cf. id. ib. prol. 33): HS. viemens ex hoc uno genere, to extort, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 142; cf. pecunias, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, § 137; 2, 3, 30, § 71; 2, 3, 84, § 194; and in a more gen. sense: summum bonum esse frui rebus iis, quas primas natura conciliavisset, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—**B.** With abstr. objects, to cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, etc.: affinitatem et gratiam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 42; cf. gratiam, Suet. Calig. 3: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 1; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: amorem sibi, Cic. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22, 8; cf.: favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20, 41: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60, 4: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11, 4: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38; 6, 2, 16: risus, to cause, id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Timol. 3, 2: otii nomine servitutum, id. Epam. 5, 3: nuptias, to bring about, id. Att. 5, 3; Just. 7, 6, 10; cf.: iugales toros, Stat. S. 3, 5, 70.—Hence, **conciliatus**, a, um, P. a. (in acc. with I. B.), friendly; in partic. in a pass. sense. **A.** Beloved: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3: juvenis aetatis flore conciliatus sibi, Curt. 7, 9, 19; cf. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1; id. Vit. 7.—In sup.: est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37.—**B.** In an act. sense, favorably inclined, devoted, favorable to something; comp.: ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a naturā conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5, 18.—Adv. not in use.—**concilium**, ii, n. [con- and root cal- of calo; Gr. καλέω; cf. clamor], a collection of people, an association, gathering, union, meeting, assembly, = coetus (class.). **I.** In gen.: videre ambas in uno concilio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96; id. Cist. 4, 2, 33: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21, 3: ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38, 4: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf. caelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: divinum animorum, id. Sen. 23, 84: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, id. Rep. 6, 13, 13: (Cyclopus) Concilium horrendum, Verg. A. 3, 679: amoena piorum Concilia, id. ib. 5, 736: Musarum, Stat. Th. 6, 355: mulierum, id. ib. 3, 178.—Poet. of animals: inque ferarum Concilio medius sedebat, Ov. M. 10, 144; and trop.: tamquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12.—**II.** Esp. **A.** An assembly for consultation, a council (in concreto; on the contrary concilium sig-

nifies the counsel in abstracto that is taken in such an assembly. The meanings, however, often pass over to each other; hence in MSS. and edd. a freq. confusion of the two words; cf. consilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 fin.; cf. id. ib. 7, 1: (opiniones), quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: inire, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: convocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 10; 3, 3: vocare, Verg. A. 10, 2: cogere, id. ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 33 al.; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31 al.: transferre Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: in posterum diem differre, Curt. 6, 11, 9: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17, 7: indicare, id. 1, 50, 4: constituere diem concilio, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Messene ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepit, i. e. a member of the Achaean league, Liv. 36, 31, 1: concilio exarserunt, id. 32, 22, 12: sancitum Patrum, *Hor. C. 4, 5, 4 et saep. — **B.** A close conjunction, i. e. union, connection (esp. freq. in Lucr.): coetu concilioque Nil facient (primordia rerum), etc., Lucr. 2, 920: materiai concilium, id. 1, 518: in concilium coire, id. 2, 564 sq.; cf. id. 1, 772; 1, 1081; 2, 565. — **Transf.** a bond of union, tie: hoc mihi tecum concilium manebit, Ov. M. 1, 710. — **2.** A sexual union, coition: corporalia, Arn. 2, 54; cf.: primordia quae genitali Concilio possent arceri, Lucr. 1, 183. — (**3.**) (As an incentive to this.) The blossom of the plant iasione, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82.

concinnens, ntis, *P. a.*, v. concino fin.
concinnentia, ae, *f.* [concino] (post-class. for concensus), musical harmony, concord, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 fin.; 2, 3. — **II.** Trop. in archit., symmetry: architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 21.
***concineratus**, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], sprinkled with ashes, Tert. Pud. 13.
con-cingo, gre, *v. a.*, to gird, surround completely, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

***concinnaticius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [concino], skilfully prepared: mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

concinnatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.).
I. In economics, *an adjusting, preparing*: aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. ap. Cato, R. R. 106. — **II.** Transf., a making, composing: epistulae, Aus. Ep. 17; cf. id. ib. 7 and 15: metrorum, Mar. Vict. p. 2547 P.

concinnator, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.).
I. An arranger, disposer: capitum et capillorum, a hair-dresser, Col. 1, proem. § 5. — **II.** A maker, contriver, author, inventor: causarum, an advocate, Dig. 1, 16, 9: concinnatores atque inventores tantarum deformitatum (poetae), Arn. 4, 149: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concinne, adv., v. concinnus, adv., 1.
concinnitas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus], a neat, elegant, or skilful joining of several things (in good prose, but rare). **I.** In gen.: concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26, 4: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, a too carefully arranged dress, Sen. Ep. 115, 3: vitare concinnitatem, Suet. Aug. 86. — **II.** Esp., in rhet., beauty of style, produced by a skilful connection of words and clauses, Cic. Or. 44, 149; 49, 164 sq.; id. Brut. 83, 287; 95, 325 (not in Quint.).

concinniter, adv., v. concinnus, adv., 2.
***concinnitudo**, inis, *f.* [concinnus], = concinnitas, *II.*, beauty of style, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 25.

concino, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* [id.], to join skilfully together, to order, arrange appropriately, to set right, adjust: concinnare est apte componere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 1 Müll. (cf. compono, II. B.); mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut.; not in Ter., Cic., or Quint.; in Cic. Oecon. Fragn. 7, p. 474 Orell., the words prob. belong to Col.; v. Col. 12, 2, 6). **I.** Prop.: vitium, Cato, R. R. 114; 115: et commodare trapetum, id. ib. 135 fin.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33; cf.: cetera, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: tantas struices patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: aucups aream, id. As. 1, 3, 64: vultum, to adorn, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199. — **B.** Trop.: ingenium, to form, cultivate, Sen. Ep. 7, 6. — **II.** Meton., in gen., to prepare, cause, occasion, produce: livorem scapulis tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: venti Vis fervorem mirum in undis, Lucr.

6, 437; cf.: vis (venti) hiatum, id. 6, 584: munusculum tibi, Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: consuetudo amorem, Lucr. 4, 1279: aliquid controversiae, Afran. ap. Non. p. 433, 31: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum mihi negotii concinnabis, Sen. Ep. 117, 1. — **B.** With a qualifying *adj.* in Plaut., and once in Naev., = reddere, to make, render, cause to be something: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69: lacrumantem ex abitu concinnas tuam uxorem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: homines delirantes, id. ib. 2, 2, 96: liberis orbas oves, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38: tranquillam viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: annonam caram e villi, id. Fragn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66: numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 58: vastam rem hostium, Naev. ap. Non. p. 90, 30 dub. (al. vastat).

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.]; acc. to Non. p. 43, 21, and p. 59, 30, from cinnus], fitly, skilfully put together or joined, well adjusted, beautiful (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. of discourse). **I.** Object. **A.** Prop.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos (= venusta, elegans), pretty, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: helices folia angulosa et concinniora (for εὐφυέστερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 148: heluo, elegant, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. — **B.** Trop., of discourse, beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking, etc.: (oratio) concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: sententiae non tam graves et severae quam concinnae et venustae, id. Brut. 95, 325; cf.: concinnae sententiae (opp. probabiles), id. Or. 19, 65; and: concinnae acutaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 78, 272: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: reductus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: transgressio verborum, id. est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91. — **2.** Transf. to the person: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, id. est, faceti, florescentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6, 20; Nep. Epam. 5, 1: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13; cf. also of the painter Nicophanes: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111. — **II.** Subject. (= commodus, II.): concinnus alicui, suited to, fit, appropriate for; of persons, suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, *Lucr. 4, 1276: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50. — ***B.** Concinnum est = commodum est: age, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, it is pleasing, agreeable, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33. — **Adv.** **I.** In the form **concinne**, fitly, beautifully: concinne et lepide vestita, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 38. — Of discourse, elegantly, neatly, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49. — **Comp.**: eloqui, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8: saluti aquae, Fronto de Orat. 1, p. 242 Mai. — **Sup.** of the *adj.* and *adv.* apparently not in use. — **2.** In the form **concinniter**, Gell. 18, 2.

con-cino, cini, no sup., 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. **I.** Neutr., to sing, play, or sound together, in concert or harmoniously (class.). **A.** Prop.: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tra-goedo pronuntianti, to accompany, Suet. Calig. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuerunt, Tac. A. 1, 68; cf.: concinunt tubae, Liv. 9, 32, 6; and: ubi signa concinuisent, id. 30, 5, 2. — Also without the idea of concert: concinit albus odor, Ov. H. 7, 2. — **B.** Trop., to agree together, harmonize, accord, σὺνῆδω: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: fax, ne juret vox ista veto, quā nunc concinentes collegas nostros tam laeti auditis, Liv. 6, 35, 9: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videtur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16 Orell. N. cr. — **II.** Act., to cause to sound together, in concert or harmoniously, to make concordant sounds, to sound, sing of, celebrate in song, magnify, etc. **A.** In gen.: haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: Io Hymen, etc., Cat. 61, 123; Suet. Calig. 6: carmina nuptialia, Cat. 61, 12: carmina, id. 65, 13: laudes Iovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa

Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. C. 4, 2, 41: majore plectro Caesarem, id. ib. 33: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum Non pia concinuit cum rauco classica cornu, Luc. 1, 238. — **B.** Esp. (acc. to cano, II. C.), to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2 (3), 28, 38: tristitia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2. — Hence, **concinnens**, entis, *P. a.*, harmonizing, harmonious, Arn. 3, 123. — **Comp.**, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 5.

1. concio, ire, *v.* concio.
2. concio, and its derivv., **concio-nabundus, concionalis**, etc., *v.* under contio, contionabundus, contionalis, etc.

concipilo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [concipio], to seize, take, catch (only in the foll. exs.): concipilavisti dictum a Naevio pro corripuisti et involasti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 6: quem ego offatim jam jam concipilabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

con-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], to take or lay hold of, to take to one's self, to take in, take, receive, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: nuces si frengeris, vix sesquimodo concipere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: truleum latius, quo concipiat aquam, id. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; cf. Lucr. 6, 503; and: concipit Iris aquas, dravas up, Ov. M. 1, 271: madafacta terra caducas Conceptit lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3. — Of water, to take up, draw off, in a pipe, etc.: Alsietinam aquam, Front. Aquaed. 11; 5 sqq. — **Pass.**, to be collected or held, to gather: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 138: ut quisque (umor) ibi conceptus fuerit, quam celerime dilabatur, Col. 1, 6, 5. — Hence, **concepta**, ōrum, *n. subst.*, measures of fluids, capacity of a reservoir, etc.: amplius quam in conceptis commentariis, i. e. the measures described in the registers, Front. Aquaed. 67, 73. — Of the approach of death: cum jam praecordis conceptam mortem contineret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119; cf.: plurimum ventorum, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; and: magnam vim verti, Curt. 4, 3, 2: auram, id. 4, 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 12, 569: aëra, id. ib. 1, 337: ignem, Lucr. 6, 308; so Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190; Liv. 21, 8, 12; 37, 11, 13; Ov. M. 15, 348. — Of lime slaked: ubi terrenā silices fornace soluti concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108 al.; cf.: lapidibus igne concepto, struck, Vulg. 2 Macc. 10, 3: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammam, Ov. M. 1, 255; cf. of the flame of love: flammam pectore, Cat. 64, 92: ignem, Ov. M. 9, 520; 10, 582: validos ignes, id. ib. 7, 9: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6, 11: noxium virus, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14: in ea parte nivem concipi, is formed, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 1. — Of disease: is morbus aestate plerumque concipitur, Col. 7, 5, 14: si ex calore et aestu concepta pestis invasit, id. 7, 5, 2. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To take or receive (animal or vegetable) fecundation, to conceive, become pregnant. (*a.*) Absol.: more ferarum putantur Concipere uxores, Lucr. 4, 1266; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17: cum concepti mula, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50: ex illo concipit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328 et saep.: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro sua quaque natura, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94. — (*β.*) With acc.: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Persea, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Claud. 27: ex adulterio, id. Tib. 82: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, id. ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165. — **Poet.**: concepta crimina portat, i. e. fetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470 (cf. id. ib. 3, 268): omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu epicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56. — **Subst.**: **conceptum**, *i. n.*, the fetus: ne praegnantī medicamentum, quo conceptum excutitur, detur, Scrib. Ep. ad Callist. p. 3: coacta conceptum a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22. — ***b.** In Ovid, meton., of a woman, to unite herself in marriage, to marry, wed: Dea undae, Concipere Mater eris juvenis, etc., Ov. M. 11, 222. — **2.** Concipere furtum, in jurid. Lat., to find out or discover stolen property, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4: cf.: penes quem res concepta et m-

venta est, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 5; Gell. 11, 18, 9 sq.; Gai. Inst. 3, 186.—**II. Trop.** **A.** To take or seize something by the sense of sight, to see, perceive (cf. comprehendo, II. A.): haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 65.—Far more freq. **B.** To perceive in mind. **1.** In gen., to comprehend intellectually, to take in, imagine, conceive, think: aegidum, inaugura flerine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 3; so, aliquid animo, id. 9, 18, 8; cf.: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4; cf. id. 2, 20, 4; 9, 1, 19 al.: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: quantalibet magnitudo hominis concipiatur animo, Liv. 9, 18, 8 Drak. ad loc.: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6, proem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12, proem. § 1: protinus concepit Italiam et arma virumque, conceived the plan of the Aeneid, Mart. 8, 56, 19.—**2.** In partic., to understand, comprehend, perceive: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: quae neque concipi animo nisi ab his qui videre, neque, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: fragor, qui concipi humanam mente non potest, id. 33, 4, 21, § 73: concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24.—With acc. and inf.: quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id. servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: forsitan et lucos illic concipias animo esse, Ov. M. 7, 77: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. 2, 117, 3; Cels. 7 praef. fin.—**C.** To receive in one's self, adopt, harbor any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design, etc., to give place to, foster, to take in, receive; to commit (the figure derived from the absorbing of liquids; hence): quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitiae et aeditate et praetura conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; so, mente vatinius furor, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, id. ib. 1, 166: spem, id. ib. 6, 554; cf.: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33, 8: amore, Ov. M. 10, 249: pectore tantum robur, Verg. A. 11, 368: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101 al.: re publica violanda fraudis inexpugnabiles concipere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in sese, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: flagitium cum aliquo, id. Sull. 5, 16.—**D.** To draw up, comprise, express something in words, to compose (cf. comprehendo, II. C.): quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15); 3: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32, 8; Tac. H. 4, 41; cf.: jurisjurandi verba, id. ib. 4, 31; and verba, Liv. 7, 5, 5: edictum, Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: stipulationem, ib. 41, 1, 38: obligationem in futurum, ib. 5, 1, 35: actionem in bonum et aequum, ib. 4, 5, 8: foedus, Verg. A. 12, 13 (id. est conceptis verbis: concepta autem verba dicuntur jurandi formula, quam nobis transgredi non licet, Serv.): audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas (of the slain, etc.), to report definitely, Liv. 3, 5, 12.—T. t., of the lang. of religion, to make something (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) known, to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, to designate formally: ubi viae competunt tum in competis sacrificatur: quotannis is dies (sc. Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: dum vota sacerdos concipit, Ov. M. 7, 594: sic verba concipito, repeat the following prayer, Cat. R. R. 139, 1; 141, 4: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concipisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17, 2 (cf. conceptivus): auspicia, id. 22, 1, 7: locus quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, § 8 Müll.: ut justum conciperetur bellum, id. ib. 5, § 86 ib.—So of a formal repetition of set words after another person: senatus incohantibus primoribus jus jurandum concepit, Tac. H. 4, 41: vetus miles dixit sacramentum... et cum cetera juris jurandi verba conciperent, etc., id. ib. 4, 31: verba jurationis concipit, with acc. and inf., he takes the oath, that, etc., Macr. S. 1, 6, 30.—Hence, **conceptus**, a, um, P. a., formal, in set form: verbis conceptissimis jurare, Petr. 113, 13.—Hence, **absol.**: mente concepta, things apprehended by the mind, perceptions: consuetudo

jam tenuit, ut mente concepta sensus vocarem, Quint. 8, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 4.

concise, adv., v. 2. concido, P. a. fin.

concisio, ōnis, f. [2. concido], prop., a cutting; hence, **I. Lit.**, a cutting to pieces, destruction, Vulg. Joel. 3, 14.—**II. Transf.** **A.** A mutilation, Vulg. Phil. 3, 2.—**B.** In rhet., a separating of a sentence into short divisions or clauses, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

* **concisor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who cuts down or fells: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

* **concisōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.], suitable for cutting: ferramentum, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 56, 31.

concisura, ae, f. [id.]. * **I.** A dividing, distributing: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 6.—* **II.** A hollow, cleft, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 63.

concisus, a, um, v. 2. concido, P. a.

concitamentum, i, n. [concito], an incentive, Sen. Ira. 3, 9, 2.

concitāte, adv., v. concito, P. a. fin.

concitatio, ōnis, f. [concito], lit., a hastening, quick movement: remorum, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In gen., an exciting or rousing up; esp., of the passions, an emotion of mind, affection, passion (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; cf.: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: quaedam animi, id. Div. 1, 18, 34: animorum (i. e. ira), Liv. 9, 7, 10: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; and **absol.**, Quint. 1, 11, 12; 2, 8, 11; 7, 4, 31; 10, 1, 114; 11, 3, 146 (opp. misericordia), id. 1, 10, 25.—**B.** Concitr., a sedition, a tumult: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiata, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; cf. crebrae (multitudinis), Caes. B. C. 3, 106 fin.

concitator, ōris, m. [id.], one who excites or rouses, a mover, exciter (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Tac. H. 3, 2: turbac ac tumultus, Liv. 25, 4, 10: concitator et instigator seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: tabernariorum, id. ib. § 13; **absol.**: multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. Ira. 3, 2, 4.

concitatrix, icis, f. [concitator], that which excites or stirs up (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; and adj.: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62, § 96.

1. concitatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from concito.

*** 2. concitatus**, ūs, m. [concito], = concitatio, impulse, Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [conciteo], to move violently, to put in violent or quick motion, to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite, shake. **I. Prop.** (thus most freq. in the poets and hist.): artus, Lucr. 3, 292; 3, 301: equum calcari, Liv. 2, 6, 8; cf.: equum in aliquid, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: concitant equos permittuntque in hostem, Liv. 3, 61, 8: equos adversos, id. 8, 7, 9; cf. also under P. a.: naves quantā maximā celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44, 4; cf.: classem concitatam remis, id. 30, 25, 8; 37, 11, 10: navem remis, Curt. 4, 3, 2: in alteram (navem) quinquere mis eadem concitata, id. 4, 4, 7: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: omne nemus, id. F. 1, 436: feras, id. ib. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 34, 39, 3: eversas Euris aquas, Ov. H. 7, 42; cf.: mare acriore vento, Curt. 4, 3, 17: graves pluvias, Ov. F. 2, 72: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39, 7; cf.: se in Teucros alis (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 476: se in fugam, to take to flight, Liv. 22, 17, 6; cf.: se fugā in aliquid locum, Val. Fl. 3, 383.—**II. Trop.** (class. and very freq. in prose and poetry). **A.** Aliquem, to rouse, urge, impel one to any act, feeling, etc., to move strongly, to influence, stir up, instigate, etc.; constr. with acc. pers. and ad. in, adversus, the inf. and **absol.** (a) With ad. and a subst., gerund, or gerundive: concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 204; cf.: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: victum ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: nos ad quaerendum, id. 10, 2, 5: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, id. ib. 7, 42 fin.; cf.: cessantes ad arma, * Hor. C. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad au-

dendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: ad convicia, id. Tib. 54: ad despiciendam vitam, id. Oth. 10.—(β) With in: qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—(γ) With adversus: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4, 14: exercitum adversus regem, id. 1, 59, 12.—* (δ) With inf.: quae vos dementia concitat captam dimittere Trojam? Ov. M. 13, 226.—(ε) **Absol.**, both with and without **abl.**: te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; so, uxorem dolore, id. Scaur. 6, 9 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35, 3: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15, 6: familiam seditionibus, Col. 1, 8, 18: aliquem aliquo affectu, Quint. 10, 7, 15: ira, Liv. 23, 7, 7; 42, 59, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 46; Liv. 7, 8, 3: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6: quo enim spectat illud... nisi ut opifices concitentur? should be excited to sedition, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144; cf. id. Fl. 8, 18 sq.; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; cf. servitia, Sall. C. 46, 3: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: judices (opp. flectere), Quint. 6, 1, 9; cf. (opp. placare), id. 11, 3, 170; (opp. mitigare), id. 3, 4, 3; 4, 2, 9; 6, 2, 12: concitare animos ac remittere, id. 9, 4, 11: tuas aures de nobis, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 45.—**B.** Aliquid, to rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: bellum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Nep. Ham. 4, 3; Liv. 5, 5, 11; Flor. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf.: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12, 18: quantas turbas mihi, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch; cf.: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 106: lacrimas totius populi Romani, id. 11, 3, 3: misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: odium (just before, commovere odium), id. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf. id. ib. 1, 53, 100: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21: invidiam, odium, iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: iram (opp. lenire), id. 3, 8, 12: risum, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39, 83: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Liv. 38, 33, 7: aspera iambis maxime concitantur, Quint. 9, 4, 136: error vanis concitatus imaginibus, Val. Max. 9, 9 init.: morbos, Cels. 2, 13: pituitum, id. 6, 6, 15: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189.—Hence, **concitatus**, a, um, P. a. (Acc. to I.) Violently moved, i. e. rapid, swift, quick: equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, at full speed, Nep. Dat. 4 fin. (more freq. citato equo; v. 2. cito, P. a.): quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5, 8: conversio caeli concitator, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; so, cursu, Liv. 35, 29, 6: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) Roused up, excited, vehement, ardent (freq. in Quint.): testimonia non concitatae contentis sed jurati senatus, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: affectus (opp. mites atque compositi), id. 6, 2, 9; cf. opp. fiebles, id. 11, 3, 162: animus an remissus, id. 3, 9, 7: causae, id. 11, 1, 3: oratio, id. 3, 8, 58 and 60: sententiae, id. 12, 9, 3; 10, 1, 44: erecta et concitata voce (opp. summissa atque contracta), id. 11, 3, 175: Lucanus ardens et concitatus, id. 10, 1, 91.—**Comp.**: concitator accidens clamor, Liv. 10, 5, 2; Quint. 2, 15, 28; 8, 3, 14.—Hence, **concitate**, adv. (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Quickly, rapidly: agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Impetuously, ardently (most freq. in Quint.): dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 23; 11, 3, 23; 12, 10, 71: itur, id. 11, 3, 133.—**Comp.**: dicere, Quint. 1, 8, 1; 3, 8, 68; 9, 4, 130: movere affectus, id. 12, 10, 26.—* **Sup.**: raperet ventus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26.

concitor, ōris, m. [conciteo], he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare; not in Cic.; in MSS. freq. interchanged with concitator): belli, Liv. 23, 41, 1; 29, 3, 3; 37, 45, 17; Tac. A. 4, 28; id. H. 1, 68; 4, 56; Just. 2, 9, 21: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10, 10.

1. concitus and **concitus**, a, um, v. conciteo.

2. concitus, ūs, m. [conciteo], = concitatio, an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste: equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

conciuncula, v. contiuncula.

con-civis, is, m., a fellow-citizen, transl. of συμπολίτης (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; id. Res. Carn. 41.

conclamans, ntis, P. and P. a. of conclamo.

conclāmatio, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo], a loud shouting or calling of many persons together, a shout (rare; not in Cic.): universi exercitūs, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: tot milium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 2; in plur., Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conclamo.

* **conclāmīto**, āre, *v. freq.* [conclamo], to call, cry out loudly: totā urbe, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clamo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, to cry or call out together. **I.** (Con subject.) To call or cry out together or in a body (hence often joined with omnes, universi, pariter, omnes pariter, Liv. 34, 61, 8; Curt. 5, 13, 5; 8, 11, 22; 10, 17, 3), to shout, esp. in approbation or assent (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen., with acc. and inf.: cum vos universi, unā mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse rem publicam conclāmastis, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 18; id. B. C. 1, 7; Tac. A. 1, 8; ducendum ad sedes simulacrum... conclāmant, Verg. A. 2, 233 al.—With acc.: quod Mithridates se velle dixit, id sutores et zonarii conclāmarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: victoriam suo more, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: laetum paeanā, Verg. A. 10, 738 al.—With ut: tum suo more conclāmaverunt, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26 fin.—So with simple subj.: conclāmantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; cf. igitur, conclāmant, duceret quo videretur, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—**Absol.**: conclāmat vir paterque, Liv. 1, 58, 12: ad quorum casum, cum conclāmasset gaudio exercitūs, id. 1, 25, 6; Tac. A. 3, 74.—**Poet.**: planctu conclāmat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Conclāmāre ad arma, milit. t. t., to call to arms, to give the signal for an attack, Liv. 3, 50, 11; 7, 12, 3; 10, 32, 9; 41, 26, 2 al.—**2.** Conclāmāre vasa, to give the signal, before breaking up, for packing; i. e. to give the order for decamping (ellipt. for conclāmāre, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 66. In the same sense without vasa, id. ib. 1, 67, and id. ib. 3, 75.—**II.** To call together, to call to one's help (very rare): socios, Ov. M. 13, 73: duos agrestes, Verg. A. 7, 504.

III. (Con intens.) Of a single person, to call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim (class.). **A.** In gen.: ubi abit, conclāmo: Heus quid agis tu, etc.? Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 9, 94: Italiam primus conclāmat Achaes, Verg. A. 3, 523: hei mihi! conclāmat, Ov. M. 6, 227; 7, 843: capta castra conclāmavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 fin.: Ariovistus conclāmavit, quid ad se venient, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 47 fin.: deos omnes, to call upon, invoke, Sen. Oedip. 974: saxa querelis, to fill with cries, Mart. 9, 46.—**Absol.**: conclāmat virgo, cries out, Ov. M. 4, 691; 10, 385; Quint. 2, 2, 12 al.—**B.** Esp., with aliquem (mortuum), t. t. in the lang. of religion; of the dead, to call repeatedly by name, and lament him seven (acc. to others, eight) days, until his burial (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 218; Schol. Luc. 2, 23; Dict. Antiq. p. 459, a.); ut ex maestis paulo ante domibus, quae conclāmaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 40, 3: cum corpora nondum conclāmata jacent, Luc. 2, 23: post conclāmata imperatoris suprema, i. e. after this cry, Amm. 30, 10, 1: partem conclāmāre tori, Stat. S. 2, 6, 5.—**C.** In gen., to bewail, complain: cf. videris imensis conclāmata querelis Saxa, Mart. 9, 45, 5.—**C.** Prov.: jam conclāmatum est, it is all over, all is lost, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57 Don.—Hence. **A.** **conclāmans**, ātis, *P. a.* (post-class.), noisy: conclāmantissimus fons, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** **conclāmātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (post-class.). **A.** Published abroad by crying out, i. e. known, celebrated: conclāmantissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclāmantissimae declamationes, id. ib. 8, 3.—**B.** (Acc. to III. B.) Lamentable, unfortunate: res, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 233: frigus, Macr. S. 7, 5, 26.

conclāus, a, um, *v. concludo init.*

† **conclāvātae** dicebantur, quae sub eadem erant clāve, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 1 Müll. **conclāve**, is (gen. plur. heterocl. conclāviorum, Vitr. 6, 3, 8: conclāvium, id. 7, 9), a. [clavis: conclāvia dīcuntur loca, quae unā clāve clauduntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 9 Müll.; cf. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35], a room, chamber, dining-hall, cage for animals, stall,

coop, etc., that may be locked up. (a) Sing., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 113; Col. 12, 2, 2 al.—**Abl.** conclāvi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35; Liv. 39, 14, 9.—(β) Plur., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; * Suet. Aug. 72; Vitr. 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 al.

† **conclāvo**, to nail together, συνηλῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-clēricus, i, m., a fellow-clergyman, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 115, § 475.

conclūdentē, v. concludo fin.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (part. perf. solecist. conclausa semina, Col. 3, 12, 2), v. a., to shut up closely, to close up, enclose, confine.

I. Prop. (class. in prose and poetry), constr. with in and acc., with adv. and absol. (not with in and abl., for the true read., Cic. Univ. 3 fin., is inclusit): in vincla bestiam nequissimam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 18; cf. bestias delectationis causā, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56 Madv.: eos concludit, magnam hominum multitudinem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: quia enim in cavea si forent Conclussi itidem ut pulli gallinaei, Plaut. Curc. 3, 80: conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 17: aliquem in fenestram, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44: me in cellam cum illā, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; cf. in aedicularum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 21: illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: locum sulco, Verg. A. 1, 425: at tu conclusas hircinis foliibus auras... imitare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: piscina concludit porticibus, Suet. Ner. 31: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1, 15: vulnera cerā, Val. Fl. 1, 479: venti procella conclusa, Lucr. 6, 125: concluso loco, id. 4, 458: primordia conclusa, id. 3, 569: suave locus vocis resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: conclusa aqua (opp. profuens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf. longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: coagmentis ad centrum respondentibus fornices concluduntur, Vitr. 6, 8, 4: statio conclusa atque munita, Dig. 50, 16, 59.—**B.** Humorously: non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To include, compress, restrain, comprise: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: fortuna tot res, in unum concludit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage, id. And. 2, 3, 12 (ex ferarum translatione concludar dixit, Don.); id. Hec. 4, 4, 80: concludere jus civile in parvum et angustum locum, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Caes. 22, 63: uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 fin.; cf. in hanc formulam omnia iudicia, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: eidem et infinitam largitionem remittebas et eundem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludebas? id. ib. 4, 12: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** (Cf. claudō, I. B.) To end, close, conclude: facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitatem perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 82: (incipit varique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: provincia in qua laus equitatis, integritatis, facilitatis ad extremum ludorum voluptate concluditur, id. Mur. 20, 41: vitam, Aug. Serm. 322.—**E** s p., of letters, speech, the written or spoken treatment of any subject, etc.: epistulam, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: crimen decumanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 163: ad illa redeamus eaque ipsa concludamus aliquando, id. Lael. 26, 109: perorationem, id. Or. 35, 122.—**C.** In rhet., of discourse, to close rhythmically, to round off: verborum ordinem alias aliā terminatione, Cic. Or. 59, 200: sententias, id. ib. 69, 230; cf. id. Brut. 8, 34: concludam si potero Latine; Graecum enim hunc versum nostis omnes, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. 9, 4, 123 and 125: verbum acuto tenore (just before: acuto sono finiant), id. 1, 5, 26: verum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40.—**D.** In philos. t. t., to conclude, infer, make an inference, to argue, demonstrate; with acc.: singulas argumentationes, Cic. Or. 35, 122; cf. argumentum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44; Quint. 6, 13, 60: argumentum ratione, Cic. Or. 40, 137: quomodo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, id. Fin. 1, 7, 22: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex

propositis; nec esse consequens, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3.—**With acc. and inf.**: deinde concluderebas, summum malum esse dolorem, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 63; cf. id. Ac. 2, 26, 83.—**Absol.**: concludere hoc modo: si sunt di, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 49, 101: ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil conceditur, id. ib. 2, 49, 103; Quint. 3, 9, 2; 5, 10, 3; 10, 1, 106; 12, 2, 25.—Hence, *P. a.*: **conclūsus**, a, um, confined, closed, in comp.: locus conclusior, Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.—**Subst.**: **conclūsum**, i, n. (acc. to II. D.), a conclusion in a syllogism, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 27.—**Adv.** **1.** **conclūdentē**, by consequence, consequently, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 10, p. 744.—**2.** **conclūse** (acc. to II. C.), with periods rhetorically rounded, harmoniously: conclude apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

conclūsiō, ōnis, *f.* [concludo]. **I.** **A.** shutting up, closing (rare, not in Cic.). **A.** **Abstr.**: palpebrarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3 and 10.—**2.** In milit. lang., a hostile shutting in, a siege, blockade: diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; so Nep. Eum. 5, 7.—**In plur.**, Vitr. 5, 9 fin.—**B.** **Concl.**: portuum, an enclosure, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** (Acc. to concludo, II. B. and D.; freq. in Cic. and Quint.) **A.** conclusion, end: in extremā parte et conclusionē muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46.—**B.** The conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47; cf. perorationem conclusionem alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. also id. 8, 5, 13.—**C.** In rhet. lang., a period, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34; 3, 44, 174; id. Brut. 8, 33; id. Or. 50, 169; 51 init.; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 9, 4, 57; 9, 4, 123 et saep.—**D.** In philos., the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: conclusio est, quae brevi argumentatione ex eis, quae ante dicta sunt aut facta, conficit, quid necessario consequatur, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44 and 45; id. Div. 2, 49, 103; Quint. 5, 14, 1; 5, 14, 20; 7, 3, 14; 5, 10, 2; 5, 10, 7; 9, 3, 98 Cornif.; Gell. 2, 8, 8.

conclūsiuncula, ae, *f.* dim. [conclusio, II. D.], a trifling or captious conclusion, a sophism: fallaces (= σοφισματα), Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

conclūsiō, adv. [concludo, II. D.], in form of a conclusion, conclusively, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1 med.

* **conclūsūra**, ae, *f.* [concludo], a joining, connection: fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 8, 3.

1. **conclūsus**, a, um, *Part.*, from concludo.

* **2.** **conclūsus**, ūs, m. [concludo], a shutting up: corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 77.

concoctiō, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo], digestion (not in Cic.); Cels. 1, 8; 3, 22; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200; 20, 5, 20, § 42 al.—**In plur.**, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 37; 27, 7, 28, § 48.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from concoquo.

con-coenatio, v. concenatio.

* **con-colōna**, ae, *f.* [colonus], she who inhabits the same town or house with one, a female fellow-citizen or fellow-inhabitant, Aug. Ep. 169.

con-color, cōloris, *adj. gen. omn.* (post-class. access. form of the fem. concolora, Carystos, Mart. Cap. 6, § 659 fin.; cf. id. 1, § 80), of the same color (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Ov.; perh. first used by him): (a) With dat.: concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, of the same hue with the festival, i. e. clothed in white, id. F. 1, 80: lingua laeae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: fluctibus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 659.—(β) **Absol.**: candida per silvā cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit sua, Verg. A. 8, 82; so, umerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos, id. ib. 10, 735: cicatrix, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—**With dat.**: Christo, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 23.—**II.** Like, similar, App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

* **con-colorans**, ātis, *adj.* [color], of the same color, Tert. Pud. 8.

concolōrus, a, um, *v. concolor init.*

con-comitor, ātus, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, to attend, accompany (late Lat., except in part.

perf., v. infra]: concomitando tuos, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 183: Astris Caesario concomitante suo, id. ib. 8, 6, 187. — *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: * **concomitatus**, a, um, *accompanied*: quibus concomitata, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10 Brix ad loc.

* **con-cōpulo**, āre, v. a., *to join, unite*: argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077 (al.: auro aurum).

con-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To boil or seethe together* (very rare): sal et nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 122: odores, Lucr. 2, 853 (spondyli) perturbati concoctique, Sen. Ep. 95, 28: remedia, Macr. S. 7, 16, 23.

II. *To digest* (class., esp. in prose). **A.** *Prop.*: cum stomachi calore concoxerit conchas, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; so Lucr. 4, 631; Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; 2, 54, 55; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 3; Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283; Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cat. 23, 8 al.: mirifice concoquit brassica, *promotes digestion*, Cato, R. R. 156, 1. — **2.** *Transf.* to other objects, *to prepare, ripen, mature* (freq. in Plin., esp. of the bringing to maturity of a tumor, and the like): terra acceptum umorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110 (coquens, Sillig): omnem sucum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 94: tumida, Cato, R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 107: tussis et durities, id. 24, 8, 36, § 54: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127 al. — **B.** *Trop.*

1. Like Engl. *digest*, = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook, tolerate* (rare, but in good prose): ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5: ut quem senatorem conquire civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15, 7: tres plagas, Petr. 105, 5: sicco famem ore, id. 82, 5: *κρίαν* (i. e. probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4 med. — **2.** *To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45 Orell. N. cr.: clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11, 2: concoquamus illa: alloquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium, Sen. Ep. 84, 7: cum multa percurreris, unum excerpe, quod illo die concoquas, id. ib. 2, 4: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

* **concordabilis**, e, adj. [concordo], *easily according, harmonizing*, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 4.

concordatio, ōnis, f. [id.], = concordia, *concord, unanimity* (late Lat.), Vulg. Eccles. 22, 27, 23.

* **concordē**, adv. [from an obsol. concordus = concors], *concordantly, in harmony*, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

1. concordia, ae, f. [concors], *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord* (opp. discordia, Sall. J. 10, 6; Sen. Ep. 94, 46; opp. bellum, Lucr. 1, 457; opp. repugnantia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *Of persons*: redigere aliquem in antiquam concordiam alicujus, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; cf. redire in concordiam, id. ib. 3, 3, 7: conjunctio atque concordia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: equites concordia conjunctissimi, Cic. Clu. 55, 152: de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Liv. 4, 43, 11: quorum perpetua vitae concordiam mors quoque miscuit, id. 40, 8, 15: de reconcilianda concordia agere, id. 41, 25, 2: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: ut (dissensiones) non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internecione civium dijudicatae sint, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25: agi. deinde de concordia coeptum, Liv. 2, 33, 1: aliquos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: ad concordiam hortare, Quint. 6, 1, 50; cf. concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunctit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65, 1: Temporis angustia mansit concordia discors, i. e. *feigned friendship*, Luc. 1, 98; cf. II. infra. — **B.** *Poet.*, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *an intimate friend*: et cum Pirithoo, felix concordia, Thesius, Ov. M. 8, 303. — **II.** *Of inanim. and abstr. things*: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4 (acc. to Cic. Oecon.); cf.: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnus cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 147: illa dissimili-

um concordia, quam vocant ἀρμονία, Quint. 1, 10, 12; cf. thus discors (rerum), *veikos kai philia*, Ov. M. 1, 433; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: poetae discordia concordia mundum constare dixerunt, Lact. 2, 9, 17: rerum agenda- rum ordo et ut ita dicam, concordia, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21: quia (temperantia) pacem animis adferat et eos quasi concordia quadam placet ac leniat, *by a certain equanimity*, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: Sirenium, *the harmonious singing*, Petr. 127 al.

2. Concordia, ae, nom. propr. **I.** *The goddess of Concord*, Gr. Ὁμόνοια, *to whom several temples were dedicated at Rome, usually after civil strife; the oldest was founded by Camillus*, A. U. C. 386, and renewed by Tiberius and Livius, A. U. C. 762, Ov. F. 1, 639 sqq.; Suet. Tib. 20; a second was consecrated by Cn. Flavius after the Samnite war, Liv. 9, 46, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19; cf. Liv. 40, 19, 2; a third by Optimus after the disturbances led by the Gracchi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 25; the Senate frequently met in one of these, probably the first, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19; Sall. C. 46, 4; cf. also Varr. L. 5, § 73 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 9, 46, 6; 22, 33, 7; Ov. F. 2, 631; 3, 881; 6, 91; Tac. H. 3, 68 al. — **II.** *Of persons*. **A.** *A surname of the emperor Vellutius*, Suet. Vit. 15 fin. — **B.** *The name of a female slave*, Dig. 40, 5, 40 init. — **III.** *The name of several towns, esp.* **A.** *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory, now Concordia*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Aur. Vict. Epit. 16, 5. — **B.** *A town in Lusitania, now La Guardia, whose inhabitants are called Concordienses*, Ium, m., Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118. — **C.** *A town in Gallia Belgica, near the modern Weissenburg*, Amm. 16, 12, 58 al.

1. concordialis, e, adj. [concordia], *of or pertaining to concord or union* (late Lat.): vincla, Firm. Math. 6, 32.

* **2. Concordialis**, is, m., *a priest of Concordia*, Inscr. Orell. 1165; 2384.

concordis, e, v. concors init.

* **concorditas**, ātis, f. [concors], = concordia, *concord*, Pac. ap. Non. 88, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 188 Rib.).

concorditer, adv., v. concors fin.

concordo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and ā. [concors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to agree together, to be united, be of one mind, to harmonize* (rare but class.). **A.** *Of persons*: concordare cum aliquo, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 86. — *Absol.*: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 10, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 19. — **B.** *Of things*: animi (sanitas) dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: concordet sermo cum vita, *Sen. Ep. 75, 4: caput cum gestu, *Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, id. ib. 10, 147: concordantes inter se iracundia et voluptas, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11, 32. — **II.** *Act.*, *to bring into union*: matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, *concordant*, Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corporālis, e, adj., *of or belonging to the same body or company* (late Lat.): gentes, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6. — *Subst.*: **con-corporālis**, m., *a comrade*, Amm. 21, 12, 15; 28, 5, 7.

concorporatio, ōnis, f. [concorporo], *a union, harmony* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4; id. Baptism. 8.

* **concorporificatus**, a, um, adj. [concorporo-facio], *united in one body, incorporated*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corporo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to unite in one body, to incorporate* (except in Pliny the elder, only in late Lat.): aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 113: vitiligines, id. 27, 12, 90, § 112: scopuli incorporati, Amm. 22, 8, 15: incorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 15: medicamen incorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. **concordis**, e, Caecil. Stat. ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 764 B.), *cordis* (abl. usu. concordi, Cic. Univ. 5 med.; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6; Ov. M. 1, 25, 5, 664; Sil. 16, 381; Suet. Caes. 19; Sen. Agam. 781 al.: concordē, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P. — *Plur. neutr.*: concordia, Verg. A. 3, 542; Sil. 13, 650; Pers. 5, 49), *adj.* [cor: alius cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo exordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc.

1, 9, 18], *of the same mind, united, agreeing, concordant, harmonious* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *Of persons*: novem Jovis concordes filiae sorores, Naev. Bell. Punic. 1, 3; cf., as an epithet of the Parcae, Verg. E. 4, 47: bene convenientes concordesque cum viris, Afran. ap. Non. p. 394, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.); cf.: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2, 6: tum concordibus juncti animis, id. 6, 6, 18; Tac. A. 11, 37: credo eā gratia concordes magis fore, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 11: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5. — *With dat.* (post-Aug.): multum ante repetito concordem sibi conjugem, Tac. A. 3, 33 init. — **II.** *Of things*: aquis rursus concordibus se totum junxit (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: frena, Verg. A. 3, 542: torus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, id. ib. 8, 708: fata, Pers. 5, 49: regnum, Liv. 1, 13, 8: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Univ. 5 med.; cf. pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10, 4: discordia, Manil. 1, 141: insania, equal, Sil. 4, 100. — **concorditer**, adv., *harmoniously, amicably*: alternum seritote diem concorditer ambo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl): inter se congrunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752. — *Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45, 8. — *Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 14; Inscr. Grut. 1260, 10.

* **con-crasso**, āre, v. a., *to thicken, make thick*: liquida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 62.

con-crēatus, a, um, adj., *created together* (eccl. Lat.): diabolus sanctis angelis, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7; cf. Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16.

* **con-crēresco**, brūi, 3, v. inchoat. n., *to become frequent, increase, gather strength*: cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Verg. Cir. 24.

con-crēdo, didi, dītum, 3, v. a. (ante-class. form, *pres.* **concrēdū**, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; hence *perf.* concredui, id. Cas. 2, 8, 43; cf. credo), *to intrust, consign, commit to*, = commendo (class.; very freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. perh. only twice; never in Quint.). (a) *With acc. and dat.*: mihi avus hujus credidit Thesaurum auri, Plaut. Aul. prol. 6; cf.: aurum tuae fidei, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: aurum alicui, id. ib. 3, 6, 45; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 141; id. Men. 5, 1, 2: rem et famam suam alicui commendare et concrēdere, Cic. Quint. 20, 62: famam mortui, fortunas vivi alicui commendare atque concrēdere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: gnatum ventis, *Cat. 64, 213: vites teneriores calido caelo, Col. 3, 1, 7: aliquid meae taciturnitati, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105: nugas alicui, *Hor. S. 2, 6, 43. — (β) *With in and acc.*: capram in custodelam simiae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9; cf. the foll. — (γ) *Without dat.*: hoc, quod modo concreduimus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 104. — (δ) *Without acc.*: concrēdam tibi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manu concrēdere, id. Pers. 3, 3, 36: alicui (sc.: munera laetitiae), Prop. 1, 10, 11.

* **concrēdū**, v. concredo init.

* **concrēmatio**, ōnis, f. [concremo], *a burning up, conflagration*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

* **concrēmentum**, i, n. [concreresco], *a mixture*, App. Mag. p. 306, 6.

con-crēmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to burn up, consume* (perh. not before the Aug. per.): vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53, 5; cf. id. 9, 12, 8: hostilia arma subditi igne, id. 8, 30, 8: urbem, igni, id. 6, 33, 4: omnia tecta, id. 5, 42, 2: domos, id. 21, 14, 4: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9, 5: commentarios, Suet. Calig. 15: epistulas, id. Oth. 10: quantum cinnamomi, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: urbes, Sen. Ep. 9, 19: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrēpātio, ōnis, f. [concrepo], *a noise, rattling*: scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

* **concrēpito**, āre, v. freq. n. [id.], *to rattle or sound much or loudly*: virgarum concrepita fragor, Prud. orsep. 11, 56.

con-crēpo, pūi, pūim, 1, v. n. and ā. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise, etc.* (class.): foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 76: foris, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 56; 4, 2, 28: ostium, id. Men. 2, 2, 73; 3, 2, 57; *Ter. And. 4, 1, 58: scabilla concrepant, aulaeum

tollitur, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. B. G. 7, 21.—Of the din or clashing of weapons (i. e. of the swords against the shields) when struck together: simul primo concursu concupere arma, Liv. 6, 24, 1; 28, 8, 2, and 28, 29, 10; Petr. 59, 3; and of the striking together of the brazen cymbals of the attendants of Bacchus, Prop. 3 (4), 18, 6; Ov. F. 3, 740.—Of the snapping of the fingers: concrepuit digitis, Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 51: si vir bonus habeat hanc vim, ut, si digitis concrepuit, possit, etc., by snapping his fingers, i. e. by the smallest effort, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 75; Hier. Ep. 125, 18; so also absol.: simulac decemviri concrepuerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—II. Act., to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov. F. 5, 441: hastis scuta, Petr. 59, 3: digitos, id. 27, 5: Tartessica aera manu, Mart. 11, 16, 4.

* **concrepescētia**, ae, f. [concreresco], a condensing: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3, 18.

con-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (inf. perf. sync. concrese, Ov. M. 7, 416), v. n., to grow together; hence with the prevailing idea of uniting, and generally of soft or liquid substances which thicken; to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). I. Prop.: concrescunt semina (opp. extenuantur), Lucr. 4, 1261; 6, 626; cf.: concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, Verg. G. 3, 360; opp. liquere, Cic. Univ. 14: rigidio concrecere rostro Ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov. M. 5, 673; cf.: Aconteus Gorgone conspecta saxo concrevit oborto, id. ib. 5, 202 (cf. also saxoque oculorum induruit umor, id. ib. 5, 233): quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis Nubibus umor, Lucr. 6, 495; cf. id. 6, 250: imbres gelidis concrescunt ventis, Ov. M. 9, 220: (aqua) neque conglaciaret frigoris neque nive pruinaque concreceret, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Verg. A. 12, 905: cum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3; cf. Ov. M. 12, 436: concretos sanguine crines, stuck together or clotted, Verg. A. 2, 277; cf.: concreta sanguine barba, Ov. M. 14, 201.—With in and acc.: crystalli modo glaciari et in lapidem concrecere, harden into, Plin. 36, 22, 45, §161; cf.: aer... tum autem concretus in nubis cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101.—II. Meton.

A. To take form, to grow, increase: de terris terram concrecere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: terrā in ipsā taetro concrecere odore bitumen, id. 6, 807; Verg. E. 6, 34; cf.: indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; 1, 24, 56: valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8.—With ex: omne corpus aut aqua aut aer aut ignis aut terra est, aut id quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum, composed, formed of, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30; so id. ib. 3, 14, 34; Tac. A. 13, 57.—2. Trop.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum (al. conceptum), Cic. Pis. 9, 21.—B. (Con intens.) To grow strong, to rise by growing, etc. (so very rare): (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto, etc., Col. 7, 3, 10 (but in Lucr. 5, 833, the best reading is clarescit; v. Lachm.).—Hence,

concrētus, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I.), grown together, concrete, compound, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc. (class.): dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; 1, 27, 66: aer crassus et concretus, id. ib. 1, 18, 42; Lucr. 1, 1018; 5, 467 sq.: aer (opp. fusus, extenuatus), Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; cf.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: umores (opp. acres), id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: spuma, Ov. M. 4, 537: lac, Verg. G. 3, 463: in sanguine, Ov. M. 13, 492: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30, §104: nix concreta pruina, Lucr. 3, 20: concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36, 8; cf.: concreta frigora canā pruina, stiffened by the hoary frost, Verg. G. 2, 376: gelu, Curt. 8, 4.—Poet., of light: cum claram speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, thick, i. e. dimmed, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: nanus et ipse suos breviter concretus in artus, shortened, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 41: dolor, benumbing, tearless, Ov. P. 2, 11, 10.—Subst.: **concrētum**, i, n., firm

or solid matter: species quaedam deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75.—Esp. (sc. gelu), hard or stiff frost: nec semine jactis Concretum patitur radicem addigere terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318 Rib. Forbig.; cf. Hildebr. ad App. M. 1, p. 455. (By others concretum is made acc. of 2. concretus. The common reading is concretam, sc. gelu, the root stiffened by frost; cf. Forbig. ad loc.)—Comp.: semen concretus, Lucr. 4, 1240: spuma lactis concretior, Plin. 11, 41, 96, §239: ossa concreta, t. t., solid bones, i. e. without marrow, id. 7, 18, 18, §78.—Sup. and adv. not in use.

concrētio, ōnis, f. [concreresco]. I. A bstr., compacting, uniting, condensing, congealing (opp. liquor), Cic. Univ. 14 init.: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25, 71: prava corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 3: substantiarum, Tert. Anim. 52.—II. Concr., materiality, matter: (deus) mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concrezione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66; cf. Lact. 1, 5.

1. **concrētus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from concreresco.

2. **concrētus**, ūs, m. [concreresco], condensation: albicantis suci, Plin. 12, 16, 35, §70.—Also Verg. G. 2, 318 Voss, Wunderl. ad loc.; but cf. concreresco, P. a. fin.

con-criminor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n., to make bitter accusations, to complain: adversum aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 87.

con-crispo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. (very rare, and only in part. pres. and perf.).

I. To curl, to give a curling, undulatory motion to: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1, 7: umores (se) concrispantes, id. 8, 1, 1.—II. To brandish, of a weapon: tela, Amm. 16, 12, 36.

con-crispus, a, um, adj., curled (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20.

con-crūcīfigo, āre, v. a., to crucify together: aliquem alicui, Sid. Ep. 6, 1; Ambros. Sacram. 6, 2, 8.

* **con-crūcio**, āre, v. a., to torment, rack, torture severely, Lucr. 3, 148.

con-crustātus, a, um, adj., entirely covered with a crust, incrustated (late Lat.), Amm. 17, 7, 11; 30, 6, 5.

* **concūbātio**, ōnis, f. [concubo], a lying or reclining upon: dura lecti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 193.

concūbina, ae, v. concubinus.

* **concūbinalis**, e, adj. [concubinus], lascivious: illecebrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 fin.

concūbinātus, ūs, m. [id.]. I. Union of a man with an unmarried woman (usu. of a lower social grade than himself), concubinage (opp. matrimonium on the one hand, and adulterium or stuprum on the other; not in Cic.): emere aliquam in concubinatū sibi, Plaut. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatū alicui dare (opp. in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64; cf. Dig. 25, 7, 1; 48, 5, 13.—II. Adulterous intercourse: nuptiarum, i. e. with the betrothed, Suet. Ner. 28.

concūbinus, i, m., and **concūbina**, ae, f. [concubo], one who lives in concubinage (cf. concubinatus), a. concubine (male or female), a less reproachful designation than paellex (cf. Dig. 5, 16, 144). a. Masc. (not in Cic.), Cat. 61, 130 sq.; * Quint. 1, 2, 8; Plin. 8, 45, 70, §180; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Suet. Galb. 22; Tac. A. 13, 21; Mart. 6, 22.—Far more freq., b. Fem., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30; id. Mil. 2, 1, 62; 2, 3, 66 al.; 2, 5, 6; 2, 6, 68; id. Merc. 4, 4, 17; id. Stich. 4, 1, 56; * Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; Tac. H. 1, 72 et saep.; cf. Dig. 25, 7: de concubinis.

* **concūbitalis**, e, adj. [concubitus], pertaining to coition, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

* **concūbitio**, ōnis, f. [concubo], = concubitus, coition, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

concūbitor, ōris, m. [id.], a bed-fellow (= concubinus); concubitor, συγκοιμητής, Gloss.; eccl. Lat., Salv. 7, p. 251; Vulg. I. Cor. 6, 10.

concūbitus, ūs, m. [id.]. I. A lying together; in gen. (very rare), for sleeping, Varr. L. L. 7, §78 Müll.; at dinner, reclining, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 36 (cf. concubo, I.): dentium, a firm, close shutting together of the teeth, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; 3, 6.—Far more freq., II. Copulation, coition (in sing. and plur.): ficti (deorum) cum humano ge-

nere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42; so Liv. 4, 2, 6; Ov. M. 4, 207; 6, 541 al.; * Hor. A. P. 398; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Tib. 44: concubitusque tuos furim, Tib. 2, 5, 53.—Of animals, Verg. E. 6, 50; id. G. 3, 130; Col. 8, 15, 7 al.

concūbium, ii, n., v. concubius.

concūbius, a, um, adj. [concubo], of or belonging to lying in sleep, or to the time of sleep. I. As adj. only in the connection concubia nocte (rarely: nocte concubia, nocte in concubia, noctu concubia; v. the foll.), at the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 22 (primi somni, Non.); Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Liv. 25, 9, 8; Tac. H. 3, 69; Just. 22, 8, 8: nocte concubia, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 34, §110: noctu concubia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 170 Vahl).—II. As subst.: **concūbium**, ii, n. (sc. tempus), that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men: si ante lucem occupias... concubium sit noctis prius quam, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44: concubium appellatur, quod omnes fere tunc cubarent, Varr. L. L. 6, §7 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 7, §78 ib.; Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Macr. S. 1, 3 fin.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 268.—Hence, B. = concubitus, coition (perhaps only in the foll. exs.), Enn. ap. Non. p. 342, 23 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl); Gell. 9, 10, 4.

(con-cūbo, are, needlessly assumed by some as present for the perf. tenses of concumbo, q. v.)

conculcātio, ōnis, f. [conculco], a treading under foot, stamping upon, Plin. 8, 18, 26, §68: fructuum in arē, Dig. 3, 34, 14, §1.

* **conculcātus**, ūs, m. [conculco, II. B.], prop., a trampling upon; hence trop., an object of contempt: conculcatus esse alicui, Tert. Res Carn. 22.

con-culco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [calco], to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by treading. I. Prop.: vineae in doliā picata, Cato, R. R. 25.—More freq., II. Trop. (cf. calco, I. B.). A. To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, to abuse: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: adversarios tuos, Hier. in Isa. 14, 51, 14: miseram Italian, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4.—B. To tread under foot, i. e. to despise, treat with contempt: nam cupide conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1140: lauream, Cic. Pis. 35, 61: pontificem a pedisequis conculcari, id. Dom. 42, 110: disice et conculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent, Sen. Ep. 23, 6.

con-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3, v. n. I. Lit., to lie together, lie in numbers (very rare): Evandri profugae concubuerunt boves, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 4.—II. To lie with (for sexual intercourse). A. In temp. pres. (rare). (a) With dat.: Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338.—(β) Absol.: concumbunt Graece, Juv. 6, 191: dicet... quibus verbis concumbat quaeque, id. 6, 406: mulier oppressa concumbenti nullā voluntate consenserit, Aug. Civ. Dei. 1, 19.—B. In temp. perf. (referred by some to a present concubo, which is not found). (a) With cum: num aiunt (Eam) tecum post duobus concubuisse mensibus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33; Cic. Fat. 13, 30: cum viro, id. Inv. 1, 29, 44: cum matre, Ov. M. 7, 386: cum vestris viris, id. A. A. 3, 522; Dig. 1, 6, 6.—(β) With dat.: Egeriam justo concubuisse Nummae, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 18: nudaē deae, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 16.

* **con-cūmulātus**, a, um, Part. [cūmulo], heaped up, accumulated: cena in verticem, Tert. Virg. Vel. 7 fin.

concupio, ēre, v. n., to be very desirous, to long much for; as verb finit. (late Lat.), Commod. 64, 4.—Hence, **con-cupiens**, entis, P. a., very desirous, warmly desiring, coveting (only in the foll. exs.); with gen.: regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107.—With inf., Capitol. Max. 13, 3.

concupiscentia, ae, f. [concupisco], an eager desire, longing, concupiscentia (late Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 45; id. Anim. 16 al.; Hier. Ep. 63, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 3.

concupiscentiālis, e, adj. [concupiscentia], full of desire (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei. 1, 25 fin.—Hence, adv.: **concupiscentiāliter**, lustfully, Aug. Peccat. Mer. 2, 9; 2, 28.

* **concupiscēntivus**, a, um, adj. [concupisco], *passionately desiring*, transl. of ἐπιθυμητικός, Tert. Anim. 16.

concupiscibilis, e, adj., *worthy to be longed for, very desirable* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Quæst. in Paral. 1, 1.

concupiscitivus, a, um, adj., = concupiscēntivus, *passionately desiring*, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

con-cūpīso, cūpīvi or cūpii, itum, 3, v. *inch. a.* [cupio], *to long much for a thing, to be very desirous of, to covet, to aspire to, strive after* (class. in prose and poetry). (a) With *acc.*: quid concupiscas tu videris: quod concupiveris certe habebis, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 33: credo enim vos... non pecuniam... non opes violentas... sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupivisse, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: signa, tabulas, etc., id. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51, 33: tribunos plebis, Liv. 3, 67, 7: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; Quint. 5, 13, 6: loquendi facundiam, id. 12, 10, 18: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: majora, Nep. Paus. 1, 3: nihil desiderabile, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nihil mihi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: perniciosa quicquam, id. ib. 10, 8, 2; Cic. Quint. 21, 69: * Hor. Epod. 3, 19; Quint. 1, 2, 6; 12, 11, 23: cum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24; 4, 6, 12: concupiscendum honos, id. Fam. 15, 6, 2: aliquid alicui concupiscendum relinquere, Liv. 1, 56, 7; Curt. 7, 8, 13; Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: aliquid intemperanter, Nep. Att. 13, 4.—(β) With *inf.*: quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam aediliis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: obmutescere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: ducere Sassiā in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26; Nep. Lys. 2, 2; Petr. 111: Nero virtutem ipsam excindere concupivit, Tac. A. 16, 21: esse similes, Quint. 2, 9, 2: videri Atticorum imitatores, id. 12, 10, 14: prodire in scaenam, Suet. Ner. 20; id. Claud. 34; id. Calig. 37.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: discerpi senatorem, Suet. Calig. 28.—(δ) *Abso.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21; 1, 52: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, id. ib. 2, 76: his domos villas patefecimus non concupiscēntibus, id. G. 41: quamvis ista non adpetat, tam grate tamen excipit quam si concupiscat, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., of things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit: cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120.

concupitor, ōris, m. [concupisco], *one who longs eagerly for or covets something* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 22 fin.

concupitus, a, um, Part., from concupisco.

con-cūrator, ōris, m., *a joint-guardian*, Dig. 26, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 1, 24, § 1.

† **con-cūriālis**, is, m., *one of the same curia*, Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. p. 23, n. 46.

* **con-cūro**, āre, v. a., *to care for suitably, attend to*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3 (perf. redupl. concurrexit, Flor. 4, 2, 33 Duker N. cr.: concurrexisse, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 901 P., and Suet. Caes. 15; cf. Liv. 1, 12 Oud., and Ind. Flor. s. h. v. Duker), v. n. **I.** To run together (of several persons), to come or assemble together in multitudes, to rush or flock together in crowds (very freq., and class.). **A.** Prop. **1.** *Abso.*: tota Italia concurrat, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: video hac tempestate concurrisse omnis adversarios, Cato ap. Prisc. 10, p. 901 P.: concurrunt jussu meo plures uno tempore librarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: cum omnes ut mos est, concurrerent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi, nihil tam eleganter explicabunt, etc., unite, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: multi concurrerant, Nep. Dion. 10, 1; Sall. J. 60, 6: concurrere, concurrere, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—*Impers.*: contionem inprimis advocari jubet: summā cum expectatione concurratur, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** Designating the place from which, or the place or purpose to or for which: non solum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, Nep. Pelop. 3, 3: undique gentes, Luc. 3, 321: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disci-

plinae causā concurrat, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 16: ad eum magnae copiae, Sall. C. 56, 5: ad eum homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, id. H. 1, 48, 7 Dietsch: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18 (corresp. to convolare ad Rostra); Liv. 4, 60, 1; Suet. Tit. 11: domum tuam cuncta civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: ad arma milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 22 fin.; so id. ib. 5, 39 fin.: ad non dubiam mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: ad auxilium sociae, Luc. 3, 663: signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romanam concurrerent, Cic. Mil. 15, 39: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdicam opprimendum, united together, Nep. Eun. 3, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 5: ad aliquem audiendum, Suet. Caes. 32.—*Impers.*: concurrunt undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrendum ad curiam putare, id. Rab. Post. 7, 18: cum ad arma currere oporteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: ex proximis castellis eo concursus est, id. ib. 2, 33: concursus ad curiam esse, Liv. 4, 60, 1: Suet. Calig. 6; Quint. 1, 2, 16.—* **B.** Poet., to run in attendance upon, to accompany: est quibus Eleae concurrat palma quadrigae, as it were, follows him on foot, accompanies, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**B.** Trop. = confugere, to run for refuge or help, to take refuge (rare): ad C. Aquilium, Cic. Quint. 16, 53 B. and K.: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: ne darem perditis civibus hominem, quo concurrerent, id. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 2, 3: interea servitia repudiabat (Catinina), opibus conjurationis fretus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 19, 1, 9.—**2.** Of words, as under military command: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, quae mens eadem... statim dimittit, ut suo quodque loco respondeat, Cic. Or. 59, 200.—**II.** To run upon one another, to meet or dash together (class.).

A. Of corporeal objects. **1.** In gen.: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97; cf. id. 6, 116: ne prorae concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30, 4 (al. prorae; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.); cf. id. 44, 42, 5; Lucr. 3, 663: mediis concurrere in undis (montes, viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62; cf. id. Am. 2, 11, 3: concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: actor cum stetit in scaena, concurrat dextera laevae (viz., in applauding), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205: labra concurrunt, draw together, close, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: os concurrat, id. Ira, 3, 15, 1; id. Ben. 2, 1, 3: os, Quint. 10, 7, 8; 11, 3, 121.—Transf., of letters and words: aspere concurrunt litterae, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 172 (opp. diduci); so id. Or. 45, 154.—Hence, **2.** In partic., milit. t. t., to rush together in hostility, to engage in combat, to join battle, to fight (most freq. in the hist.); constr. inter se, cum aliquo, adversus, in, contra aliquem, alicui, and absol. (a) Inter se: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; so Liv. 26, 51, 4; 29, 18, 10; Suet. Oth. 12; Verg. G. 1, 489; id. A. 10, 436.—(β) Cum aliquo: cum hoc concurrat ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eun. 4, 1; so Liv. 8, 8, 15; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Suet. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 13, 87.—(γ) Adversus, in, or contra aliquem: recenti milite adversus fessos longo itinere concurrerat, Liv. 35, 1, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: in aliquem, Sall. J. 97, 4; Just. 4, 1, 10: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, run upon, against, etc., Auct. B. Afr. 6.—(δ) Alicui (freq. in the poets): audet viris concurrere virgo, Verg. A. 1, 493; 10, 8; Ov. M. 5, 89; 12, 595 al.: quibus (equitibus) cum impigre, Numidae concurrissent, Liv. 24, 15, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.—(e) *Abso.*: repente Antonius in aciem suas copias de vico produxit et sine morā concurrat, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60, 2; so Liv. 6, 7, 6; 8, 7, 9 al.; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 2, 42; Suet. Claud. 21: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25, 8; 2, 11, 9: mutuis vulneribus, Sen. Suas. 7, 14.—*Impers.* pass.: ubi propius ventum est, utrumque magno clamore concurrat, Sall. J. 53, 2; so Liv. 10, 40, 13; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7.—Transf.: adversus has concurrentibus belli minas, legati vallum murosque firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 22 init.—**B.** Not in war; in the jurists, to make the same claim, enter into competition with: si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Dig. 37, 1, 2: in hereditatem fratri concurrere, ib. 5, 2, 16: in pignus, ib. 20, 4, 7: in pignore, ib.—**C.** Trop. (rare): in tantā causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se con-

current, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2: concurrat illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oedip. 830.—**B.** Of abstract objects (occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.), to meet, concurr, fall out at the same time, happen: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31; so, concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: tot verisimilia, id. Ad. 4, 4, 19: res contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14, 45: saepe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones, id. Planc. 32, 78: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, that the reciprocal accounts do not meet, become due on the same day, id. Att. 16, 3, 5; cf.: sponsalia in idem tempus, Dig. 3, 2, 13: concurrat actio legis Aquiliae et injuriarum, to have place together, to be coincident, ib. 9, 2, 5.—**2.** Pregn., to accord, agree with (in jurid. Lat.): concurrat cum veritate, Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summā, ib. 29, 30, 53.

concuratio, ōnis, f. [concurso]. **I.** A running together, a disorderly meeting: cum multā concursatione (populi), Cic. Brut. 69, 242; Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop.: inventus est ordo in stellis... cedo tandem qui sit ordo aut quae concursatio somniorum? what coincidence? i. e. what concert of motion that can express a design? Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.—**II.** A running upon, pushing against one another: concursatio in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an, etc., Liv. 41, 2, 6.—**III.** A running about, going to and fro, etc.: quid ego hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75 Zumpt ad loc.: et in Albaniā et Sepasiā quae concursatio percontantium, quid, etc., id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: puerorum illa concursatio nocturna, id. Dom. 6, 14: Libonis et Hypsaei non obscura concursatio et contentio, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: (mulierum) concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40, 3; cf. id. 35, 49, 9: decemviris, a travelling over the provinces, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8: concursationes ad divitias euntem sapiens securus laetusque ridebit, Sen. Ep. 17, 9.—**2.** In milit. lang., the skirmishing of light-armed troops, Liv. 30, 34, 2; Curt. 8, 14, 13.—**B.** Trop., an anxious, troubled restlessness, anxiety: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3, 5.

concurator, ōris, m. [id.], *one who runs hither and thither*; in milit. lang., a skirmisher (opp. statorius; rare, perh. only in Livy): concurator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35, 6: levis et concurator hostis, id. 27, 13, 14.

* **concuratōrius**, a, um, adj. [concurator], of or pertaining to skirmishing: pugna, a skirmish, Amm. 16, 9, 1.

concurso, ōnis, f. [concurso, II.], a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: ut (corporea) concursionibus inter se cohaerescant, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 29: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44, 151; cf.: crebrae vocalium, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: fortuitorum, Cic. Top. 20, 76.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., a figure of speech, consisting of an emphatic repetition of the last words of a sentence, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 33); cf. Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

con-curso, āre, v. freq. n. and a. **I.** To come violently together, to rush together, clash: concursare, coire et dissutare vicissim (semina), Lucr. 3, 396.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about (cf. commeo). **A.** Neutr.: nunc, hinc, nunc illinc, Lucr. 2, 215: Titurius trepidare, concursare, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 33: concursabant barbari juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: dies noctesque, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 81; Liv. 4, 6, 9; 5, 8, 8: circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: per viam, Liv. 9, 24, 12: cum concursant ceteri praetores, to travel about (corresp. with tempus in itineribus consumere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; and *impers.* pass.: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—**2.** In milit. lang., to skirmish: in pro-

lio, Liv. 28, 2, 7; cf. concursatio, III. 2., and concursator. — **B.** Act.: concursare aliquid, to rove or ramble somewhere, to visit a place, to frequent (only in Cic.; sometimes interchanged with circumcurso; v. h. v.): cum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, to go from house to house, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: concursare et obire provinciam (praetores), id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80; cf. the preced.: concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63, 129; cf.: concursare lecticula mecum, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5.

concursum, ūs, m. [concurro]. **I.** A running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly: fit concursus per vias, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 27; cf. in plur.: incredibile in modum concursus fluit ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: magni concursus sunt facti, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: in forum a tota urbe, Liv. 2, 56, 13; Nep. Dat. 3, 3: ingens, Verg. A. 9, 454: undique concursus, *Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: bonorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1: facere, id. Deiot. 10, 23; Liv. 27, 7, 1. — **B.** In partic., absol., an uproar, tumult: quem concursum in oppido factum putatis? quem clamorem? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; cf. id. Sull. 5, 15: quive coetu, concursu, turbā, seditione incendium fecerit, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3; Dig. 48, 6, 5 pr. — **II.** A running or dashing together, a pressing, striking one upon another, an encountering, meeting; a concourse, etc. **A.** Of corporeal objects. **1.** In gen.: concursus, motus, etc. (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686; cf.: concursu suo nubes excussere semina ignis, id. 6, 161; cf. also Ov. M. 11, 436: caeli, id. ib. 15, 811: fortuito (atomorum), Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66; Quint. 7, 2, 2: navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Liv. 29, 27, 6; Suet. Ner. 34: lunae et solis, conjunction, Cels. 1, 4: oris, a shutting (v. concurro, II. A. 1.), Quint. 11, 3, 56 Spald.: asper verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. de Or. 4, 43, 171: extremorum verborum cum insequentibus, id. Or. 44, 150: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: quinque annuum in unum confluent, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 75. — **2.** Esp., milit. t. t., an onset, attack, charge: utriusque exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Cim. 2, 3; id. Iphic. 1, 4: acerrimo concursu pugnare, id. Eum. 4, 1; id. Hann. 11, 4; Liv. 32, 30, 11; 42, 59, 4; Ov. M. 6, 695 et saep.: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1, 4. — **B.** Transf. (a) Concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, assautis, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70. — (β) Jurid. t. t., an equal claim, joint heirship, Dig. 32, 80; 39, 2, 15; 7, 2, 1 fin. — **B.** Of abstr. objects, a meeting together, union, combination: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 (corresp. with vis tempestatum): ex rationis et firmitatis confictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. Or. 30, 104.

***con-curvo**, āvi, 1, v. q., to curve, bend, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 118 Rib.).

***concussibilis**, e, adj. [concutio], that can be shaken, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussio, ōnis, f. [id.] (post-Aug.), a shaking, concussion. **I.** In gen.: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 fin.: assidua facium, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: vasta concussio quae duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 4. — **II.** In jurid. Lat., an extortion of money by means of threats, Dig. 47, 13: de concussione, several times; also Tert. ad Scap. 4 sq.

concurssor, ōris, m. [id.], one who extorts money by threats (late Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 sq.

concurssura, ae, f. [id.] = concussio, II. the extorting of money by threats (late Lat.), Tert. ad Scap. 13.

1. concussus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from concutio.

2. concussus, ūs, m. [concutio], a shaking, concussion; only in abl. sing. in Lucr. 6, 290; 6, 547 (in Plin. 35, 16, 55, § 193, the better read. is concussis; v. Silig ad h. l.).

con-custodio, ire, v. a., to guard, watch carefully: NATOS, Inscr. Orell. 2486.

con-cutio, cussi, cussum, 3, v. a. [quatio, as cur = quare]. **1.** To strike one upon another, to strike together (rare): utrum cavae manus concutiantur, an planae, Sen.

Q. N. 2, 28, 1: concussā manu dare signa, Ov. M. 11, 465: frameas, Tac. G. 11. — **II.** To shake violently, to shake, agitate (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 Vahl.): tonitru concussa aequora caeli, Att. ap. Non. p. 505, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 224 Rib.); cf.: templa caeli summa sonitu (in a parodying of pathos), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42; cf.: serena caeli sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1101; 6, 358: grandi tonitru concussa repente Terra, id. 5, 551; cf. id. 6, 544: terra ingenti motu concussa est, Liv. 3, 10, 6; Ov. M. 8, 781: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terrae motu theatro. * Suet. Ner. 20: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, id. ib. 6, 691; 7, 201: undas, id. ib. 8, 605: artus, Lucr. 5, 1076; 6, 595; cf. id. 2, 949: corpora risu, id. 1, 918; 2, 976; cf. Juv. 3, 101; Quint. 6, 3, 9: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: caesariem, id. ib. 1, 179; cf. comam, id. F. 2, 846: tempora, id. M. 13, 644: manum, id. ib. 11, 465: pectus, id. ib. 2, 755: arma manu, to hurl, id. ib. 1, 143; 7, 130; cf.: tela lacertis, id. ib. 12, 79: te certo arcu, to hit surely, Prop. 1, 7, 15: inmissis aurigae undantia lora Concussere jugis, Verg. A. 5, 147: in calicibus concussis, Plin. 35, 16, 55, § 193 Silig N. cr.: munimenta arietibus admotis, Curt. 8, 2, 22: aures Caesaris concutit fragor, Luc. 6, 163: corpus concutit gestatio, Sen. Ep. 15, 6: pectora planctu, Stat. S. 5, 1, 179. — **Pass.**: quorum (ignium) ictu concuti aera verum est, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112: corpus concutitur gestatione, Cels. 3, 21: majore cacinno Concutitur, Juv. 3, 100: concutitur sanguis, Lucr. 3, 249. — **Esp. in part. perf.**: mugitibus aether, Verg. G. 3, 151: risu tremulo (ora), Lucr. 1, 919; 2, 976: rates, shattered, Ov. P. 2, 3, 59: coma, id. F. 2, 846: corpus vulnere, Stat. S. 3, 4, 70: fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: ilex, Verg. G. 4, 81: quercus, id. ib. 1, 159: materies per artus, Lucr. 2, 949: Lyrnesia moenia dextra, Ov. M. 13, 175: mons, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 53: paries, Dig. 39, 2, 18, § 11: remo concusso tollere ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 340. — **With Gr. acc.**: pectus concussa crebris verberibus, Luc. 2, 335. — **2.** Se, to examine by shaking one's self; the figure taken from the searching of a thief, etc., by shaking his garments; hence, trop. equiv. to search, examine (cf. excutio): te ipsum Concute, num qua tibi vitorum in severit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35 Orell. ad loc. and cf. B. 3. infra. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To shake the power of, shake to its foundation, to shatter, cause to waver, to impair, disturb, distract: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; Plin. Pan. 6, 3: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 33, 19, 1: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6, 4: provincias magnis molimentis, Vell. 2, 78, 1: concusso jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 23, 44, 11: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussā Transrhennanorum fide, id. ib. 5, 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id. A. 14, 43: imperium Persarum, Curt. 4, 14, 20; cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 114 (115), 3: concussa fides, Luc. 1, 182. — **2.** To shake in feeling, to agitate violently. **a.** Usually, to put in fear, terror, or anxiety, to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24, 1: populum Romanum terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 37: urbem, Verg. A. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1, 20: ingens barbaros pavor concusserat, id. 8, 2, 24: casu concussus acerbo, Verg. A. 5, 700; Tac. H. 2, 99 fin.: extemplo turbati animi concussaeque vulgi Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 451. — **Poet. in a Greek constr.**: casu animum concussus amici, Verg. A. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, id. ib. 12, 468; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 295. — (β) In the jurists: aliquem, to terrify one by threats, etc., in order to extort money from him, Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 3; Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 12; Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; cf. concussio, II., concussor, and concussura. — **b.** In gen., of any excitement of the passions: magnum et sumum est deoque vicium, non concuti. Hanc stabilem animi sedem Graeci εὐθυμίας vocant: ego tranquillitatem voco, Sen. Tranq. 2, 3: hoc agite: Poenae petite violatae Stygis: Concute pectus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105. — **3.** To urge, excite, rouse to activ-

ity, = excitare, commovere (rare and not ante-Aug.): fecundum concute pectus, Verg. A. 7, 338: tu concute plebem, Petr. poet. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328: non leviter se Numidia concussit, Flor. 3, 1, 2. — Hence, ***concussus**, a, um, P. a., stirred up, restless: Pallas aliquanto concussior, Mart. Cap. 4, § 332.

condālium, ii, n. (access. form more nearly related to the Greek: condylus anulus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 14 Müll.; cf. condylus) [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος; cf. calix = κύλιξ, etc.], a little ring for slaves, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7; 4, 3, 13. — Also, the title of a comedy not now extant, ascribed by Varr. (L. L. 7, § 77 Müll.) to Plaut., but denied to him by Attius (ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9).

Condāte, is, f., a town of Aquitania, now Condāt, Aus. Ep. 5, 32.

† **con-dātor**, joint contributor, συντελεστής, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condēcens, entis, v. concedet.

(**condēcenter**, false read. for conducenter, Gell. 16, 12, 5.)

con-dēcerno, ēre, v. a., to decide, determine together, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 12 med.

con-dēcet, ēre, v. impers., it becomes or it is becoming, meet, seemly (ante-class.): capies quod te concedet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90: haud Atticam disciplinam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 24: in se capessere, id. Aul. 4, 1, 4: magis meretricem pudorem quam aurum gerere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 92; id. Truc. 2, 1, 16; Turp. ap. Non. p. 277, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 127 Rib.): cibaria me comesset concedet solum, Pomp. ap. Charis. I. p. 101 P. (Com. Rel. v. 72 ib.). — Hence, **condēcens**, entis, P. a., becoming, seemly, fit (late Lat.); comp.: habitus, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.

con-dēclino, āre, v. a., to decline in the same manner: casus, Prisc. p. 1065 P.

con-dēcoro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to ornament, decorate, adorn excessively or carelessly (rare): ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 10 Vahl.): ludos scenicos, *Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poët. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: actiones, amicitias, domos, Sen. Ep. 66, 8; Vitruv. 1, 1, 11; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1 al.

***con-dēcurialis**, is, m., he who has been a decurion with one, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Antejust. p. 39 Mai.

† **con-dēcurio**, ōnis, m., a fellow-decurion, Inscr. Orell. 3733.

con-dēlector, āri, v. pass., to be delighted with something (eccl. Lat.): lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22 al.

***con-dēliquesco**, ēre, v. n., to melt wholly or completely, to dissolve: resina, Cato, R. R. 23, 3.

***condemnābilis**, e, adj. [condemno], worthy of condemnation, Pall. Insit. 11.

condemnatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a condemning, condemnation (post-Aug.): pecuniaria, Dig. 2, 10, 5: condemnationem facere, to condemn, id. 42, 1, 59; or, to bring about the condemnation of one, Cod. Just. 8, 14, 8: pati, to be condemned, Dig. 4, 2, 14: post condemnationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 180; opp. absolutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24.

condemnator, ōris, m. [id.]. * **I.** One who gives sentence, a condemner: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. — * **II.** One who causes a condemnation, an accuser: Claudiae, Tac. A. 4, 66; cf. condemnatio, II.

con-dēmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [damno]. **1.** To sentence, condemn, convict (in good prose; rare in the poets). **A.** In judicial proceedings (opp. absolvo): constr. aliquem, with gen., abl. de aliquā re, later with ad or in aliquā, or with ut. (a) Aliquem: hunc per iudicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25; 9, 26: Scamandrum, Fabricium, id. Clu. 22, 59 sq.: qui cum iudex esset, pecuniam acciperet ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: omnis de consilii sententia, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 114: aliquem iudicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ceteros causa incognita, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: L. Murenam, Quint. 5, 10, 99: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Calig. 38: aliquem multā inrogatā, id. Tib. 3 et

saep.: hunc hominem Veneri absolvat, sibi condemnat, for his own benefit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22; cf. illum libertum illi patrono HS. X. milia condemnare, i. e. to pay him, Gai Inst. 4, 46. — *Pass.* with kindr. acc.: quasi ei, qui magna fide societatem gerent, arbitrium pro socio condemnari solent, in an arbitration on the partnership, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quidquid hereditario nomine condemnatus esset, Gai Inst. 2, 252. — And in jurid. formulae, also in act. with acc. of that to or in which one is condemned or mulcted: iudex, si condemnat, certam pecuniam condemnare debet, Gai Inst. 4, 52; 4, 48: usuras usurarum, Dig. 42, 1, 27. — (β) With acc. and gen.: aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Suet. Caes. 9: aliquem capitis, capitali, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233; Suet. Dom. 11: injuriarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: pecuniae publicae, id. Fl. 18, 43: rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 36, 2: sponsionis, Cic. Caecin. 31, 91: voti, obliged to fulfil his vow (because his wish was granted), Titin. ap. Non. p. 277, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Turp. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 128 ib.); cf. damnare voti, Liv. 10, 37, 16. — (γ) With acc. and abl.: aliquem eodem crimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: actionibus famosis, Dig. 3, 2, 6, § 1 sq.: capitali poenā, Suet. Dom. 14: certā pecuniā, to a certain sum, Dig. 10, 1, 3; cf. minori pecuniā, ib. 27, 3, 20. — (δ) Acc. and de aliquā re: aliquem de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. — (ε) Acc. and ad aliquid: aliquem ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; cf. ad bestias, id. Claud. 14 fin.: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; Lact. 6, 23, 20: ad pecuniam, Dig. 26, 9, 5. — (ζ) Acc. and in aliquid: in antliam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Dig. 27, 3, 21: in certam quantitatem, ib. 46, 1, 45. — (η) Acc. and ut: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Dig. 42, 1, 4. — **B.** Transf., in gen., to condemn, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove: vestra amatis; ceteros causā incognitā condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: factum iudicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: sceleris generum suum, id. Fam. 14, 14, 2: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: aliquem summae iniquitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: Gabinii litteras quādam notā atque ignominia condemnatis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 25. — **II.** To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it, to prosecute (rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25 al.: tanto apud iudicem hunc argenti condemnatio facilius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 50: Fannium Caepionem . . . reum majestatis apud iudices fecit et condemnavit, Suet. Tib. 8; id. Vit. 2; Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf. damno.

* **condensatio**, ōnis, f. [condenso], a condensing, condensation, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 187.

condenso, āre (access. form * **condensēo**, ēre: quia se condenseat aer, Lucr. 1, 392; cf. denseo = densio), v. a. [condensus], to make very dense, to condense, to press close together (rare; not in Cic.): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Col. 2, 18, 6: condensari, id. 7, 8, 4: humus condensata subsedit, id. 4, 1, 7; 4, 17, 8.

con-densus, a, um, adj., very dense, close, thick (mostly poet.; most freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.): condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 57: condensa atque arcta nubila, id. 6, 466; cf. id. 6, 102: conciliatū, id. 1, 575; 2, 100: agmine, id. 1, 606: acies, Liv. 26, 5, 13: puppes litore, Verg. A. 8, 497: columbae, id. ib. 2, 516: arbor, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; cf. vallis arboribus, thickly covered, Liv. 25, 39, 1: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639: arma, id. 1, 365.

con-depsō, depso, 3, v. a., to knead together (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 40, 2; so id. ib. 76, 2; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 39, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 86 Rib.).

con-dēscendo, ēre, no perf., 3, v. n., to stoop, let one's self down, to condescend (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16; id. Amic. 8, 4: ad alicujus inscitiam, Ambros. Cant. Cantico, 6, 9.

con-dēscensio, ōnis, f., condescension (late Lat.): seu demissio Jesu Christi, Cod. Just. 6, c. de S. Trinit.

* **con-dēsertor**, ōris, m., a fellow-deserter, Tert. Carn. Chr. 1.

condicio (in many MSS. and edd. incorrectly **conditio**, and hence falsely derived from **condo**; cf. 2. **conditio**), ōnis, f. [condico], an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand.

I. Prop. (a) **Absol.**: alicui condicionem ferre, to offer terms, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 4, 3, 91 sq.; id. Mil. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 4, 2, 24; Liv. 37, 45, 13 al.: cognitū suis postulatis atque aequitate condicionum perspectā, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; so Cic. Cael. 6, 14: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 fin.: condiciones pacis, quas adferitis, si accepero, Curt. 4, 11, 19: posse condicionibus bellum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5 fin.: his condicionibus compositā pace, Liv. 2, 13, 4: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut condicionibus in societatem accepit, id. 9, 15, 2: ex quā condicione, in consequence of, id. 23, 35, 9: sub condicionibus eis pacem agere, id. 21, 12, 4: accipe sub certā condicione preces, Ov. F. 4, 320: sub condicione, conditionally, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; usu. without a prep.: eā enim condicione acceperas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: eādem condicione, id. Div. 2, 44, 93; id. Or. 71, 235; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12; Sall. J. 79, 8: istā quidem condicione, id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: nullā condicione, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ullā condicione, id. Fl. 18, 43: his legibus, his condicionibus erit quisquam tam stultus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70. — (β) With *ut* or *ne*: fert illam condicionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: eā accepisse condicione, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 24, 34: hac condicione, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; Phaedr. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Vit. 15: jubere ei praemium tribui sed eā condicione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 B. and K.: permisit eā solā condicione, ne, etc., Suet. Tib. 26: fecit pacem his condicionibus: ne qui, etc., Nep. Thras. 3, 1; so Liv. 23, 7, 1; Suet. Tib. 13 al. — (γ) With *si* (rare; not in Cic.): librum tibi eā condicione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Suet. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6. — (δ) With *dum* (rare): jam vero istā condicione, dum mihi liceat negare, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101. — Also transf. subject, free choice, option: quorum condicio erat, who had their choice, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20. — From the conditions made in marriage, **B.** Esp., a marriage, match; sometimes, by meton., = the person married (freq. and class.). **1.** In an honorable sense, in full: condicio uxoria, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; usu. alone: tu condicionem hanc accipe; ausculta mihi, Atque eam responde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60; so id. ib. 3, 5, 2; id. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut eam in se dignum condicionem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: hanc condicionem si qui tulero extrario, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 13: aliam quaerere, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1: alicui deferre, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Aug. 63; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8; 1, 14, 9; Mart. 3, 33; 5, 17; Just. 11, 7, 8. — Hence, in the jurists, the formula of separation: condicione tuā non utor, I will not have you, Dig. 24, 2, 2. — **2.** In a bad sense, an amour, the relation of lover or mistress: accepit condicionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52; cf. quae tibi Condicio nova luculenta, fertur per me, id. Mil. 4, 1, 5; and hence, meton., a lover, paramour: habeo hortos . . . hinc licet condiciones cottidie legas, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; Suet. Aug. 69; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 19; Lampr. Elag. 5, 8. — **II.** In gen., the external position, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances (very freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: est haec condicio liberorum populum, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 11: condicio infirma et fortuna servorum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf. tolerabilis servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: condicione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. Sen. 19, 68: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ista condicio est testium, ut quibus creditum non sit negantibus, eisdem credatur dicentibus, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: alia oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 8; 3, 8, 37: alicujus condicio vitiae, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Ca.

Fig. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura condicione super communi, sollicitudo concerning their common condition or circumstances, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sen. Ot. Sap. 31, 1; Quint. Decl. 308; Lact. 3, 28, 5. — **B.** Of things, a situation, condition, nature, mode, manner: quae consuerint gigni gignentur eadem Condicione, Lucr. 2, 301: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: frumenti, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158: aliquam vitae sequi, mode or manner of living, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 16: earum (frugum) cultus et condiciones tradere, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 B. and K.; cf. haec vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: duplex ejus disceptionis, id. 7, 5, 2: litium, id. 5, 1, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 36: vel temporum vel locorum, id. 12, 10, 2 et saep.

* **condicionābilis**, e, adj. [condicio], conditional: persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condicionālis (condit-), e, adj. [id.], with a condition attached, conditional, with conditions (freq. in the jurists): datio, Dig. 34, 4, 9: creditores, ib. 50, 16, 54: servi, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 7 et saep.: crinatio, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 fin. — **condicionāliter**, adv., conditionally (opp. pure, simpliciter): concepta causa, Dig. 25, 1, 17; cf. ib. 46, 3, 98, § 5 al.

con-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To talk a thing over together, to agree upon, to concert, to promise (most freq. as publicists' t. t.): condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato praeiorum Latinorum, etc., old form ap. Liv. 1, 32, 11: status conductus dies cum hoste, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. quoniam pactum atque conductum cum rege populi Romani perfide ruperat, Gell. 20, 1, 54: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11: inducias, Just. 3, 7, 14: tempus et locum coeundi, id. 15, 2, 16: rupta quiete conducta, the truce, Amm. 20, 1, 1: in diem tertium, Gell. 10, 24, 9: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Dig. 18, 1, 66. — **2.** Trop.: cum hanc operam (scribendi) condicerem, obligated myself to it, i. e. undertook it, Plin. praef. § 6 Jan. — Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** To proclaim, announce, publish: condicere est dicendo denuntiare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 16 Müll.; cf.: sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium, diem perendini dicunt, Gell. 10, 24, 9. — **2.** Condicere alicui ad cenam or cenam, to engage one's self as guest at an entertainment: ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: seni cenam eā lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. velut ad subitam conditamque cenulam invitare, i. e. without previous preparation, id. Claud. 21. — **Absol.**: nam cum mihi condixisset, cenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ad balneas, Tert. adv. Uxor. 2, 4. — **3.** In the jurists: condicere aliquid alicui, lit., to give notice that something should be returned; hence, to demand back, make a formal claim of restitution (from any one): rem, Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, ib. 12, 1, 11; or for satisfaction: quia extinctae res, licet vindicari non possunt, condici tamen furibus et quibusdam aliis possessoribus possunt, Gai Inst. 2, 79; cf. id. 4, 5, and v. **condictio** and **condicticius**. — **II.** In late Lat., to assent or agree unanimously, = consentire, Tert. Anim. 8; id. adv. Marc. 2, 2; id. Coron. 11.

condicticius, or **tius**, a, um, adj. [condictio], of or pertaining to a demand of restitution: actio, Dig. 12, 1, 24; 12, 2, 13, § 2 al.

condictio, ōnis, f. [condico]. **1.** In the lang. of religion, the proclamation of a festival, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 117 (without voucher); cf. **condictio**, in diem certum ejus rei quae agitur denuntiatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll. — **II.** In jurid. Lat., a formal claim of restitution, Gai Inst. 4, 18 sq.; Dig. 12, 6, 30 al.

condigne, adv., y. **condignus** fin.

con-dignus, a, um, adj., wholly deserving, very worthy (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). (a) **Absol.**: condignum donum, quall' sit qui donum dedit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 39 sq. — (β) With *abl.*: dum condignam te sectariis simiam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 25; Gell. 3, 7, 1. — (γ) With *dat.*: ultio condigna crimini, Cod. Th. 9, 28, 1; cf. Non. p. 35, 1. — (δ) With *gen.*: providentiae dignae condignus exitus, App. M. 10, p. 244, 21.

— *Adv.*: **condignē**, *very worthily*. (a) *Absol.*: condigne facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 8; id. Aul. 3, 4, 6: condigne atque recte loqui, Gell. 1, 6, 4: condigne et cum decore depingere, id. 14, 4, 1.—(β) *With abl.*: condigne te cubare, Plaut. Cas. 1, 43; id. Capt. 1, 1, 39.—*Comp.* and *sup.* are not in use.

condimentarius, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum], of or pertaining to spices or seasoning: caepae, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105: genus, id. 19, 8, 50, § 165.—**II.** *Subst.*: **condimentarius**, ii, m., *one who prepares or sells spices*; trop.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condimentum, i, n. [condio] (rare; most freq. in Plaut. and Cic.), *spice, seasoning*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 3 sq.; id. Ps. 3, 2, 31 sq.: cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning*, id. 12, 8, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*: condimentum postremum Fabulae plausus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 33: optimum aerumnae est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71 (but the verse Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 87, is prob. spurious; cf. Ritschl *N. cr.*): amicitiae suavitates quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Lael. 13, 66: omnium sermonum facietiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; Quint. 6, 3, 19: humanitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21: condimenti fortasse non nihil, utilitatis certe nihil (voluptas) habebit, id. Off. 3, 33, 120.

condio, Ivi or Ii, fūm, 4, v. a. [an access. form from condo, q. v. II., and cf. compono, II. B. 2.] (orig. belonging to econ. lang.). **I.** *To put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., to preserve, pickle*: oleas albas, Cato, R. R. 117: lactucam (corresp. with componere), Col. 12, 9, 3; 12, 7, 5: corna, pruna, id. 12, 10, 2: caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119 al.—**2.** *Transf.* **a.** *Unguenta, to make fragrant*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**b.** *To embalm a dead body: mortuos (Aegyptii)*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108.—**II.** *Of food, to make savory, to season, spice*: cenam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21: meas escas, id. ib. 3, 2, 41: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: jus male conditum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Dig. 33, 6, 9; cf.: quis non videt, desideris omnia ista condiri? Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—Hence, **2.** *As subst.*: **conditum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), *aromatic wine, spiced wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108; Pall. Oct. 19; id. Febr. 32; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5 al.—**B.** *Trop.*, *to cultivate, ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable; to soften, temper, etc.* (freq. in Cic.): duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque iuncturas, Cic. Or. 55, 185; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 38; and 6, 3, 40: vitia, *to set off*, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40, 3: gravitatem comitate, id. Sen. 4, 10; cf. id. Mur. 31, 66: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.—Hence, **conditus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (acc. to II. A.) *Seasoned, savory*: conditoria facit haec supervacaneae etiam operis accupiam atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: sapor vini, Col. 12, 90, 7.—**B.** *Trop.* (acc. to II. B.), *of discourse, polished, ornamented*: sermo, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182.—*Comp.*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227; id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Of the speaker*: nemo suavitate conditor, Cic. Brut. 48, 177.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

condiscipula, ae, f. [condiscipulus], *a female school-fellow*, Mart. 10, 35, 15; App. M. 9, p. 224 al.

condiscipulatus, ūs, m. [id.], *companionship in school* (very rare), Nep. Att. 5, 3; and Just. 12, 6, 17 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 7392.

con-discipulus, i, m., *a school-mate, companion at school*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41; id. Att. 5, 19, 3; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 66; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 12; Suet. Ner. 22; id. Vit. 14; Plin. Ep. 1, 19, 1.

con-disco, didici, 3, v. a. **I.** *To learn with or in company with one*: ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. 3, n. 18, p. 362, 8.—**II.** *To learn carefully, eagerly, or well, to learn thoroughly* (rare but class. in prose and poetry). (a) *With acc.*: modos, Hor. C. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. H. 4, 25: genera plausum, *Suet.

Ner. 20: pacem oculis, Sil. 7, 462.—Far more freq., (β) *With inf.*: ego istuc aliis dare condidici, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 34: merum bibere, id. Curc. 1, 3, 4; 4, 3, 2; id. Poen. 3, 1, 11: mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; *Quint. 1, 9, 2: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 3, 2, 3.—* (γ) *With a relative-clause*: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** *Transf.*, of inanim. subjects: ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3; so id. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

conditanēus, a, um, *adj.* [condio], of fruits, etc., *suitable for pickling or preserving, pickled*: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1 (quoted in Non. p. 94, 9 sq.): ostreae, Apic. 9, 6: pisces, id. 9 fin.

* **conditicus** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [condio], *laid up, preserved*: cibaria, Col. 8, 2 (Schneid. conditiva).

1. conditio (condition, etc.), v. condicio, etc.

2. conditio, ōnis, f. [condio], *a making, creating; and, meton., a thing made, a work* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Ham. 19; Tert. Habit. Mul. 8; id. Spect. 2 al.

3. conditio, ōnis, f. [condio]. **I.** *A preserving of fruits, etc.*: amurcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 61.—*In plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 61 (for Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116, v. condicio, II. B.).—**II.** *A spicing, seasoning, flavoring*: suci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109: vini, Col. 12, 53, 1.—*In plur.*: ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

conditionābilis, v. condicionabilis.

conditionālis and **-āliter**, v. condicionalis.

conditivus, a, um, *adj.* [condio], *suitable for laying up or preserving, laid up, preserved* (rare; not in Cic.): olea, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16: mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9; cf. also conditicus.—*Subst.*: **conditivum**, i, n., *a tomb*, Sen. Ep. 60, 4; 82, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4511.

1. conditor, ōris, m. [id.], *a maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder, author, compiler, etc.* **I.** *Prop.* (class.; most freq. in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. per.). (a) *With gen.*: Romanae arcis, Verg. A. 8, 313: oppidum magnum, cuius conditor, Sall. J. 89, 4: simulacra infantium conditorum urbis, i. e. Romulus and Remus, Liv. 10, 23, 12; cf.: casa illa conditoris nostri, id. 5, 53, 8; cf. of the founders of states, Ov. M. 4, 566; 14, 849; *Hor. A. P. 394; Quint. 2, 16, 9; 3, 2, 4 al.; Suet. Aug. 7; 98 Breui. al.: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522; Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 29: Romani anni, i. e. author of the Fasti, Ov. F. 6, 21: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 20: pessimorum carminum, Curt. 8, 5, 8: legum atque iurum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 86; cf.: legum lator conditorque Romani iuris, Liv. 3, 58, 2: ejus sacri, id. 39, 17, 7: Romanae libertatis, id. 8, 34, 3; 1, 42, 4: mundi, Sen. Ep. 119, 15; id. Phoen. 655.—Rarely, (β) *Absol.*: T. Sici-nium... conditorem Veios sequantur, i. e. who advises a removal to Veii, κριστην, Liv. 5, 24, 11: conditorum parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30, 19: sacrificium quod Aeneae conditori faciunt, id. 40, 4, 9: humilis, writer, author, Tib. 4, 1, 4.—*In a sarcastic pun*: ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam aspergit huic Balbo (with allusion to the meaning of condo, to lay up fruits, cf. the foll.), Cic. Clu. 26, 71.—**II.** **Conditor**, nom. propr., *a rural deity who presided over the laying up of fruits, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.*

2. conditor, ōris, m. [condio], *one who prepares a thing in a savory manner, a seasoner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poët. ap. Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

conditorium, ii, n. [condio], *a place where any thing is laid up, a repository* (post-Aug.). **I.** *In gen.*: tormentorum muralium, Amm. 18, 9, 1.—**II.** *Specif.* **A.** *A place for preserving a dead body or the ashes of the dead, a coffin*, Suet. Aug. 18; id. Calig. 52; Plin. 37, 2, 19.—**B.** *A tomb, sepulchre*, in gen., Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5; Petr. 111, 2; 112, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2473.

conditrix, icis, f. [conditor]. **I.** *She who lays to rest* (late Lat.): luna mortaliū corporum et auctor et conditrix, Macr.

Somn. Scip. 1, 11.—**II.** *A female builder, founder, etc.* (post-class.): Romae, Poët. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 1, 20; Tert. Spect. 7: Karthaginiis, id. Apol. 50: Athenarum, Eum. Pan. pro Instaur. Schol. 9, 4.—**III.** *Trop.*, of things: paupertas omnium civitatum, App. Mag. 18, p. 285: praestantissima potentia caeli ac terrae conditrix, Lact. 1, 5, 6.

1. conditūra, ae, f. [condio], *a preparing, making*: vitreorum (vasorum), Petr. 51, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 16, 6.

2. conditūra, ae, f. [condio]. **I.** *A preserving of fruits*, Col. 12, 48, 1; 12, 49, 3: olivarum, id. 12, 11, 2.—**II.** *A seasoning*, Sen. Ira, 3, 15, 1; Col. 12, 19, 1.—(β) *In concr.*, *a condiment, spice*, Dig. 33, 6, 9 pr.

1. conditus, a, um, *Part.*, from condo.

2. conditus, a, um, *Part.*, from condio.

3. conditus, ūs, m. [condio], *a preparing, founding, establishment* (post-class.): Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 fin.; so App. Mag. 24, p. 289.—**II.** *A concealing, hiding*: consilia altiore conditu texit, Aus. Prof. 15, 17.

* **4. conditus**, ūs, m. [condio], *a preserving of fruits*, Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, didi, dītum, 3, v. a. [con- = cum, and 2. do], *lit., to bring, lay, or put together* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** *With the access. idea of uniting, to put or join together into a whole, to form, fashion, produce, make by joining together.* **A.** *Prop.*, of the founding of towns or states, *to found, establish*: Romam, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2, and Suet. Aug. 7 fin. (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): oppida, Varr. L. L. 5, § 142; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: urbem, Lucr. 5, 1107; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sall. C. 6, 1; Liv. 1, 19, 1; Suet. Aug. 18; 47; Just. 2, 4, 15; 2, 15, 1: arcem, Verg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15; Just. 16, 3, 7: civitatem, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: regna, Just. 2, 1 init.: imperium Poenorum, id. 19, 1, 1.—Hence, often ante and post Romam conditam, before and after the foundation of Rome, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; cf. Liv. praef. § 6 al.—(β) *Transf.* to the inhabitants: Romanam gentem, Verg. A. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6, 11.—Hence, mid.: optato conduntur Thyridis alveo, they settle, Verg. A. 7, 303 (condi proprie dicuntur, qui sibi statuant civitatem. Conduntur ergo; sedem stabilem locant, Serv.).—**b.** *Of the erecting, building of other things, to make, construct, build*: aram, Liv. 1, 7, 11; 28, 46, 16: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Verg. A. 1, 276; Ov. M. 3, 13; 14, 775; Just. 2, 12, 4.—**c.** *Of written productions, to compose, write, celebrate, write or treat of, describe*: SIVE CARMEN CONDIDISSET, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; so, carmen, Lucr. 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. Ep. 1, 3, 24; id. A. P. 436; Liv. 27, 37, 7; 31, 12, 10; Quint. 10, 1, 56 et saep.: poema, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Verg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, Quint. 10, 1, 95: aliqua in hac materia, id. 3, 1, 19: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8, § 18; cf.: aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 9, 6, § 43: praeccepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6, § 10: laudes Allicujus, id. 22, 13, 15, § 35.—Rarely, (β) *Absol.*: si etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptum non erat, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88.—**B.** *Trop.*, *to establish, found, to be the author of, to produce, make*: iusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea saecula, Verg. A. 6, 793: collegium novum, Liv. 5, 52, 11: morem, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 150: nova fata, Verg. A. 10, 35: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 53; so, nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi, Flor. 1, 3, 1: somnium intelligentiam (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8.—*Of the gods*: portenta sua, *to fulfill, accomplish*, Sil. 16, 126.—*Impers.*: natura rerum conditum est, ut, etc., Dig. 19, 5, 4.—**II.** *With the access. idea of carefulness, to put away, to lay, put, or place somewhere for preservation, etc.; to lay up, store, or treasure up* (opp. promo). **A.** *In gen.* **1.** *Prop.*: (a) *Aliquid*: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: condere et reponere fruc-

tus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: agri multa efferunt, quae... mandentur condita vetustati, id. ib. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Brut. 4, 16; Varr. R. R. 1, 62; Auct. B. Afr. 65: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; cf. Mart. 13, 111, 2; Verg. E. 3, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. C. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testā levi, id. ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: messum, Tib. 1, 1, 42: fruges, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 2.—(β) With the designation of the place (most freq. by *in* and *acc.*): minas viginti in crumenam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9: mustum in dolium, Varr. R. R. 1, 65, 1: cineres in urnas, Suet. Calig. 15: barbam in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12; cf. id. ib. 47: legem in aerarium, id. ib. 28: libri in sacrum conditi, Gell. 1, 19, 10; cf. the foll.: te in pistrinum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 120; cf.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23, 9; Tac. H. 4, 2: aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison*, *imprison*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 76; Liv. 26, 16, 6; 29, 22, 7; 30, 21, 5; 45, 42, 5: aliquem in vincula, id. 23, 38, 7; 26, 34, 4.—With *adv.*: argentum intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; id. Truc. 5, 28: sortes eo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 Orell. *N. cr.*—With *in* and *abl.*: litteras publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140: se (aves) in foliis, Verg. G. 4, 473: novissimo die dein (argyritin) condunt in plumbeo vase, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109.—With *abl.*: condidit (libros Sibyllinos) duobus foris auratis sub Palatinis Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Scrib. Comp. 145.—With *locat.*: id domi nostrae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 5; cf.: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, *i. e. he was sure of it*, id. Mur. 24, 49.—**2.** Trop.: teneo omnia; in pectore condita sunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata corde memori, Cat. 64, 231: tu, qui omne bonum in visceribus medullisque condideris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *lie, are contained*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128.—Hence, **B.** Esp., **1.** In econom. lang., *to preserve, pickle* (for which the access. form *condio*, *ire*, became prevalent): lentisum in acetum (cf. just before, oleae quomodo condiantur), Cato, R. R. 117: ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: fructum in cados, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48: corna in liquidā faece, Ov. M. 8, 666: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53.—**2.** In medic. lang., *to set*: ossa, Cels. 8, 23: calcem, id. 8, 22: articulum, id. 8, 24.—**3.** *To inter, bury* (cf. compono, II. B. 1. c.): mortuos cerā circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: aliquem sepulcro, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 618; 8, 235: ossa parentis terrā, Verg. A. 5, 48; so, aliquem terrā, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187: corpora defunctorum in lapide sarcophago, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451; so id. M. 14, 442; Val. Fl. 5, 198: ossa peregrinā ripā, Ov. M. 2, 337: in Tomitanā condar humo? id. P. 3, 1, 6: inhumatus Manes, Luc. 9, 151: Alexandrum intemperantiā bibendi... condidit, *brought to the grave*, Sen. Ep. 83, 23: patrem, Phaedr. 4, 4, 30: fulgura publica condere, Juv. 6, 537, v. fulgur; cf.: Aruns dispersos fulminis ignes Colligit et terrae maestum cum murmure condit, Luc. 1, 606 sq.—**b.** Poet., of time, *to pass, spend, live through, bring to a close*: saecula vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1090: longos soles cantando, Verg. E. 9, 52: cum referetque diem condetque relatum, *i. e. morning and evening*, id. G. 1, 458: diem collibus in suis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 4; id. Pan. 80 *fin.*; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *fin.*: noctem, Sil. 4, 482.—In respect to: lustrum, v. 2. lustrum, I.—**4.** Transf., *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: Sibyllam quidem depositam et conditam habemus, ut... injussu senatus ne legantur quidem libri, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 112: quicquid sub terrā est in apricum proferet aetas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434; so, lunam (nubes), Hor. C. 2, 16, 3: aliquid jocosum furto, id. ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330; cf.: vultum aequore, id. ib. 11, 255: enses, *to sheathe*, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: ferrum, Phaedr. 5, 2, 8: gladium, Quint. 8, prooem. § 15: scuta latentia, Verg. A. 3, 237: oculos, *to close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44 (but oculi conditi, v. P. a. infra); so, lumina, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 64: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Calig. 51.—*M. id.*, Plin. 8, 57, 82: § 223: nocte... aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in saltu condiderat, *i. e. placed in ambush*, Liv. 27, 26, 8; so, hostis

in silvis armatum militem condidit, Curt. 8, 1, 4; cf.: ibi Dahas condidit, id. 7, 7, 32: (Danai) notā conduntur in alvo, *concealed themselves*, Verg. A. 2, 401: fera murmura, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 61: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *abl.*: his mensibus pisces jacent speluncis conditi, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 56: huic sollertia est inanium ostrearum testis se condere, id. 8, 31, 51, § 98: luna condita tenebris, Tac. A. 1, 28: aliquid alvo, *to swallow*, Sil. 6, 199.—**5.** Poet. **a.** *To thrust or strike in deep, to plunge* (cf. abscondo): ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, id. ib. 13, 561; 12, 295; 5, 423: ensem totum alicui in adverso pectore, Verg. A. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459; Sen. Oedip. 1037; cf. *pass.*: nihil tam facile in corpus quam sagitta conditur, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—(β) Trop.: stimulos caecos in pectore, Ov. M. 1, 727.—**b.** *To hide by sailing away, to lose sight of*: navita condit urbes, Val. Fl. 2, 443; cf. abscondo.—Hence, **1. conditus**, a, um, P. a., *close, secret, deep* (rare): praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculi, *deep set*, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141.—**2. condita**, grum, n., *the laid up store* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 3; Dig. 32, 95 al.

condōcē-fācio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [*condocēo*], *to train, teach, instruct, discipline* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. elephantos, Auct. B. Afr. 27: triones gladiatores, id. 71: animum, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2, v. a., *to exercise, train, instruct* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): (milites) equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr. 19 dub. (al. *condocēfecerat* or *constituerat*). *Mi.* Fac modo, ut conducta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam. *Co.* Quin edepol conductior sum, quam tragoedi et comici, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3 sq.

con-doctor, ōris, m., *a fellow-teacher* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 1, 9 *fin.*

conductus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. *condocēo*.

con-dōleo, ēre, v. n., *to feel severe pain, to suffer greatly* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Universum corpus, Tert. Poen. 10.—**B.** Trop.: animo, Hier. Ep. 112, n. 12.—**II.** *To suffer with another, to feel another's pain*; with *dat.*: qui non condolent proximis suis, sed potius eos irrident, Aug. in Job, 19, 13; Vulg. Eccius. 37, 5; id. Heb. 5, 2.

con-dōlesco, lūi, 3, v. *incho. n.* [*doleo*], *to feel severe pain, to suffer much, to be in pain or distress, to ache*. **I.** Prop. (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *temp. perf.*): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2; so in *perf.*: latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: homines, quorum alter ne condoluisset quidem umquam videtur, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: tentatum frigore corpus, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: naturā (hominem) condolere dicerent, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: ad susceptionem tactus condolenscunt (ulcera), Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 5.—**II.** *To suffer or sympathize with*: anima corpori laeso... condolenscit Tert. Anim. 5.

* **con-dōmo**, āre, v. a., *to tame completely, to curb, check*; trop., Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

* **condōnatio**, ōnis, f. [*condono*], *a giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Aliquid (aliquem) alicui, *to give something to one, to present, deliver up* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **A.** In gen.: **1.** Prop. pallam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Am. 1, 3, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus (corresp. with dare), id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3, 6 Wernsd. *N. cr.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 661): hereditatem alicui (praetor), *to adjudge*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**2.** Trop., *to give up, surrender, deliver up, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering*: aliquid dicioni, iudicio potestati alicuius permittere et condonare, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicuius, id. Fam. 5, 18, 2: consuli totam Achaia, id. Dom. 23, 60: aliquem cruci, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: ne patiamini M. Caelium libidini muliebri condonatum, id. Cael. 32, 78: ut M. Aemilius cum suā

dignitate omni... vanissimae genti condonetur, id. Scaur. 22, 45; cf.: seque vitamque suam republicae, Sall. J. 79, 9: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20.—**B.** Esp., *to give a debt to one, i. e. to remit, acquit from*. **1.** Prop.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78.—More freq., **2.** Trop. **a.** *To pardon, remit an offence*: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. Mil. 2, 6: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**b.** *To pardon, refrain from punishing* a crime out of regard or favor: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: alterius libidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52, 8: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: non sibi ac defensionis suae condonatum esse Oppianicum, id. Clu. 39, 109: datus est tibi ille, condonatus est ille, id. Planc. 31, 75; id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: filium sibi, Liv. 3, 12, 8: unum tot Claudii deprecantibus, id. 3, 58, 3: Divitiaco fratri (sc. Dumnorigem), Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*—**II.** Aliquem aliquid or absol., *to present one with something* (only in the foll. exs.): si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 24; so id. Pers. 5, 2, 36: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 54: aurum aliquem, Afran. ap. Non. p. 497, 29.—*Pass. impers.*, with *acc.* of thing: habeo alia multa quae nunc condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormio, ire, v. n., *to fall quite asleep* (very rare), *Suet. Aug. 78; Curt. 6, 10, 14 (acc. to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11); Hyg. Fab. 125; Capitol. Ver. 4.

con-dormisco, dormīvi, 3, v. *incho.* [*dormio*], *to go entirely to sleep, to fall asleep*; only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 7, 13; id. Mil. 3, 2, 13; in *perf.*, id. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and **condrylla**, another orthography for chondrilla, q. v.

Condruſi, grum, m., = Κοδρουſοι, a people in Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Lüttich and Namur, near the modern Condroz, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4; 6, 32.

condūcenter, adv., v. *conduco fin.*

condūcibilis, e, adj. [*conduco*, II.], *advantageous, profitable, expedient* (several times in Plaut., elsewhere rare): (consilium) ad eam rem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 76: repemur aliquid calidi conducibilis consili, id. ib. 2, 71: istuc facinus mihi, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 18; id. Cist. 1, 1, 80: conducibile et utile, id. Trin. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 14.—*Comp., Auct. Her. 2, 14, 21; Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., *to draw, bring, or lead together, to assemble, collect* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons (esp. freq. of the collecting, assembling of troops in any place): milites de castellis ad castra, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 514, 7: populum in forum, Varr. ib. p. 274, 20: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: eo copias omnes, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*: copias suas, id. B. G. 6, 31 *init.*; cf. auxilia, Liv. 30, 21, 3; 23, 13, 8: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: omnis clientes suos eodem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: milites in unum, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 47.—**2.** Of inanimate objects: vineas, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572 al.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *Intens.*, *to connect, unite, by bringing together*, = cogo, colligo. **a.** Prop. (so several times in Lucr., elsewhere rare): partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 393; 3, 633; cf. id. 1, 651; 6, 968; Vitruv. 8, 1 *fin.*: cortice ramos, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac, *to coagulate, curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 1: conducere musculum aut laxare, *to contract*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 8: ubi sunt nervi, interiores conducunt membra, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218: vulnera cerā, *to close up*, Val. Fl. 1, 479 al.—**b.** Trop.: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 9: omnia probra in deorum maledicta, Arn. 4, p. 146: dies adeo conductus, *i. e. short*, Sol. 22.—**2.** T. t. of the lang. of business, *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correlative of locare; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 1; very freq. and class.). **a.** *To hire for one's use, to hire, rent, employ*; of things: aedes aliquas mihi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Tib. 35; cf.: domum in Pala-

tio, Cic. Cael. 7, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18, 2: qui colonus habuit conductum de Caesennia fundum, id. Caecin. 32, 94: habitationem in annum, Dig. 19, 2, 19: ad certum tempus, ib. 19, 2, 14: insulam, ib. 19, 2, 30: conduxi domum a te, Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 2: nummos, id. borrow, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; cf. pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46.—Esp., of persons: ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 11: cocum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 10 and 15; id. Aul. 2, 4, 1: fidicinam, quae cantaret sibi, id. Ep. 2, 3, 10: meretricem, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 11; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 131; Nep. praef. § 4; and poet.: torum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 44: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: praecceptores publice, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 6: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70: homines, Caes. B. G. 2, 1; so, militem (the Gr. *τετολογειν*), to hire soldiers, Curt. 3, 1, 1; 3, 9, 2 al.; cf. the foll. subst.—With *ut* or *quin*: aliquid uti taceat, to hire, bribe, employ, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10; cf.: tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, quin, etc., could not be hired, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 68; cf. Lucil. ap. Non. p. 274, 21: mercede aliquid, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: mercede diurna conductus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: pictorem magno pretio, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1.—Subst. (a) **conducti**, *ōrum*, *m.*, hirelings, mercenary soldiers, Hor. A. P. 431; Nep. Dat. 8, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 7, 10; 30, 21, 3; 23, 13, 8 al.—Hence, poet.: bella conducta, carried on by mercenary troops, Sil. 5, 196.—(β) **conductum**, *i. n.*, any thing hired, esp. a house, dwelling, etc., Cic. Clu. 62, 175; Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 3; Petr. 9, 4; Dig. 3, 3, 1; cf.: locati conducti, ib. 19, 2 tit.: actio ex conducto, an action upon a lease or contract, ib. 19, 2, 19, §§ 4 and 8 al.—(γ) **To undertake any service** (building, transportation; the customs, etc.), to contract for, farm: caedundum illum (agnum) ego conduxi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 31; cf.: caedundos agnos, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cottā conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: locare faciendum quod ego conduxeram, Dig. 19, 2, 43; so, mulierem vendendam nave, ib. 19, 2, 19: aliquid docendum, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 3; 13, 6, 19: praebenda quae ad exercitum opus essent, to undertake the supplies, Liv. 23, 48, 11: vectigalia, to farm, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Liv. 43, 16, 2: tabulas in Italiam portandas, Vell. 1, 13, 4; so, portorium, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47 al.—**II. Neutr.**, to contribute to something by being useful, to be of use or profitable, to profit, serve, etc. (syn.: *convenit*, *utile est*; class.; used only in the 3d pers. of the sing. and plur.); constr. with *in*, *ad* ali-quid, the dat., or absol. (a) With *in*: quod tuam in rem bene conducit, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4; so, maxime in rempublicam, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 274, 29: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38.—(β) With *ad*: ad ventris victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9.—(γ) With *dat.* (so most freq.): hinc aetati non conducit latebrosus locus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 22: maxime rei publicae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 27, 101: neque homini infanti iniuste facta conducunt, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; Col. 9, 1, 3: omnibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: tuae laudi, id. Fam. 13, 48: nostris rationibus, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: maxime sibi, Quint. 11, 1, 12: alvo citae (vinum), Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195 et saep.: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14.—(δ) *Absol.*: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: conducere arbitror talibus auris tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, id. Off. 3, 2, 5.—Hence, *P. a. as subst.*, v. *C. C. 2, 3 fin. supra*.—**Adv.** **conducenter**, *becomingly, fitly*, Gell. 16, 12, 4.

conducticius or **-tius**, *a. um, adj.* [conductus], of or pertaining to hire, hired, rented (rare): fidicina, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 5; 5, 2, 41: alia, id. ib. arg. 2: exercitus, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4; cf. catervae, id. Chabr. 1, 2: domus, Porcius, post. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: operae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

conductio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I. A bringing together, uniting**.—**A.** In gen. (very rare), Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 74; cf. id. ib. § 73.—Hence, **B.** Esp., in later medic. writers, a spasm: *convulsio*, *σπασμός*: musculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30: nervorum, id. ib. 3, 18, 177; 2, 3, 16 al.—**II. A hiring, farming** (rare): (fundi), Cic. Caecin. 32, 94:

(vectigalium), Liv. 43, 16, 2: tota renuntiata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16 Zumpt (B. and K. condicio).

conducticius, *a. um, v. conducticius*.

conductor, *ōris, m.* [conduco], one who hires a thing, a lessee, farmer, tenant, a contractor (rare, and mostly absol.): (histrionum), Plaut. As. prol. 3: (pecoris), Cato, R. R. 150, 2: (agri), Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Col. 3, 13, 12; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 3: (aedificii), Cato, R. R. 14, 3: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: sacrae arae, Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 1: Dig. 40, 7, 40, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 46; 4324; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 145.

conductrix, *icis, f.* [conductor], she who hires or rents a thing, Cod. Just. 3, 3, 10; 4, 65, 24; 5, 12, 18.

1. conductus, *a. um, Part.*, and **conductum**, *i. n.*, v. conduco, I. B. 2. a. fin.

2. conductus, *ūs, m.* [conduco], a contraction: oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95.

con-dulco, *āre, v. a.*, to sweeten, Vulg. Ecclus. 27, 26; 40, 18.

condulus, *i. m.*, v. condylus.

conduplicatio, *ōnis, f.* [conduplico], a doubling (very rare); humorously, for embracing, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 16).—As a figure of speech, a repetition of the same word, = *ἐπανάδωσις*, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38.

con-duplico, *āvi, v. a.*, to double (ante-class.): cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71: primordia rerum, id. 1, 712: quod boni promeritis fueris, conduplicaverit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 31: tenebrae conduplicantur, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. v. 412 Rib.).—Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace (cf. conduplicatio), Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 16.

condurum, *i. n.*, a plant: Saponaria vaccaria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26.

con-duro, *āre, v. a.*, to harden, to make very hard: ferrum, Lucr. 6, 969.

condus, *i. m.* [condo], one who lays up (provisions), opp. promus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 14.

condyloma, *ātis, n.*, = *κονδύλωμα*, a swelling in the parts about the anus, Cels. 6, 18, 8; 7, 30, 2; Scrib. Comp. 224 and 225 al.; Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143 al.

condylus (= **condulus**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 14 Müll.), *i. m.*, = *κόνδυλος*. **I.** The knob or knuckle of a joint; esp. plur., the fist: complicatis in condylis digitis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88.—**II.** (A joint of a reed; hence meton.) A reed, Mart. 5, 78, 30 dub.—**III.** = *anulus*, Paul. ex Fest. 1, 1.

conecto (less correctly, **connecto**, v. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.; Gell. 2, 17, 8), *necti, nexum, 3, v. a.* [necto], to tie, bind, fasten, or join together, to connect, entwine, link together (class.; most freq. in part. pass. and the trop. signifi.); constr. with cum, inter se, the dat., or absol. **I.** Lit.: id (palliolum) nexum in umero laevo, folded, gathered, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42: omnia inter se conexa et apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: omnia omnimodis, Lucr. 2, 700: terrestria membra marinis, id. 2, 704; 2, 712; 3, 691: illae (apes) pedibus conexas ad limina pendent, Verg. G. 4, 257; cf. Sil. 2, 220: crines, Prop. 2, 5, 23: nodos, Or. M. 12, 430: brachia in genibus digitis conexa tenere, id. ib. 9, 311: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 34: Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A. 13, 53; cf. Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44: lata alvus (navium) sine vinculo aeris aut ferri conexa, Tac. H. 3, 47: ferreae laminae serie inter se conexas, Curt. 4, 9, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67; Quint. 8, 3, 77: ita sunt inter se conexa et indiscreta omnia, id. 10, 1, 2; 5, 14, 32; cf. *Suet. Tib. 43: membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129 al.: quod discrimini patris filiam connectebat, to implicate, involve, Tac. A. 16, 30; cf. id. ib. 16, 32: causam dolori meo, id. ib. 3, 12; id. H. 1, 65.—**B.** Esp., 1. In discourse, to connect with what precedes, join, to, etc.: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: illud non est in uno verbo translatum, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, id. de Or. 3, 41, 166: inter se pleraque conexa et apta, id. Part. Or. 39, 137; Quint. 10, 1, 2: verba lyrae connectere,

Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86: carmina secum gracili filo, Col. 10, 227: res ac verba, Quint. 2, 4, 15; 9, 4, 58: conexa oratio (opp. interrupta), id. 9, 4, 7: aliam majorem insaniam, to join to, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; hence also: versus orationesque ejus, to quote, cite, Treb. Gall. 11 fin.—**2.** In philos. lang., = *concludo*, to annex or subjoin a logical conclusion: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis, etc. . . illud quoque verum est, etc., Cic. Fat. 6, 12; 7, 14: omne, quod ipsum ex se conexum sit (e. g. si lucet, lucet) verum esse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—Hence, **con-nexus**, *a. um, P. a.*, = *conjunctus*, connected, joined, cohering together with something (very rare): sive aliud quid vis potius conexius (quam animus) ei (sc. corpori) fingere, Lucr. 3, 555: Silanum per adfinitatem conexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43; so also without affinitas, of relationship: Caesari, id. ib. 2, 50; 4, 66: insequitur magno jam tunc conexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Achill. 1, 174.—**2.** In time, immediately following: conexi his funeribus dies, Cic. Pis. 5, 11.—Hence, subst.: **conexum** (**conn-**), *i. a.* necessary consequence, inevitable inference: ipsa ratio conexi, cum concesseris superius, cogit inferius concedere, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: primumque quod est in conexo . . . necessarium est, id. Fat. 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 8, 15: quod Graeci *συννυμένον ἀξίωμα* dicunt, alii nostrorum conjunctum, alii conexum dixerunt, Gell. 16, 8, 9; cf. the context.—And adv.: **conexē** (**conn-**), in connection, connectedly: dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap. 4, § 387.

conexē, adv., v. *conecto fin.*

conexio (**conn-**), *ōnis, f.* [conecto], t. t. **I.** A binding together, close union, etc.: scutorum, armorum (in a testudo), Isid. Orig. 18, 12, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 517.—**II.** Esp. **A.** An organic union; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35, 13 Müll.: animae et corporis nostri, Ambros. in Ps. 118, 7, § 7.—**B.** In philos. lang. (almost confined to Quint.), a conclusion, a logical sequence, Quint. 5, 14, 6; 17; 19; 22 sq.—**III.** In gram., a syllable, Charis. p. 1 P.

conexivus (**conn-**), *a. um, adj.* [id.], serving to unite, copulative: conjunctio (atque), Gell. 10, 29, 1.

1. conexus, *a. um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *conecto*.

2. conexus (**conn-**), *ūs, m.* [conecto], a joining together, combination, connection (several times in Lucr., elsewhere rare), Lucr. 3, 556; Vitruv. 10, 1, 5.—In plur., Lucr. 1, 634; 2, 726; 2, 1020; 5, 443.

con-fābricor, *ātus, āri, v. dep.*, to compose, make: originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19, 3.

confabulatio, *ōnis, f.* [confabulor], a conversation, a discoursing together (eccl. Lat.), Symm. Ep. 9, 84; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3 al.

confabulātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who converses (late Lat.): Dei, with God, Ambros. in Cant. Cantic. 4, 39; Hier. in Ep. 2, ad Gal. 4, 8.

con-fābulātus, *ūs, m.* [id.], a conversation (cf. confabulatio), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 fin.

con-fābulor, *ātus, āri, v. dep. n.* and *a.*, to converse together, to discuss something with one (ante-class. and colloq. for colloquor): cum aliquā, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 76; cf. absol., id. ib. 3, 3, 10; so, ad aliquam accedere Confabulatum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: de aliquā re, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5.—With acc., rem magnam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

con-facio, *fēci, fēci, 3, to make together*: confecerunt = una fecerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 2 Müll.

con-famulans, *antis, Part.* [famulor], serving together, Macr. S. 1, 17, 69.

con-famulus, *i. m.*, a fellow-servant, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 19.

confarreatio, *ōnis, f.* [confarreo], an ancient solemn manner of marrying among the Romans, in which was an offering of bread [far] in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or Flamen Dialis, and ten witnesses (opp. diffarreatio), Gai. Inst. 1, 112; Plin. 18, 3, 3, 10; Arn. 4, 140; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; id. ad Verg. A. 4, 339 and 374; cf. Ilp. Fragm. 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2648; Dict. of Antiq.

con-farréo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [farrus], to connect in marriage (by making an offering of bread; cf. confarreatio; very rare): confarreati adueto, Tac. A. 4, 16; dum confarreatur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 374: confarreatis parentibus geniti, Tac. A. 4, 16: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. M. 10, p. 252, 40.

* **con-fatalis**, e, adj., jointly dependent on fate, decided by fate; the Gr. *συμφατικός*: copulata res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

confectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare). I. A making, preparing, producing, arranging, composing, completing: hujus libri, Cic. Sen. 1, 2; cf. annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: materiae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 dub. (B. and K. coniectio, v. Grell. N. or.); olei, Pall. Nov. 5; cf. Veg. 6, 10, 2: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: memoriae, id. Part. Or. 7, 26: tributi, i. e. an exaction, id. Fl. 9, 20: testamenti, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27.

—* B. Concr., that which is prepared, made, Pall. Oct. 17, 2. —II. A diminishing, destroying: escarum, a chewing, masticating, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: valetudinis, a weakening, impairing, id. Hortens. Fragg. ap. Non. p. 269, 22.

confectior, ōris, m. [id.]. I. A maker, preparer, finisher (rare): coriorum, i. e. a tanner, Firm. Math. 3, 9, 7: purpurae, i. e. a dyer, Vop. Aur. 29: negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 103: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20, 3: dux et exercitus tanti belli confector, Tac. A. 14, 39 al. —II. A destroyer, consumer: cardinum, he who breaks them, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 268, 33: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, a slayer, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 12; cf. conficio, II.

† **confectōrius** or **confectūrārius**, ii, m. [confectior], he who slaughters, a butcher, Inscr. Orell. 3672; 4167.

† **confectōrium**, ii, n., = χοιροσφαγέιον, a place where swine are slaughtered, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **confectrix**, icis, f. [confectior, II.], that which destroys, a destroyer: vetustas, Lact. 7, 11, 5 (after a passage of Cicero).

confectūra, ae, f. [conficio], a making, preparing (post-Aug. and rare): mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: caerulei, id. 33, 13, 57, § 162.

confectus, a, um, Part., from conficio.

con-fercio, no perf., fertum, 4, v. a. [farcio], to stuff or cram together, to press close together (in verb. finit. very rare; in part. perf. and P. a. class.). (a) Verb. finit.: ventus cum confertit, franguntur montes nimborum, Lucr. 6, 158: se (apes), Varr. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in follis, Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68. —(b) Part. perf.: viā sibi inter confertas naves facta, Liv. 37, 11, 13: quo magis astu Confertis ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263; cf.: agrestem in arta tecta, Liv. 3, 6, 3. —Hence, **confer-tus**, a, um, P. a.; lit., pressed together; hence, A. Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. rarus): caeruleum spatat sale conferta rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. 5, p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): tunc inane quicquam putet esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34, 12: in conferta multitudine, * Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Verg. G. 3, 369 (conjunctum, Serv.): moles, Tac. A. 4, 62 —Esp.; 2. In milit. lang., of the close, compact order of battle: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 13: Liv. 10, 29, 6; 42, 59, 5: Tac. A. 6, 35; 14, 36; Verg. A. 2, 347 —Comp.; Liv. 9, 27, 9 —Sup., Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 2; 23: hostes, Sall. C. 60, 7: turba, Liv. 2, 12, 6; Sall. J. 93, 1: turmatim et quam maxime confertis equis Mauros invadunt, id. ib. 101, 4: conferto gradu inrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35. —B. With abl., stuffed, filled full, full: ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2, 7. —Trop.: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; so id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: cibo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; * Quint. 5, 14, 27: legio conferta manipulis, Sil. 7, 390. —* Adv.: **conferte**, in acc. with A. 2. (for the more usual confertim, q. v.), in a compact body; only comp.: confertius resistentes, Amm. 24, 7, 7.

* **con-fermento**, āre, v. a., to leaven, ferment through and through, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

conféro, contūli, collatum (conl-), conferre, v. a. I. To bring, bear, or carry together, to collect, gather (freq. and class.).

A. In gen.: ligna circa casam, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: arma, Vell. 2, 114, 4: cibos ore suo (aves), Quint. 2, 6, 7: undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3 al.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: collatis militibus signis, id. ib. 7, 2: ut premeret sacra Lauroque collatae myrto, Hor. C. 3, 4, 19: quo (sc. in proximum horreum) omne rusticum instrumentum, Col. 1, 6, 7: illuc (sc. in castella) parentes et conjuges, Tac. A. 4, 46 fin.: dentes in corpore (canes), Ov. M. 3, 236: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiarum, Quint. 3, 9, 8: summas (scriptorum) in commentarium et capita, id. 10, 7, 32: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: quae in proximos quinque libros collata sunt, id. 8, proem. 1: res Romanas Graeco peregrinoque sermone in historiam, Just. pr. 1; cf. Suet. Caes. 44; cf. I. B. 5. infra; Quint. 4, 1, 23: rogus inimicis collatus manibus, Petr. 115 fin. —B. In partic. 1. To collect money, treasures, etc., for any object, to bring offerings, contribute: dona mihi, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: contulit aes populus, Ov. F. 4, 351; so freq. on monuments: AERE COLLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3648; 74; Suet. Aug. 59: EX AERE COLLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3991: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv. 28, 36, 3: munera ei, Nep. Ages. 7, 3: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: conferre eo minus tributis, Liv. 5, 20, 5: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. Quint. 3, 12: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3, 1: (pecunia) ad ejus honores collata, Cic. Fl. 25, 59: ad honorem tuum pecunias maximas contulisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33, 11: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 57, 30; Just. 3, 6: vinum alius, alius mel, Dig. 41, 1, 7, 47, 7, 3 pr.: sua bona in medium, ib. 37, 6, 1 pr.: magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei, ib. 50, 4, 5: cum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9. —Absol.: nos dabimus, nos conferemus, nostro sumptu, non tuo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 39. —Hence, b. Trop., like the Gr. *συμφορά* (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. 5), to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve, be of use to (= prosum; cf. also con-duco, II.; post-Aug., and only in the third person; most freq. in Quint.); constr. with ad, in, the dat., inf., or absol. (a) With ad: naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat doctrina, Quint. 2, 19, 1; so id. 1, 8, 7; 2, 5, 1; 3, 6, 7 al.: Cels. 6, 6, 1; Col. 12, proem. § 6; Suet. Tib. 4. —(b) With in: rursus in alia plus prior (exercitatio) confert, Quint. 10, 7, 26. —(γ) With dat.: Gracchorum eloquentiae maxime contulisse matrem, Quint. 1, 1, 6; so id. proem. § 6; 2, 9, 2; 3, 7, 12 al.; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 23, 98, § 261; 29, 1, 6, § 13; Suet. Vesp. 6. —(δ) With subj. inf.: incipiente incremento confert alterna folia circum obruere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83. —(ε) Absol.: multum veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8; 2, 5, 16; 4, 2, 123 al.; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67. —2. To bring into connection, to unite, join, connect: membris collatis, of an embrace, Lucr. 4, 1101; cf. ora, App. M. 5, p. 161, 17: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11, 3: capita, to lay heads together (in confer-ring, deliberating, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31; Liv. 2, 45, 7: pedem, to go or come with one, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41; so, gradum (= congregi), id. Men. 3, 3, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 17; Verg. A. 6, 488. —Of chemical union: dissimiles et dispare res in unam potestatem, Vitr. 2, 6, 4. —b. Trop.: collatis viribus, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 17; cf.: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19, 7: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 2, 9, 3: velut studia inter nos conferebamur, id. 4, proem. § 1. —So esp. of conferences, consultations, etc., to consult together, confer, consider or talk over together: si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21, 2: rationes, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: familiares ser-

mones cum aliquo, to unite in familiar conversation with, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: cum hoc in via sermonem contulit, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf.: cum aliquo aut sermones aut consilia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 38: consilia ad adulescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64; cf.: consilia dispersim antea habita, Suet. Caes. 80: injurias, to deliberate together concerning, Tac. Agr. 15; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2. —Absol.: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8. —With a rel. clause: fusi contulerimus inter nos. —quid finis, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 4: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20, 4. —3. To bring or join together in a hostile manner, to set together (most freq. in milit. lang.): (Galli) cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis. 21, 49; cf.: collatis signis depugnare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11, 5; 3, 6; cf.: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1, 2: castra cum hoste, id. 26, 12, 14; cf.: castra castris, id. 23, 28, 9; 8, 23, 9; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; Caes. B. C. 3, 79: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, Liv. 28, 2, 6; cf.: pede collato, id. 6, 12, 10; 10, 29, 6; 26, 39, 12 al.: gradum cum aliquo, id. 7, 33, 11: pectora luctantia nexu pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: stat conferre manum Aeneae, Verg. A. 12, 678: prima movet Cacus collata proelia dextra, Ov. F. 1, 569: collatis cursibus hastas conciere, Val. Fl. 6, 270: seque viro viri contulit, Verg. A. 10, 735. —Poet.: inter sese duri certamina belli, Verg. A. 10, 147: contra conferre manu certamina pugnae, Lucr. 4, 843: collato Marte, Ov. M. 12, 379. —Absol.: mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov. M. 10, 603. —b. Transf. from milit. affairs to lawsuits: pedem, to encounter, come in contact with one, to attack: non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48: pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11; cf. id. 8, 6, 51; cf.: qui illi concedi putem utilius esse quod postulat quam signa conferri, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5. —Poet.: lites, to contend, quarrel, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54. —4. To bring together for comparison, to compare; constr. with cum, inter se, ad, the dat., or acc. only. (a) With cum: quem cum eo (sc. Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 45; id. Sull. 26, 72: cum maximis minima, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; Quint. 5, 13, 12; 8, 4, 2 al.: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197; cf.: illa cum Graecia, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; v. also a. —(b) With inter se (rare): vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. —* (γ) With ad: bos ad bovem collatus, Varr. L. 9, § 28 Müll. —(δ) With dat.: tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1166: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4, 14: alicui illud, id. Inv. 2, 50, 151: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: ingenia ingenii, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: illam puellis, Prop. 1, 5, 7; 1, 4, 9: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. supra, a. —(e) With acc. only: tesseram hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 88: conferte Verrem: non ut hominem cum homine comparetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121: exemplum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 85; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 7, 696: nec cum quaereretur gener Tarquinio, quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferti potuit, Liv. 1, 39, 4; Suet. Caes. 47: census, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159. —Of documents: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190. —5. With the idea of shortening by bringing together (cf. colligo), to compress, abridge, condense, make or be brief: quam potero in verba conferam paucissima, Plaut. Men. prol. 6; cf.: in pauca ut occupatus nunc sum, confer, quid vellis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 44: rem in pauca, id. Poen. 5, 4, 68; and: in pauca verba, id. As. 1, 1, 75; id. Pers. 4, 4, 109: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quattuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1: ut in pauca conferam, id. Caecin. 6, 17: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: ex immensa diffusaque legum copia optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44.

*6. To join in bringing forward, to propose unitedly (as a law; cf. fero, II. B. 8. h.): cur enim non confertis, ne sit conubium divitibus et pauperibus, Liv. 4, 4, 9. Weissenb. ad loc.

II. (Con intens.) To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere (in haste, for protection, etc.); and conferre se, to betake or turn one's self anywhere, to go (very freq. and class.). **A. Prop.** 1. In gen. (a) With the designation of the goal: quo me miser conferam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: se suaque eo, id. ib. 3, 28: se suaque in naves, Nep. Them. 2, 7 al.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4 med.; cf.: iter eo, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legiones in mediam aciem, Auct. B. Alex. 39; Auct. B. Afr. 60: quos eodem audita Cannensis clades contulerat, Liv. 23, 17, 8: parentes illuc, Tac. A. 4, 46: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: se Laodiceam, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: quo se fusa acies, Liv. 9, 16, 1 al.: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so, se ad Pharnabazum, id. Con. 2, 1: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7 (cf.: concire se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13).—Of things: punita eo se umorve confert, Cels. 2, 12.—(β) Absol.: pulcre haec confertur ratis, is borne away, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**2. Esp.** in Ov. M. (cf. abeo, II.): aliquem in aliquid, to change into, transform to something: aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: versos vultus (poet. circumlocution for se) in hanc, id. ib. 9, 348: corpus in albam volucrem, id. ib. 12, 145.—**B. Trop.** 1. In gen., to bring, turn, direct something to; and conferre se, to turn, apply, devote one's self to, etc.: quo mortuo me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: (Crassus) cum initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, id. Brut. 81, 281; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: qui se ad senatus auctoritatem, ad libertatem vestram contulerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; id. A. 1, 9, 34: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: se ad studia litterarum, id. ib. 7, 16; cf. Suet. Gram. 24: meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet (the figure taken from the sea when in commotion), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: verba ad rem, to bring words to actions, i. e. to pass from words to deeds, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4; id. Hec. 3, 1, 17: suspitionem in Capitonem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaue sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id. ib. 15, 68.—More freq., in partic., **2.** With the access. idea of application or communication, to devote or apply something to a certain purpose, to employ, direct, confer, bestow upon, give, lend, grant, to transfer to (a favorite word with Cic.). (a) With dat.: dona quid cessant mihi conferre? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: tibi munera, Prop. 2, 3, 25; Nep. Ages. 7, 3: victoribus praemia, Suet. Calig. 20: puellae quinquaginta milia nummum, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: fructum alio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 60; Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 24.—(β) With ad and acc.: hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandum, id. Arch. 9, 19; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, id. ib. 4, 3, 4: omnem tuum amorem omnemque tuam prudentiam... confer ad eam curam, id. Att. 7, 1, 2: animum ad fodiendos puteos, Auct. B. Alex. 9: ad naturae suae non vitiatae genus contulim vivendi omne, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: orationem omnem ad misericordiam, id. Lig. 1, 1.—(γ) With in: omnes curas cogitationesque in rem publicam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: praedas ac manus suas non in monumenta deorum immortalium, neque in urbis ornamenta conferre, sed, etc., id. Agr. 2, 23, 60: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48; so, plurimum benignitatis in eum, id. ib. 1, 16, 50; id. Lael. 19, 70: curam restituendi

Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, i. e. assigns to, charges with, Tac. H. 4, 53: in unius salutem collata omnium vota, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—(δ) With erga: commemoratio benevolentiae ejus, quam erga me a pueritia contulisses, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 1.—**3.** With aliquid ad or in aliquem or aliquid, to refer or ascribe something to a person or thing as its possessor, author (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense), to attribute, impute, assign, ascribe to one, to lay to the charge of: species istas hominum in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: res ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo numquam dictae sunt, conferuntur... Stomachor vero, cum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; id. Fam. 5, 5, 2: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Fl. 17, 41: suum timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem angustiasque itinerum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: hanc ego de re publica disputationem in Africanum personam et Philo contuli, id. Att. 4, 16, 2.—So esp.: culpam in aliquem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 156; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97; Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 1: causam in aliquem, id. ib. 12, 31, 1; Liv. 5, 11, 6; cf.: causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**4.** To transfer to a fixed point of time, fix, assign, refer, appoint, put off, defer, postpone (cf. differo): Carthaginis expugnationem in hunc annum, Liv. 27, 7, 5: in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 24: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: eam pecuniam in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 fin.: alicujus consulatum in annum aliquem, Plin. Pan. 61.—Rarely of place: idoneum locum in agris nactus... ibi adventum expectare Pompei eoque omnem belli rationem conferre constituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 fin.—**5.** To bring on, cause, occasion, induce: pestem alicui, Col. 1, 5, 4: candorem molliamque, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

con-ferrūmīno (-ferūmīno), āre, v. a., to cement, to solder together, Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69.

confertē, adv., v. confercio, P. a. fin. **confertim**, adv. [confertus, A. 2], in a compact body, closely; in milit. lang., of marches, battles, etc. (very rare): sese recipere, Sall. J. 50, 5: et pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43, 3; 21, 8, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.

confertus, a, um, Part. and P. ā, from confercio, q. v.

con-ferrūmīno, v. conferrumino.

conferva, ae, f. [confervēo], a kind of water plant (so called on account of its healing power), Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69 (in App. Herb. 59 called consolidā).

confervē-fācio, ēre, v. a. [id.], to make glowing or melting: aes aurumque, Lucr. 6, 353 (Lachm. confervē facit).

con-fervēo, ēre, v. n., to seethe, boil together (very rare). **I.** In gen., Pall. 1, 35, 13.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, to heal, grow together, Cels. 8, 10, 1 al.

confervesco, ferui (cf. ferveo, and Prisc. p. 866 P.), 3, v. incho. n. [confervēo], to begin to boil, to become heated, grow hot (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **A. Prop.**: aer conclusus versando confervescit, Vitr. 5, 3; 2, 6, 4: granum, si tegulis subiaceat, confervescere, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302 al.—**B. Trop.**: mea cum confervuit ira, *Hor. S. 1, 2, 71.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, to heal, grow together: si quando ossa non confervuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 10, 1, § 8, 7.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor], a confession, acknowledgment. **I.** In gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.), with gen. obj.: errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: ignorationis, id. A. 1, 12, 44; cf.: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: culpae, Liv. 21, 18, 5; 36, 27, 6: paenitentiae, Quint. 11, 1, 76: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: facinoris, Suet. Tib. 19.—In plur.: cum ad vos indicia, litteras, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sen. 69, 145.—With acc. and inf.: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romae esse, Liv. 1, 45, 3; so, id. 2, 7, 7; 42, 41, 8 al.—With pron. pers.: sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104;

2, 5, 64, § 166; Liv. 28, 40, 11: confessionibus suis, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—With gen. subj.: illorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: inimicorum, id. Red. Quir. 1, 1: omnium, Vell. 2, 43: illa Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 1, 44: adversarii, id. 4, 4, 4; cf. ipsorum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18 al.: externa corporum indubitatae confessiones habent, i. e. proofs of the healing power (of assaefetida), id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—With de and abl.: immo si actionem stultissimasque de se, nefarias de patre confessiones audisses? Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: ipsorum de somno piscium confessio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—With abstr. subjects: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**II. Esp.** **A.** As a fig. of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 17; 12, 1, 33.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. **1.** A creed, avowal of belief: fidei, Greg. M. Ep. 7, 5: nostra, Vulg. Heb. 3, 1.—**2.** An acknowledgment of Christ. (a) In gen., Vulg. Rom. 10, 10.—(β) Esp., an acknowledgment of Christ under torture; and hence, transf., torture, suffering for religion's sake, Lact. Mort. Pers. 1 init.

confessor, ōris, m. [confiteor] (only in eccl. Lat.; opp. negator), a confessor of Christianity, a martyr, Lact. Mort. Pers. 35; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 al.

confessorius, a, um, adj. [confessor]; in the jurists, of or pertaining to confession or acknowledgment: actio, Dig. 8, 5, 2; 8, 5, 4; 9, 2, 23; 9, 2, 25 al.

confessus, a, um, Part., from confiteor.

con-festim, adv. [kindr. with festinus, festinus, from fero], immediately, speedily, without delay, forthwith (class. in prose and poetry): abi ad thesaurum jam confestim clanculum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; 2, 12, 42: sequi, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 176 P.: insequi, Lucr. 4, 340 (315); Quint. 4, 2, 54: se subsequi (cohortes) jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32; cf. id. ib. 5, 18; Liv. 44, 3, 2 et saep.: huc advolavit, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: ad eam, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 1, 32, 11; 2, 7, 12 et saep.: alacres admittit orant, Verg. A. 9, 231; *Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: Pandatarium festinavit, Suet. Calig. 15; Col. 2, 10, 16: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 10.—Cf. upon this art. Hand. Turs. II. p. 103 sq.

(**con-festinatio**, a false read. for cum festinatione, App. M. 10, p. 233.)

† **confēta sus**, a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 21 Müll. (cf. Verg. A. 8, 43).

confexim, v. conficio init.

* **con-fibula**, ae, f., a wooden double cramp, clincher: lignae, Cato, R. R. 12.

conficiens, entis, v. conficio, P. a.

conficio, fēci, fectum, 3 (perf. subj. confexim, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 39; in pass., besides the regular form conficior, freq., but not in Cic., in acc. with fio, fieri: confit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Lucr. 4, 291; Col. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; 31, 7, 40, § 83; Macr. S. 1, 14, 13; id. Somn. Scip. 2, 3, 1, 2: confiant, Lucr. 4, 738; Arn. 7, 219: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12; Lucr. 4, 929 Lachm.: confiant, Imp. Leo, Cod. 2, 7, 11: confieret, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 3; 9, 7, A, 1; Liv. 5, 50, 7: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20; Arn. 2, 73: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069; 5, 889; Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1; Verg. A. 4, 116; v. Forbig. ad loc.; Tac. A. 15, 59; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 611), v. a. [facio]. **I.** To make a thing completely ready, to make, prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute, etc. (except in Quint., freq. in all periods and species of composition). **A. Lit.** **1.** In gen.: nisi cottidiani sesquipos confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67; cf. pensum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: eme lanam, unde pallium, conficiatur, id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; cf.: anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Suet. Aug. 73: ligna ad fornacem, to make ready, prepare for, Cato, R. R. 16; cf.: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 157: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 157: frumenta (with molere), id. 7, 56, 57, § 191: tabulas litteris Graecis, to write, draw up, Caes. B. G. 1, 29;

cf.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13, 2; and librum Graece, id. Att. 13, 6: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60: orationes, Nep. Cato, 3, 3: illam partem superiorem orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 26: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; Sall. C. 51, 5; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 21, 40, 11; so, duella, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264 al.; cf. proelium, Sall. C. 61, 1: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76; cf. caedem, Nep. Dion, 10, 1: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4, 2: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28; id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 3; Sall. J. 12, 4: omnibus rebus magnā curā, multā operā et labore confectis, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B. 8: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: negotium, id. B. C. 1, 29; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46, 1; Nep. Pelop. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: confecto legationis officio, id. B. C. 3, 103. — **2.** Esp. **a.** In the lang. of business, *to settle, close a bargain, finish, etc.*; *absol.*: tu cum Appellā Chio confice de columnis, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: quod si mihi permisisses, conficissem cum coheredibus, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: de Acutillano negotio quod mihi mandarā... confeceram, id. Att. 1, 5, 4. — **b.** Of space or distance traversed, *to pass over, accomplish, traverse, go over, make, accomplish*: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 12; Nep. Ages. 4, 4 al.; cf.: tertiam partem itineris, id. Eum. 8, 6; and poet.: nos immensum spatium conficimus aequor, Verg. G. 2, 541: cursum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Verg. A. 5, 362: cursum vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: cursum annuos conficit sol, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87; 2, 20, 52: longam viam, id. Sen. 2, 6: celeritate incredibili longissimas vias, Suet. Caes. 57. — Rarely of space occupied: tecta facturi, ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14). — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to produce, cause, make, bring about, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 26: geminas nuptias, id. ib. 4, 1, 50; cf.: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, id. ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 324. — With two accs.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: timentem alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 4. — Also *absol.*, *to be efficient, to accomplish a direct result, be an active cause* (philos. t. t.): aliae causae ipsae efficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93. — **2.** Of time, *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: cum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: centum annos, id. Or. 52, 176: diem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: tum denique iudicetur beatusne fuerit, cum extremum vitae diem morte confecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: annum tempus, id. Att. 15, 15, 4: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione (just before: ut in amore et voluptatibus adolescentiam suam collocaret), id. Cael. 17, 39: annum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: biennium, id. Quint. 12, 40: suas horas (somnia), Sil. 4, 89: aequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2; cf. brumam, id. 9, 14, 12; Plin. 18, 26, 63; § 232: commissum ac profligatum bellum, Liv. 8, 25, 5; Flor. 2, 15, 2. — **3.** In philos. lang., *to bring forward as proved, to show, deduce*: conclusio est, quae ex eis quae ante dicta sunt, conficit, quid necessario consequatur, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41 fin.; Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 53; hence, conficior, *to follow logically (from something), to be deduced*; with ex: cum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72; so Quint. 5, 14, 9; 5, 14, 22; 9, 4, 69; and *absol.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87 al. — **II.** Trans., *to diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to sweep away, destroy, kill, wear out, consume*. **A.** Prop.: dentes in timi escas conficiunt, grind, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; so Liv. 2, 32, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; cf. cibos, *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180 al.: ignes conficerent vulgo silvas, arbuta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905; cf.: conficere, omnia igni, frigore, id. 1, 536: patrimonium suum (corresp. with dissipare), Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur... vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 29. — With acc. and inf.: ipse conficior venisse tempus cum possim, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 18, 3: nihil est opere et manu factum, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas, id. Marcell. 4, 11: quae vetustas est, quae vim

divinam conficere possit? id. Div. 2, 57, 117. — In part. perf.: sicut fortis equus... senio confectus? quiescit, *impaired, weakened*, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14; and so very freq.: confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9, 4; Cat. 68, 119: aeto, Verg. A. 11, 85: senectū, Ov. M. 6, 37: cum corporis morbo tum animi dolore, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Att. 11, 11, 1: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; Sall. J. 60, 7: curā, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: dolore, Cat. 65, 1. — Without abl.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, *exhausted*, Liv. 1, 23, 9; cf.: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 11, 24: artus, Lucr. 3, 947: ego te hic hac officium conficiam, *to cut in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1, 1; so, provinciam, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 111; Liv. 26, 21, 2; 28, 28, 7; 40, 28, 8; 41, 12, 3; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 5, 3; 40, 35, 4: duos hostium exercitus, id. 2, 40, 13: me (sica illa) priene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Mil. 14, 37: alterum Curiatum, Liv. 1, 25, 10; cf. saucium, id. 42, 16, 1: Calligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Calig. 58: maximam vim serpentium (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so of the killing of animals, Suet. Claud. 21; id. Dom. 19; Lampr. Com. 13 al.; cf. confector, II.; and in mal. part., Suet. Ner. 29 (v. the passage in its connection). — **B.** Trop.: conficere aliquem verbis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 49: (captivos) omnibus notis ignominisque, Liv. 22, 61, 9: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, *its influence has ceased, it has set*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207. — **III.** In gen., *to prepare, provide, procure, to bring together*, = colligo: virginem, Quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestia, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.; so, centurias, *to secure their votes*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18; cf.: suam tribum necessariis suis, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: hortos mihi, id. Att. 12, 37, 2: bibliothecam, id. ib. 1, 7 fin.: exercitum difficiliter rei publicae tempore, id. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: exercitus maximus, id. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf.: armata milia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: (serpentum) magnam multitudinem (just before, colligere), Nep. Hann. 10, 5: erat ei de ratiuncula apud me pauxillum nummorum, id. ut conficerem: confeci, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illā re, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 138; cf.: conficiendae pecuniae rationes, id. Fl. 9, 20. — Hence, **conficiens**, entis, P. a. (acc. to I.), *effecting, causing, producing, efficient* (rare, and only in Cic.): causae, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93: corporis bonorum confidentia (τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ποικιλία), *productive of physical good*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81 Madv.: civitas confidentissima litterarum, *very carefully noting down every thing*, id. Fl. 19, 44.

confictio, ōnis, f. [confingo], *an inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 35. — *Absol.*: confictionis argumentatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 81.

* **confictio**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], *to counterfeit, feign*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

confictor, ōris, m. [id.], *he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator* (late Lat.): falsi, Paul. Nol. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, Part., from confingo, and from configo.

con-fidejussor, ōris, m., *a joint-surety* (Jurid. Lat.), Dig. 2, 14, 23 al.

con-fidelis, is, m., *a fellow-believer* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 3.

confidens, entis, v. confido, P. a.

confidenter, adv., v. confido, P. a. fin.

confidentia, ae, f. [confidens]. **I.** A firm trust in a thing, confidence (thus very rare): scapularum, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 3. — With acc. and inf.: confidentia'st inimicos meos me posse perdere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 73. — *Absol.*: occidit spes nostra: nusquam stabulum'st confidentiae, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 3. — **II.** As a quality or habit, *self-confidence, boldness*; in a good and bad sense (class.).

A. In a good sense (cf. fiducia): confidentia omnis orationis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 262, 24; cf.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; cf. Non. ib.; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 2; id. Capt. 4, 2, 25; 4, 2, 32;

Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 9. — More freq., **B.** In a bad sense (cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14, s. v. confido, P. a., B.), *audacity, impudence*: atrocem coëre confidentiam, Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 10; Att. ib. 16: at confidentia militum militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 49; Ter. And. 5, 3, 5; id. Eun. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Fl. 4, 10; id. Phil. 2, 40, 104; Quint. 11, 3, 160 (opp. fiducia); id. 12, 5, 2; and metus, *Suet. Calig. 51.

* **confidentilōquus**, a, um, adj. [confidens-loquor], *speaking confidently or audaciously*; in comp.: nihil est confidentilōquius quam urbani adsidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fido, fisis sum, 3, v. n., *to trust confidently in something, confide in, rely firmly upon, to believe, be assured of* (as an enhancing of sperare, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with abl., acc. and inf., with dat., rarely with de-ut, or absol. (a) With abl. (in verb. finit. very rare with personal object): aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: copia et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: illum, quo antea confidebant, metuunt, id. Att. 8, 13, 2; id. Clu. 1, 1: naturā loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 7, 68; id. B. C. 1, 58: castrorum propinquitate, id. ib. 1, 75 fin.; 3, 83; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: iurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86; cf.: neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere, Liv. 21, 4, 4: socio Uluxe, Ov. M. 13, 240 (v. also under γ). — So esp. with part. pass.: confisus, a, um: neque Caesar opus intermittere confisus praesidio legionum trium, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; 1, 75; 3, 106; Auct. B. Alex. 10, 5; Auct. B. G. 8, 3; 8, 15; Auct. B. Afr. 49: tam potenti duce confisus, Liv. 24, 5, 12; 28, 42, 12: nullā aliā urbe, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4; Lentul. ib. 12, 15, 3: patientia nostrā, Plin. Pan. 68, 2: senatus consulto, Suet. Caes. 86. — (β) With acc. and inf. (so most freq. in all per.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 108; id. Ad. 5, 3, 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 10, 2; 6, 7, 1; 6, 9, 1 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 23 fin.; id. B. C. 2, 10; Sall. C. 17, 7; id. J. 26, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 32, 6; 36, 40, 2; 44, 13, 7; Quint. 5, 12, 17; 11, 1, 92; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 9, 256: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse Quam, etc., Lucr. 5, 391. — (γ) With dat. (very freq. and so almost always of personal objects): me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; 1, 9, 2: cui divinationi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: his rebus magis quam causae suae, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. Sest. 64, 135; id. Mil. 23, 61; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; Liv. 38, 48, 13: virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: cui (peditem parti) maxime confidebat, id. ib. 2, 40: equitatu, id. ib. 3, 94; Auct. B. Afr. 60: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19, 10; 22, 18, 8; 29, 12, 1; 40, 12, 15 al.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 1, 42.

— Esp. freq. with sibi, *to rely on one's self, have confidence in one's self*: neque illi sibi confisi ex portā prodire sunt ausi, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: dum sibi uterque confideret, id. ib. 3, 10; Cic. Fl. 1, 5; id. Clu. 23, 63; id. Har. Resp. 16, 35; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Lael. 5, 17; 9, 30; id. Rep. 3, 13, 23; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19; Sen. Tranq. 14, 2; id. Ep. 72, 2; Liv. 4, 18, 1: fidei legionum, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 2: suae virtuti, Liv. 3, 67, 5; 21, 57, 12: felicitati regis sui, Curt. 3, 14, 4: Graecorum erga se benevolentiae, id. 4, 10, 16; 7, 7, 28; 7, 9, 1; 9, 2, 25; Tac. A. 1, 81; 14, 36; id. H. 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 4, 7. — Dub. whether dat. or abl. (cf. supra a): suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: dis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52, 28: his amicis sociisque, id. ib. 16, 4; id. J. 112, 2: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45, 4: quibus (rebus), Quint. 3, 6, 8: ostento, Suet. Tib. 19 al. — (δ) With de: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 fin.: de consuetudine civitatis, Dig. 1, 3, 34; Nep. Milt. 1, 1. — (ε) With acc.: confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573; cf. Prisc. 18, p. 1185 P.; cf.: nihil nimis oportet confidere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78. — (ζ) With ut, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 7 (but in Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16, confido is prob. a gloss; v. Orell. N. cr.). — (η) *Absol.*: non confidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, die

constituito, Senatus utrisque datur, Sall. J. 13, 9. — **II**. P. o. t. with inanim. subjects: remis confusa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9. — Hence, **confidens**, entis, *P. a.* (lit. *confident, trusting to something*; hence with exclusive ref. to one's self, *self-confident*; in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (class.). **A**. In a good sense (perh. only ante-class.), *bold, daring, undaunted*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium Confidentem esse, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1: senex, ellum; confidens, catus, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. — **Comp.**: quod est nimio confidentissimus, Gell. 10, 26, 9. — **B**. In a bad sense, *shameless, audacious, impudent*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens malā consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 262, 11; Turp. ib. p. 262, 13: homo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73 (cf. Cic. Caecin. 10, 27); Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3; *Hor. S. 1, 7, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 65; Suet. Dom. 12. — **Sup.**: juvenum confidentissimus, Verg. G. 4, 445: mendacium, App. Mag. p. 318, 27. — Hence, **adv.**: **confidenter**.

1. In a good sense, *boldly, daringly*: confidentem hominem contra colloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183; 2, 207; id. Capt. 3, 5, 6. — **Comp.**: dicere, Cic. Cael. 19, 44: loqui, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28. — **2**. In a bad sense, *audaciously, impudently*, Afran. ap. Non. p. 262, 17; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. — **Sup.**: confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8 *fin.*

con-figo, xi, xum, 3 (*part. perf.*: confictus sagittis, Scatur. ap. Diom. p. 373; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 11, 4; cf. figo *init.*), *v. a.* **I**. To join (by pressing), to fasten together (rare): sublaminae inter sese, Cato, R. R. 21, 3: transtra clavis ferreis, to nail together, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5: transversaria tigna, Vitruv. 10, 6, 3; 10, 21. — **II**. To pierce through, to transfix. **A**. Prop., esp. with a weapon: filios suos sagittis, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: capras sagittis, id. N. D. 2, 50, 126: cohors confixa multitudine sagittarum, Suet. Caes. 68; Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pereunt Hispanisque Dymasque, Confixa a sociis, Verg. A. 2, 429; cf. id. ib. 3, 45; Suet. Dom. 3: confixum facere, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 255: aliquem cuspidem, Luc. 3, 621; cf. Ov. P. 2, 7, 15. — **Prov.**: cornicum oculos; *v. cornix*. — **B**. Prop.: meminere, ejus sententis confixum Antonium, i. e. rendered powerless or inactive, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: ubi confixus desides, Afran. ap. Non. p. 89, 33: ducentis confixus senati consultis, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8.

* **configuratio**, ōnis, *f.* [configuro], a similar formation, configuration, Tert. Pud. 8.

con-figuro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to form from or after something, to fashion accordingly (post-Aug. and rare): vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: natura lactis, quae... ex matris etiam corpore et animo recentem indolem configurat, Gell. 12, 1, 20: in eo habitu et aetate singulorum simulacra (deorum) configurata sunt, etc., Lact. 1, 17, 5: hominem ex rebus diversis, id. 7, 4, 12 *al.*

confinalis, e, *adj.* [confinis], pertaining to boundaries, boundary: lineae, Auct. Limit. p. 310 Goes.: populi, bordering, Cassiod. Var. 7, 4.

* **con-findo**, ēre, *v. a.*, to cleave asunder, divide: tellurem ferro, Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, finxi, fectum, 3, *v. a.*, to form, fashion, fabricate (class., esp. in a trop. sign.). **I**. Prop.: nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 91: favos et ceras, id. 11, 5, 4, § 11: verbum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.; cf. Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195. — **II**. Trop., to invent, devise, feign, pretend: dolum inter sese, Plaut. Capt. prol. 35; cf. id. ib. 47: lacrimas dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26: omnia haec, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: aliquid criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90; cf. crimen, Liv. 40, 8, 7; 40, 42, 4; Suet. Claud. 15: aliquam probabilem causam, Liv. 34, 21, 3: rationes, Col. 1, 8, 4: fronte conficta, *Quint. 12, 3, 12: homicidium in se, to declare one's self guilty of, Dig. 48, 18, 1. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: id cogitatum esse, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. — **Absol.**: confingere et comminisci, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

con-finis (access. form **confinius**, a, um, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 B. and K.; Schol. Juv. 14, 151; Front. Pol. p. 144 Goes.), *e, adj.*, bordering one upon another, bordering on, adjoining, contiguous (class. in prose and poetry, but not in Cic.). **I**. Prop. (a) **Absol.**: fundi, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 8: in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49, 4: templa, Ov. A. A. 1, 87. — (β) With *dat.*: confines erant hi Senonibus, *Caes. B. G. 6, 3: regio confinis Illyrico, Liv. 45, 29, 9: uti quisque potentiori confinis erat, Sall. J. 41, 8: gens confinis Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 4, 1; Curt. 6, 5, 11: Mauri Atlanti, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718: litora prae, id. ib. 13, 924: fons fundo, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 2. — **B**. Subst. **1**. **confinis**, is, *m.*, a neighbor, Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 8; Mart. 2, 32; Lact. 5, 2, 3. — **2**. **confine**, is, *n.*, that which borders upon, a boundary, border, confine, neighborhood: mundi labentis, Luc. 6, 649: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374. — **II**. Trop., nearly related, nearly like, similar (mostly post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.): pervenire ad confinium genus ejus generis (orationis), Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 B. and K. (al. confine). — With *dat.*: confinia carmina studio vestro, Ov. P. 2, 5, 71: vitia virtutibus, Sen. Ep. 120, 8: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92; so id. 5, 11, 21; 6, 3, 88 *al.*; Symm. Ep. 10, 1.

confinium, ii, *n.* [confinis], a confine, common boundary, limit, border (of lands; on the contr., vicinitas, of houses, Dig. 10, 1, 4; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once; not in Quint.). **I**. Prop. (a) **Sing.**: in confinio consitus ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6; id. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Liv. 33, 3, 8; 37, 23, 1; Tac. H. 4, 72; id. G. 3 *al.*: ad confinium, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 27: per confinium, id. 6, 9, 10, § 28: ex confinis, id. 12, 20, 44, § 98: ad usque confinium cervicis, App. M. 4, p. 149, 11. — (β) **Plur.**: vicinitatibus et confiniis, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64. — More freq. in *nom.* and *acc.* confinia, Ov. M. 12, 40; 14, 7 *al.*; Luc. 3, 275 et saep. — **II**. Trop., neighborhood, nearness, close connection. (a) **Sing.**: in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124, 2; so, boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: breve artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58: nullum vitiolum (et virtutum), Plin. Pan. 4, 5. — (β) **Plur.**, **confines**, boundaries: confinia lucis, noctis, Ov. M. 7, 706; 4, 401; 13, 592; id. F. 5, 187; Tib. 4, 1, 70: virtutum, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

confinius, a, um, *adj.*, *v. confinis init.*

confio, fieri, *v. conficio init.*

confirmatē, *adv.*, *v. confirmo, P. a. fin.*

confirmatio, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo], a securing, establishing, confirming (in good prose, but only in trop. sign.; most freq. in Cic., Caes., and Quint.). * **I**. In gen.: perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8, 1. — **II**. Esp. **A**. A confirming, fortifying, quieting of a wavering, fearful mind; encouragement, consolation: animi, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: Ciceronis, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua, id. Fam. 6, 3, 1. — **B**. A confirming, verifying of a fact, assertion, etc.: perfugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Quint. 2, 17, 12. — Hence, **2**. In rhet., an adducing of proofs, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; id. Part. Or. 8, 27; Quint. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 1; 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 6 Spald. *al.*

confirmatīvē, *adv.*, *v. confirmativus fin.*

confirmativus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo], serving for confirmation, confirmative: ad verba (profecto, scilicet, quippe, etc.), Prisc. pp. 1020 and 1056 P.: conjunctio, Diom. 411 *ib.*: Prisc. p. 1032 *ib.*: verbum, Ambros. Abrah. 2, 11, 89. — Subst.: **confirmativum**, i, *n.*, an affirmation, affirmative: duo negativa confirmativum faciunt; Schol. Juv. 14, 127; 6, 457. — **Adv.**: **confirmativē**, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41; Prisc. p. 1149 P. **confirmator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], he who confirms or establishes a thing; hence, **1**. Pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: venditionis, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 3, § 10. — **II**. Trop.: sententiae, Lact. 1, 2 *init.*: erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

confirmatrix, icis, *f.* [confirmator, II.], she who establishes or confirms a thing (late Lat.), Tert. Cor. Mil. 4; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 2 MSS.

confirmatus, a, um, *v. confirmo, P. a.* **con-firmitas**, ātis, *f.*, firmness of will; in a bad sense, obstinacy, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34 Brix. (the verse is rejected by Lorenz).

con-firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm (class., esp. in prose). **I**. In gen. (prop. and trop.): stipites confirmare et stabilire, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: alii hōc vires nervosque confirmari putant, id. ib. 6, 21: dentis mobilis, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 178; cf. Scrib. Comp. 57; 59 sq.: confirmare et densare defluentem capillum, Plin. 25, 11, 83, § 132: crus debile, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf. id. Aug. 80: maxime religando confirmant parietum soliditatem, Vitruv. 2, 8, 7: castellum magnis munitionibus multisque tormentis, Auct. B. Alex. 21, 5: intestina, i. e. to heal, cure, Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: se, to recover physically, to grow well (corresp. with convalescere), Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; 16, 3, 1; 16, 4, 4; 16, 1, 1. — Transf., of the vine, Col. 4, 3, 4: valetudinem, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: confirmare societatem datā acceptā fide, Sall. C. 44, 3: opes factionis, id. ib. 32, 2; cf.: viris suas, Vell. 2, 44, 2: suam manum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3, 5; so, regnum, Suet. Caes. 9: imperium, id. Vit. 9: decreta, to confirm, Nep. Phoc. 3, 2: acta Caesaris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, 12: acta alicujus in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44, 2: beneficia edictō, Suet. Tit. 8: provinciam a Caesare datam, id. Aug. 10. — **II**. Esp. **A**. To confirm or strengthen courage, to instil courage into one, to encourage, inspire, animate, embolden: animum meum, to take heart, take courage, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 1: animum sapientissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2; id. Quint. 24, 77: maximi animi hominem, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: animos Gallorum verbis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Sall. C. 46, 3: vacillantium gentium animos, Vell. 2, 120, 1: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: milites, id. ib. 5, 52: timentes, id. ib. 7, 7; cf.: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: territos, Sall. J. 38, 5: perterritos, Suet. Caes. 66; id. Aug. 43: Massilienses obsidione laborantes adventu suo, id. Ner. 2: animum suum ad virtutem, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31 Klotz (al. confirmavit): nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, Suet. Tib. 55 *fin.*: nunc erigite et confirma, take courage, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: cum ipse te confirmasses, hastā acquirere courage, id. Quint. 11, 39; cf.: confirmant ipsi se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95; Caes. B. G. 2, 19; id. B. C. 1, 14 *al.*: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, Sall. J. 23, 2: alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24, 2. — Aliquem alicui rei: gladiatores Lentulus libertati confirmat, encourages them to freedom, i. e. incites them to make themselves worthy of freedom, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4 dub. (Dinter and Kraner: spe libertatis). — With abstr. objects: reliqui temporis spem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: spem alicujus, Suet. Calig. 12: suspensionem, id. Tib. 52; cf.: sensus rectus et confirmatus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2. — **B**. To confirm one in his disposition or feelings, in his fidelity (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120. — **C**. To confirm, give full assurance of, a fact, corroborate an assertion, settle, fix, establish, to prove, demonstrate the truth of a thing, etc. (very freq.): confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so opp. refutare, Quint. 5, probem. § 2; 6, 13, 53; cf. opp. refellere, id. 3, 9, 6; 12, 1, 45; opp. diluere, id. 9, 2, 80: confirmare aut infirmare rem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: divinationem, id. Div. 1, 32, 71; cf. id. ib. 2, 32, 78: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: crimen commenticium, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: haec istius vituperatio atque infamia confirmabatur eorum sermone, qui, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: perjurium, id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin. 5, 32, 95: his rebus confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 Kraner ad loc. — With *acc.* and *inf.*, Lucr. 2, 185; cf. id. 2,

179; 5, 198.—*Pass. impers.*, with *ne*: sanctissimo iurejurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.*: hoc idem visum esse ex superioribus castellis confirmaverunt, id. B. C. 3, 67; cf.: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim confirmare, nequaquam esse creatam, etc., Lucr. 2, 179.—Hence, **2.** *To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain*: constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *de*: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6.—So with *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 50; cf.: illud se polliceri et iurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3: meminisse me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—So with *de*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; id. Arch. 7, 15.—Hence, **confirmatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (In acc. with II. A.) *Encouraged, courageous, resolute*: animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; so, sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) *Asserted, affirmed*: in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus idem illud, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 15, 1.—**C.** (Proved; hence), *Certain, credible*: quod eo confirmatus erit, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 35: fides confirmatissima, *most fixed*, Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 27.—*** Adv.**: **confirmatē** (in acc. with I.), *firmly*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

*** confiscatio**, ōnis, *f.* [confisco], *a forfeiting, confiscation*: regis, Flor. 3, 9, 3; cf. confisco, II. B.

† conficator, *a treasurer, master of the exchequer*, τραπεζίτης, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no perf., ātum, I, v. a. [fiscus] (post-Aug.). **1.** *To lay up in a chest*: quam (summam) et confiscatam semper repositamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101.—**B.** *Trop.*: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, i. e. *in hand, in readiness*, Tert. Fuga, 12.—**II.** *To seize upon for the public treasury; to confiscate*: H. S. milies, Suet. Calig. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12.—**B.** *Transf.*, of the person whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15; so, principes, id. Tib. 49: duos equites Romanos, id. Calig. 41; Dig. 27, 3, 9, § 6; cf. confiscatio.

*** confisio**, ōnis, *f.* [confido], *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confisus, a, um, *Part.*, from confido.

confit, v. conficio *init.*

confiteor, fessus, 2 (arch. *inf.* confiteor), Plant. Cist. 1, 3, 22), v. dep. [fateor], *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow* (an error, mistake, or a fact previously denied or doubted, etc.; implying a sacrifice of will or a change of conviction; while fateor expresses a simple acknowledgment, and profiteor a voluntary avowal), *to concede, allow, grant* (class. in prose and poetry): quid confiteatur, atque ita libenter confiteatur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: cf. hic ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 434, 30: tacendo loqui, non infitendo confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18, 40. **1.** In gen.: (a) With *acc.*: et genus et divitias meas, Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem patriae, Ov. M. 14, 703; cf.: amorem patriae nutriti, Quint. 9, 2, 64: crimen, Cat. 6, 11, 31: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2: singula, Curt. 8, 2: se, *to make one's self known* (sc. govem), Ov. M. 3, 2; cf. deam, Verg. A. 2, 591.—With two *acc.*: se victos, Caes. B. G. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: causam Caesaris meliorem, id. 5, 11, 42: hoc de statuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 149: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hoc confiteor iure mi obtigisse, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 97; 5, 3, 12: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2; 1, 9, 18; id. N. D. 1, 7, 44; Lucr. 1, 271; 1, 826; 2, 691 al.; Quint. 2, 17, 19; 11, 1, 85; Suet. Caes. 52 et saep.—(γ) *Absol.*: ut eam pae vos audistis confiteri, Plant. Cist. 1, 3, 22; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 5, 9 (8),

46: contentem audire Torquatum, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; Ov. M. 2, 52; 13, 270; Curt. 6, 11, 14; Tac. A. 11, 28: vere, Ov. R. Am. 318; cf.: confessae manus, i. e. *confessing defeat*, id. M. 5, 215.—(δ) *With de*: de maleficio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; so id. ib. 42, 123; Tac. A. 14, 59; cf. supra: a *fin.*—**b.** *Part. perf.*: **confessus**, a, um, in a pass. signif.: aes, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 11, and 20, 1, 45; Dig. 42, 1, 15; v. under *P. a.*—Hence, **II.** *Esp.*, after the Aug. per., sometimes, *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*. (a) With *acc.*: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3; 9, 4, 39: cupidinem coeundi, id. 1, 28, 2.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 1, 6, 15: 4, 2, 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 3; Pall. Jun. 7, 6.—**III.** In eccl. writers, *to confess, own, acknowledge*: Christum, Prud. *σρεφ.* 5, 40.—With *dat.*: tibi, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 137, 1: nomini tuo, id. ib. 141, 8.—*Absol.*, Cypr. Ep. 15.—**confessus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Act.*, *confessing, that has acknowledged, pleaded guilty, etc.*: reus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 56: in iudicio reus, Dig. 48, 4, 4, § 1.—*Subst.*: **confessi**, ōrum, *m.*, *criminals who have confessed their guilt*: de confessis supplicium sumere, Sall. C. 52, 36.—**2.** *Pass.*, *lit.*, *acknowledged*; hence, *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible* (most freq. in the post-Aug. per.): ut omnes intellegant, quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecuniā redimere conetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 130: confessa in re, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 20, 11, 45, § 116.—*Esp.*, *subst.*: **confessum**, i, n., *an undoubted, certain, acknowledged thing, matter*: a confessis transeamus ad dubia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 1: adhuc versamur in confessis, Quint. 7, 1, 48: de confessis disserere, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138 al.—Hence the phrases: ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 6, 3; Sen. Ep. 76, 12: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, everywhere known*, id. Ben. 3, 11, 2; id. Brev. Vit. 2, 3; id. Q. N. 2, 22, 2; Vell. 2, 85, 4; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54; Tac. Or. 25; 27: vita cervis in confesso longa est, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 191; Amm. 21, 1, 3: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known*, Plin. Ep. 10, 81 (85), 8; cf.: ad liquidum confessumque perducere omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: pro confesso habere aliquid, Lact. 2, 8.

*** confixilis**, e, *adj.* [configo], *that can be joined together*: machina, App. M. 4, p. 148, 28.

confixio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a firm joining together* (late Lat.): dentium, Cael. Aur. Auct. 2, 3, 3, 6.

confixus, a, um, *Part.*, from configo.

*** conflabello**, āre, v. a., *to fan violently*; trop.: scintillas libidinum, *to kindle*, Tert. Spect. 25.

*** confiacesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, *to grow quite languid*: fluctus confiacescunt, *subside*, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

† confлагес (-flogēs, -frages), *places exposed on all sides to the winds*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 10 Müll.; the same in the access. form: † confлагes loca, Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 27.

confлагatio, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro], *a burning, conflagration* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 5; 3, 28, 7; 3, 29, 1 sq.; Suet. Tit. 8; Lact. 2, 9, 16.

con-flagro, āvi, ātum, I, v. n. and a., *to burn up* (rare; mostly in Cic.). **1.** *Neutr.*, *to burn, be consumed*. **A.** *Prop.*: conflagrare terras, necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92: classis populi Romani praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Liv. 30, 7, 9: tabulae simul conflagraverant; cf. Suet. Vesp. 8; Col. 2, 2, 28.—**B.** *Trop.*: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29; Liv. 24, 26, 3: flagitiorum invidia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 41: amoris flammā, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; cf.: ubi conflagrasset Sidiacini, ad nos tracturum illud incendium esse, Liv. 7, 30, 12.—**II.** *Act.* (rare; in verb. *fini.* only late Lat.): Jupiter Semelen conflagravit, Hyg. Fab. 179; cf. Schol. ad Hor. Epod. 5, 63.—In *part. perf.*: conflagratus, *burnt up*: urbs acerbissimo incendio, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12 dub.: regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 32.

*** con-flammo**, āre, v. a., *to inflame*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 98.

confatilis, e, *adj.* [confio, II.], *cast, molten* (late Lat.): Juppiter, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 295; cf. Hier. Ep. 130.—Hence, *subst.*: **confatilis**, is, n., *a molten image*, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15.

confatio, ōnis, *f.* [confio]. **1.** *A fanning, kindling, stirring up* (late Lat.). **A.** *Prop.*: fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 1.—**2.** *Esp.*, *a casting, moulding in metal*, Vulg. Jer. 51, 17.—**B.** *Trop.*: fidei, Tert. Fug. Pers. 3.—*** II.** = infatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 36.

confātor [id.], *a metal-caster*, χυμωτής, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Vulg. Jer. 6, 29; 51, 17.

confātorium, ii, n. [id.], *a melting-furnace*, Vulg. Prov. 27, 21; cf.: fornax, confātorium, χυμωτήριον, Gloss.

confātura, ae, *f.* [id.], *a melting of metals by fire* (late Lat. and very rare), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

*** con-flexus**, a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bowed, bent*, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115.

confictatio, ōnis, *f.* [conficito] (post-Aug.), *a striking together, a collision, conflict, struggle*: exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18, 3; for a place in the theatre, Quint. 3, 8, 29 Halm: improbiissimae, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33, § 8.—In *plur.*: membrorum, App. Mag. p. 302, 11.—**B.** *Of verbal strife, a dispute*: hominum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 5.—**II.** *A punishing*, Cypr. Ep. 7, 5.

*** confictatrix**, icis, *f.* [† confictator, from conficito], *she who afflicts*: Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [configo] (mostly in Cic. and Quint.), *a striking together, a collision*. **1.** *Prop.*: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6.—*Esp.*: *a conflict, combat*: totius exercitus, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*, *a contest, conflict*: rerum contrariarum et dissimilium et inter se pugnantium, Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55; 29, 102; 30, 104; Quint. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 11; 7, 1, 18.

confictio, āvi, ātum, I, v. *freq. a.* [id.]. **1.** In gen., *to strike together violently*; hence, *trop.*, *mid.*, *to fight with, contend or struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingenis confictatur ejusmodi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66; so, cum adversa fortunā, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 19, 41: odio inter sese gravi confictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8, 5: cornibus, *with the wings of the army*, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 5.—Once also *act.*: ut confictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20.—**II.** *Esp.*, *to strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin*; so very rare in *act.*: qui plura per scelera rem publicam confictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48: fera sese confictans maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59; but very freq. and in good prose (most freq. in Tac., never in Quint.) in *pass.*: confictati aliquā re, *to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted*; *to be brought to ruin*: nos duriorē (fortunā) confictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4: iudiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: honestiore iudicio, id. Quint. 13, 44: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestis confictatum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: magnis et multis incommodis, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37: magna inopia necessariarum rerum (opp. abundante), Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentia, id. ib. 2, 22: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 58; Suet. Claud. 2: iniquā valedudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22, 8: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22: cf. Suet. Aug. 17; Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*: multis aemulis, id. ib. 6, 61: pervicaci accusatione, id. ib. 13, 33; 14, 50; 15, 50 al.: foeda hieme, id. H. 3, 59: saevissimā hieme, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209.—(β) *Without abl.*: ii (sc. milites) tantum confictati sunt qui, etc., Tac. H. 3, 82: filia Appii Caeci ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.

1. confictus, a, um, *Part.*, from configo.

2. confictus, ūs, *m.* [configo], *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*). **1.** In gen. **A.** *Prop.*: confictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum (in confictu), id. Caecin. 15, 43.—**B.** *Trop.*: *impulse, impression, necessity*: fatalis incommodi confictu urgeri, Gell. 6, 2, 8.—**II.** *Esp.*, *a fight, contest*, Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 31.

configātus, a, um [access. form of

conflictus, *Part.* of configo, struck together: cornibus, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 5 dub. (al. conflictatus).

configium, ii, n. [configo], a striking or dashing together: fluctum, Sol. 9, 9.—*Absol.*: strepente configio (of the waves), Jul. Firm. Math. praef. p. 1 Pruckn.

con-flo, xi, etum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.* (rare), to strike one thing against or on another, to strike, bring, or join together, to unite. **A.** Prop.: semina, Lucr. 4, 1216 (but in id. 2, 98, the read. is confulta; v. confultus).—**B.** Trop., to oppose in comparison, to contrast: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 126.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be in conflict, to contend, fight, combat. **A.** Prop. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with cum, contra, adversus, inter se, or absol. (a) With cum: manu cum hoste confingere, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Dom. 25, 66; Sall. C. 57 fin.; Liv. 4, 17, 8: cum Hannibale acie, id. 30, 19, 11; Suet. Vesp. 4.—(b) Contra: contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5.—(c) Adversus: adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8 fin.—(d) *Absol.*: ad confingendum venientibus undique Poenis, Lucr. 3, 833; armis, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Caecin. 16, 46: angusto mari, Nep. Them. 4, 5: duas aquilas in conspectu omnium confixisse, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. subjects: confingunt hiemes aestatibus, Lucr. 6, 373: adversi venti Confingunt, Verg. A. 2, 417.—**B.** Trop.: causae, quae inter se confingunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: illae (naves) adeo graviter inter se incitatae confluerunt, ut vehementissime utraque ex concursu laboraret, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 12; 7, 7, 4.—Of a contest in words: leviori actione confingere, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; so *impers.*, Quint. 5, 7, 3; Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 3.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to blow together, to blow up, stir up. **I.** Of fire, to kindle, light. **A.** Prop.: ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; Plin. 35, 11, 40, §§ 138 and 143: incendium, Liv. 26, 27, 6.—In medic. lang.: intestina confata, inflamed, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the passions, to kindle, inflame: confatus amore Ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; id. Cael. 12, 29; Sall. C. 49, 4: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: cf. ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 24, 1.—**2.** In gen., to bring about, effect, accomplish, bring together, raise, procure; to produce, cause, occasion, etc. (a favorite trope in Cic. and the hist.): quibus ex rebus confatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14; cf. id. Cael. 5, 12: ut una ex duabus naturis confata videatur, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: saepe ex malo principio magna familiaritas confata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem divitiasque sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70: sensum communibus motibus, id. 3, 335; cf.: consensus conspirans et paene confatus, melted together, united, Cic. Lig. 12, 34: testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 2; Flor. 3, 19, 10: pecuniam, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: aes alienum grande, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: accusationem et iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47; § 116; cf. iudicia, Liv. 3, 36, 8: egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor. 4, 1, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1091: alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: in se tantum crimen, id. ib. 2, 29, § 73.—**II.** *M. e. t. o. n.* (causa pro effectus), to melt, fuse metals, etc.; to melt down (most freq. after the Aug. per.): argentum, aes, Cyprium et sulphur in fictili; Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 7, 56, 57, § 197: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 1; Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 8: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: argenteas statuas, id. Aug. 52; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 30: vasa aurea, Suet. Aug. 71: coronam auream, id. Galb. 12: falces in ensen, Verg. G. 1, 508: victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92: vitrum, i. e. make glass, Hadr. Imp. ap. Vop. Saturn. 8, 6.

* **con-florens**, entis, *Part.* [floreo], blooming or flourishing together, Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

* **con-fluctuō**, are, v. n., to wave on all sides: palla, App. M. 11, p. 258, 27.

confluens and **confluentes**, v. confuo, I. B.

* **confluentia**, ae, f. [confuo], a flowing together, conflua, Macr. S. 7, 4, 25.

confluges [id.], places into which several streams flow: confluges ubi conventu campum totum inhumigant, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 62, 20 sq. (v. 16 Rib.).

con-fluo, xi, 3 (confluxet = confluisisset, Lucr. 1, 987), v. n., to flow or run together (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: materies umoris, Lucr. 6, 637: in imum, id. 5, 498: copia materiali Undique confluet ad imum, id. 1, 987: confluat aër, id. 1, 389 al.: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes... confluent in unum, Liv. 21, 31, 4: qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habebant, in exitu conjunguntur et conflunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin conflunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: qualis et in curvum pontus confluerit orbem, Tib. 4, 1, 20: Panticapen confluere infra Olbiam cum Borysthene, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: a conflente Rhodano castra movi, i. e. where it unites with the Saône, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: aqua in rivum confluit, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 1.—Hence, **B. confluens**, entis, or **confluentes**, ium, subst. m., the place where two rivers unite, the confluence: cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissem, Caes. B. G. 4, 15.—In sing., Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122: a conflente supra dicto, id. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Just. 32, 3, 8: ubi Anienem transit, ad confluentes collocat castra, at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber, Liv. 1, 27, 4; 4, 17, 2; id. Epit. 137; Plin. 6, 26, 31, § 126; Tac. H. 2, 40 al.—Hence, *κατὰ τὴν ἐξοχὴν*, **Confluentes**, ium, the town of Coblenz, situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, Suet. Calig. 8; Flor. 4, 6, 3; Amm. 16, 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., of other objects, esp. of a great multitude, to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes: multi confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum cotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: ut ad ejus trirrem vulgus conflueret, Nep. Alcib. 6, 1: ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39: Neapolim, id. Ner. 20: plures ad haec studia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: undique ad eum auxilium confluentibus, Vell. 2, 55, 2; 2, 80, 4.—*Absol.*: multitudo confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6, 2: ut nos dicamur duo Omnium dignissimi quo cruciatus conflunt, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 48; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** With abstr. subjects: maeror, Lucr. 6, 1260: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4, 5: ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, etc., id. Planc. 34, 84; Ov. M. 9, 741; Suet. Tib. 10.

confluus, a, um, adj. [confuo], flowing together (post-class.): gurgis, Prud. Cath. 5, 76; Paul. Nol. 18, 114.

confluvium, ii, n. [id.], a conflua, confluence (very rare), Varr. ap. Non. p. 544, 20; Auct. Aetnae, 119 and 326 dub.

con-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3, to dig thoroughly, dig round about, to prepare by digging (orig. pertaining to agriculture). **I.** Prop.: terram minute, Cato, R. 129: jugera, Varr. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66: loca palustria, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 141, 31: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142.—**B.** Transf., to strike down by stabbing, to pierce, stab, transfus: constituere (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: ibique pugnantis confoditur, id. ib. 60, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 7, 5; Suet. Caes. 81; 82; id. Aug. 27, 61; id. Calig. 28, 59; id. Claud. 26; id. Tit. 6; Verg. A. 9, 445; Ov. M. 5, 176; Lucr. 3, 744; Curt. 3, 11, 11; 4, 16, 23; Vell. 2, 22, 3; Val. Fl. 6, 418; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 dub.—**II.** Trop. (rare; not ante-Aug.): tot iudiciis confossi, praedamnati, = pierced through, Liv. 5, 11, 12: mala quae vos ab omni parte confodiunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: cuius causa, quamquam gravissimis criminibus erat confossa, i. e. seriously damaged, Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 11: quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, you strike or cross out, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13.—Hence, **confosus**, a, um, P. a., pierced through, full of holes: te faciam Confossiorem soricina nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

* **confoederatio**, ōnis, f., a covenant, agreement, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 35.—From

con-foedero, no perf., atum, 1, v. a., to unite or join by a league (mostly in eccl. Lat.). **I.** Prop.: Sabinae impiiis nuptiis confoederatae, Oros. 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: membra, Prud. *στροφ.* 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier. Ep. 4, n. 1 al.

* **con-foedo**, avi, are, to pollute, defile, App. M. 7, p. 200 fin.

† **confoedustus**, a, um, adj. [con-foe-dus; cf. onustus, vetustus, from onus, vetus], joined in alliance, Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 2 Müll.

† **conforāneus**, a, um, working or selling at the same market-place, Gloss.

confōre, v. consum.

* **confōrio**, ōvi, 4 [2. foria], to pollute, defile, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 114, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

conformālis, e, adj. [conformo], conformable, like, similar (eccl. Lat.): corpus, Tert. Res. Carn. 47; so id. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

conformatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a symmetrical forming or fashioning, conformation, shape, form (freq. in the philos. and rhet. writings of Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** Prop.: lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: qualis sit (animus) in ipso corpore, quae conformatio, quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: membrorum, id. N. D. 2, 33, 85: quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: theatri, Vitr. 5, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vocis, expression of voice, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: verborum, arrangement, id. ib. 1, 33, 151: verborum et sententiarum, id. ib. 3, 52, 201: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, conformation, id. Off. 3, 25, 96: animi, i. q. notio, an idea, notion, conception, id. N. D. 1, 38, 105.—Also without animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357; id. Top. 5, 27.—**B.** Esp., in rhet., a figure of speech, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; Quint. 9, 1, 4; 9, 2, 1.—**2.** In later rhet. esp., a prosopoeia, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66; Prisc. p. 1340 P.

* **conformātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a former, former: omnium, App. Trism. p. 80, 32.

conformis, e, adj. [forma], similar, like (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 12.—With gen.: conformes fieri imaginis Filii sui, Vulg. Rom. 8, 29.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to form, fashion, shape symmetrically or skilfully (several times in Cic.; elsewhere very rare). **I.** Prop.: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a naturā conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26: ad maiora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: quercus conformata securi, * Cat. 19, 3: (ursa) fetum lambendo conformat et fingit, ticks into shape, Gell. 17, 10, 3: ova in volucrum speciem, * Col. 8, 5, 10: imaginem tauri, Gell. 13, 9, 6.—**II.** Trop.: puellam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 174, 32: animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: mores, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5; cf.: liberos parente orbatos sibi et posteris, Tac. A. 4, 8; Cic. Mur. 29, 60: vocem hujus hortatu praeceptisque, id. Arch. 1, 1; cf. * Quint. 11, 3, 45: orationem constructione verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17 (but in Lucr. 4, 114, the right read. is confirmem).

confornicatio, ōnis, f. [confornico], a vaulting over, Vitr. 5, 6, 5.

con-fornico, are, v. a., to over-arch, vault over (Vitr.): cellas, Vitr. 5, 5; 8, 7.

conforto, are, v. a. [fortis], to strengthen much (late Lat.); esp. freq. in the Vulg. of the Vet. Test.: stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71: manus, Lact. 4, 15: domum Juda, Vulg. Zach. 10, 6: confortamini, filii Benjamin, id. Jer. 6, 1 et saep.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from confodio.

con-fōveo, ēre, v. a., to warm, foster, cherish assiduously (ante- and post-class.): hominem, Afran. ap. Non. p. 523, 17: membra cibo, App. M. 8, p. 204, 20: semina gremio suo (terra), Hier. adv. Rufin. 8.

confractio, ōnis, f. [confringo], a breach, rupture, Vulg. Isa. 24, 19; id. Psal. 105, 23 (al. confractura).

confractura, ae, f., v. confractio.

contractus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from *confringo*.

† **confrages**, v. † *confrages*.

con-frāgosus, a, um, *adj.*, *broken, rough, uneven* (in good prose; cf. *confragus*; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: *ager*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4; *fundus*, id. ib. 1, 20, 5; *locus lapidibus*, Col. 2, 2, 8; cf. id. 6, 17, 2; and Liv. 28, 2, 1; 32, 4, 4: *via* (together with *ardua et aspera*), id. 44, 3, 3; cf. Sen. Ep. 84, 13; *angustiae*, Liv. 38, 41, 5; 5, 26, 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **confrāgosum**, i, n., a rough place or region: *fortior miles ex confragoso venit*, Sen. Ep. 51, 10; *castra inter confragosa omnia locat*, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 26, 5.—**Trop.**: e *confragosis* atque *asperis* evecti, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop. (several times in Plaut. and in Quint. like *fragosus*; elsewhere rare): *condiciones, hard, difficult*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25; id. Cist. 2, 3, 70; with *velut*, Quint. 8, 5, 29: *nomina quaedam versusque*, id. 1, 1, 37: *argumenta* (together with *horrida*), id. 5, 8, 1.—* *Comp.*, Mall. Theod. Metr. 7.—No *sup.*—Hence, *adv.*: **confrāgōse**, *roughly, unevenly*, Mar. Vict. p. 2550.

confrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [*confringo*] (*post-Aug.*; *post.* for *confragosus*), *rough, rugged, uneven*: *dumeta densis arboribus*, Luc. 6, 126; Val. Fl. 3, 581.—*Subst.*: **confrāga**, ōrum, n., a rough place, thicket: *silvae*, Stat. Th. 4, 494.—* *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not in use.

con-frēmo, ūi, 3, v. n., to sound aloud, resound, to murmur loudly, etc. (*poet. and rare*): *confrēmure omnes*, Ov. M. 1, 199; Stat. S. 1, 6, 72: *confrēmit et caelum* etc. circus, Sil. 16, 398: *collis*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frēquēto, no *perf.*, ātum, i, v. a., to visit frequently or in great numbers, to frequent (*post-Aug. and rare*), Col. 9, 13, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2417; 4414: *harenas*, Prud. *σπεφ.* 1, 7.

* **confricamentum**, i, n. [*confrico*], something for rubbing: *dentium, a dentifrice*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 78.

* **confricatio**, ōnis, f. [*id.*], a vigorous rubbing, friction; trop., Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frico, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to rub vigorously, to rub in (belonging to *econom.* and *medic. lang.*). **I.** Prop.: *caput atque os suum unguento*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: *os sale trito*, Col. 7, 10, 3; *boves*, id. 2, 3, 1: *confricatis dentibus atque gingivis*, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31: *faciem sibi*, *Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.*: *oculum*, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 20, 1.—* **II.** Meton.: *genua*, i. e. to touch the knees in earnest entreaty, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80.

confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. [*frango*], to break in pieces (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: *hirneam*, Cato, R. R. 81: *pultando pedibus paene confrēgi hasce ambas (fores)*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 25: *fores caedendo*, Liv. 26, 46, 6: *portarum claustra*, Lucr. 1, 71: *imbrices et tegulas*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Capt. 4, 4, 8: *digitos*, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: *ossa*, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159: *arbores vi tempestatis*, Dig. 39, 2, 24: *enses ensibus*, Lucr. 7, 573: *turres valli impetu*, id. 6, 123: *confracta navis*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64; cf. *Suet. Ner. 34: *scaeptra manu*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 272.—**Prov.**: *tesseram (hospitalem), to break friendship, violate faith*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36.—**II.** Trop., to break, bring to naught, destroy: *rem, to dissipate, run through property*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 71: *superbiam*, Titin. ap. Non. p. 316, 3: *consilia senatoria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 13: *vires hostium*, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 17: *rem publicam*, id. 4, 5, 2; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.—Hence, **contractus**, a, um, P. a., *broken, uneven*: in *contracto* (opp. in *aquo*), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 127.

con-frīo, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, v. a., to rub in: *aliquid sale*, Cato, R. R. 7, 5; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 60.

* **confrīo**, āre, v. a. [*frigo*], to roast or fry with something: *aliquid cum oleo*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confūga, ae, comm. [*confugio*], one who takes refuge somewhere, a refugee (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6 al.

† **confūgela**, ae, f., an old word for *confugium*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 9 Müll.

con-fūgio, fūgi, 3, v. n., to flee to for

refuge or succor, take refuge in or with (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: *ad me nocte primā domum*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; cf.: *ad aliquem*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5; Verg. A. 1, 666; Nep. Them. 8, 3; id. Iphicr. 3, 2: *huc*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24: *in navē*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: *in arcem*, Curt. 3, 1, 6; 9, 8, 12: *in aram*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf.: *ad aram*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: *Pelidae ad limina supplex*, id. M. 7, 299: *ad ipsos deos*, id. ib. 8, 688: *ad fana deorum*, Gai. Inst. 1, 53; Dig. 1, 6, 2: *ad vestras manus*, ad *vestra arma*, Curt. 6, 9, 24: *Phylen*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1: *Perusiam*, Suet. Aug. 14.—**II.** Trop., to take refuge in, have recourse to (esp. freq. in Cic.): *ad opem iudicium*, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf.: *ad florentes Etruscorum opes*, Liv. 1, 2, 3: *ad meam fidem*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: *ad clementiam tuam*, id. Lig. 10, 30: *ad preces*, Quint. 6, 1, 4; 11, 3, 63; Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: *ad artes patrias*, Ov. F. 1, 672 al.: *cujus (philosophiae) in sinum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: *in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam*, id. Quint. 2, 10: *quasi ad aram in exsilium*, id. Caecin. 34, 100: *neque tu scilicet Eo nunc confugies*. Quid mea, etc.? to take refuge, i. e. excuse yourself with, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45; cf.: *an illic confugies*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: *Epicurus confugit illuc*, ut neget, etc., id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: *habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem*, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: *confugiet ad imprudentiam, stultitiam, adolescentiam*, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5.—**Impers.**: *confugitur aliquo*, Lact. Inst. Div. 1, 2, 9; id. Mort. Persec. 33, 5.

confūgium, ii, n. [*confugio*], a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter (*poet. and rare*), Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6; 5, 6, 2; Stat. Th. 12, 504.

confūi, **confūtūrum**, etc., v. con-sum.

con-fulgēo, ēre, v. n., to shine brightly, to glitter, gladden (very rare; *perh. only in the foll. exs.*): *aedes confulgēbant*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15; 5, 1, 44: *lucida confulgent alti carchesia mali*, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 10.

* **con-fultus**, a, um, *adj.* [*fulcio*], pressed together (= *confertus*, *conglomeratus*): *corpora*, Lucr. 2, 98 Lachm. N. cr.

con-fundo, fudi, fustum, 3, v. a. **I.** To pour, mingle, or mix together (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Prop.: *unā multa jura (cocos)*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120; cf.: *jus confusum sectis herbis*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: (*venenum*) in poculo, cum ita confusum esset ut secerni nullo modo posset, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; Dig. 6, 1, 3, § 2: *cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit*, Cic. Univ. 14: *cumque tuis lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras*, Ov. H. 2, 95: *confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: *omnia arenti ramo (Medea)*, Ov. M. 7, 278: (*Alpheus*) *Siculis confunditur undis, mingles*, Verg. A. 3, 696: *mixtum flumini subibat mare*, Curt. 9, 9, 7: (*cornua cervi contrita*) *pulverae confusa farinae*, Ov. Med. Fac. 61: *aes auro*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5.—**B.** Meton.

1. In gen., to mingle, unite, join, combine (rare): (*decorum*) *totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so, *vera cum falsis*, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: *est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum*, id. de Or. 2, 79, 322: *vis quaedam sentiens quae est toto confusa mundo*, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: *sermone in unum*, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 40, 46, 13: *duo populi in unum confusi*, id. 1, 23, 2: *diversum confusa genus panthera camelo* (= *camelopardalis, the giraffe*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: *rusticus urbano confusus*, id. A. P. 213; cf.: *quinque continuos dactylos*, Quint. 9, 4, 49: *subjecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum coalescere et confundi nequiret*, id. 1, 7, 26.—**Of bringing together in speech**: *cuperem equidem utrumque (una dijudicare), sed est difficile confundere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 26, 100.—**Poet.**: *proelia cum aliquo*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23 al.—**More freq.**, **2.** Esp., with the idea of confounding, disarranging, to confound, confuse, jumble together, bring into disorder: *an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas, ut quicumque velit, quod velit, quo modo velit possit dedicare?* Cic. Dom. 49, 127: *omnis corporis atque animi sensus*, Lucr. 2, 946; cf. id. 2, 439: *astra per multam confundi verba necessest et conturbari vocem*, id. 4, 558:

confusa venit vox inque pedita, id. 4, 562 sq.: *censeo omnis in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes*, Cic. Or. 57, 195: *particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divina*, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: *signa et ordines peditum atque equitum*, Liv. 9, 27, 10: *jura gentium*, id. 4, 1, 2: *priora*, Quint. 10, 5, 23: *ordinem disciplinae*, Tac. H. 1, 60; cf.: *ordinem militiae*, id. ib. 2, 93: *lulum*, Suet. Claud. 33: *annum (together with conturbare)*, id. Aug. 31 et saep.: *foedus, to violate* (*συντρίβειν*, Hom. Il. 4, 269), Verg. A. 5, 496; 12, 290: *summa imis*, Curt. 8, 8, 8: *imperium, promissa, preces confudit in unum, mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: *jura et nomina*, id. ib. 10, 346: *fasque nefasque*, id. ib. 6, 585: *in chaos*, id. ib. 2, 299: *mare caelo*, Juv. 6, 283 (cf.: *caelum terris miscere*, id. 2, 25): *ora fractis in ossibus*, i. e. to disfigure the features, make them undistinguishable, Ov. M. 5, 58; Sen. Troad. 1117: cf.: *omnia corporis lineamenta*, Petr. 106, 10; Just. 3, 5, 11; and *vultus*, Luc. 2, 191; 3, 758; Stat. Th. 2, 232: *oris notas*, Curt. 8, 3, 13: *si irruptione fluminis fines agri confudit inundatio*, Dig. 19, 2, 31: *ossa Nam agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore*, Ov. M. 12, 251: *vultum Lunae, to cloud, obscure*, id. ib. 14, 367.—**Of disordered health**: *neque apparet, quod corpus confuderit*, Cels. 3, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop., of intellectual confusion, to disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex (freq. after the Aug. per; *perh. not in Cic.*): *audientium animos*, etc., Liv. 45, 42, 1; 34, 50, 1: *cum confusa memoria esset*, id. 5, 50, 6: *nos (fulmina)*, Quint. 8, 3, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: *me gravi dolore (nuntius)*, id. ib. 5, 1, 1; Quint. 1, 12, 1: *intellectum*, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117: *inimitem animum imagine tristi*, Tac. H. 1, 44: *Alexander pudore confusus*, Curt. 7, 7, 23: *illum ingens confudit honos inopinaque turbat gloria*, Stat. Th. 8, 283; Juv. 7, 68: *diligentiam monitoris confudit multitudo*, Col. 1, 9, 7.—**II.** To diffuse, suffuse, spread over (rare). **A.** Prop.: *cibus in eam venam, quae cava appellatur, confunditur, diffuses itself*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: *vinum in ea (vasa)*, Col. 12, 28 *fin.*: *cruorem in fossam*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—**2.** Poet., to throw in great numbers: *tela per foramina muri*, Sil. 14, 333.—**B.** Trop.: *aliquid in totam orationem*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: *vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit*, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: *rosa ingenue confusa rubore, suffused with, etc.*, Col. poet. 10, 260.—Hence, **confusus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B. 2.), brought into disorder, confused, perplexed, disorderly (class. in prose and poetry): *ruina mundi*, Lucr. 6, 607; cf. *natura*, id. 6, 600: *vox*, id. 4, 562; 4, 613; cf.: *oratio confusa, perturbata*, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: *stilus*, Quint. 1, 1, 28: *verba*, Ov. M. 2, 666; 12, 55; 15, 606: *suffragium*, Liv. 26, 18, 9 Drak. ad loc. (cf.: *confusio suffragiorum*, Cic. Mur. 23, 47): *confusissimus mos*, Suet. Aug. 44: *clamor*, Liv. 30, 6, 2.—**With abl.**: *ipse confusus animo*, Liv. 6, 6, 7; cf. id. 35, 35, 18: *maerore*, id. 35, 15, 9: *eodem metu*, Quint. 1, 10, 48: *somnio*, Suet. Caes. 7: *ira, pudore*, Curt. 7, 7, 23; cf. Ov. H. 21, 111; id. Tr. 3, 1, 81: *fletu*, Petr. 134, 6: *turbā querelarum*, Just. 32, 2, 3 al.: *ex recenti morsu animi*, Liv. 6, 34, 8.—**Absol.**: *Masinissa ex praetorio in tabernaculum suum confusus concessit*, Liv. 30, 15, 2: *nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Petr. 74, 10; 91, 1 al.: *confusus atque incertus animi*, Liv. 1, 7, 6: *reidit confuso voltu*, id. 41, 15, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: *ore confuso*, Curt. 6, 7, 18; cf.: *confusor facies*, Tac. A. 4, 63: *pavor confusor*, Plin. 7, proem. 1, § 5.—Hence, **confusē**, *adv.*, *confusedly, without order, disorderly* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare; not in Quint.): *confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: *loqui*, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: *confuse varieque sententias dicere*, Gell. 14, 2, 17: *agere*, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 19: *utraque res conjuncte et confuse comparata est*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: *universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, in the lump*, Dig. 21, 1, 36.—* *Comp.*: *confusus acta res est*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-funero**, āre, v. a., to bury, inter; trop., to ruin, destroy: *orbem*, Juvenc. 4, 96 (acc. to Barth. Adv. 13, 19).

* **confusāneus**, a, um, *adj.* [*confu-*

[sus], mingled, miscellaneous: doctrina, Gell. proem. § 5.

confusē, adv., v. confundo, *P. a. fin.*

confusim, adv. [confusus], in a confused, perplexed manner; = confuse, Varr. L. L. 9, § 4 Müll.

confusio, ōnis, f. [confundo]. **I.** A mingling. **A.** Prop.: si duorum materiae ex voluntate dominorum confusae sint, totum id corpus quod ex confusione fit, etc., Just. Inst. 2, 1, 27; Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5: colorum, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 24, 2. — **2.** Concr., a mixture, union: arcum esse multarum imaginum solis confusiones, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 5. — **B.** Trop. **1.** A mingling, mixing, uniting, combining (rare): haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67. — Far more freq., and in good prose, **2.** A confounding, confusion, disorder: religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 25: virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19, 65: suffragiorum (i. e. not according to centuries, but virutum), id. Mur. 23, 47 (cf.: confusum suffragium, Liv. 26, 18, 9): perturbatio et confusio vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 29: populi Vell. 2, 124; Quint. 12, 5, 3; Tac. H. 3, 38; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 12: multi circuli et indecora confusio, id. ib. 3, 20, 4; id. Pan. 86, 3: vultus, Petr. 101, 8. — **II.** (Acc. to confundo, II. B.) Oris, a reddening, blushing, Tac. H. 4, 40.

confusus, a, um, v. confundo, *P. a.*

confutatio, ōnis, f. [confuto], a confutation, Gr. λόγισ, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.

confutator, ōris, m. [id.], a refuter, opponent: Valentini, Hier. Script. Eccl.

con-fūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [futo, v. intens. from foveo], to check or repress a boiling liquid, to suppress, restrain, check. **I.** Prop.: cocus magnum ahenum quando fervit, paulā confutat trua, Titin. ap. Non. p. 87, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 128 Rib.); cf. Varr. ib. p. 87, 11. — Hence (far more freq.), **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to repress, diminish, impede, destroy, put to silence: nostras secundas res, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: audaciam, id. Part. Or. 38, 134. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To put down by words, to put to silence, confute (so class.): sensus iudicium imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13; cf. dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76. — **2.** To refute, confute, disprove, answer conclusively: hunc tactum confutabunt nares? Lucr. 4, 488: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: ut verba magnifica rebus confutaret, Liv. 37, 10, 2: suo sibi argumentum confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10, 16. — **3.** In late Lat., to convict, Cod. Th. 11, 8, 1. — With inf.: nocuisse quibusdam, Amm. 26, 3, 1: tot suscepisse labores et pericula, id. 17, 9, 5.

con-fūtō, āre, to lie with conjugally, Cat. 37, 5.

confutūrum, v. consum.

con-garrīo, īre, v. a., to gabble much, to prattle, Antonin. ap. Fronto, Ep. 1, 15 Mai.

con-gaudeo, āre, v. n., to rejoice with one (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13; so Cypr. Ep. 50 al.

Con-gēdus, ī, m., a river in Spain, tributary to the Iberus, Mart. 1, 49, 9.

con-gelasco, āre (no perf. or sup.), v. inch. n., to freeze, congeal (late Lat.): oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8, 10; Macr. S. 7, 12, 32; Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 135.

con-gelatio, ōnis, f. [congelō], a freezing, congealing (very rare; not ante-Aug.): liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 33. — In plur.: brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gelo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to cause to freeze up, to congeal. **Lit.**: sal, Vitr. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 50, 12: pruinās, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 277: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, the sea being frozen, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7. — **B.** Transf., to thicken, make hard: lac, to curdle, Col. 7, 8, 6: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60: ubi se adeps congelaverit, Scrib. Comp. 271. — Humorously, quid prodest, si te congelat uxor anus? Mart. 14, 147, 2. — **II.** Neutr., to freeze, freeze up. **A.** Lit.: Ister

congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30. — **2.** Transf., to grow hard: lingua, Ov. M. 6, 307; 15, 415.

— **B.** Trop.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabam otio, had frozen together, i. e. had become wholly inactive, *Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; cf. conglacio, I. B.

* **con-gemīnatio**, ōnis, f. [congemino], a doubling; connected with conduplicatio, in com. lang., for embracing, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gemīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to double, redouble, repeat, reduplicate (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminauimus, i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 154: I (litteram), Lucil. S. 9, 9: crebros ictus ensibus, Verg. A. 12, 714; in the same sense, securim, id. ib. 11, 698: suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 267: paeanā, Val. Fl. 6, 512: vocem, id. 2, 201; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 6, 20.

con-gemisco, āre, v. inch. n., to sigh deeply (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Spect. 30; Prud. στέφ. 2, 411 al.

con-gemo, ūi, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to sigh or groan deeply or loudly, to heave a sigh. **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): congemuit senatus frequens, *Cic. Mur. 25, 61; *Suet. Tib. 23. — **B.** Transf., poet., of trees cut down: supremum congemuit, *Verg. A. 2, 631. — **II.** Act., to deplore, lament, bewail: quid mortem congemis ac fles? *Lucr. 3, 934: positum feretro congemue, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

1. con-gēner, ēris, adj. [genus], of the same race or kind; with gen., Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 93.

2. con-gēner, ēri, m., a joint son-in-law, Symm. Ep. 3, 40 dub. (al. generi).

con-gēnero, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To beget or produce at the same time (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs., and only in the perf. part.): porci congenerati, of the same litter, Varr. R. 2, 4, 19; so in part.: senium parentis, Col. 7, 3, 15. — Trop.: congeneratum verbum, of the same root, Varr. L. L. 10, § 39. — **II.** To unite by affinity, to connect, Att. ap. Non. p. 84, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 580 Rib.).

con-gēnitus, a, um, Part. [gigno], born or produced together with (very rare; not ante-Aug.): pili, congenital, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 230. — With dat.: vastitas roborum mundo, coeval with, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. Test. Anim. c. 5.

† **con-gēntiles**, ium, m., kindred, of the same stock, Inscr. Orell. 2491; cf. congenitis, ἀφύεθες, Gloss. Philox.

* **con-gēnūclo**, āre, v. n. [geniculo], to fall upon the knees, Cael. ap. Non. p. 89, 6.

* **con-gēnūclatus**, a, um, Part. [genui], fallen upon the knees: multi congenulati, etc., Sisen. ap. Non. p. 57, 52 (perh. congenulati should be the reading; cf. con-gēnūclo).

† **conger** (access. form **congrus**, acc. to Charis. p. 12 P.; also gonger, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148), grī, m., = γόγγρος, a sea-eel, conger-eel, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; id. Mil. 3, 1, 165; id. Pers. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 23; Ov. Hal. 115; Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 9, 20, 36, § 72; 9, 62, 88, § 185.

con-gēries, ēi (con-gēria, ae, Front. Colon. p. 11, 119 and 125 Goes.; Innoc. Cas. Litt. p. 224 ib.), f. [congero], that which is brought together; hence, a heap, pile, mass (not ante-Aug.; while the syn. acervus is prevalent through all periods). **I.** Lit. (a) With gen.: lapidum, Liv. 31, 39, 8: summa silvae, Ov. M. 9, 235; cf. struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; and: ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 318: densa grani, id. 13, 15, 30, § 97: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: vasta metalli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 135: alta sordium, Gell. 2, 6 fin.: pulveris exigui, Lucr. 8, 866 sq. — (β) Absol.: dispositam Congeriem secuit, i. e. chaos, Ov. M. 1, 33; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 10. — So of a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile, Ov. M. 14, 576; Quint. 5, 13, 13; Claud. Idyll. 1, 93. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Luc. 5, 178: sincea bonorum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 136. — **B.** In rhet., a figure of speech, accumulation; Gr. συναθροισμός, Quint. 8, 4, 3; 8, 4, 26 sq.

con-germānesco, āre, v. inch. n. [germanus], to grow together with one, grow up with: coalescere, conjungi vel consociari, Non. p. 90, 16 sq. (ante- and post-class., and very rare): cum illis, Quadrig. ap. Non. l. 1; so, mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

* **con-germānus**, a, um, adj., grown together with, united with, Varr. ap. Non. p. 90, 20.

* **con-germinālis**, e, adj. [germen], from the same stalk or stock: spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

* **con-germino**, āre, v. n., to shoot forth at the same time, Gell. 20, 8, 7.

1. con-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect; to prepare, to make, build, heap up, etc. (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit. (a) With acc.: undique, quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, Nep. Them. 6, 5: congestis undique saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: cetera aedificantia utilia, Quint. 7, proem. § 1: caedi arbores et saxa congeri iubet, Curt. 8, 2, 24: alimenta undique, id. 7, 11, 1: frondem, id. 8, 10, 17: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: arma, id. ib. 14, 777: tura, id. ib. 7, 160; cf. turea dona, Verg. A. 6, 224: epulas alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70 sq.: cibaria sibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov. M. 15, 89: nemus, i. e. wood, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216; cf. silvas, id. ib. 506: sicca congesta pulvere barba, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 31: terram, Col. Arb. 3, 6; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 57: oscula congerimus propropera, to join, add one to another, Ov. H. 17 (18), 113. — (β) With acc., and a designation of place to, at, or in which, etc., anything is brought or heaped up: hasce herbas in suum alvum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 24; cf. Ov. M. 6, 651: in cellulam patris penum omnem congeriebam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1009; cf. id. 3, 936: Midiae dormienti formicae in os tritici grana congererunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; cf. in os pueri, id. ib. 2, 31, 66: excrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25; Suet. Vesp. 5; Sen. Oedip. 870: scuta illi (sc. virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv. 1, 11, 8; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: sestertium milles in culinam, to expend, Sen. ad Helv. 10: huc amnes vastos congerit tellus, Val. Fl. 4, 717: Pindo congestus Athos, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1153: uni (digito anulos), Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25: humum corbulae, Suet. Ner. 19. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of weapons, missiles, etc., to throw in great numbers, accumulate, shower, etc.: lanceas, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15: saxa in caput alicujus, Sen. Oedip. 871: in ipsum Pompeum tela, Curt. 8, 14, 38: congestis telis, Tac. A. 2, 11. — Hence, poet.: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307: plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1, 11. — **2.** To make, build, construct, etc., by bringing or heaping together: Echinas insulae ab Acheloo amne congestae, Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201: aram sepulcri arboribus, Verg. A. 6, 178: oppida manu, id. G. 1, 256: pauperis et tuguri congestum caespitis culmen, id. E. 1, 69. — So of birds, insects, etc.: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Verg. G. 4, 243: nidum, Ser. Samm. 10, 30; and absol.: notavi Ipse locum aëriae quo congestere palumbes (sc. nidum), Verg. E. 3, 69; Gell. 2, 29, 5 (cf. the full expression: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51): apes in alvearium congererant, Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.: rape, congere, aufer, Mart. 8, 44, 9. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In discourse, to bring, take, or comprise together, to compile (freq. in Quint.): operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86, 297: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5; cf. id. 4, 5, 7: argumenta (opp. dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: vana (maledicta), id. 7, 2, 34: undique nomina plurimorum poetarum, id. 10, 1, 56: orationem dierum ac noctium studio, id. 12, 6, 5; cf.: orationem ex diversis, id. 2, 11, 7: figuras, id. 9, 3, 6: ζων καὶ ψυχῇ lascivum congeris usque, i. e. you repeat, Mart. 10, 68, 5. — With in: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congressi in hunc sermonem, turbā patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; so Quint. 4, 3, 3; 9, 1, 25; 9, 3, 39; 10, 5, 23. — **B.** To put something upon one in a hostile or friendly manner, to accumulate, heap upon, to impart, ascribe to, to impute, attribute to; constr. class. with ad or in; post-Aug. also with dat. pers.: ad quem di

atque homines omnia ornamenta congestissent, Cic. Deiot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Lael. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11, 2; 30, 1, 4: congerere juveni consularis, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4 fin.; cf.: ambiciosae majestati quicquid potuimus titulorum congestissimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2; Suet. Calig. 15; id. Aug. 98: mortuo laudes congestit, id. Tit. 11: mala alicui, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 2: μέλι μου, ψυχὴ μου congeris usque, Mart. 10, 68, 5: spes omnis in unum Te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; cf.: iis nihil, quo expleri possit eorum meritum, tributurum populum Romanum, si omnia simul congesterit, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 7.—Esp., of crimes, etc.: maledicta in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: causas alicujus rei in aliquem, Liv. 3, 38, 7.—Hence, ***congestus**, a, um, P. a., lit. brought together; hence, in pregn. signif., pressed together, thick: gobio congestior alvo, Aus. Mos. 132.—*Adv.: **congestē**, briefly, summarily: haec breviter et congeste, Capitol. Marc. Aur. 19 fin.

2. con-gēro, ōnis, m. [1. congero], a thief, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6; cf. Fulg. p. 566, 13: congerones qui aliena ad se congregant; so also 2. gēro.

congera or **concerra**, ae, m., a playfellow, Fest. p. 263, 22; 297, 29.

congerro (**concerro**, Fest. p. 356 Lindem.), ōnis, m. [congero; prop. one who contributes to a common feast; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. v. 919], a jolly companion, a playfellow (ante-class.), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9; id. Most. 3, 27 (931 Ritschl.); 5, 1, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, p. 55 Müll.

congestē, adv., v. 1. congero, P. a. fin.

congesticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [1. congero], brought together, heaped or piled up (rare; mostly post-Aug.): agger ex materia, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf. materia, Col. 2, 16, 5: humus, id. 2, 10, 18: terra, Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 11, 2: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3, 4, 2.

***congestim**, adv. [id.], heaped together, in heaps: congestim et acervatim jaceret, App. Mag. p. 296, 40.

congestio, ōnis, f. [id.], lit. a bringing together; hence, a heaping up, accumulation (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** In abstr. **A.** Prop.: terrae, Vitr. 6, 8, 5; Pall. Mart. 1, 4: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1.—**B.** Trop.: enumerationis, Macr. S. 5, 15 fin.: honorum, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 22.—**II.** In concr., that which is heaped up, a heap, mass, pile, Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestitius, a, um, v. congesticius.

con-gēsto, āre, 1, v. a., to bring or carry together, Aug. de Pecc. Merit. 1, 28; Commod. 64, 15.

1. congestus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. congero.

2. congestus, ūs, m. [1. congero], a bearing or bringing together, an accumulation (rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In abstr.: herbam asperam credo (exstistisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, *Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: magnarum opum, Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.—**B.** In concr., a heap, pile, mass: magnus harenae, *Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, *Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84: multo congestu pulveris, Lucr. 9, 486.—**II.** Trop.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, nisi, etc., *Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: tantum rerum ex orbe toto coeuntium congestus, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 6 (26), 5.

congiālis, e, adj. [congius], holding a congius (very rare): fidelia, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 4, 4.

congiarium, ii, n., v. congiarius.

congiarius, a, um, adj. [congius], pertaining to a congius, holding a congius. **I.** As adj. rare: vinum, given by measure, Cato ap. Fronto Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2, p. 149 Mai: cadi, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96.—But very freq. subst., **II. congiarium**, ii, n.

A. (Sc. vas.) A vessel that holds a congius, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 7.—**B.** (Sc. donum.) A gift divided among the people of the measure of a congius; cf. Quint.

6, 3, 52. Orig. this present was in food; as in oil, Liv. 25, 2, 8 (v. congius); in salt, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; in wine, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96. Afterwards congiarium was also used for a largess in money of undefined amount; divided among the soldiers, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; 10, 7, 3; id. Phil. 2, 45, 116; Curt. 6, 2, 10; among the people, Monum. Ancyr. 3, 10 sq.; Suet. Aug. 41 sq.; id. Tib. 20, 54; id. Calig. 17; id. Claud. 21; Plin. Pan. 51 fin., in which sense post-Aug. authors contrast it with the donativum of the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. Pan. 25, 2; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11; or among private friends, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 2; id. Ben. 2, 16, 2; Quint. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 27; id. Vesp. 18; id. Rhet. 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq.: in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, because he had made many distributions, Liv. 37, 57, 11 (v. Drak. ad b. l.); so Tac. Or. 17.—**2.** Transf., in gen., a gift, present, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 4; cf. id. Tranq. 7, 2.

congius, ii, m., a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an amphora, six sextarii, or twelve heminae; = about 206 cubic inches or nearly six pints English, Cato, R. R. 57; Liv. 25, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; 14, 22, 28, §§ 144 and 146 al.; cf. Fest. p. 246, 4 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 6 sq.; Rein in Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 219 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. a. v.

con-glācio, no perf., ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (very rare). **I.** Neutr., to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up. **A.** Prop.: aqua neque congelaret frigoris, neque nive pruinaeque concreveret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.—**B.** Trop.: Curioni nostro tribunatus congelciat, is frozen up, i. e. passes inactively, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; cf. congelo fin.—**II.** Act., to cause to freeze up: congelciantur aquae, Albin. 2, 101: congelciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152.

***con-glisco**, āre, v. n., to be kindled up, i. e. to become illustrious, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglōbatim, adv. [conglobo], in heaps, in a mass (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 fin.

conglōbatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (post-Aug. and rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4: (nubium), id. ib. 5, 12, 5: fortuita (millium), Tac. G. 7.

con-glōbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to gather into a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate (in good prose). **I.** Prop., constr. usu. absol., or with in and acc.; rarely with in and abl.: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: hic (prester) iate funditur, illud (fulmen) conglobatur impetu, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134; App. de Mundo, p. 62, 2.—More freq. in part. perf.: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; so, astra nisu suo, id. ib. 2, 46, 117: figura, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—And in tmesis: corpuscula complexa inter se conque globata, *Lucr. 2, 154.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to press together in a mass, to crowd together: apes, ut uvae, aliae ex aliis pendent conglobatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: conglobato corpore in pilae modum, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: homo in semet conglobatus, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—Freq., in the historians, of the collecting or crowding together of soldiers: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97, 4; so, eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: se in unum, id. 8, 11, 5; cf. id. 9, 23, 16: in ultimam castrorum partem, id. 10, 5, 9: in forum, id. 5, 41, 6: templum in quo se miles conglobaverat, Tac. A. 14, 32: pulsi ac fugā conglobati, Liv. 44, 31, 9; 25, 15, 15.—Absol.: fors conglobabat (sc. milites), Liv. 22, 5, 7.—Also of the elephant: conglobatae beluae, Liv. 27, 14, 8.—**II.** Trop.: definitiones conglobatae, heaped together, accumulated, Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55.

***conglōmeratio**, ōnis, f. [conglomeror], a crowding together, an assembly: vetitā, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13, § 1.

con-glōmero, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. (very rare), to roll together, wind up, conglomerate. **I.** Prop., *Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 fin.—**II.** Trop., to crowd, heap, or press to-

gether: omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 90, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 307 Rib.).

con-glōrifico, āre, v. a., to glorify together with (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40 al.

conglutinatio, ōnis, f. [conglutino] (only in Cic. and very rare), a glueing or cementing together. **I.** Lit.: recens, Cic. Sen. 20, 72.—**II.** Trop., a joining together verborum, Cic. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to glue, cement, join together. **I.** Lit. (t. t.): favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23; cf.: utraque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4, 3: libros, Dig. 32, 52, § 5: carnis, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42: volnera recentia, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: germinantis oculos aliqua sibi annexione, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement (a favorite trope of Cic.; elsewhere very rare): hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. Sen. 20, 73; cf.: rem dissolutam, divulsamque (sc. in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: animi vitium cum causā peccati, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5: amicitias, Cic. Lael. 9, 32 (opp. dissolvere); id. Att. 7, 8, 1: concordiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 10: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; cf.: meretricios amores nuptiis, *Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinat est, composed, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: affixus et conglutinat, i. e. adhering closely to a person, App. M. 9, p. 225, 4.—**B.** Like compono, comparo, etc., to invent, devise, contrive (a means): conglutina, Ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.

***conglutinōsus**, a, um, adj. [conglutino], glutinous, viscous: pars umoris, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 12, 2.

***con-grādus**, a, um, adj., keeping pace with: sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

***con-graeco**, āre, v. a. [graeo, ari], to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury: aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

congratūlatio, ōnis, f. [congratulo], a wishing of joy; congratulation, Val. Max. 9, 3, 5; Don. Vit. Verg. 24.

con-gratūlor, ātus, āri, v. dep., to wish joy, to congratulate (very rare; not in Cic.); absol.: dona quid cessant mihi conferre omnes congratulantes, qui pugnari fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 21 Brix; Gell. 12, 1, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—With dat. pers., Vulg. Ruth. 4, 17; cf. Porc. Lator. Decl. in Catil. 36.—Alicui de aliquo re, Vulg. Tob. 11, 20.—With acc. and inf., Liv. 3, 54, 7.

con-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. [gradior], to go, come, or meet with one, esp. with the access. idea of intention, in a friendly or hostile sense (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with cum (contra, etc.), the acc., dat., or absol. **I.** In a friendly sense, to visit, accost, address, meet with. (a) With cum: insinuatus in familiaritatem adulescentis et cum eo saepe congressus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, id. N. D. 2, 40, 103: perquirere ubi sit congressus cum servis Caelius, id. Cael. 22, 53: qui cum Caesare in itinere congressi... orabant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11.—(b) With acc.: hunc, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19.—(γ) Absol., Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 16; id. Curc. 2, 1, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12; Cic. Pis. 25, 69; id. Att. 8, 15, 3; Sall. J. 109, 2; Nep. Dat. 11, 2: in eo loco ut congregarentur convenit, Liv. 32, 39, 16; 38, 25, 6; 35, 15, 2: in Macedonia congregiemur, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 6, 1: congressa primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 761; 5, 192; 5, 427.—**II.** In a hostile sense, to fight, contend, engage, etc. (most freq. in the historians). (a) With cum: cum hostibus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 6: saepenumero cum his, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 40; 7, 65; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; id. Hann. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 16, 3.—(b) With contra: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3, 9.—(γ) With adversus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.—(d) With inter se, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—(e) With dat. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Verg. A. 1, 475; Ov. M. 12, 76; Sen. Agam. 747: quippe armato congressi nudum dementia videbatur, Curt. 9, 7, 21; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—

(7) *Abol.*: locus ad insidias ille, ubi congressi sunt, utri fuerit aptior, Cic. Mil. 20, 53: Aedui quoniam armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; so id. ib. *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 8, 1; id. Ages. 3 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 22, 4; 8, 24, 9; Tac. A. 2, 11; 12, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 63; Verg. A. 12, 465; Curt. 9, 5, 14: totis viribus, id. 6, 1, 10: in congressiendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11, 2 (cf. id. § 9: in congressibus proeliorum).—**B.** Transf., of contention in words, specif. of judic. strife (almost confined to Cic. and Quint.): tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; so id. Mur. 32, 67: cum Academico et eodem rhetore, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1; Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.; Cod. 7, 56, 3.—(8) With abstract subjects: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 13: oratio aequo congressa campo, id. 12, 9, 2.

* **congrégabilis**, e, adj. [congrego], easily brought together, social: examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

* **congrégalis**, e, adj. [id.], uniting together: vinculum, Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

* **congrégatim**, adv. [id.], together, in crowds: cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrégatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an assembling together; union, society, association (in good prose). **I.** Lit.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65; 4, 2, 4; cf. Sen. Ep. 5, 3; Cod. Th. 18, 14, 4 al.—**II.** Trop.: argumentorum (corresp. with colligere), Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum (opp. separatio), id. 7, 1, 31: rerum (with repetitio, Gr. ἀνακεφαλαιώσις), a recapitulating, id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

* **congrégativus**, a, um, adj. [id.], suitable for uniting or congregating, copulative: adverbis (simul, una, pariter, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrégator, ōris, m. [id.], one who brings together, an assembler: horum omnium, Arn. 6, p. 199; Ambros. in Ps. 39, § 22.

* **congrégatus**, ūs, m. [id.], a union, association: hominum, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 37.

con-gre-go, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble. **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly in Pliny the elder): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188.—**Mid.**: apium examina congregantur, collect in swarms, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cetera animantia congregari videmus, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 5: cum ceteris, id. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in loca certa, id. 10, 23, 31, § 61: se ad amnes (ferae), id. 8, 16, 17, § 42.—**More freq.** (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.). **II.** In gen., to collect or assemble a multitude together, to unite, join, associate. **A.** Lit.: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: dissipatos (homines) unum in locum, id. Sest. 42, 91: multitudinem fugitivorum unum in locum, id. Par. 4, 1, 27; Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.*: hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, Cic. Vat. 10, 25.—**With cum**: se cum aequalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; id. Quint. 16, 52; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21 *fin.*—**With dat.**: cum illis moror quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2.—**Abol.**: deterri-mum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*—**Mid.**: secedant improbi, unum in locum congregentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: in fanō congregantur commentandi causa, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: in Academia congregati, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34: armati locis patentibus congregantur, Liv. 24, 21, 9: congregabantur undique ad Titum Tatium, id. 1, 10, 1: quanta vis oriens et congregata, Cic. Dom. 25, 67: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: ciconiae abiturae congregantur in certo loco, id. 10, 23, 31, § 61: cuncti deinde ad portum congregantur, Just. 19, 2, 10: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30: in urbe, id. H. 3, 82.—**And in thesis**: conque gregantur, Lucr. 6, 456.—**Prov.**: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, Cic. Sen. 3, 7.—**B.** Trop. (rare; mostly in Quint.), to collect, accumulate: argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45; cf. turbam (verborum), id. 10, 1, 7; cf. congregatio, II.

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congrēgus, a, um, adj. [con-grex], united in flocks, etc. (opp. solivagus): aves, Isid. 12, 7, 1.

congressio, ōnis, f. [congedior], a coming together, in a friendly or hostile manner. **I.** A friendly meeting, interview, conference (almost confined to Cic.), Cic. Clu. 14, 41; id. Phil. 2, 18, 46; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10, 4; opp. digressio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4.—**In plur.**: in congressionibus familiarum, in familiar circles, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132.—**B.** A carnal union, copulation: maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: uxoris, Lact. 6, 20, 25; cf. 2. congressus, I. B.—**II.** A hostile meeting, an attack, contest (very freq. in Just., elsewhere rare, for the class. congressus), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 15; Just. 2, 12, 8; 4, 5, 1; 6, 4, 12; 12, 8, 4; 22, 3, 9; Lact. 3, 12, 4; 6, 6, 15 al.

* **congressor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who meets or assembles with, Ambros. Ep. 27, 16.

1. congressus, a, um, Part., from congedior.

2. congressus, ūs, m. [congedior], a coming or going together, in a friendly or hostile manner (class. in prose and poetry).

I. A friendly meeting, a social assembly, conference, conversation, etc.: omnes congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; id. Phil. 12, 11, 26; id. Att. 1, 17, 2: si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. ib. 11, 12, 3; id. Caes. 8, 20; Liv. 7, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 2, 20; Tac. A. 13, 46 et saep.—**In plur.**, Cic. Or. 10, 33; id. Lael. 23, 87; Liv. 1, 19, 5; 7, 40, 3; Tac. A. 2, 28; Verg. A. 5, 733 al.—**Also of the companionship of animals**, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Quint. 1, 2, 20.—**B.** Pregn., a close union, combination (very rare): material, Lucr. 5, 68; cf.: duriorum (consonantium) inter se, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—**In plur.**, Lucr. 2, 1065.—**Hence, carnal union, copulation**: feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54; cf. congressio, I. B.—**II.** A hostile encounter, a contest, fight, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: cum his navibus nostrae classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 46: magnam cladem in congressu facere, Sall. J. 59, 3; 74, 3; Tac. A. 2, 3; Verg. A. 12, 514; Val. Fl. 6, 322 al.—**Also of judicial contests**, Quint. 3, 6, 4.

con-grex, grēgis, adj. (post-class.). **I.** Of the same herd or flock: equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 41: aves, Sol. 2 dub. (al. congregatae).—**Hence, II.** In gen., collected in flocks or multitudes: catervas, Auct. Perrig. Ven. 43: vulgo, Aus. Ep. 10, 21.—**With dat.**: commensationibus, Tert. Poen. 11.—**B.** Trop., close, intimate: aliquem congrēge nexu tenere, Prud. contra Symm. 2, 634.

Congrīo, ōnis, m. [conger], the name of a cook in Plant. Aul. 2, 5, 2; 2, 9, 5.

congrūē, adv., v. congruus *fin.*

congruens, entis, v. congruo, P. a.

congruenter, adv., v. congruo, P. a. *fin.*

congruentia, ae, f. [congruo], agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry (post-Aug. and very rare): morum, * Suet. Oth. 2: (corporis), with aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11: pronuntiandi, App. Mag. p. 283, 15 al.

congruō, ūi, 3 (inf. pres. congruēre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102), v. n. [etym. dub.]; cf. Corss. Beitr. 457], to run, come, or meet together with something. **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly post-Aug.): guttae inter se congrunt et confunduntur, Vit. 7, 8, 2: arcem nata petit, quo jam manus horrida matrum Congruerat, Val. Fl. 2, 307; 6, 58; of the stars: sidera meatia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1 (cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69, II. B. infra).—**Hence also of the calendar dates**, fixed in accordance with the stars: ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6.—**Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry.**

II. Trop., to coincide or correspond with a person or thing, in substance, in feeling, or in time, to be suited or adapted to, to agree with, accord, suit, fit. **A.** To be suited or fitted to, to agree with (in substance), to correspond; constr. with cum, inter se, the dat., or absol.: (a) With cum: illa congruere et cohaerere cum causā, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; so id. Lael. 8, 27; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Liv. 23, 38, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 74: cum virtute con-

gruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13.—(8) With inter se: ut corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: cum multae causae... inter se congruere videntur, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Quint. 12, 6, 7 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 9, 8.—**Somewhat diff.**: fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat (for sermones omnium inter se congruebant), agreed, was congruous, Liv. 9, 2, 4.—(7) With dat.: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; 2, 31, 99; Liv. 8, 6, 12; 42, 17, 1; Quint. 9, 3, 40; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Tac. A. 6, 22; 13, 1; Suet. Calig. 3: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, is suitable, fit,=convenire, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; Quint. 4, 2, 69; Dig. 1, 16, 13.—**Impers.**: Canidius timidus decessit quam professio-ni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3; Dig. 1, 18, 13.—(3) *Abol.*: quemadmodum congruit, ut simul et affirmes, te assiduis occupationibus impediri, et scripta nostra desideres? is it consistent? Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 1; cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: res prout congrunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57; so id. 5, 10, 74; 5, 10, 107; Tac. A. 12, 6; id. H. 2, 4: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, etc., congruentes, Liv. 8, 6, 15.—**B.** To agree (in feeling, opinion, etc.): illi inter se congrunt concorditer, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102: mulier mulieri magis congruit, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 14; Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.*: lingua, moribus, armorum genere institutis ante omnia militaribus congruentes, Liv. 8, 6, 15: ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congrunt: unum cognoris, omnes nofis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: de re unā solum dissident de ceteris mirifice congrunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: vereor ne natura... animos quoque dederit corporum doloribus congruentis, sympathizing with, sharing in, affected by, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3; cf.: sidera innumerabilia caelo inhaerentia cum ejus ipsius motu congruere, id. ib. 5, 24, 69: Tischer ad loc.—**Rarely with in and acc.**: Brutius non societate magis Punicā quam suo ingenio congruentibus in eum morem, Liv. 29, 6, 2: Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: omniumque in unum sententiae congruebant, id. 26, 2, 5; 25, 32, 2: omnes eae res in unum congruentes... damnationem faciebant, id. 3, 24, 6.—**C.** To come together, agree, meet, coincide (in time): suos dies mensisque congruere voluit cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5; so with ad, id. 1, 19, 6: cum temporum ratio vix congruat, Suet. Gram. 7: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitoni caedes nuntiarentur, it happened at the same time, Tac. H. 1, 7: in idem artati temporis, Vell. 1, 16, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; Quint. 5, 5, 2.—**Hence, congruens**, entis, P. a. (acc. to II.). **A.** Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, consistent, congruous. (a) With cum: vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; 38, 141; id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum diferentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38.—(8) With dat.: congruens actio menti, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 5, 21, 58; 2, 31, 99; id. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Suet. Oth. 12.—**Comp.**: quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26, 13.—(7) *Abol.*: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; Liv. 7, 2, 7: actio vocis, cultus et gestus, Cic. Part. Or. 15, 54: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: cum haec duo pro congruentibus sumunt, tam vehementer repugnantia, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—**Hence, 2.** Congruens est or videtur,=convenit, it is (seems) fit, proper, meet (post-Aug. and rare); with acc. and inf.: congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38, 6: congruentius est, Cod. 8, 47, 4.—**In sup.**: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58.—**With inf.**: congruens videtur primordia ejus aperire, Tac. H. 5, 2; cf.: congruens crediderim recensere, id. A. 4, 6.—**With ut**: congruens est, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 8, 13; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 3.—**B.** Agreeing in all its parts; symmetrical, proportioned; accordant, consistent, harmonious: is consentus ex dissimillimarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens,

Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: Tiberius corpore fuit amplo et robusto... ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv. 30, 34, 1; cf.: congruentissima voce acclamare, App. Mag. p. 320, 31.—Hence, **congruer**, *adv.*, agreeably, fitly, suitably (twice in Cic., but very rare in the class. per.): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agatur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37: respondere, Dig. 45, 1, 1 fin.—*Comp.*, Fronto Orat. 3 fin.; Min. Fel. Oct. 40 fin.—*Sup.*, Tert. Pudic. 8 fin.; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 12 al.

† **congrus**, v. conger.

congruus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo, II.], agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant (ante-, and more freq. post-class., for the class. congruens): sermo cum illa, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sententia verecundiae maternae, Dig. 39, 5, 31, § 1: humanae naturae congruum est, ib. 2, 14, 1: modus, Pall. Oct. 14, 6: tempora, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 315: congruo cunctae multitudinis consensu, App. M. 7, p. 187 fin.—*Adv.*, **congruē**, suitably, fitly: congrue respondere, Paul. Sent. 2, 3; Mart. Capt. 6, § 601.

con-gy-ro, āvi, āre, v. n., to make a circle about a person: circa aliquam, Vulg. Judith. 13, 16.

conia, v. ciconia.

conicio (also **conicio** and **coicio**; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. (arch. temp. perf. coniexi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99) [jacio].
1. To throw or bring together, to unite, = cogo, colligo. **A.** Lit. (very rare): cum semina rerum coalescent quae, coniecta repente, etc., Lucr. 2, 1061; cf. id. 2, 1073 sq.: palliolum in collum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10; id. Capt. 4, 1, 12 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 9: collecto pallio): sarcinas in medium, Liv. 10, 36, 1 Weissenb. (MSS. in medio); ib. § 13; 31, 27, 7: tecta, quae coniectis celeriter stramentis erant inaedificata, Auct. B. G. 8, 5.—**B.** Trop. 1. To throw together in speaking, to dispute, contend, discuss, manage judicially (ante-class.): verba inter sese, to bandy words, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 28; so without verba: noli, mea mater, me praesente cum patre, conicere, id. ib. p. 267, 30; p. 268, 3: causam conicere hodie ad te volo (conicere, agere, Non.), id. ib. p. 267, 32; cf. the law formula: ante meridiem causam coicunto, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; and Gell. 17, 2, 10.—2. Like the Gr. συμβάλλειν (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. III. 2.), to put together logically, connect, unite; hence (causa pro effectus), to draw a conclusion from collected particulars, to conclude, infer, conjecture (not in Quint., who very freq. employed the synonym. colligo): aliquid ex aliquā re, Lucr. 1, 751, 2, 121; Nep. Eum. 2, 2; id. Timoth. 4, 2: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: quid illud mali est? nequeo satis mirari, neque conicere, id. Eun. 3, 4, 9: cito conieci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 1: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1, 4: quam multum esse oporteret, ex ipso navigio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: conicito, possisne necne, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 6: tu conicito cetera, Quid ego ex hac inopia capiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 15.—**b.** In partic., t. of the lang. of augury, to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, signs (a dream, oracle, etc.); to interpret an omen, a dream, an oracle, etc.: somnium huic, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suavian-dā ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute argute-que coniecerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 53: male coniecta maleque interpretata falsa sunt, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 119; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 66: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat vatis melius coniciet quam gubernator? etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 12: bene qui coniciet, vatem hunc perhibeo optimum (transl. of a Greek verse), id. ib. 2, 5, 12; cf. conjectura, II., conjector, and conjectrix.—**II.** To throw, cast, urge, drive, hurl, put, place, etc., a person or thing with force, quickly, etc., to or towards; and conicere se, to betake, cast, or throw one's self hastily or in flight somewhere (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit. (a) With in: tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ali-

quem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; Suet. Caes. 17: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Sall. C. 42, 3; Nep. Milt. 7 fin.; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 29, 9, 3, and id. 19, 2, 4 et saep.: in catenas, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 fin.; Liv. 29, 21, 2: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4; Gai Inst. 1, 13; Suet. Aug. 27 al.: incolas vivos constrictosque in flammam, Auct. B. Afr. 87; cf.: te in ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: in eculeum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: exercitum in angustias, Curt. 5, 3, 21: navem in portum (vis tempestatis), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: cultros in guttura velleris atri, to thrust into, Ov. M. 7, 245; cf.: ferrum in guttura, id. ib. 3, 90: se in signa manipulosque, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12, 10: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8, 4: se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: se in fugam, id. Cael. 26, 63; so, se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13 (cf.: se conferre in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20, and Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; and: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conicitis? id. Merc. 5, 2, 91): se intro, Lucil. 28, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36.—(β) With dat. (rare): alii spolia... Coniciunt igni, Verg. A. 11, 194: huic dea unum anguem Conicit, id. ib. 7, 347: facem juveni coniecit, id. ib. 7, 456: coniectaque vincula collo accipit, thrown about the neck, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83.—(γ) With ad: animus domicilia mutet ad alias animalium formas coniectus, removed, transposed, Sen. Ep. 88, 29.—(δ) With acc. alone (mostly poet.): magnus decursus aquae Fragmina coniciens silvarum arbustaque tota, bearing down, prostrating, Lucr. 1, 284: jaculum, Verg. A. 9, 698: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, id. ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, id. ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, id. ib. 12, 454: domus inflammata coniectis ignibus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: telum inbel-le sine ictu, Verg. A. 2, 544.—(e) With in-ter: jaculum inter illa, Ov. M. 8, 412.—**B.** Trop., to bring, direct, turn, throw, urge, drive, force something eagerly, quickly to or towards, etc. (a) With in: aliquid in morbum ex aegritudine, Plaut. Poen. prol. 69: aliquid in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28, 3: in metum, id. 39, 25, 11: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: rem publicam in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: aliquid in nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 14; 4, 1, 43: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: aliquid in tricas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 18; Liv. 36, 12, 4: se in saginam ad regem aliquid, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: se mirificam in latebram, to fly to (in disputing), Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, to commit one's self to the night, travel by night, id. Mil. 19, 49: se mente ac voluntate in versum, to devote or apply one's self with zeal to the art of poetry, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: oculos in aliquid, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Lael. 2, 9; Tac. H. 1, 17: orationem tam improbe in clarissimos viros, Cic. Sest. 13, 40: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, to throw away, squander, id. Off. 2, 17, 60; cf.: cum sestertium milies in culinam coniecisset (Apicius), Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 9: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47, 10: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: maledicta in ejus vitam, id. Planc. 12, 31: causas tennes simulatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. to cause, occasion, Auct. B. Alex. 49: crimen in quae tempora, Liv. 3, 24, 5: omen in illam provinciam, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, § 18.—(β) Absol.: oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita coniectae (the fig. taken from aiming at a thing with weapons), id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: in disputando coniecit illam vocem Cn. Pompeius, omnes oportere senatui dicto audientes esse, throw out or let fall, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—(γ) With sub: id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4, 10.—2. Of a verbal bringing forward, etc., to urge, press, treat, adduce: rem ubi paciscuntur, in comitio aut in foro causam coicunto, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: causam coicere ad te volo, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 32 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.): verba inter se acris, id. ib. p. 267, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 309 ib.): is cum filio Coiecerat nescio quid de ratiunculā, id. ap. Suet. Vit. Ner. 11 (Com. Rel. v. 191 ib.).—3. To throw, place, put into, include in, etc.: eum fasciculum, quo

illam (epistulam) conieceram, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 1: ex illo libello, qui in epistulam coniectus est, id. ib. 9, 13, 7: conieci id (proemium) in eum librum, quem tibi misi, id. ib. 16, 6, 4: pluraque praeterea in eandem epistulam conieci, id. ib. 7, 16, 1; cf.: quod multos dies epistulam in manibus habui... ideo multa coniecta sunt aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: legem in decimam tabulam, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Caecin. 22, 63.

* **conifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [conus-fero], bearing fruit of a conical form: cyparissi, Verg. A. 3, 680 Serv.; cf. coniger and conus.

* **coniger**, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [conus-gero], bearing fruit of a conical form: pinus, Cat. 64, 106; cf. conifer and conus.

† **conila**, ae, f., = κοιλία, a plant, also called cunila and origanum, App. Herb. 123.

† **coninquere**, v. coinquo

† **coniutum** or **conitum**, an oblation made by sprinkling flour, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 8 Müll.

† **conire**, v. coō.

conisco, āre, v. corusco.

† **conistērīum**, ii, n., = κοιστήριον, a place in the palaestra where the athlete, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust, Vitruv. 5, 11, 2.

conisus, a, um, Part., from conitor.

con-itor (less correctly **con-nitor**; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.), nisus or nixus (conisus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29; Liv. 1, 33, 5; 3, 63, 4 et saep.; Val. Max. 2, 7, 2; Ser. Ep. 94, 31; Val. Fl. 3, 193; Sil. 2, 629; Tac. A. 11, 31; 15, 42 al.: conixus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Lucr. 2, 160; Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 5, 264 et saep.; Liv. 3, 70, 5 al.; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 9, 379; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 15, 16, 4), 3, v. dep. (*inf.* conitior, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 284 Rib.), to put forth all one's strength, strive, struggle, endeavor. 1. Lit., of physical exertion. **A.** In gen. **a.** Absol. or with abl. of means: pol si quidem Conisus esses, per corium, per viscera Perque os elephantis transmineret brachium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29: dein ejus germanum cornibus conitior, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Trag. Praet. v. 23 Rib.): corniger nixi conisus corpore saxum, id. ib. 10, 127: adversis Conixi incurrunt hastis, id. ib. 11, 613: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4; 35, 5, 12: omnibus copiis conisus Ancus, id. 1, 33, 5: tres juvenes conixi arborem unam evellebant, id. 33, 5, 7; 41, 4, 2: Antiochus omnibus regni viribus conisus, id. 33, 19, 9: ni equestre proelium conixi omni vi perficerent, id. 3, 70, 5: totis conisus viribus, Val. Fl. 3, 193: si conitenter (mulae), Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2.—**b.** With *inf.*: conitenter modo uno animo omnes invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: inligare conisa est, Tac. A. 15, 51; Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.—**c.** With ut: (parvi) conituntur sese ut erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**d.** With ad and acc.: ut rursus ad surgendum coniti non possent, Curt. 7, 3, 13: ceteris ad convincendum eum conisus, Tac. A. 15, 66: omnibus imperii nervis ad revocandam pristinae disciplinam militiae conisus est, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2.—**B.** Esp. 1. To press upon, press toward, struggle toward, strive to reach; with in and acc. of place: equitatus summum in jugum virtute conititur, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21, 10: praealtam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31.—So poet., of a weapon: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252.—Of things: in quem coepere locum conixa feruntur (primordia rerum), Lucr. 2, 160.—2. To struggle in giving birth, to labor (cf. enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nudā conixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., of mental effort, etc.: praesto est domina omnium et regina, ratio, quae conixa per se et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, putting forth her own energy, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quantum coniti animo potes, id. Off. 3, 2, 6.

conitum, v. conitum.

† **conium**, ii, n., = κώνεον, hemlock (pure Lat. cicutā), Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 9.

coniventia, ae, f. [coniveo, II. B.], *connivance* (post-class and rare): Cicero-
nis, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1 fin. (p. 152
Orell.); Cod. Th. 2, 14, 1; Don. ad Ter.
Phorm. 2, 3, 79; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 54 dub.

con-niveo (less correctly **con-ni-
veo**; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.), *nivi*
(Cassius ap. Prisc. p. 866 P.; cf. Prob. II.
p. 1482 ib.) or *nixi* (Turp. ap. Prisc. p. 866 P.;
perh. also conrippi, conripseram, App. M.
11, p. 146 Hildebr. Min.), 2 (access. form of
inf. conivare, Calvus ap. Prisc. I. 1.), v. n.
[niveo, kindr. with nico and nicto], to close
or shut. *I. In gen.: cava ventris ac sto-
machi inanitate diutina contrahuntur et
conivent, Gell. 16, 3, 3.—More freq., II.
Esp., to close or shut the eyes (in sleep, from
the light, from fear, etc.), to blink; or of the
eyes, to close, shut, to half close when heavy
with sleep (class. in prose and poetry). A.
Lit.: dum ego conixi somno, hic sibi pro-
spexit vigilans virginem, Turp. I. 1.; v. n.
Tusc. 1, 49, 117; Tac. A. 16, 5: coniventes illi
oculi abavi tui, Cic. Har. Resp. 18, 38: con-
ivent solemne pavent agnoscere visu, Sil.
7, 729; cf. Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10: ad tonitrua et
fulgura, Suet. Calig. 51: contra conivatio-
nem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54,
§ 144.—With acc. Gr.: nam non conivi oculo
ego deinde sopore, Cassius I. 1.: (oculis)
somo coniventibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143;
Col. 10, 259.—*2. Poet., transf., of the
sun and moon, to be darkened, obscured,
eclipsed, Lucr. 5, 776.—B. Trop. 1. In
gen., to be dull, drowsy, or languid: certa
sunt enim pleraque et nisi coniveamus, in
oculis incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa
nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit,
quibus sopita virtus coniveret, Cic. Cacl. 17,
41: animus atque mens viri prudentis in
sollicitis nunquam conivens, nusquam aciem
suam flectens, etc., Gell. 13, 27, 4; cf.
id. 2, 2, 9.—2. (Like our phrase to wink
at.) To leave an error or crime unnoticed
or uncensured, to overlook, connive at, wink
at, etc.: haec ipsa concedo: quibusdam
etiam in rebus coniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 18:
pro di immortales! cur interdum in homi-
num sceleribus maxum aut conivitis aut
... poenas in diem reservetis? id. Cacl. 24,
59: qui ob eam causam in tot tantisque
sceleribus conivebant, id. Har. Resp. 24, 52;
id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; Fragn. ap. Prob. II.
p. 1482 P.: seditiosorum punitor acerrimus
conivebat in ceteris, Suet. Caes. 67; Pers.
6, 50.

† **conivola** occulta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61,
8 Müll.

conixus, a, um, Part., from conitor.

con-jaceo, ēre, to lie together, Myth.
Vat. 2, 30, tom. 3, p. 94 Mai.

conjectanea, ōrum, n. [conicio], a
memorandum or commonplace book, a title
of works of miscellaneous contents, Gell.
praef. § 9; 6, 5, 1; 14, 7, 13.

conjectarius, a, um, of or pertaining
to conjecture, conjectural: argumenta, Gell.
14, 3, 1 Hertz (al. conjectatoria).

conjectatio, ōnis, f. [coniecto], a con-
jecturing, guessing, conjecture, surmise
(post-Aug.; mostly in Plin. the elder; not
in Quint.): ingens opum, Plin. 6, 19, 22,
§ 68: plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5, § 21: obscu-
ra, id. 10, 75, 97, § 209: lubrica atque am-
bagiosa, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

conjectator, ōris, m. [id.], a con-
jecturer, soothsayer (late Lat. and rare): por-
tent, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 Mai.; so Jul.
Val. Rer. Gest. Al. M. 1, 57.

conjectatorius, a, um, v. conjecta-
rius.

conjectio, ōnis, f. [conicio] (very rare),
a hurling, throwing. I. Prop.: telorum,
Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.—II. Trop. A. A put-
ting together, comparing: annonae et aesti-
mationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189 (Ernesti,
coactio; Zumpt, conjunctio).—B. Me-
ton. 1. (Acc. to conicio, I. B. 2.) An in-
ference, conjecture, interpretation (for con-
jectura): somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 130:
conjectionem fieri ejus, quod reliquit, Dig.
28, 1, 21.—2. Conjectio causae, the draft,
summary, or outline of a law-case, Gai.
Inst. 4, 15; Dig. 50, 17, 1; cf. Ps.-Ascon.
ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26, (p. 164 Orell.).—
Hence, *3. In gen., a controverted ques-
tion, subject of a controversy, Plin. 28, 2, 3,
§ 13.

conjecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [co-
nicio] (ante-class.; and then not until the
time of Liv.), to throw, cast, or bring togeth-
er. I. Prop.: hostium duces in carcerem,
Decret. Ti. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: ad ce-
nulum non cupidias ciborum, sed argutias
quaestionum, to contribute, Gell. 6, 13, 2.—
Far more freq., II. Trop., to conclude or
infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess.

A. In gen. (a) With acc.: neque scio
quid dicam aut quid conjectem, *Ter. Eun.
3, 4, 5: rem vetustate obrutam, Liv. 29, 14,
9: rem eventu, id. 5, 21, 16: offensionem
vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12.—With ex: valetudi-
nem ex eo, quod, etc., Tac. A. 14, 51; so id.
ib. 12, 49: quae audierat conjectaveratque,
id. ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet,
Suet. Dom. 3; Curt. 4, 9, 11: iter, to guess
one's way, Liv. 21, 35, 4: animos militares
altius, Tac. A. 1, 32.—(β) With acc. and inf.:
Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter ha-
bere, Caes. B. C. 3, 106, 1: Fabium Valen-
tem profectum ab Urbe conjectabat, Tac.
H. 3, 15; Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 18, 31.—(γ) With
de: proinde socii de imperio utriusque
conjectabant, Tac. H. 2, 97 fin.: nihil de
aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40.—(δ) With a
rel.-clause: si ex eo... quid sentiant con-
jectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36, 4; so, utrum sit
in re, *Quint. 7, 3, 5; Curt. 7, 8, 2.—B. In
Suet., in partic., to conclude from signs or
omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy: ne-
mine peritiorum aliter conjectante, quam
laeta per haec et magna portendi, Suet.
Aug. 95 fin.: altero ostento periculum os-
tendi, id. Calig. 57: de genitura alicujus
multa et formidolosa, id. Ner. 6.

conjector, ōris, m. [conicio, I. B. 1.],
he who interprets, explains, or divines some-
thing, an interpreter. I. In gen.: con-
jectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Plaut. Poen.
1, 3, 34.—II. In partic., a diviner, in-
terpreter of dreams, a seer, soothsayer:
somniaiorum atque omnium interpretes con-
jectores vocantur, Quint. 3, 6, 30; Enn. ap.
Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76;
id. Curc. 2, 1, 34; Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; 2, 28,
62; id. Part. Or. 2, 6; Quint. 3, 6, 30; 5, 7,
36.

* **conjectrix**, icis, f. [conjector], a fe-
male soothsayer or interpreter of dreams,
Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

conjectura, ae, f. [conicio, I. B. 2.], a
putting together of facts or indications;
hence an opinion founded on a comparison
of facts, a conjecture, guess, conjectural in-
ference. I. In gen. (very freq., and
class.): quod ad exemplum? Conjectura
si reperire possumus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 76:
hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio,
id. Cist. 2, 1, 2; id. Cas. 2, 3, 8; Cic. de Or.
2, 74, 299: conjecturam facere (ex re or re),
Plaut. Poen. prol. 91; id. Rud. 3, 4, 66; Ter.
And. 3, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25; Cic. Mur.
21, 44; id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: attendite
num aberret a conjectura suspitio periculi
mei, i. e. reasonable inference, id. Phil. 12,
9, 23; Quint. 8, 4, 26; Plin. Pan. 20 fin.: ca-
pere ex re, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: capere,
Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98: hoc videre licet ex
aliquot rebus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: conjectu-
ra uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic.
Fl. 3, 6: coarguere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18:
quaerere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126; cf.: quae-
ritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: con-
jecturā aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1: in con-
jecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43:
aliquid conjecturā animi scrutari, Plin. 2,
11, 8, § 49; cf.: animi mei, Quint. 1, 2, 25:
si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit (gen.
object.), Liv. 10, 39, 15; so, mentis, Quint. 7,
3, 25: animi, id. 7, 2, 6; 7, 2, 45: volunta-
tis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7 et
saep.—II. In partic. A. T. t. of the
lang. of augury, a conclusion drawn from
signs or omens, a divining, an interpreting
of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying, Plaut.
Rud. 3, 1, 20; id. Curc. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Div. 2,
31, 66; 1, 36, 78; 2, 63, 129; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51;
Suet. Vit. 18.—B. An element of rhetorical
representation founded on conjecture, Cic.
Inv. 2, 5, 16; id. Part. Or. 9, 33 sq.; id. Div.
2, 26, 55; Quint. 7, 2, 1; 3, 6, 50; cf.: in his
omnibus conjecturam inducere, the form
of conjecture, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99.

conjecturalis, e, adj. [conjectura],
belonging to conjecture or guessing, con-
jectural: ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.; 2, 6
fin.—Esp. freq. in rhet. lang.: causa, Cic.

Top. 24, 92: causae, id. ib. 11, 50; Quint. 2,
4, 26: status, id. 3, 6, 29; and subst.: con-
jecturalia, ium, n., conjectures: haec,
Quint. 7, 1, 53; 4, 4, 8.—Adv.: con-
jecturaliter, conjecturally, by conjecture:
nil conjecturaliter gestum, nil per amba-
ges, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.

1. **conjectus**, a, um, Part., from co-
nicio.

2. **conjectus**, ūs, m. [conicio] (rare
but class.; most freq. in Lucr.). I. A
throwing together. A. A crowding, con-
necting, or uniting together: material, Lucr.
5, 417: altior animai, id. 4, 960.—B.
Concr., a conflua, concourse, confluence;
a heap, crowd, pile: elementorum confluit,
Lucr. 5, 600: herbae conjectu sicari am-
nes, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18.—II. A throwing,
throwing down, casting, projecting, hurl-
ing: lapidum conjectu fracta domus, Cic.
Att. 4, 3, 2: terrae, Liv. 7, 6, 2: telorum,
Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: venire ad telli conjectum,
to come within weapons' throw, Liv. 2, 31,
6; 28, 14, 19; cf. the opp.: extra telli con-
jectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum)
ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv.
25, 16, 22: quasi quid pugno bracciche su-
perne Conjectu traditur, the thrust, Lucr.
6, 435.—B. Trop. 1. Of the eyes, a turn-
ing, directing, throwing, etc.: oculorum in
me, Cic. Sest. 54, 115; so, oculorum, id. de
Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Planc. 8, 21; Quint. 9, 3,
101; Curt. 9, 7, 25: non modo telorum sed
oculorum, Plin. Pan. 17, 3.—2. Of the mind,
etc., a turning, directing: conjectus ani-
morum in me, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: minarum,
Plin. Pan. 17, 3: conjectura dicta est a con-
jectu, id est directione quadam rationis ad
veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.—3. = conjec-
tura; progredi conjectu longius, Auct. Vict.
Caes. 26, 4.

conicio, v. conicio.

* **con-jubeo**, ēre, v. a., to command to-
gether with, Edict. Diocl. prooem.

con-jucundor, āri, v. dep., to rejoice
with one (late Lat.); with dat.: amico,
Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 4.

conjuga, ae, f., v. conjunx init.

conjugalīs, e, adj. [conjunx], relating
to marriage, conjugal (prob. not ante-Aug.).

I. Prop.: amor, Tac. A. 11, 4: licentia, id.
ib. 11, 27: di, who preside over marriage, id.
G. 18; Sen. Thyest. 1103; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6,
9, 3.—B. Esp., faithful: conjux, Inscr.
Grut. 602, 5; Inscr. Murat. 1296, 8.—II.
Transf., of animals: gregem protegere
debent galli, Col. 8, 2, 11.—*Adv.: con-
jugaliter, as married persons: vivere,
Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjugaliter, adv., v. conjugalīs fin.

conjugatio, ōnis, f. [conjugo] (except
twice in Cic. Top. only post-class.), a con-
juncting, connecting; hence, prop., a ming-
ling, mixture: mellis et fellis, App. Flor.
4, n. 18, p. 359, 29: corporum, carnal inter-
course, coition, Arn. 2, 54: uxoria, id. 5, 171:
ursi velut humanis conjugationibus copu-
lantur, Sol. 26, 3.—II. Esp., t. t. A. In
rhet., the etymological relationship of words,
Gr. συζυγία, Cic. Top. 3, 12; 9, 38.—B. In
later gram., conjugation; earlier called de-
clinatio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 311; Commi-
an. ap. Charis. p. 153 P.; Diom. p. 337 ib.;
Prisc. p. 836 et saep.—C. In logic, a syllo-
gism: propositionum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 35.

* **conjugator**, ōris, m. [id.], one who
joins or unites, the uniter: boni amoris
(Hymenaeus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjugalīs, e, adj. [conjugium], be-
longing to marriage, conjugal, conjugal
(perh. only in Ov.): foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743:
festa, id. ib. 5, 3: jura, id. ib. 6, 536.

conjūgium, ii, n. [conjugo], a con-
nection, union. I. Lit.: corporis atque ani-
mae (opp. discidium), Lucr. 3, 845: inter
has (feminas) et Theodorum quasi conju-
gium animosi spiritūs esse potuit, Val. Max.
6, 2, ext. 3.—II. Trop., a connection by
marriage, marriage, wedlock (considered in
a physical point of view, while conubium
is regarded as a civil or political institu-
tion; cf. conubium; class. in prose and poe-
try), Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id.
Att. 6, 8, 1; Ter. And. 3, 29; Nep. Cim. 1,
3; Cat. 66, 28; Verg. A. 3, 475; 4, 172; Ov.
M. 2, 804.—Of animals, Ov. F. 4, 336; Plin.
10, 34, 52, § 104 al.; cf.: sine ullis Conju-

giis vento gravidæ (eque), Verg. G. 3, 275.—**B.** Meton. 1. *Concubinage*, Ov. M. 14, 298; 10, 295.—2. (Abstr. pro concr.) *A husband*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 20; *a wife*, Verg. A. 3, 236; 7, 423; 7, 433; 11, 270; Tac. A. 12, 65; cf.: ferre finitum dominam conjugumque ferum, Tib. 3, 4, 74.—In plur., *a pair*, of animals, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 86; 9, 8, 7, § 21; 10, 12, 15, § 31.

con-jūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to join together, unite (rare). 1. In gen.: amicitiam, to form, unite in, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58; aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170, 35; and without a dat., Treb. Gall. 11; Aug. Conf. 6, 13.—II. Esp., t. t.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, Cic. Top. 3, 12, and 9, 38.—Hence, subst.: **conjugātum**, i, n., = conjugatio, II. A., q. v.; Quint. 5, 10, 85.

conjugūlus, a, um, adj. [conjungo], pertaining to uniting, connecting: myrtus, only Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 133, 2; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

conjunctē, adv. v. conjungo, P. a. *fin.* **conjunctim**, adv. [conjungo], unitedly, in common, jointly, together (rare): ratio habetur hujus omnis pecunie, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: referri de eā re, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5: petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10, 5: legare, Dig. 30, 16; Liv. 6, 40, 9 al. (but in Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9, the right read is conjuncte).

conjunctio, ōnis, f. [id.], a joining together, connecting, uniting; union, conjunction. 1. Lit. (very rare): machina est continens ex materiā conjunctio maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, Vitr. 10, 1, 1: conjunctio rimas obducere, Pall. Decl. 41, 3.—II. Trop. (in good prose).

A. In gen.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65: virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 67: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, affinity, sympathy, id. Div. 2, 58, 119; cf.: naturae, quam vocant *συμπάθεια*, id. ib. 2, 60, 124; 2, 69, 142: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8, 21: indubitata litterarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**B.** In partic. 1. *A conjugal connection, marriage, wedlock* (rare), Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120.—2. *A connection by relationship, affinity, relation*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.—3. *A connection by friendship, friendship, intimacy*: nihil praetermissi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: paternā, id. ib. 13, 5, 11; id. Cael. 15, 35; id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Fam. 13, 10, 4 al.—4. In philos. and rhet. lang., *a connection of ideas*, Cic. Top. 14, 57; id. Fat. 6, 12 sq.; Quint. 7, 8, 1; 8, 3, 46.—5. In gram., *a connecting particle, a conjunction*, Cic. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 3, 50; 9, 3, 62; 11, 2, 25; Suet. Aug. 86 et saep.

conjunctivus, a, um, adj. [id.], of connection or serving to connect, connective (in post-class. gram. lang.): particula (sc. autem), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26.—Esp. freq.: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: **conjunctivus**, i, m., the conjunctive or subjunctive mood, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 al.

(**conjuncto**, āre, fere read for conjungat, Prud. Psych. 764.)

conjunctrix, icis, f. [conjunctor, conjungo], that which joins or unites together (late Lat.): voluntas, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. **conjunctus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from conjungo.

2. **conjunctus**, ūs, m. [conjungo], a connection, conjunction, only in abl. sing., Varr. L. L. 10, § 24 Müll.; cf. Dig. 32, 91, § 4.

con-jūgo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., to bind together, connect, join, unite (very freq. in all pers. and species of composition); constr. with cum, inter se, the dat., or the acc. only; trop. also with ad. 1. Lit. (a) With cum: eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 3: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: naturam tenem gravi cum corpore, id. 5, 563.—(b) With inter se, Lucr. 3, 559; cf. id. 3, 137.—(c) With dat.: castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: ita cursum regebat, ut primi conjungi ultimis possent, Curt. 5, 13, 10: conjunguntur his (portibus) domus ampliores, Vitr. 6, 7, 3: dextrae dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421: aëra terris, Lucr. 5, 564.—(d) With the acc. only: boves, i. e. to yoke together, Cato, R. R. 138;

cf.: bis binos (equos), Lucr. 5, 1299: calamos plures cerā, Verg. E. 2, 32: dextrās, id. A. 1, 514: nostras manus, Tib. 1, 6, 60: oras (vulneris) suturā, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Calig. 19: supercilia conjuncta, id. Aug. 79: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 36.—II. Trop. **A.** In gen. (a) With cum: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, i. e. put on an equality with, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Font. 10, 21; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 28: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Red. Sen. 2, 4; id. Red. Quir. 7, 16; id. Brut. 31, 120: iudicium suum cum illius auctoritate, Quint. 10, 3, 1: voluptatem cum laude ac dignitate, id. 8, pr. 33; 12, 2, 8; Cat. 64, 331.—(b) With ad (very rare), Quint. 4, 1, 16.—(c) With dat.: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16, 2; 42, 47, 3: se alicui, Curt. 8, 13, 4: laudem oratori, Quint. 1, 10, 17; 5, 10, 51: sequentia prioribus, id. 11, 2, 20.—So of writings, to add: pauca scribenda conjungendaque huic commentario statui, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—(d) With in and abl.: cum in tui familiarissimi iudicio ac periculo tuum crimen conjungeretur, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: nefarium est... socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.—(e) With in and acc.: omnia vota in unum, Petr. 86.—(f) With acc. only: vocales, to contract, Cic. Or. 44, 150; Quint. 12, 10, 30: bellum, to carry on or wage in concert, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; Sil. 15, 52: vires, Val. Fl. 6, 632: Galliae duae, quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: aequum est enim militum, talium praesertim, honorem conjungi, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: ne... tantae nationes conjungantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, Verg. A. 5, 712: res... sicut inter se cohaerent tempore, ita opere ipso conjungi, Curt. 5, 1, 2: passus, Ov. M. 11, 64: abstinentiam cibi, i. e. to continue without interruption, Tac. A. 6, 26; in the same sense, consularis, Suet. Calig. 17; and: rerum actum, id. Claud. 23: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17.—**B.** In partic. 1. To compose, form by uniting: quod (Epicurus) e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est (i. e. Epicurissimum bonum), Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44 Madv. ad loc.—2. To unite, join in marriage or love: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9, 30: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28; cf.: aliquam sibi, id. Calig. 26: conjungi Pop-paeae, Tac. A. 14, 60; Cat. 64, 335: conubia Sabinorum (Romulus), to bring about, accomplish, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37.—3. To connect, unite by the ties of relationship or friendship: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: tota domus conjungo et stirpe conjungitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nos inter nos (res publica), id. Fam. 5, 7, 2: me tibi (studia), id. ib. 15, 11, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall. J. 7, 7: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Verg. A. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46; cf.: societatem amicitiamque, Sall. J. 83, 1.—Hence, **conjunctus**, a, um, P. a.

A. (Acc. to I.) *United, connected*; hence, of places, bordering upon, near: loca, quae Caesaris castris erant conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 init.; 2, 25; 3, 112: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5, 5: regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; 8, 31: ratis crepidine saxi, Verg. A. 10, 653.—**B.** Transf., of time, connected with, following: quae proelio apud Arbela conjuncta sunt ordiar dicere, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**C.** Trop. 1. In gen., connected with, pertaining to; accordant or agreeing with, conformable to, etc.; constr. with cum, the dat., or rar. the abl.: prudentia cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; so, nihil cum virtute, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: ea, quae sunt quasi conjuncta aut quae quasi pugnantia inter se, id. Part. Or. 2, 7: verba inter se (opp. simplicia), id. Top. 7; id. de Or. 3, 37, 149; (opp. singula), Quint. 5, 10, 106; 7, 9, 2; 8, 1, 1: causae (opp. simplices), id. 3, 6, 94; 3, 10, 1: justitia intelligentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: praecipua officii naturae, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitatis est conjunctior quam liberalitati, id. ib. 1, 14, 44; id. de Or. 2, 81, 331: libido scelere conjuncta, id. Clu. 5, 12; id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto

aut ex sequenti petere, i. e. the present, Quint. 5, 8, 5; cf. id. 5, 9, 5; 5, 10, 94; and id. 7, 2, 46: conjuncta (et convenientes) constantia inter augures, harmonious, accordant, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.—**b.** **conjunctum**, i, n. subst. (a) In rhet., connection, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 167; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 166.—(b) *A joint-sentence*, = copulatum, συμπεπλεγμένον, Gell. 16, 8, 10.—(c) In the physical lang. of Lucr., the necessary, inherent qualities of bodies (as weight, etc.), in contrast with eventum, merely external condition, Lucr. 1, 449 sq.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Connected by marriage, married: digno viro, Verg. E. 8, 32: conservae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5.—* **b.** Transf., of the vine (cf. conjunx, I. 2.): vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—Far more freq., **c.** Connected or united by relationship or friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly (freq. in Cic.). (a) With abl.: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatibus et adfinitatibus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27: cum populo Romano non solum perpetua societas atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: equites concordia conjunctissimi, id. Clu. 55, 152: sanguine, Sall. J. 10, 3; cf.: Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Vell. 2, 41, 2: propinquitatibus adfinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; cf.: propinqua cognatione, Nep. praef. § 7: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; id. Cat. 1, 13, 33; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Att. 1, 16, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1 al.—(b) With cum, etc.: ubi tecum conjunctus siem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 52: so, genus cum diis, Suet. Caes. 6.—*Absol.*: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21; Nep. Att. 7, 1; Curt. 6, 11, 10.—With dat.: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: conjunctior illo Nemo mihi est, Ov. M. 15, 599; Curt. 7, 3, 25.—With inter: inter se conjunctissimos fuisse Curium, Coruncanium, Cic. Lael. 11, 39; id. Dom. 11, 27: ut nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, id. Att. 14, 13, B. 5.—**conjuncte**, adv. (rare; most freq. in Cic.). 1. In connection, jointly, at the same time: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61, 248: elatum aliquid, i. e. hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically), id. ib. 2, 38, 158; 3, 37, 149: age, id. Inv. 1, 7, 9.—2. In a friendly, confidential manner: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3; so with vivere in the comp., Cic. Fam. 6, 9, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 4; and in sup., Cic. Lael. 1, 2.

conjux or **conjux** (in inscr. also conjux, e. g. Orell. 4655; 4644; 4646; 5013: conjux, C. I. L. 1, 1011: conjux, ib. 5, 370; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 139 sq.), jūgis, comm. (fem. **conjūga** Jovis Juno, App. M. 6, p. 174, 33, and in inscr.) [conjungo]. 1. One who is united in marriage, a consort, spouse, wife; more rarely, a husband (very freq., esp. in fem. and in the poets; in Ov. M. alone about fifty times); masc., Cic. Cael. 32, 78; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; Tac. A. 3, 34; 13, 44; Just. 2, 4, 8; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14; Cat. 62, 32; 68, 81; Verg. A. 6, 473; Ov. M. 1, 605; 6, 538; Sen. Cons. Helv. 19, 5; Hyg. Fab. 23; Inscr. Orell. 4629.—Fem., Lucr. 4, 1274; Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Cat. 64, 298; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 3, 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 15; 17, 11; id. H. 4, 18; 5, 8; id. G. 7.—In plur. for the married pair: boni, Cat. 61, 234: unanimi, id. 66, 80 et saep.—2. Transf. of animals, the female, spouse, wife; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161.—And also of the elm-tree, round which a vine entwines itself (cf. conjungo, P. a., B. 2, b.), Col. 5, 6, 18.—**B.** Poët. 1. A betrothed, a bride, Verg. A. 3, 331; 9, 138; Tib. 3, 2, 4; Ov. H. 8, 18.—2. A more honorable designation for concubine, Prop. 2, 8, 29; Ov. H. 8, 86; Val. Fl. 2, 208.—II. In late Lat., = contubernalis, a comrade, a (male or female) companion or attendant, Inscr. Orell. 2841 sq.—So, a fellow-slave: me cum meo famulo meoque vectore... factum conservum atque conjugem, App. M. 7, p. 189, 6.

conjuratio, ōnis, f. [conjuro], a swearing together. 1. Prop. **A.** In gen.: conjuratio fit in tumultu, i. e. Italico bello et Gallico quando vicinum urbis periculum singulis jurare non patitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 615; cf. id. ib. 2, 157; 8, 1 and 5.—Hence, transf.,

a union or alliance: quae haec est conjunctio! utin omnes mulieres eadem aequae student nolintque omnia, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 1: urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 fin.—2. A levy en masse, an enlistment of the whole people (late Lat.), Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 614; 8, 5.—B. In a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot (in good prose; most freq. in the hist.), Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 17, 1 et saep.: si omnia faciendae sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: convicti adversum se conjurationis, Eutr. 7, 21: conjunctio nefanda in omne facinus ac libidinem, Liv. 39, 38, 3.—II. Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), the confederacy, the band of conspirators themselves: perditorum hominum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13.

conjūratūs, a, um, *Part.*, and **conjūrātī**, ōrum, *subst.*, v. conjuro.

conjūrō, āvi, ātum (*part.* conjuratus in act. sense; v. II. infra), 1, v. n. and a., to swear together, or one with another, to band or combine together by an oath. I. In a good sense (rare but class.): simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Verg. A. 8, 5 Serv.: ipsi inter sese decuriati equites conjurabant sese fugae ergo non abuturos, etc., Liv. 22, 38, 4; 26, 25, 11: in Trojam, Mel. 2, 3, 6.—And in a Greek constr.: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7 (cf. under II.): inter nos conjuravit, quod cum illo et ille necum, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 38: equites Romanos conjurasse omnes, ut transitionem facerent, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.—Impers.: si ab omnibus in legem Dei conjuraretur, Lact. 5, 8, 8.—Esp., of the milit. oath, taken at enlistment: senatus consultum, ut omnes juniores Italiae conjurerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 Dobrenz ad loc.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2, 1; cf. agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150.—Hence, 2. Poet., transf. to inanim. things: conjuratae sequuntur Mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. M. 12, 6.—(β) In gen., to unite, be united: (studium, ingenium): alterius scilicet Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 98; cf. id. B. Get. 49.—*B. Act., to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ps.-Ov. H. 21, 135 (v. the pass. in connection).—II. In a bad sense, to form a conspiracy or plot, to conspire (very freq.): tū verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, P. Afric. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 11, 9: inter se, Sall. J. 66, 2: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16, 5; cf. in facinora, id. 39, 16, 3: in Philippi caedem, Curt. 7, 1, 6: cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (sc. Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in mortem patris, Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra rem publicam, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: contra populum Romanum, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: haec (tectae) incendere, Liv. 27, 3, 4: ut urbem incenderent, id. 4, 45, 1: ut quaestio de iis habeatur, qui coercent conjurarintve, quo stuprum flagitiumve inferretur, id. 39, 14, 8.—Absol.: ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.—In a Gr. constr. with *inf.*: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52, 24 Kritz; cf. caelum rescindere, Verg. G. 1, 280.—Hence, *subst.*: **conjūrātī**, ōrum, m., conspirators, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Caes. 17; 80; 82; id. Tib. 9; id. Claud. 11.—2. Poet., transf., of inanim. things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763 (cf. supra, I. 2.): Ister, Verg. G. 2, 497.

conjux, v. conjunx.

conī-. Words thus beginning, v. under coll.

conm-. Words thus beginning, v. under comm.

con-nascor, natus sum, 3, v. dep., to be born at the same time, to be born with (late Lat.): ET (QVI) CONNATVS FVERIT DE CONIVGE MEA, Inscr. Orell. 5013.—II. Transf., to arise together with: laus nobilitatis connascitur, Cassiod. Var. 3, 4: vitia connata in corpore, innate, Tert. adv. Val. 2.—Hence, *subst.*: **connatus**, i, n., = gemellus, Inscr. Orell. 5013.

con-necto, v. conecto.

connexio, **connexivus**, **connexus**, etc., v. conex.

connitor, **connivēo**, etc., v. conī-

connūbiālis, **connūbiūm**, **connūbiāliter**, v. conub.

* **connūdatus**, a, um, *Part.* [nudo], wholly naked, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77 dub. (al. nudata).

con-nūmērātio, ōnis, f. [connumero], a reckoning together (late Lat.), Prisc. p. 1138 P.

con-nūmēro, āre, v. a., to number with something, to reckon among (post-class. and rare): aliquem inter liberos, Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4, 1.—Absol.: quemadmodum connumeratis et dicitis, Arn. 2, 187; Gai Inst. 1, 2, § 4.

Connus, i, m., a Greek lute-player, who taught Socrates music, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

Cōnōn, ōnis (Gr. acc. Conona, Just. 6, 1), m., = Κόνων. I. A renowned general of the Athenians, whose life was written by Nepos; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; Just. 5, 5 sq.; 6, 1 sqq.—II. A celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Cat. 66, 7; Verg. E. 3, 40; Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 738.

† **cōnōpēum** (instead of a short e, sometimes **cōnōpiūm**), ei, n., = Κωνόπειον, a net of fine gauze, used originally by the Egyptians, especially about the bed, as a protection against gnats, etc.; mosquito-curtains or bars: cōnōpēum, Juv. 6, 80: cōnōpēum (cōnōpiūm), Hor. Epod. 9, 16, and Prop. 3 (4), 11, 45. In a doubtful measure, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 8.—Hence, Engl. canopy.

cōnor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try, venture, presume, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. molior, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; opp. facere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; opp. perficere, id. Or. 30, 105); constr. with acc., *inf.*, rarely with *abl.* of the gerund, or *absol.* (a) With acc. (mostly of indef. objects): quicquam fallaciae, Ter. And. 1, 2, 26: istuc, id. ib. 1, 5, 35: idem, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10, 33: id quod conantur, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: multa, id. Or. 30, 105; id. Fin. 1, 16, 82: tantum scelus, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 30; cf.: tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59, 8: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Quint. 2, 4, 10: plurima frustra, Verg. A. 9, 398.—(β) With *inf.* (freq.): hoc dicere, Cic. Quint. 20, 62: aliquid facere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: me labefactare, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44: potestas attingere, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: pueris absinthia dare, id. 1, 936; 4, 12 al.: facere id quod constituerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: invito transire, id. ib. 1, 8: tela mittere, Cat. 116, 3; Hor. C. 1, 6, 9; id. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—* (γ) With *abl.* gerundii: ne frustra dehortando impedire conemini, that you attempt not vainly to dissuade, Nep. Att. 21, 6.—(δ) With *st.*: saepius noctu, si perumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 4.—(e) *Absol.*: dum moluntur (mulieres), dum conantur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11: conari manibus pedibus noctisque et dies, id. And. 4, 1, 52: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesce Romanos nuntiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consuesset, before he proceeded to the undertaking, Nep. Dat. 7, 1: ego obviam conabar tibi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2: audax ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23, 15.—

Hence, *subst.*: **cōnātā**, ōrum, n., in pass. signif., an undertaking, attempt, venture, hazard (class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 202, 14; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 39; Lucr. 5, 386; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Nep. Dion. 8, 5; Liv. 21, 50, 9; 42, 11, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Galb. 17; Ov. M. 10, 420; 14, 755 sq.; Juv. 13, 210; Vell. 2, 35, 5 et saep.

conp-, v. comp.

con-quādro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. (very rare). I. Act., to make square: aurum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 131, 14: perticas (just before: dolare in quadrum), Col. 8, 3, 7.—

II. Neutr., to be proportioned to, to agree with, to square to (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2, 3, 7 al.

conquaero, v. conquiro.

conquaestor, v. conquistor.

* **conquassatio**, ōnis, f. [conquasso], a severe shaking, a shattering: conquassatio et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. I. To shake severely (several times in Lucr.

and Cic., elsewh. very rare; after Cic. only in late Lat.). A. Lit.: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: omnia graviter terrarum motibus ortis, id. 5, 107; cf.: Appulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97; Cod. Just. 1, 14, 6, § 5.—B. Trop., to shatter, disturb: conquassatur enim tum mens animaeque potestas (corresp. with collabefieri), Lucr. 3, 599: exterarum nationum illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26, 56: civitatem, id. Vatin. 8, 19: omnes provincias, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4.—* II. To shatter, dash to pieces: calicem, Cato, R. R. 52, 2.

† **con-quāterno**, to yoke by fours: τετρίκω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quēror, questus, 3, v. dep. a. and n., to complain of a thing, or to bewail, lament passionately or much (class. in prose and poetry). (a) With acc.: conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: res suas adversum illum (mulier), Titin. ap. Non. p. 232, 22; cf.: fortunam suas mecum (mulier), Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua iudicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111; cf.: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33, 4; 1, 53, 5; 40, 24, 6 al.; Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50; *Quint. 6, 1, 18; Tac. H. 1, 54 bis; Suet. Aug. 66; Tib. 1, 10, 54; Ov. M. 14, 243 al.: aliquid pro re publica, Cic. Sest. 2, 3.—(β) With acc. and *inf.*: se dissolvi, Lucr. 3, 612; so Suet. Tib. 10; 34; id. Claud. 2.—(γ) With *de* or *cur*: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45: de alicujus injuria, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conqueretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60: quod, id. ib. 15, 61: Tiberio de eadem re... apud se per epistolam conquerenti ita rescripsit, Suet. Aug. 51 fin.: eos apud se de collegarum iudicio fuisse conquestos, Aug. Ep. 53, 5.—(δ) *Absol.*: alia voce ac res monebat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 15: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147: quid ego ignaris nequiquam conqueror auris, Cat. 64, 164: alicui, Sil. 8, 94.—Impers.: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestio, ōnis, f. [conqueror], a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint (very rare). I. Prop. A. In gen.: nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 22; id. Or. 39, 135: illa adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa de bellis civilibus, id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78, 12.—B. Esp., in rhet.: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106; cf. id. ib. 1, 52, 98; Auct. Her. 3, 13, 24.—II. Transf., of the plaintive notes of birds, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

1. **conquestus**, a, um, *Part.*, from conqueror.

2. **conquestus**, ūs, m. [conqueror], a violent complaint (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*), Liv. 8, 7, 22; Sil. 10, 291; Stat. Achill. 1, 399.

con-quiēscō, quīēvi, quīētum, 3 (*perf.* sync. conquiesci, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: conquiescit, Cels. 6, 6, n. 34; 7, 19 fin.; *inf.* conquiesce, Liv. 30, 13, 12), v. n., to be wholly at rest, to rest, take rest, to repose (in good prose; most freq. in Cic., esp. in the transf. and trop. signif.). I. Lit., to rest, be at rest, to cease from exertion, to be idle or inactive, to be in repose, etc. A. In gen. (a) *Absol.*: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Fam. 1, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5, 7: ante iter confectum, to take rest, to halt, Caes. B. C. 3, 75; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: juvenem instigat, nec conquiescere ipsa potest, Liv. 1, 47, 6; 21, 10, 3; 30, 13, 12: qui non concoxit, ex toto conquiescere (debet), ac neque labori se, neque exercitationi, neque negotiis credere, Cels. 1, 2 init.—(β) With *ab* or *ex* and *abl.*: ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus uno illo in loco conquiescimus, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 7: a continuis bellis, id. Balb. 1, 3.—B. In partic., of sleep, to take repose, take a nap: meridie, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: paulisper post cibum meridianum, *Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence, prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, i.e. you may be entirely easy, unconcerned, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121 (cf. auris, I. A.).—2. To give the voice rest, pause (in speaking): no tatur enim maxime similitudo in conquie-

scendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—**3.** In gen., *to pause, stop*: illam furiam pestemque... nec conquiesce, donec ipsa manibus suis nefaria sibi arma adversus hospitem indueret, Liv. 30, 13, 12; cf.: quia tu nisi perfectā re de me non conquiesci, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: profecto numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam illorum vias percepero, etc., id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of inanimate and abstract things as subjects, *to stop, pause, rest, be quiet, to be at rest, be in repose, etc.*: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum, *is stopped, closed*, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: litterae, nisi quid novi exstiterit, id. Att. 12, 39 *fin.*: non manes, non stirps (ejus viri), Liv. 21, 10, 3: imbre conquiescente, id. 24, 47, 1: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: si Italia alectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25, 68: manes a posterorum execrationibus, Plin. Pan. 53 *fin.*—In medic. lang.: febris, Cels. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 *fin.*: sanguis, id. 5, 26, 21 al.—**B.** (Cf. acquiesco, II.) *To enjoy entire repose, to find rest, recreation, pleasure in something.* (a) Absol.: habebam, quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47, 1: nec conquiescere socios vestros posse, quoad regia Pergami sit, *be at peace*, id. 42, 42, 6: ubi aures convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ambitio non patitur quemquam in eadem mensurā honorum conquiescere, quā, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 5; so, in amore atque in adolescentiā tuā, id. ib. 2, 1 *fin.*: in amici mutua benevolentia, id. Lael. 6, 22.

con-quinisco, quexi, 3, v. n. [quino, kindr. with κινῶ], *to cover down, squat, stoop down*: inclinari, Non. p. 84, 15: caput inclinare, Prisc. p. 885 P. (only ante-class. in the foll. exs.); Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ad eum conquexi, Pompon. ap. Prisc. l. i. (Com. Rel. v. 171 Rib.).

conquiro (-quaero), quisivi (arch. form CONQUAERESEIVEI in inscr.: conquiesierit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15), quisitum, 3, v. a. [quaero], *to seek or search for, to procure, bring together, collect (class.)*; esp. freq. in the hist.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Lisso Parthinisque et omnibus castellis quod esset frumenti conquiri jussit, id. ib. 3, 42: haec (cornua) studiose conquistata, id. B. G. 6, 28: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75, 4: ea (sc. obsides, arma, servos), Caes. B. G. 1, 27 and 28: socios ad eum interficiendum, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: pecuniam, Liv. 29, 18, 6; cf.: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.*: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16, 8: desertores de exercitu volonum, id. 25, 22, 3: sacra, id. 26, 7, 5 Duker: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71; 83: vulgo amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23: duces, Curt. 9, 9, 1: fabros undique, Dig. 45, 1, 137, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to seek after, search for, go in quest of, to make search for* (esp. freq. in Cic. and Tac.): conquistata diu dulcique reperta labore carmina, Lucr. 3, 419: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf.: conquirere et comparare voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42; id. Ac. 2, 27, 87: vetera exempla, id. de Or. 3, 8, 29: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37, 2: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solacia, id. ib. 12, 68: argumenta, id. ib. 14, 44: causas, id. Or. 15: naturae primas causas, Cic. Univ. 14 *med.*: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac. A. 15, 56.—**II.** Esp. (con intens.), *to seek for with earnestness, to search out eagerly or carefully* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: Diodorum tota provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 39: (Liberam) investigare et conquirere, id. ib. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrā marique conquiri, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52, 6: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41, 2; Nep. Timol. 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 10.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.—Hence, **conquisitus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), *sought out, chosen, costly*: conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: peregrina et conquisita me-

dicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, 23: figurae (opp. obviae dicenti), *Quint. 9, 3, 5.—**Sup.**: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—**Comp.** prob. not in use.—**Adv.**: **conquisitē**, carefully, with much pains (ante- and post-class., and only in post.): conquisite commercata edulia, Afran. ap. Non. p. 28, 30: conquisite admodum scripsit Varro, Gell. 3, 10, 16; cf.: conquisite conscripsimus (corresp. with diligenter), Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

conquisitē, adv., v. conquiro, P. a. *fin.*

conquisitio, ōnis, f. [conquiro], *a seeking or search for, a bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** In gen.: pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: (sacrorum), id. Agr. 6 *fin.*: difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium, Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.*: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3, 3.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a levying, levy*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5; Liv. 23, 32, 19; 25, 5, 9: intentissima, id. 23, 35, 10 al.

conquisitor (access. form in Plaut. **conquisitor**; or, acc. to Lachm., **conquaestor**), ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *a recruiting officer*, Cic. Mil. 25, 67; id. Att. 7, 21, 1; Liv. 21, 11, 13; 30, 7, 10; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 80.—**II.** In a theatre, *a claqueur*, Plaut. Am. prol. 65 and 82.

conquisitus, a, um, v. conquiro, P. a. **conquisitor**, v. conquisitor. **conr.** Words thus beginning, v. under corr.

Consabrum, i, n., *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, south of Toletum, now Consuegra*, Itin. Anton. p. 446.—Hence, **Consaburensis**, e, adj., *of Consabrum*, Inscr. Grut. 402, 5; 909, 14.—**Plur.** as subst.: **Consaburenses**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Consabrum*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Strat. 4, 5, 19.

con-sacerdos, ōtis, comm., *a fellow-priest or priestess* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 10, 74 al.

consacro, v. consecro.

consaepe, v. consaepe.

consaeptio (-sēpio), no perf., saeptum (consiptum, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 10 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 64, 6, and v. infra), 4, v. a., *to fence round, hedge in*. **I.** As verb finit. (rare): bustum, *Suet. Ner. 33.—**II.** More freq., **A.** In part. perf.: **consaeptus**, a, um, *enclosed, hedged in*: consaeptus ager et diligenter consitus, *Cic. Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5: locus saxo, id. 22, 57, 6.—**2.** Trop.: teneor consipta, undique venor, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 14 (in acc. with Euripides, Κακὸς πέπρακται πανταχῇ).—**B.** Subst.: **consaeptum**, i, n., *a fence, hedge*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 4, 7; 1, 6, 1; Liv. 10, 38, 12: fori, *Quint. 12, 2, 23.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): corpus animam consaepto suo obstruit, Tert. Anim. c. 53: cordis, App. M. 3, p. 136, 6 al.

* **consaepto** (-septo), āre, v. freq. a. [consaeptio], *to fence round, hedge in, enclose*: animalia in sacro lūcu, Sol. c. 32, § 37.

consaeptum, i, n., v. consaeptio, II. B. **consaeptus**, ūs, m. [consaeptio], *a hedging in, fencing round*, Curt. 9, 1, 32 Zumpt (al. in conspectu).

consalutatio, ōnis, f. [consaluto], *a greeting, esp. of severals, a mutual salutation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.), *Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Tac. A. 15, 16; id. H. 4, 72; Suet. Oth. 9.

con-salūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to greet, salute cordially*, in gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in the hist. after the Aug. per.). (a) With acc.: utrumque regem (sua multitudo), Liv. 1, 7, 1: eum, Petr. 7, 131; Curt. 7, 8, 5; 10, 7, 7: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—(β) With two accs., *to greet or salute as, to hail, etc.*: eum regem, Liv. 36, 14, 4: eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26, 10: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69; 13, 41; Suet. Ner. 8; id. Galb. 10: aliquem Caesarem, Tac. H. 3, 86 *fin.*; Suet. Dom. 1: aliquem patrem patriae, id. Aug. 58: eum Latianum Jovem, id. Calig. 22; cf.: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—(γ) Absol.: qui cum inter se... amicissime consalutant, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: exercitus consalutant, one another, Flor. 4, 3, 6.

con-sānesco, nūi, 3, v. inch., *to become whole or sound, to be healed* (rare): etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, *Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2 Orell. N. cr.; Cels. 7, 12, 4; Col. 4, 27, 3; 8, 2, 3; Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sanguineus, a, um (gen. plur. consanguineum, Lucr. 3, 73), adj., *springing from the same blood, related by blood*. **I.** In a restricted sense, of brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly (so mostly post.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. H. 14, 121: scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407: angues, i. e. *born with her, kindred*, id. ib. 11, 61: acies, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 237.—Of animals: arietes, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Praetext. v. 21 Rib.).—Of abstract subjects: caritas (= benevolentia fraternal), Val. Max. 5, 5, 3; cf. scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407.—**Subst.**: **consanguineus**, i, m., *a brother*, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; and **consanguinea**, ae, f., *a sister*, Cat. 64, 118.—**II.** In a more gen. sense, *related, kindred*: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 366: Roma, Sil. 1, 608: dextra, id. 1, 655.—Esp. freq. as subst. plur.: **consanguineis**, ōrum, kindred, relations, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 77; Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 33; Suet. Caes. 81; id. Claud. 25.—General senses, *related, kindred* (so most freq. in prose and poetry), Lucr. 3, 73; 6, 1282; cf. Dig. 38, 16, 1.—**2.** Poet., transf.: consanguineus Ieti Sopor, Verg. A. 6, 278 (in acc. with Hom. Il. 5, 231: ὕπνος καὶ ἰνυρτος θανάτοιο).—* **B.** Trop. p.: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1, proem. § 4.

consanguinitas, ātis, f. [consanguineus], *blood-relationship, consanguinity* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In a restricted sense, *the relationship between brothers and sisters* (mostly in the jurists), Dig. 38, 8, 4; 1, 7, 44.—**II.** In a more extended sense, *relationship*, in gen., Liv. 7, 19, 6; 8, 5, 4; Verg. A. 2, 86.—* **B.** Trop. p.: doctrinae, affinity, similarity, Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *fin.*

con-sāno, āre, v. a., *to make wholly sound, to heal, cure* (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3: plagas, id. 4, 24, 22: digitum abscissum, Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sarcino, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., *to sew, stitch, or patch together* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop.: verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21; 13, 24, 19: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5, 6: mendacia, id. 16, 8, 4: insidias, id. 14, 9, 2.

con-sarrio or -sārio, īre, v. a., *to hoe or rake to pieces* (very rare): stercus, Cato, R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consatio, ōnis, f. [1. consero], *a procreation* (late Lat.): concubitalis, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

consatus, a, um, Part., from 1. consero.

con-saucio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to wound severely* (very rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin.*: corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—With acc. of part.: crus et utrumque brachium ruinā pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.

consavio and **consavio**, v. consuav.

conscelēratūs, a, um, v. conscelero, P. a.

con-scēlērō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonor, disgrace by wicked conduct*; as verb finit. (rare; not in Cic.): domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8, 19: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37, 9.—Hence, **conscelēratūs**, a, um, P. a., *wicked, depraved* (very freq., esp. in Cicero's orations): pirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 90: vultus, id. Clu. 10, 29: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: ea res... captivis magis mentibus quam consceleratis similis vis, Liv. 8, 18, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: furor, Cic. Sull. 10, 29: impetus, id. Cael. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9, 28: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191.—**Sup.**: filii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: bellum, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16.—**Subst.**: **conscelēratūs**, i, m., *a wicked person, a villain*: in impiis et consceleratos poenae certissimae, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: cum tuā consceleratorum ac perditorum manu, id. Dom. 3, 6.—**Comp.** and **adv.** not in use.

con-scendo, ndi, nsum, 3, v. a. and n. 425

[scando]. **I.** In gen., to mount, to ascend (in prose rare before the Aug. per.) **A.** Lit. (a) With acc.: currum, Lucr. 6, 47; Prop. 2(3), 18, 13; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1; Curt. 5, 10, 12; montes, *Cat. 64, 126; Prop. 1, 6, 3; vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 fin.: equos, Ov. M. 14, 820; Liv. 29, 2, 16; Suet. Calig. 51: aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299; Stat. S. 3, 1, 7; Val. Fl. 2, 444: culmen summum, Sil. 3, 610: scopulum, Verg. A. 1, 180: rogam, id. ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17; id. Galb. 10 al.—(β) With in: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): laudis carmen, Prop. 2(3), 10, 23: ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377.—**II.** Esp., a nautical t. t., to go on board a ship, to embark, take ship, etc. (class. in all periods and species of composition; cf. ascendo); constr. with the acc., in, or absol. (a) With acc.: cymbam piscatori, Afran. ap. Non. p. 535, 30: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; Nep. Dat. 4, 3: naves, Liv. 22, 19, 8; 37, 11, 8; cf. in pass.: consensā nave, Just. 31, 4, 3; and: navibus consensu, id. 12, 10, 1: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materia alveum, Vell. 2, 107, 1: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Verg. A. 10, 155; Ov. M. 13, 422; cf.: aequor navibus, to navigate, Verg. A. 1, 381: ibi classem, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 2.—(β) With in: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 17, 2: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16, 1.—(γ) Absol.: velim quam primum consendas ad meque venias, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 al.: consende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id. Fam. 12, 25, 5; Liv. 22, 19, 10; 37, 11, 10; *Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 41: in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, Liv. 31, 29, 6.—With ab and abl. of place: Pompeium a Brundisio consensisse, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3: ab eo loco consendi, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7: ab hortis Cluvianis, id. Att. 14, 16, 1; cf. Epheso, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: Thessalonicae consendere jussi, Liv. 44, 23, 9.

consensio, ōnis, f. [consendo], an ascending into, embarking: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

1. consensus, a, um, Part., from consendo.

2. consensus, ūs, m. [consendo], an ascending, mounting (eccl. Lat.), Hilar. Trin. 1, 20; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, § 17 Halm.

consentia, ae, f. [consensio], a knowing of a thing together with another person, joint knowledge, consciousness (in good prose, and very freq.). **I.** A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others, privacy, cognizance, etc. (a) With gen. subj.: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; so, hominum, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: plurium, Liv. 2, 54, 7: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21; cf. Suet. Calig. 56 al.: generis humani, Tac. Agr. 2.—(β) With gen. obj. (thus for the most part in Tac.): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25: facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Dig. 48, 5, 29.—**Plur.**: consilia conscientiaeque ejus modi facinorum, Cic. Clu. 20, 56.—(γ) Absol.: non modo eos persequi, ad quos maxime culpa corrupti iudicii, sed etiam illos, ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: qui non modo a facti verum etiam a conscientiae suspitione affuit, id. Cael. 10, 23: nocte per fugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28, 10: simulare, Tac. A. 2, 40, 4, 3; cf. id. H. 1, 28; Curt. 7, 1, 31.—**II.** Consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense. **A.** In gen. (rare). (a) With gen.: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et suarum? Liv. 8, 4, 10 (cf. γ); so, contracti culpa periculi, id. 3, 2, 11: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. defectionis, id. Agr. 16: victoriae, id. ib. 27: unionum in somno quoque, Plin. 33, 12, § 40: amissae fortunae, a recollection, Flor. 2, 12, 10: ipsa pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6 fin.: scelorum tuorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; cf. Sall. C. 5, 7: peccatorum, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: culpa, Liv. 28, 19, 1 et saep.—In plur., Cic. Clu. 20, 56: te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum, id. Par. 2, 2, 18; cf. under B. 2.—* (β) With de: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 2; cf. conscius, I. a.—(γ) With rel.-clause (very rare): illi conscientia, quid abesset virum, detractare pugnam, Liv. 3, 60, 6; 28, 19, 5.—(δ) Absol.: ut

nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, self-consciousness, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, Liv. 5, 25, 6: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, consciousness, Quint. 11, 1, 17: sine hac quidem conscientia ipsa illa ex tempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit, without this feeling, equiv. to without this persuasion, id. 10, 3, 2: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5.—So pregn., with ne, a conscientious fear, guilty fear, Tac. Agr. 42.—**B.** In partic., a consciousness of right or wrong, the moral sense, conscience: magna vis est conscientiae... in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; cf.: et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientiae pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: bona conscientia turbam advocat, mala etiam in solitudine anxia atque sollicita est, Sen. Ep. 43, 5: ad purgandam publicam conscientiam, Just. 31, 4, 3: recta, a good conscience, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. egregia, Liv. 29, 33, 9: bona, Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32; Quint. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Tac. Agr. 1: optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3: salva bona conscientia, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. § 15: integra, Front. 1, 9, 3; Lact. 5, 19, 32: mala, a bad conscience, Sall. J. 62, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 3: infelix, id. 6, proem, § 10.—* **b.** Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41.—**2.** Sometimes absol. for a good, or for a bad conscience. **a.** A good conscience: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2; cf.: illud est hominis magni... maximi aestimare conscientiam mentis suae, etc., id. Clu. 58, 159: in quibus ego nec dissentire a nostris salvā gratiā nec consentire salvā conscientia possum, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: ad sacrificium integrā conscientia venire, Lact. 5, 19, 32; Front. Strat. 1, 9, 3.—**b.** A bad conscience: hunc tu quas conscientiae labe in animo censes habuisse? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85; id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; Sall. C. 15, 4; id. J. 35, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—In the same sense: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54; id. Att. 13, 49 fin.; Caes. B. C. 3, 60; Phaedr. 3, prol. 47; and in plur.: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

con-scindo, idi, issum, 3, v. a., to tear or rend to pieces (very rare). **I.** Lit.: palulam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32: vestem, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4: epistulam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4: ipsam capillo for illius capillum, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnke.—**II.** Trop.: quā dominus, quā advocati sibi sibi conscissi, hissed at, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; cf.: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, am pulled to pieces, i. e. abused, calumniated, id. ib. 8, 16, 1.

con-scio, ire, v. a. **I.** To be conscious of wrong: nil sibi, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.—**II.** To know well (late Lat.): consciens Christus, quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scivi or scil, scitum, 3, v. a. **I.** Publicists' t. t., to approve of, decree, determine or resolve upon something in common: populi iussa veta quom suffragio consensuerunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: Senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit, consensit, conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, etc. (an old formula for the declaration of war), Liv. 1, 32, 13: Tuscii fere omnes consensuerunt bellum, haec decidit, upon, decreed, id. 10, 18, 2: communi consilio fugam, id. 10, 34, 13: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id. 28, 22, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: causam, Gell. 5, 10, 9 (not consistere, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 349).—Hence, **II.** Transf. from the sphere of state affairs; aliquid sibi or absol.: lit., to adjudge, appropriate to one's self (cf. ascisco); hence, with the access. idea of personal action, to inflict or bring upon one's self (most frequently death, —class.). (a) With sibi: letum, *Lucr. 3, 81: mortem, to kill one's self, Cic. Clu. 61, 171; id. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129; id. Brut. 11, 43; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83; id. Off. 1, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 3, 68, 6; 45, 12: necem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Nep. ap. Gell. 7, 18, 11: exsilium, Liv. 10, 17, 2; 29, 36, 12: exsilium ac fugam, to go into voluntary exile, id. 5, 53, 5.—(β) Without sibi: letum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Liv. 9, 26, 7: necem, Suet. Claud. 31; n. 3: fugam, to flee,

Liv. 10, 34, 13; 33, 48, 10; Tac. H. 3, 9: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.—**Pass.**: consciscenda mors voluntaria, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: de consciscenda nece cogitare, Suet. Caes. 36: nece conscita, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 107 (in Nep. Alcib. 11, 1, conscierunt is a false read. for consentiunt or conspiciunt; cf. Nipperd. Spicil. ap. Corn. Nep. p. 37 sq.).

* **conscissio**, ōnis, f. [conscindo], a tearing in pieces, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34. **conscissus**, a, um, Part., from conscindo.

conscitus, a, um, Part., from conscisco.

con-scīus, a, um, adj. [scio], that knows something in company with others or by himself, knowing with others or self-knowing (freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Knowing or conscious of something with another, privy to; and subst., a (male or female) participant in a thing, an accessory, accomplice, confidant, etc.; constr. with the gen., dat., in, and de aliquid re, an obj. or rel.-clause, or absol. (cf. Rudd. II. p. 71). (a) With gen., with or without dat. pers. (cf. β infra): qui tam audacis facinoris mi conscius, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; cf.: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall. C. 22, 2: si conscius Dymno tanti sceleris fuisset, Curt. 6, 10, 20; and: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1; so, maleficus, id. Clu. 22, 59: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37, 1: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26, 14: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30; cf.: Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner. 3; and necis (opp. auctor), id. ib. 33: peccati erilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60: adjuutores quosdam, conscius sui (= sui consilii) nactus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 2.—**Poet.**: arva versi regis, Ov. M. 7, 385; cf.: quorum nox conscia sola est, id. ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Verg. A. 4, 519: mentis, Ov. H. 17, 265 al.—(β) With dat.: huic facinori tanto tua mens liberalis conscia esse non debuit, Cic. Cael. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124 (quoted in Arus. Mess. p. 220 Lind.); Fabricium quem... conscius illi facinori fuisse arbitrabatur, Cic. Clu. 20, 56 al.: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194.—**Poet.**: sacris nox, Ov. M. 6, 588 Heins.: delictis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: conubis aether, Verg. A. 4, 168 Wagn. N. cr.: gens nascenti conscia Nilo, Luc. 1, 20.—(γ) With in: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1; so, conscius vestris in lacrimis adfueram, Prop. 1, 10, 2.—* (δ) With de: addit ad extremum, se audisse a Curione his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. conscientia, II. A. β.—(e) With rel.-clause: multis consilia quae gereretur, Nep. Dion. 8, 4.—(ζ) Absol.: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 1, 1, 40; cf.: fac me consciam, id. Cist. 2, 3, 46; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69; Cic. Att. 2, 24, 1; cf. Nep. Milt. 3, 6; Quint. 5, 7, 37; Tac. A. 1, 5; Hor. C. 3, 6, 29.—**Poet.**: cetera nox et nos et turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 438: rubor, Cat. 65, 24 al.—Hence, subst.: **conscius**, i, m., of those who are participants in a crime, conspiracy, etc., a partaker, joint-conspirator, accessory, accomplice, confidant, etc., Nep. Dion. 9, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 48; 9, 2, 81 sq.; Suet. Dom. 10: consociorum nomina exponere, Curt. 8, 6, 24: Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 39 al.: se (sacerdotes Germanorum) ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant (sc. deorum), id. G. 10.—**II.** With sibi, knowing something in one's self, conscious of. **A.** In gen., in a good and bad sense. (a) With gen.: qui (sc. populus Romanus) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so, sibi nullius culpa, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: mihi dissimulati in ulla parte iudicii, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38: sermonis adversus maiestatem tuam habiti nullius conscii sumus nobis, Curt. 7, 1, 21: mens sibi recti, Verg. A. 1, 604; cf. without sibi, Ov. F. 4, 311: admissae nequitiae, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Verg. A. 11, 812.—(β) With dat.: sibi factis mens, Lucr. 3, 1018.—(γ) With in: nulla sibi turpi in re, Lucr. 6, 393.—(δ) With acc. and inf. as object, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: etsi mihi sum conscius, num-

quam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; Quint. 12, 11, 8. — (e) With *rel.* or *subj. clause*: cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44 *fin.* — With *adv.*: mulieres male sibi consciae, Just. 2, 5, 7. — *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, etc., Ov. F. 1, 495. — *Poet.*: virtus, Verg. A. 12, 668. — *Constr.* analogous to the Greek: conscius sum mihi benefacienti and benefaciens (συννοῖδα ἐμῶντι πεποιθότι or ποῖντι), are mentioned by Prisc. p. 1205 P., as much used earlier, but without exs. in proof. — **B.** In partic., *conscious to one's self of wrong* (rare, and mostly poet.): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Lucr. 4, 1131; Sall. C. 14, 3; Sen. Hippol. 496. — *Poet.*: vultus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 692.

conscreeor, āri, v. dep., to clear the voice, *have much*: magnifice, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7; cf. Non. p. 479, 16.

conscribillo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. dim. a. [conscribo], to scribble over, to scribble, scrawl upon (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 30 sq. *bis*. — *Meton.*, to mark by beating: nates mollicellus, Cat. 25, 11.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a.; lit., to write together, i. e., **I.** To write together in a roll or list, to enroll; very freq. as a milit. t. t., of the levying of troops, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 1, 24; 2, 2; 2, 8 et saep.; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 7: cohortes veteranas tumulti causā, Sall. C. 59, 5: inter septimanos conscribi, Tac. H. 3, 25: inter nostros, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 40: conscripti in Ciliciam legiones, Suet. Caes. 8, 24; id. Galb. 10: exercitum adversum aliqueum, Val. Max. 5, 4, 5. — And of the enrolment of colonists: decrevit senatus, ut C. Lentulus consul sex milia familiarum conscriberet, quae in eas colonias dividerentur, Liv. 37, 46, 10. — So of enrolling in a particular class of citizens, to *inscribe, choose*: eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13, 8. — So the frequently occurring title of senators: Patres Conscripti (prop. Patres, conscripti, i. e. Patres et conscripti), *chosen, elect, assembled fathers* (lit. fathers and elect): traditum inde (sc. post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui Patres quique Conscripti essent: Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1, 11; cf. Fest. p. 254, 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 7, 5, and p. 41, 13 ib.; Cic. Att. 1, 11, 27; id. Planc. 35, 87; Nep. Hann. 12, 2; Liv. 3, 52, 6; 6, 26, 4; Dict. of Antiq.; and in imitation of this: di conscripti, App. M. 6, p. 182, 35. — In a play upon words (censured by Quint.): ne Patres conscripti videantur circumscripti, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72. — Also in *sing.*, of one senator: pater conscriptus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; and *absol.*, poet. in *sing.*: **conscriptus**, i, m., a senator: quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis officium, *Hor. A. P. 314. — So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic. Planc. 18, 45; 19, 47; id. Sest. 15, 34: rex me opere oravit maximo ut sibi latrones cogerem et conscriberem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 76. — **II.** To put together in writing, to draw up, compose, write (class.). (a) With *acc.*: librum de consulatu, etc., Cic. Brut. 35, 132; cf. Nep. Lys. 4, 2: volumen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*; Ov. P. 2, 9, 73: lepidas tabellas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 1: syngraphum inter me et amicam, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1: imaginem, to delineate, sketch, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: legem (consules), to draw up, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; cf. edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: condiciones, Liv. 26, 24, 8; cf. id. 29, 12, 15: foedus, id. 41, 24, 15: testamentum, Suet. Claud. 44: fortunas alterius litteris, Cic. Clu. 66, 186. — (β) With *rel. clause*: cum pluribus conscripsisset, qui esset optimus rei publicae status, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11 Madv. N. cr. — (γ) With *de* (illi), de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 12, 19, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 24: de ratione dicendi, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1. — (δ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, write down, notice that he should be, etc., Suet. Claud. 38: omni personae quam dotem

suscepisse cum marito conscribitur, Cod. Just. 5, 15, 3. — **2.** Esp., of physicians, to prescribe: pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13. — **B.** *Meton.*, to write something all over, to fill with writing (rare; mostly poet.): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17; cf. epistolium lacrimis, *Cat. 68, 2. — *Humorously*, to mark by beating, to cudgel: conscribere aliqueum totum stilis ulmeis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132; cf. conscribillo. — **2.** With *in* and *abl.*, to write upon, mark upon: signum sanguinis id est crucis in sua fronte, Lact. 4, 26, 39.

conscriptio, ōnis, f. [conscribo, II.], a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition (rare). **I.** In abstr.: libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18. — *More freq.*, **II.** In concr., a representation, treatise, writing; in plur., *Cic. Clu. 67, 191; *Vitr. 7, prooem. § 1: in annalium conscriptionibus legere, Arn. 7, p. 242. — **III.** (Conscribo, I.) A levying of troops, Julian. ap. Cassiod. 16, Hist. Eccl. 17.

conscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] (post-class.), a composer, writer, author, Quint. Decl. 277; Arn. 1, p. 35 sq.; Aug. Ep. 18.

conscriptus, a, um, Part., from conscribo.

con-sēco, cūi, ctum, 1, v. a. (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** To cut up, cut to pieces: brasciam, Cato, R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, id. ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, to lacerate, Petr. 137, 4. — **II.** In Pliny, to cut off, lop, prune: surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

consecrāneus, a, um, adj. [con-sacer], united by the same sacra; only subst., one bound by the same (military) oath (post-class. and rare): mei commilitones, Capitol. Gord. 14: noster, Tert. Apol. 16.

consecrātio, ōnis, f. [consecro]. **I.** A religious dedication, consecration: domus, Cic. Dom. 40, 106; 50, 128: bonorum, id. ib. 48, 125. — Also of the deification of the Roman emperor, *Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*; *Suet. Dom. 2: falsae consecrationes, Lact. 1, 20, 24; and of the consecration of a priest, Inscr. Grut. 303, 2. — **II.** An execration, in laws: consecratione legis aut poenae, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33. — **III.** A magical incantation, Lampr. Elag. 9, 1.

consecrator, ōris, m. [id.], one who consecrates or dedicates (late Lat.): simulatorum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*: ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 21 *fin.*

consecratrix, icis, f. [consecro], she who consecrates or makes sacred (late Lat.): bovis Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consecro (written INSECRo in Monum. Ancy. 2, 28; 4, 25; Inscr. Orell. 618 al.; v. infra, P. a.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sacro], to dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity (class., esp. in prose). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen. (a) With *dat.*: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: tres gladios Marti Ultori, id. Calig. 24: locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, id. Aug. 18: barbam Capitolio, id. Ner. 12: hunc lucum tibi (with dedico), *Cat. 18, 1 al. — (β) Without *dat.*: quia consecrabantur aedes, non privatorum domicilia, sed quae sacra nominantur, consecrabantur agri... ut imperator agros de hostibus captos consecraret, Cic. Dom. 49, 128: aram, id. ib. 55, 140; 53, 137; id. Har. Resp. 5, 9: video etiam consecrata simulacra, id. N. D. 2, 24, 61: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44, 4: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.*: agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: eam partem domus, id. Aug. 5: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4 al.: locus consecratus, a consecrated, holy place; Caes. B. G. 6, 13; 6, 17 al.; opp. profanus, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: tuum caput sanguine hoc, Liv. 3, 48, 6: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16, 10: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of persons, to elevate to the rank of deity, to place among the gods, to deify: Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; 3, 15, 39; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Tac. A. 13, 14; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 9; id. Calig. 35; *Hor. C. 4, 8, 27 al.: Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 5, 30. — And of ani-

mals: videat... cujusque generis beluas numero consecratas deorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 14. — **2.** To devote or doom to destruction, to execrate, in laws, vows, and oaths, Cic. Balb. 14, 33 (v. consecratio, II.): caput alicuius, Liv. 3, 48, 5; Plin. Pan. 64, 3. — And an old formula in declaring war: Dis pater, Vejovis, manes... exercitum hostium, urbes agrosque, capita aetatesque eorum devotas consecratasque habeatis, Macr. S. 3, 9, 10. — **3.** To surrender to the vengeance of any one: esse (se) jam consecratum Miloni, Cic. Har. Resp. 4, 7. — **II.** Trop. (most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen., to devote, dedicate, consecrate. (a) With *dat.*: qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: (corporis curandi) ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, id. ib. 3, 1, 1. — (β) *Absol.*: cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, to lay upon the altar of one's country, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 63, 143: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41: Herculem modo et Patrem Liberum Consecratae immortalitatis exempla referebas, i. e. adduced as instances of deification, Curt. 8, 5, 16. — **B.** To hallow, recognize as holy (eccl. Lat.): sit Deus nobis non in templis sed in corde consecratus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28: secum habeat Deum semper in corde consecratum, quoniam ipse est Dei templum, id. 6, 25, 15: Deum in nostro pectore, Min. Fel. Oct. 32, 2. — **C.** To make immortal, immortalize: ratio disputandi (sc. Socratis) Platonis memoria et litteris consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: amplissimis monumentis consecrare memoriam nominis tui, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 44: orator cum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidia, famam in tuto collocavit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: beneficium elegantissimo carmine, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 3. — Hence, **consecratus** (—sacr—), a, um, P. a., consecrated, holy; in sup.: CONSECRA-TISSIMVS, Inscr. ap. Bellerm. Vig. Rom. Lat. t. c. p. 72, n. 283.

consectāneus, a, um, adj. [consector] (post-class.). **I.** Following eagerly after, hanging upon; subst., an adherent, follower, Sid. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 9; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 6. — **II.** Consequent, = consequens: consectaneum est credere, it follows, Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectarius, a, um, adj. [id.], that follows logically, consequent (peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50. — Subst.: **consectaria**, ōrum, n., conclusions, inferences, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; 4, 18, 48.

consectatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): concinnitatis, *Cic. Or. 49, 165: supervacua generum (uvarum) in numerum, i. e. an enumeration, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consector, ōris, m. [id.], an eager follower, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 8 al.

* **consectatrix**, icis, f. [consector], she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend: voluptatis libidines (opp. temperantia libidinum inimica), Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectio, ōnis, f. [consecro], a cutting or cleaving to pieces (very rare): arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: nisi sectionis ejus (materiae) fabricam haberemus, i. e. the art of fashioning it, id. Div. 1, 51, 116.

consecto, āre, v. consector *fin.*

con-sector, ātus, 1, v. dep., to follow, pursue, strive after eagerly, both in a good and bad sense. **I.** Lit., to attend eagerly or continually; to go after a person or thing, etc. **A.** Prop. (rare): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: mares, feminas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20; cf.: senectam ovium (opp. agnas fastidire), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188: anguiporta haec, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 137; cf. rivulus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. — *More freq.* (esp. in Cic.), **B.** Trop., to pursue eagerly, to strive after, endeavor to gain; to emulate an example, to imitate, etc.: qui non debita consecrari soleant, quod debeatur remissuros, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consecretur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae (corresp. with aucupari inanem rumorem), id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potenti-

am, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id. ib. 2, 15, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: verba, id. Caecin. 19, 54: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: plura (in dis-course, opp. comprehendere brevi), id. Or. 1, 8, 34; Plin. Pan. 75; id. Ep. 5, 6, 43: ista subtilius (in investigat), Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139: insignia ac paene vitiosa imitando, to imitate, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: vitium de industria, id. ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1, 20.—**II.** To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, chase, pursue (most freq. in the hist.): quosdam (latrones) consecutus est et confecit, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 111: redeuntes equites quos possunt consecutari atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3, 26; 4, 14; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 43, 10, 7; Vell. 2, 19, 2; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 4, 24; id. H. 1, 68.—Of the chase, *Lucr. 5, 965; cf. Liv. 21, 43, 8; 41, 9, 6: Fufum clamoribus et convitiis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** Trop., of things: omnia me mala consecutantur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7.

consecutus, a, um, Part., v. conseq. In pass. signif.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consecutari video (ἀποκαταβαίνω), to be persecuted, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.

consecutus, a, um, Part., v. conseq. **consecutio** (also **consequutio**), ōnis, f. [consequor] (several times in Cic. as a philos. and rhet. t. t., elsewhere perh. only in late Lat.). **I.** In philos. lang., an effect, consequence: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, has pleasure as a consequence, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; id. de Or. 3, 29, 113: simplex autem conclusio ex necessariā consecutione conficitur, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45; id. Top. 13, 53 al.—**Plur.**: causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45.—**II.** In rhet. lang., the proper following of one thing after another, order, connection, sequence: verborum... ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 18.—**III.** An acquiring, obtaining, attainment (= adeptio; eccl. Lat.); with gen. obj.: baptismi, Tert. Bapt. 13 fin.: resurrectionis, id. Res. Carn. 52.

***1. con-sēdo**, āre, v. a., to still, allay, quiet: maximos tumultus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

***2. consēdo**, ōnis, m. [sēdeo], he who sits with one: nemo vicinus, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 62, 25.

***con-sēminalis**, e, adj., sown with several kinds of seed: vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6; cf. consēmineus.

consēmineus, a, um, adj. [semen], sown or planted with various kinds (only in Col.): vineae, Col. 3, 21, 7: silva, id. 11, 2, 83; cf. consēminalis.

con-sēnesco, nūi, 3, v. inch., to grow old together, to grow or become old or gray (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: (Baucis et Philemon) illā consēnuere cāsā, Ov. M. 8, 634: socerorum in armis, *Hor. C. 3, 5, 8; cf. in patriā meā, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 12: alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19, 6: in exilio, id. 35, 34, 7: in ultimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell. 2, 102, 3: circa Casilinum Cumasque, Liv. 30, 20, 9: Smyrnae, Suet. Gram. 6.—**II.** Meton. **A.** In Quint., to grow old or gray in an occupation, to follow it too long: in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in quā umbrā, id. 10, 5, 17; and: in unā ejus specie, id. 12, 11, 16.—**B.** In a more general sense (causa pro effectu), to become weak, infirm, powerless, to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force, etc. **1.** With living subjects: prae-maerore atque aegritudine, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 63; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 25: in manibus alicujus et gremio maerore et lacrimis, Cic. Clu. 5, 13; Liv. 35, 34, 7: (columbae) si inclusae consēnescent, Varr. R. 3, 7, 6; so id. ib. 3, 9, 14: veturne, Col. 7, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop., to lose consideration or respect: omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consēnescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2.—**2.** With inanimate subjects: ova consēnescent, Varr. R. 3, 9, 8; cf. vinea soli vitio consēnuit, Col. 4, 22, 8: veru in manibus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15; cf. consēnuit haec tabula carie, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: haut ulla carina consēnuit, not one has grown old, i. e. all have perished, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 36: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consē-

runt, Sall. C. 20, 10 Kritz and Fabri: quamvis consēnerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. Sen. 9, 29; with vires, Liv. 6, 23, 7: animum quoque patris consēnuisse in adfecto corpore, id. 9, 3, 8: noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen unā cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consēnescit, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2: veteres leges aut ipsā suā vetustate consēnuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247; so of laws, Liv. 3, 31, 7: Invidia, Cic. Clu. 2, 5: rabies et impetus, Flor. 3, 3, 4: oratio dimetiendis pedibus, Quint. 9, 4, 112.

con-sēnior, ōris, m., a fellow-elder, fellow-presbyter, the Greek *συμπρεσβύτερος*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 1.

consensio, ōnis, f. [consentio], an agreeing together, agreement, unanimity, common accord (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: omnium gentium omni in re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tanta Italiae, id. Red. Quir. 8, 18: nulla de illis magistratum, id. Red. in Sen. 15, 38: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.—**2.** As a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—**B.** Transf.: naturae, harmony, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20.—**II.** In a bad sense, a plot, combination, conspiracy, Cic. Planc. 15, 37; id. Font. 7, 16 (3, 6): scelerata, id. Att. 10, 4, 1: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 3.—In plur.: nullaene consensiones factae esse dicuntur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9.—**B.** In concreto, those who have banded together, conspirators: globus consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4.

1. consensus, a, um, Part., from consensio.

2. consensus, ūs, m. [consentio], agreement, concordance, unanimity, concord (class.; esp. freq. in prose). **I.** Prop.: numquam major vester consensus in ullā causā fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: quod si omnium consensus naturae vox est, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Caes. B. G. 2, 28; 2, 29; 7, 4 al.: tantus senatus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 26; Suet. Calig. 14: legionis ad rem publicam recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7: optatum, Nep. Dion. 6, 3: patrum, Tac. A. 15, 73: consilii totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: conspirans horum (fratrum), Cic. Lig. 12, 34: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7, 15; Cic. Quint. 5, 3: bonorum, Quint. 1, 6, 45: eruditum, id. 10, 1, 130: grammaticorum, id. 10, 1, 53: deorum hominumque, Tac. H. 1, 15: aevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72: filiorum adversus patres, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 22: optimo in rem publicam consensu libertatem defendere, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 fin.; cf. id. ib. 1, 26: ex communi consensu aliquid ab aliquo petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; so, repentino maximoque, Suet. Aug. 58: ingenti, id. Dom. 13; opp. dissensus, Claud. B. Gild. 300; Dig. 46, 3, 80.—**Absol.**: aliquid apud Chatto in consensum vertit, has become a general custom, Tac. G. 31.—**B.** Consensu, among the hist. after the Aug. per. freq. adv., unanimously, with general consent, according to the general wish, etc.: comitiorum illi habendorum, quando minimus natu sit, munus consensu impingunt, Liv. 3, 35, 7; and 3, 36, 5; 24, 37, 11; Tac. H. 1, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 1: cum ipsi in visum consensu imperium... interpretarentur, Liv. 3, 38, 10.—**B.** In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy: audacium, Cic. Sest. 40, 86.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, agreement, harmony, sympathy (class.): quā ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam *συμπάθεια* Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.—**B.** A common feeling, common life: neque enim poterunt (animae et corpora) suptiliter esse Conexae neque consensus contagia fient, Lucr. 3, 740.

consentānēē, adv., v. consentaneus fin.

consentānēus, a, um, adj. [consentio], agreeing or according with something, suited to, becoming, meet, fit, proper (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). (a) With cum: quod quidem erat consentaneum

cum his litteris, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—(b) With dat. (so most freq.): formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. 7: actiones his (motibus, etc.), id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: hae disciplinae sibi, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65, 135: non necesse esse optumae rei publicae leges dare consentaneas? id. Leg. 2, 10, 23; id. Fin. 5, 20, 60; id. Part. Or. 2, 7: his temporibus consentaneum genus litterarum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, *Quint. 6, 3, 106; Cod. Just. 7, 6, 1, § 8: sententia utilitati rem consentanea, Dig. 17, 1, 6, § 7.—*(γ) **Absol.**: vir vitā et morte, consistent, Vell. 2, 63, 2; cf. β.—**Subst.**: **consentānēa**, ōrum, n., concurrent circumstances: ex consentaneis (argumenta ducere), Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170.—Hence, **b.** Consentaneum est, it agrees with something, it is according to reason, fitting, consistent, proper, etc. (a) With inf., with or without dat.: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, qui, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: cum diceret, ei aliquid dicere consentaneum esse, id. Ac. 2, 9, 28: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, id. ib. 1, 20, 68; id. N. D. 2, 15, 42; id. Tusc. 6, 9, 25.—(b) With ut, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—**Adv.**: **consentānēē**, in harmony with (late Lat. and rare): consentaneae cum naturā vivere, Lact. 3, 8, 20: narrare aliquid, according to truth, Hier. in Rufin. 3, 1 fin.

consentes, plur. adj. [etym. dub.; prob. for consentientes; v. Corss. Nachtr. 281; but, acc. to Müll., from -sens, old part. form from esse], only in phrase consentes dii (gen. deum consentum, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.), in the Etrusco-Romish language of religion, the twelve superior deities, called also dii complices (six male and six female; acc. to the lines of Ennius: Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo), who formed the common council of the gods, ascribed by Jupiter, Arn. 3, 123; Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 42 fin.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4; id. L. L. 8, § 70 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 2119; Inscr. ap. Ballat. dell' Instit. 1835, p. 34; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 81 sq.

***1. consēntia** sacra, sacred rites established by common agreement, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 11 Müll.

2. Consēntia, ae, f., = *Κωνσεντία*, the capital of the Brutii, now Cosenza, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24, 14 sq.; 23, 30, 5 al.—Hence, **Consēntinus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Consēntia: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115.—And **Consēntini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Consēntia, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7.

con-sentio (also **cosentio**; v. infra), sensi, sensum, 4, v. n. and a. **I.** = unā sentio, to feel together: multa (corpora, i. e. substances) Quae neque conecit potuere neque intus Vitalis motus consentire atque imitari, Lucr. 2, 717 Lachm.; cf. consentire animam totam per membra videmus, id. 3, 153; Scrib. Comp. 104.—**II.** To agree, accord, harmonize with a person or thing; to assert unitedly, determine in common, decree, to unite upon something accordantly, etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with cum, inter se, the dat., or absol. of person; and with the acc., de, ad, in, the inf. causā, or absol. of the thing.—**A.** Lit., with personal subjects. **1.** In a good sense, with acc. and inf.: HONC. OINO. FLOIRVME. COSENTIONT. ROMAL DVONORO. OPTVMO. FVRISE. VIRO... LVCIOM. SCIPIONE, etc. (i. e. hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romanorum bonorum optimum fuisse virum... Lucium Scipionem), inscription of the Scipios, C. I. L. 1, 32: Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 160; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116; and id. Sen. 17, 61: omnes mortales unā mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; so Quint. 1, 10, 33; 2, 15, 36 al.; Tac. A. 6, 28 al.—With inf.: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 fin.—With de: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; so id. Phil. 1, 9, 21: cum aliquo de aliquā re, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—With

cum: consentire cum aliquâ re, verbis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: cum his (oratoribus) philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2; so Suet. Aug. 58.—With *dat.*: illis superioribus, Quint. 2, 15, 32; so id. 5, 14, 33: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Clu. 22, 60: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: iis, quibus delectantur, id. 5, 11, 19: studiis alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65 al.—With *adversus*: adversus malefîcium omne consensimus, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2: adversus patrem cum amicis, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 3.—With *ad*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 23, 60; 2, 46, 119; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15; 4, 9, 18; cf.: ad rem publicam conservandam, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40, 10: ad necem ejus, id. 39, 50, 6: ad indutias, Suet. Calig. 5.—With *in*: in homine non, ut omne, omnia in unum consentientia, sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, Liv. 2, 32, 9: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11; cf.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet. Calig. 60: puro pioque duello quaerendas censeo itaque consensio consensioque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32, 12.—With *ut*: senatus... censuit consensit conscrivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, Liv. 1, 32, 13.—With *ne*: constat, ad alia discordes in uno adversus patrum voluntatem consensisse, ne dicerent dictatorem, Liv. 4, 26, 7.—With *acc.*: rei: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e. has voted, decreed war, Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12: consensu in posterum diem contio, id. 24, 38, 11.—With *inf.*: si consenserint possessores non vendere, quid futurum est? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—*Impers.*: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17; 5, 10, 12; Liv. 9, 1, 7; so, consensum est, ut, etc., id. 30, 24, 11.—2. In a bad sense, to agree to any wrong, to join in, to plot together, conspire, take part in, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum Romanum omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; so id. ib. *fin.*: belli faciendi causa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 18: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: quod consensisset cum Hispanis quibusdam... eum (Pompeium) comprehendere, id. Fam. 6, 18, 2: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9, 14: ad aliquem opprimendum, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, Liv. 23, 28, 4; so *absol.*, id. 34, 49, 9 al.—*B.* Transf., with inanimate subjects, to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, suit, etc. (a) With *cum*: sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf.: cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 2; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 122: secum ipsa (oratio) together with sibi constet, Cic. Univ. 3; id. Brut. 38, 141: precor... ut vestrae mentes atque sententiae cum populi Romani voluntatibus suffragisque consentiant, id. Mur. 1, 1; Dig. 46, 4, 14.—(b) With *inter se*: (pulchritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore sentiunt, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; Quint. 5, 7, 29.—(c) With *dat.*: si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narratur consentiunt, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 32; id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 65; 11, 3, 164 al.: sibi ipsa lex, id. 2, 4, 37.—(d) *Absol.*, Lucr. 3, 170; 2, 915; 3, 154: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: iudicacionem et statum semper consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consenti astrum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 22.—Hence, **1. consentiens**, entis, *P. a.*, agreeing, accordant, unanimous: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cuius de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. Sen. 17, 61: animi, id. Div. 2, 53, 119: consilium omnis vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72.—*Ab.* consentiente et -ti: hominum consentiente auctoritate consenti non sumus? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 84; so, consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13; on the other hand, clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40, 1.—**2. consensus**,

a, um, *Part.*, agreed upon: consensus quibusdam et concessis, Gell. 15, 26, 2.
3. consentium, ii, n., a council, the Gr. συνέδριον (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 2120.
con-sepeliô, no perf., sepultus, 4, v. a., to bury with: consepeliri cum aliquo, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 7, § 30: corporis mortui consepeliri in baptismo, Hil. Trin. 1, p. 3.—*Perf. part.*: **consepultus**, buried with, Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. Ep. 14, n. 2 al.
consepîo, **consepito**, etc., v. consae-pio, etc.
conseqûe, adv., v. consequens.
consequens, entis, v. consequor, *P. a.*
consequenter, adv., v. consequor, *P. a. fin.*
consequentia, ae, f. [consequor], a consequence, natural succession (mostly post-class.; most freq. in the jurists; never in Quint.): eventorum, *Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: naturae, Gell. 12, 5, 10; most freq. in phrase per consequentiam, by consequence: per consequentiam significatio est, cum res quae sequuntur aliquam rem dicuntur, ex quibus tota res relinquitur in suspitione, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Dig. 4, 3, 19; 10, 1, 5; so also in plur.: per consequentias, ib. 2, 8, 1 sq.; 47, 10, 1 al.
consequia, ae, f. [id.] = consequentia, a consequence (ante- and post-class.): rerum, Lucr. 5, 678 Forbig. dub. (Lachm. consequê); and b. Concr., a retinue, the rear guard, App. 5, p. 169, and 10, p. 247.
consequor, secutus (or seqûitus; v. sequor), 3, v. dep. a. **1.** To follow, follow up, press upon, go after, attend, accompany, pursue any person or thing (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.* *A.* *Eit.* **1.** In gen. (rare). (a) With *acc.*: consecutus est me quare ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: me continuo, id. Am. 3, 1, 20: te tam strenue, id. Rud. 2, 6, 9: prope nos, id. ib. 4, 3, 11; cf.: litteras suas prope, Liv. 41, 10, 12: vocem gradu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 21.—(b) *Absol.*: ita vos decet; Consequimini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 22: hic se coniecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: ego rectâ consequor, id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; Nep. Them. 7, 2: comitibus non consecutus, without attendants, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To follow after or pursue in a hostile manner: reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquos, id. ib. 1, 53: consequuntur equites nostri, ut erat praeceptum, Auct. B. G. 8, 27: consecutus strenue hostibus, Curt. 5, 4, 34: fugientem (Servium), Liv. 1, 48, 4.—*Absol.*: ita mihi videntur omnia, mare, terra, caelum consequi, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 3 Fleck. Codd. (Ussing, concoqui).—**b.** To follow, come after, in time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, Cic. Brut. 15, 61: Sallustium (Livius, etc.), Vell. 2, 36, 3: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion. 6, 1; cf. id. Cim. 3, 2: si haec in eum annum qui consequitur redundarint, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: omnes anni consequentes, id. Sen. 6, 19: tempus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: reliquis consecutus diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam projectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: haec cum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 160; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hominem consequitur aliquando, numquam comitatur divinitas, i. e. after death, Curt. 8, 5, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (rare): minas jam decem habet a me filia... Hasce ornamentis consequentur alterae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: his diebus, quae praeterita erunt superiore mense, opera consequi oportet, to make up, Col. 11, 2, 90.—Far more freq., **2.** In partic. **a.** To follow a model, copy, an authority, example, opinion, etc.; to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis dejungit a fabula, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18: alicujus sententiam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13: necessest consilia consequi consimilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35; so, sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: suum quoddam institutum, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: exilitatem, id. Brut. 82, 284: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45, 7.—**b.** To follow a preceding cause as an effect, to ensue, result, to be the consequence, to arise or proceed from: rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461; 3, 929; 4, 867; cf. id. 3, 477: ex quo fit ut pudorem

rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion. 6, 4: ex quo illud naturâ consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64; Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 3, 2: quia libertatem pax consequatur, Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32.—(b) Of a logical sequence, to follow: si quod primum in conexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic. Fat. 7, 14; 5, 9; cf. under *P. a.*—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), by following after any person or thing, to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to, arrive at. *A.* *Lit.* (a) With *acc.*: si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2: aliquem in itinere, id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 3: fugientem, Liv. 1, 48, 4; Curt. 4, 9, 25; Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 16; cf. Verg. A. 11, 722: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, id. ib. 8, 143 et saep.—(b) *Absol.*: si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequuntur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25, 10: Fabius equites praemittit, ut... agmen morarentur dum consequeretur ipse, Auct. B. G. 8, 28 *init.*: interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti, came up, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—*B.* Trop., to reach, overtake, obtain (cf. assequor). **1.** In gen. **a.** With things as objects (so most freq.), to obtain, acquire, get, attain, reach: ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. quaestum, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5, 13: magistratum, id. ib. 25, 60: eam rem (i. e. regna), Caes. B. G. 2, 1: dum sua quisque spolia consequi student, Curt. 4, 9, 19.—With *ab*: nec dubitat quin ego a te nutu hoc consequi possem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: ab aliquo suum consequi, Gai. Inst. 2, 55; Dig. 15, 1, 9, § 1; Cic. Planc. 23, 55.—With *ex*: fructum amplissimum ex vestro iudicio, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: gloriosam victoriam ex rei publicae causa, id. Cael. 7, 18: aliquid commodi ex laboriosa exercitatione corporis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35; Quint. 7, 2, 42.—With *per*: omnia per senatum (corresp. with adsequi per populum), Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 34.—With *abl.*: ut omnem gloriam... omni curâ atque industria consequare, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; 1, 5, b, 2 *fin.*: suis erga aliquem meritis impunitatem, id. Planc. 1, 3: tantam gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 2; id. Att. 19, 2; 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 8; 10, 1, 102; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 68.—With *in* and *abl.*: si quid in dicendo consequi possum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: in hac perniciem rei publicae... gratiam, id. Off. 2, 22, 79: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27; cf. Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—With *ut ne*: hoc consequi, ut ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: nec legum repertoires sine summâ vi orandi consecutos, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 9; 5, 10, 125; 8, 3, 70; Vell. 2, 124, 4; Cels. 7, 26, 3: vix per matrem consecutus, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 12: per quae si consequi potuimus, ut, etc., Cels. 3, 19: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 62.—*Absol.*: quibus ex rebus largiter erat consecutus, made great profit, Auct. B. Afr. 62; cf.: non quod minore numero militum consequi difficile factu putaret, sed ut, etc., Auct. B. Alex. 30, 3: non est turpe non consequi, dummodo sequaris, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 4.—With *inf.* as object: vere enim illud dicitur, perverse dicere homines perverse dicendo facillime consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150.—**b.** Sometimes with a personal object, and with a thing as subject (cf. capio, II.), to reach, come to, overtake: matrem ipsam ex aegritudine hac miseram mors consecuta est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 23: tanta prosperitas Caesaris est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 19, 3; Quint. 7, 4, 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequuntur, id. 2, 10, 14; cf. I. B. 2 b. supra.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To become like or equal to a person or thing in any property or quality, to attain, come up to, equal (cf. adsequor): aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: nullam partem tuorum meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ad consequendos, quos priores ducimus, ascendimus, Vell. 1, 17, 7: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Col. 11, 2, 90.—**b.** To reach with the sight, to distinguish (rare): animalia

minuta, quae non possunt oculi consequi. Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**C.** To attain to something intellectually or by speech, to understand, perceive, learn, know: similitudinem veri, Cic. Univ. 3 *init.*: plura, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1: quantum conjectura, Caes. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 4: omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48; id. Fam. 1, 8, 6: omnia alicuius facta aut memoria consequi aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57: tantam causam diligentia consequi et memoria complecti, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39.—**D.** Of speech or lang., to attain, be equal to, impress fully, do justice to, etc.: vestram multitudinem multitudinemque beneficiorum, Cic. Red. Quir. 2, 5: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35, cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 270, 21: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419; cf. Cic. Dom. 50, 129.—Hence, **consequens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** According to reason, correspondent, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 18; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 5; 5, 10, 75.—Hence, **2.** Consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable, etc.*; with *ut* or *acc.* and *inf.*: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: consequens est, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77; so, dicere, Gell. 1, 4, 7; Dig. 43, 23, 15 *fin.*—**B.** That follows logically, consequent; with *dat.*: assentior, eorum quae posuisti alterum alteri consequens esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 18.—**Comp.** quid consequentius, quam ut, etc., Aug. Trin. 15, 19 *fin.*—**Sup.** apparently not in use.—Hence, *subst.*: **consequens**, entis, *n.*, a consequence: teneamus illud necesse est, cum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cuius id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 68: consequentibus vestris sublati, prima tolluntur, id. ib. 4, 19, 55; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215; id. Top. 12, 53; Quint. 5, 10, 2; 6, 3, 66.—Hence, **consequenter**, *adv.* (post-class.). **1.** In an accordant, suitable manner, suitably, conformably; with *dat.*: prioribus dicere, Dig. 35, 2, 11; so ib. 10, 2, 18; App. M. 11, p. 257.—**Absol.**, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13.—**2.** In consequence, consequently, App. M. 10 *init.*—**Comp.** and *sup.* not in use.

Pass. quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt *ἀνθρώποις*, Orbilius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

consequus, a, um, *adj.* [consequor], following (ante- and post-class.): pars paginae, Sid. Apol. 7, 14: ratione, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*—**Adv.** **consequē** redeunt ex ordine certo, Lucr. 5, 679 Lachm. N. *cr.*

* **consermōnor**, āri, v. *dep.*, to converse with one, to talk: cum iis, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 17.

1. con-sero, sēvi, sītum or sītum, 3, v. a. (*perf.* conseruerit, Col. 3, 4, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 37, 3; Dig. 6, 1, 38; v. 1. sero). **I.** To sow or plant with something (class.). **A.** Lit.: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Verg. E. 1, 73; Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 9, § 6; cf.: ager diligenter consitus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: ager arbutis consitus, Sall. J. 53, 1; and: consitus an incultus (locus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: Ismara Baccho (i. e. vino), Verg. G. 2, 38: vineam malleolo, Col. 5, 5, 6: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**Absol.**: in alieno fundo, Dig. 6, 1, 38: in alienum fundum, ib. 41, 1, 9.—**2.** Transf.: arva muliebria (Venus), Lucr. 4, 1107; cf. Sol. 9 *fin.*—Hence, *conserentes* dīi, who preside over generation, Arn. 5, 169.—**B.** Transf., of columns, to plant, set: aera (rostra) columnis consita, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49.—**C.** Trop.: (sol) lumine consertit arva, streuis, fills, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum Senectute, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: caeca mentem caligine Thesens consitus, *Cat. 64, 208.—**II.** To sow, plant: olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: hoc genus oleae, Cato, R. R. 6, 1: arborem, Liv. 10, 24, 5; Curt. 6, 5, 14; 7, 2, 22: zizyphum, Pall. Agr. 4: palmas, id. Oct. 12: (vitum) Narbonicam, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 43: Cato ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46.—**B.** Transf. (cf. I. B. supra): extra vallum steli caeci, mirabilem in modum consiti, *set*, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

2. con-sero, sēri, sertum, 3 (*perf.* consevisi, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 8), v. a., to

connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, bind into a whole (syn.: conecto, conjungo, contexto, etc.); class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the signif. II. B., and in the hist.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (a) With *acc.* with or without *abl.*: lorica conserta hamis auroque, Verg. A. 3, 467; cf.: tegumen spinis, id. ib. 3, 594 (illigatum spinis, Serv.); cf. Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, *Suet. Galb. 18: vincula, quis conserta erant vehicula, Curt. 9, 1, 17; cf.: conserta navigia, entangled, id. 4, 3, 18: scutis super capita consertis, overlapping, id. 5, 3, 23: rudis arbor conseritur (for navigating), Luc. 3, 512; cf. id. 4, 136.—(β) With *acc.* and *dat.*: alium (truncum) alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quid juvat nocti conseruisse diem? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2, 11; v. exodium: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 3: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, *Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, to interchange words, converse, Curt. 8, 12, 5; Fronto l. l.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To join, connect, unite together: teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, id. 1, 8, 26; cf.: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58.—**B.** Esp., to unite in hostility, for contest, to bring together; so most freq. manum or manus, to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle: signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3; Sall. J. 50, 4; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Ages. 3, 6; Liv. 21, 41, 4 al.: manum cum hoste, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Nep. Hann. 4, 2: manus inter se, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 40, 14; Ov. H. 12, 100: manus cum imparibus, Liv. 6, 12, 8: cum hoste manus, id. 21, 39, 3: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25, 5: dextras, Stat. S. 1, 6, 60: pugnam, Liv. 21, 50, 1; cf. id. 21, 8, 7; Tac. A. 2, 10: pugnam inter se, Liv. 32, 10, 8: pugnam seni, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Verg. A. 2, 398; Liv. 5, 36, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 12: certamen, Liv. 35, 4, 2: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31: bella bellis, Luc. 2, 442: acies, Sil. 1, 339; cf.: conserta acies, hand-to-hand fighting, Tac. A. 6, 35.—**Mid.**: navis conseritur, enters the fight, Liv. 21, 50, 3: duo acerrimā pugna conserti exercitus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1.—Rarely *absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura, Liv. 44, 4, 6.—**2.** Trop.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserabant, Liv. 21, 1, 2.—**3.** Transf., of judicial controversy: manum in jure or ex jure conserere, to make a joint seizure (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own): si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 7: non ex jure manum conserunt sed magis ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib. § 4 (Ann. v. 276 Vahl.); cf. also Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll., and Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: ibi ego te ex jure manum conserunt voco, etc., I summon you in an action for possession, etc., a judic. formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41.—Hence, * **conserte**, *adv.*, from consertus, a, um (acc. to I. A.), not used as *P. a.*, as if bound or fastened together, in connection: omnia necesse est congligatione naturali conserte contextequē fieri, Cic. Cat. 14, 32.

* **consertio**, ōnis, *f.* [2. consero], a joining together: verticum, Arn. 3, p. 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. consero.

conserva, ae, *f.* [conservus], a (female) fellow-slave. **I.** Prop., Plaut. Cas. 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 30; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5 al.; *dat. plur.* conservabus, Dig. 33, 7, 27.—**II.** Transf. to inanimate things: nolo ego foris conservas Meas a te verberari, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6: duraque conservae ligna, valetae, fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservabilis, e, *adj.* [conservo], that can be preserved (late Lat.): bonum, Tert. adv. Mart. 2, 13.

conservatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a keeping, preserving (several times in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: Marit. i. e. of his life, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6.—Trop.: bonorum, *Quint. 5, 10, 33: patriae, Num. Gallieni ap. Eckhel 7, p. 408: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, id. ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservator, ōris, *m.* [conservo], a keeper, preserver, defender (several times in Cic. and in inscriptions; elsewh. rare): pro di immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. Sen. 24, 53; so as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Orell. 1225 sq.; 1629; 4982 al.: istius urbis (with parens), Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: civitatis, id. Sen. 45, 98: patriae, id. Har. Resp. 27, 58: inimicorum, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: Romani nominis Augustus (with conditor), Vell. 2, 60, 1: inimicorum (opp.: desertor amicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: conservatoris sibi nomen, Graeco ejus rei vocabulo, assumpsit, Tac. A. 15, 71.—**II.** A worshipper, Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 7.

conservatrix, icis, *f.* [conservator], she who preserves, defends (post-class.): conservatrices et nutrices ignis, Arn. 4, p. 151.—As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2, 4; cf. conservator; and of industrious housewives, Inscr. Orell. 4930 al.: bonorum principum clementia conservatrix thesauro-rum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Syr. 30, 16 (but the best reading, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26, is servatrix; cf. Madv. N. *cr.*).

con-servitium, ii, *n.*, joint servitude: commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., the fellow-slaves, Ambros. Ep. 85, 1.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf. perf.* conservasse more usu. than conservavisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21), v. a., to retain, keep something in existence, to hold up, maintain, to preserve, leave unharmed or safe (class.; esp. freq. in prose). **I.** Of corporeal objects; *absol.*: conserva, quaere, parce, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 27; usu. with *acc.*: conservasti te atque illam, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 40: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligencia, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16; v. infra, *P. a.*: Caesar sese eos conservatum dixit, would save, leave unharmed, Caes. B. G. 2, 15; so id. ib. 2, 12; 2, 28; id. B. C. 3, 98; Nep. Them. 5, 2, 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 17 al.: rem familiarem diligentia et parsimonia (corresp. with angere), Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4, 7: conservari alitem atque sobolem jussura haruspices, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136: arborem, to preserve, Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: praedia successioni suae, Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 7.—With two *accs.*: omnes salvos, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: aliquos incolumes, id. Fam. 9, 13, 3: rectam conservare stirpem, Col. 4, 20, 1.—**II.** Of incorporeal objects: corpora quaedam conservant naturam semper eandem, Lucr. 1, 677: genus, id. 2, 709: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: pristinam erga me voluntatem, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: pristinum animum erga populum Romanum, Liv. 31, 2, 4: jus augurum, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: tuorum meritorum erga me memoriam, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: patriam, id. Rep. 6, 13, 13; cf. id. Red. Quir. 7, 17: religionem, Nep. Ages. 2, 5: indutias, id. ib. 2, 4: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athleticis, Suet. Aug. 45.—So the formula in treating for peace: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, in Cic. Balb. 16, 35; Liv. 38, 11, 2; cf. Dig. 49, 15, 7, and v. comis, *adv. fin.*—With double *acc.*: incorrupta mei conserva foedera lecti, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 69.—Hence, **conservans**, antis, *P. a.*, preservative; with *gen.*: quae conservantia sunt ejus status, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16.

* **conservula**, ae, *f. dim.* [conserva], a small (female) fellow-slave, Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 8.

con-servus, i, *m.*, a fellow-slave, a companion in servitude, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52; id. Mil. 2, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; Cic. Clu. 64, 179; id. Fam. 12, 3, 2; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; 2, 7, 80; Tac. Agr. 31; Dig. 11, 3, 14, § 2; Inscr. Orell. 4598 al.—In *gen. plur.* conservam, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270, 20 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 132 Rib.).—Of a dog in relation to slaves, Col. 7, 12, 5.—Trop.: servi sunt, immo conservi, Sen. Ep. 47, 1.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido], one who sits near or by a person or thing, an assessor. (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare);

in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; at a feast, id. Fl. 11, 24; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; Mart. 1, 27; but esp. in public exhibitions, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 34, 54, 7; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; cf. dei Mithrae Dareus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 42.

consessus, ūs, m. [consido]. **I.** Abstr., a sitting together or with (only post-class.): communis ei, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4: consessum alicui offerre, the permission to sit with one, id. ib. 18; so of permission to sit: liberum habere, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16. — Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry. **II.** Concr., a collection of persons sitting together, an assembly (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Planc. 1, 2; id. Quint. 3, 12 al.; *Suet. Aug. 44; Tac. A. 13, 54 al.; Lucr. 4, 76; Verg. A. 5, 340; 5, 577: quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: in ludo talario, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50, 106; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; cf. in plur.: theatrales gladiatorique, id. ib. 54, 115.

consideranter, adv., v. considero *fin.*, A.

***considerantia**, ae, f. [considero, II.], consideration, reflection, Vitr. 6, 1, 10.

considerate, adv., v. considero *fin.*, B., adv.

consideratio, ōnis, f. [considero, II.], contemplation, consideration, reflection (rare; not in Quint.): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: accurata, id. ib. 2, 11, 36; id. Inv. 2, 33, 103: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 29 (28), 6.

considerator, ōris, m. [id.], one who considers, reflects (post-class., and very rare); transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός, a sceptic, Gell. 11, 5, 2; Aug. Tract. ap. Joann. *fin.*

consideratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from considero.

con-sidēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [acc. to Corss. Nachtr. p. 43, from sidus, prop. to observe the stars; and so Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 4, and 75, 8 Müll.; cf. desidero], to look at closely, attentively, carefully, to inspect, examine (class. in prose and poetry, esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: contemplari unum quiddam otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, id. ib. 2, 4, 23, § 65: argentum (with contemplari), id. ib. 2, 4, 15, § 33: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58, 18: pallium diligenter, Petr. 12, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Calig. 36: formam, quā ludum gladiatorum erat aedificaturus, id. Caes. 31: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21, 2: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95 al. — (β) With acc. and inf. as object, to observe, perceive (very rare): cum folia decidere considerasset (corresp. with videre and animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67. — (γ) With a rel.-clause: num tamen exciderit ferrum considerat, hatae, Ov. M. 12, 105. **II.** Trop., to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate; constr. with the acc., with de, a rel.-clause, ut, or absol. (a) With acc.: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5; so, eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: reliquum est, quod ipsae optime considerabit, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, 2: simul ipse qui suadet considerandus est, Tac. H. 2, 76. — With ex: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni iudicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. — With aliquā ex aliquā re: aliquid ex se et ex sua natura, Cic. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 2, 58, 176. — (β) With de: cum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3: his de rebus velim cum Pomponio consideretis, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: de qua (intercessione) isti ipsi considerabunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de tota re, id. Att. 12, 24, 1. — Impers.: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, inquiry is made, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. — (γ) With rel.-clause: considerate cum vestris animis vosmet ipsi, equem putetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: sed velim consideres, quid faciendum putes, id. Att. 7, 13, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174; Liv. 45, 12, 5: consideres quid agas, quo progrediare, quem hominem et quā ratione defendas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174; Sall. C. 20, 6; 44, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 15; 3, 8, 51 al.: finitimos hostes an amicos ve-

lis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8, 30. — So impers.: in quā (parte) quid juris sit consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 14. — (δ) With ut or ne, to take care, to be considerate (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17; so, ut luna crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9. — Impers.: considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73. — (e) Absol.: ille se considerare velle (ait), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1. — Hence, **A. consideranter**, adv. (of the P. a. considerans, which is not used), = considerate, in a deliberate, considerate manner (post-Aug. and rare): agere, Val. Max. 8, 1, Ambust. 2: cuneum deponere, Pall. Febr. 17, 2. — Comp. considerantius, acc. to Fronto, p. 2194 P., but without voucher. — Sup. not in use.

B. consideratus, a, um, P. a., in acc. with II., maturely reflected upon, considerate, circumspect, cautious, etc. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.).

1. Of things: verbum consideratissimum, arbitror, Cic. Font. 9, 19 (v. arbitror, II.): considerata atque provisa via vivendi, id. Par. 5, 1, 34: cf. considerata (et diligens) excogitatio faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi, id. Inv. 2, 6, 18: nihil, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: factum, id. Sull. 26, 72: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154: facilitas parum considerata, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 19. — Comp.: consilium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2, 2. — Transf., as in Engl., to the person: homo, Cic. Caecin. 1, 1; id. Quint. 3, 11: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44, 5: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39, 20. — Comp.: consideratio factus Caesar (with tardior), Auct. B. Afr. 73; cf.: unā in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11. — Adv.: **considerate**, considerately: fieri, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Off. 1, 38, 136: agere, id. ib. 1, 27, 94 al. — Comp., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9; Liv. 4, 45, 8; Suet. Caes. 77. — Sup., Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.

con-sido, sēdi (also -sidi, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 7, v. Sat., v. 14 Vahl; Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*; Gell. 5, 4, 1; cf. Wagner ad Verg. E. 7, 1; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 501), sessum, 3, v. n., to sit down (esp. of a multitude), take a seat, be seated, to settle (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with in and abl., sub and abl., ante, the simple abl.; or absol. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) Absol.: salutatio hospitalis... fuit, positisque sedibus conserudat, Liv. 42, 39, 8: scio apud vos filio in conspectu matris nefas esse considere, Curt. 5, 2, 22: illi iussi considere affirmant, etc., id. 7, 6, 6: nec aut recubet aut considat pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26: vix consideramus, et nox, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14. — (β) With designation of place: si videtur, considamus hic in umbrā, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7; cf.: in pratulo propter Platonis statuum, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. Sen. 18, 63: in arā, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: in molli herbā, Verg. E. 3, 55: in illo caespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: examen in arbore conserdat, Liv. 21, 46, 2: in rupe, Curt. 3, 1, 4: in sellā, id. 5, 2, 13: in turre conserdit avis, id. 4, 6, 11: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: sub argutā ilice, Verg. E. 7, 1: hic corylis mixtas inter ulmos, id. ib. 5, 3: ante focos scamnis longis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtis, Verg. A. 4, 573: ipsae (apes) medicatis sedibus, id. G. 4, 65: solio medius conserdit avito, id. A. 7, 169: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, id. ib. 2, 869. — Impers.: in silvam veniunt et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. — Of soldiers in battle array: triarii sub vexillis considerant, sinistro crure porrecto, scuta innixa umeris... tenentes, Liv. 8, 8, 10. **B.** In partic. **1.** In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, theatres, etc., to take one's place, take a seat, sit, hold sessions, to be in session: cum in theatro imperiti homines conserderant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; so of senators, Suet. Aug. 35. — Of judges: quo die primum iudices, citati in hunc reum conserdistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; Liv. 26, 48, 9; Ov. M. 11, 157; 12, 627: ad ius dicendum, Liv. 34, 61, 15: introductum in tabernaculum (Persea) adversus advocatos in consilium considere jussit, id. 45, 7, 5; Suet. Calig. 38: in orchestra, id. Aug. 44: inter patres, Tac. A. 13, 54. — **2.** Milit. t. t., to encamp, pitch a camp, take post somewhere; with in and abl.: quo in loco Germani conserderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so Sall. J. 49, 1; Liv. 4, 17, 12; 10, 4, 11. — With sub: sub

monte conserdit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 21; Sall. C. 57, 3: trans flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: contra eum dūm milium spatium, id. ib. 3, 17: nuntiant Jugurtham circiter dūm milium intervallo ante eos conserdisse, Sall. J. 106, 5: prope Cirtam haud longe a mari, id. ib. 21, 2: inter virgulta, id. ib. 49, 5: superioribus locis, id. ib. 51, 3: ubi cuique vallis adbita spem praesidi aut salutis aliquam offerebat, conserderat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf. Curt. 7, 7, 31: haud procul, id. 4, 12, 4. — **3.** To settle down for a long time or permanently, to take up one's abode, to establish one's self: qui etiam dubitem, an hic Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: antequam aliquo loco conserdoro, neque longas a me neque semper meā manu litteras expectabis, id. ib. 5, 14, 1: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi conserdisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, id. ib. 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 31: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Verg. A. 1, 572: terrā, id. ib. 4, 349. — With in and acc.: in novam urbem, Curt. 7, 4, 23. — **4.** Of inanim. objects, esp. of places, to settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside, etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis conserdit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38, 8; cf.: terra in ingentem sinum conserdit, id. 30, 2, 12: (Alpes) jam licet considant! may now sink down, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: omne mihi visum considere in ignis flum, to sink down, Verg. A. 2, 624; 9, 145; cf.: Ilium ardebat, neque adhuc conserderat ignis, Ov. M. 13, 408: in cinerem, Stat. Th. 3, 185: cum omnia sacra profanaque in ignem considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33 *fin.*: quā mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, sink, i. e. are lower, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: patiemur picem considerare, et cum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13, 12: cum in cacuminibus montium nubes considunt, Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: multa bona in pectore considunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Univ. 2: iustitia cujus in mente conserdit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; id. Har. Resp. 12, 24. — Poet.: totam videmus Conserdisse urbem luctu, sunk or immersed in grief, Verg. A. 11, 350 (in luctum esse demersum, Serv.). — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) To settle down permanently, sink: in otio, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: hoc totum (genus dicendi) in eā mediocritate conserdit, id. Or. 27, 96: antequam ego incipio secedere et in aliā parte considere, i. e. change the subject, Sen. Ep. 117, 4. — **2.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased, quieted, to cease: ardor animi cum conserdit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: conserdit furor, id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62, 3: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7, 5: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis conserderant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: conserdit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. has since that time ceased, Cic. Mur. 8, 18. — **3.** Of discourse, to sink; to conclude, end: eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis... sed varie distincteque considat, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.

consignāte, adv., v. consigno, *fin.*

consignatio, ōnis, f. [consigno], a written proof, a document (post-class. and rare), *Quint. 12, 8, 11 Spald.; Dig. 22, 3, 4 sq.; 48, 10, 16, § 2 al.

consignatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from consigno.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To furnish with a seal, to affix, put one's seal to, to seal, to sign, subscribe (in good prose). **A.** Prop.: tabellas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 83: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistulas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 46: laudatio consignata cretā, Cic. Fl. 16, 37: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48, 4; cf.: conscripta consignataque, id. 29, 12, 15: legem, Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, a marriage contract, Suet. Claud. 29 (for which, briefly, dotem, id. ib. 26): tabulas proprio lino, propriāque cerā, Gai. Inst. 2, 181: pecuniam, Dig. 46, 1, 64. — **B.** Trop., to attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 87: senatus iudicia, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, id. Deiot. 13, 37: 431

auctoritates nostras, *to place beyond doubt*, id. Clu. 50, 139; id. Red. in Sen. 11, 29; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28. — **II.** *To note, write down, to register, record* (so lit. and trop.; for the most part only in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: litteris aliquid, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicos commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis litteris, id. Leg. 3, 20, 46: motum temporis, id. Univ. 9 init. — **B.** Trop.: tot rerum atque tantarum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de qua, etc., *to make known, indicate* (with exprimer), Gell. 14, 2, 17. — Hence, **consignāte**, *adv.* (of the *P. a.* consignatus, a, um, not in use; Hertz, consignatus); acc. to **II.**, *in a distinct manner, plainly, distinctly; comp.*, Gell. 1, 25, 8. — **Sup.**: versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15, 12; cf. the preced.

con-silesco, siliū, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become still, to be hushed, keep silent, grow dumb* (ante- and post-class.), Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 9 Müll. (Ann. v. 575 Vahl); Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 102; Gell. 5, 1, 6; 12, 1, 22.

consiliarius, a, um, *adj.* [consilium], *suitable for counsel, counselling* (class.). **I.** In gen.: senatus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: particeps, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23: homines, Gell. 18, 3, 5: fulgur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 168. — **Subst.**: **consiliarius**, *ii, m.*, *a counsellor, adviser*: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; 3, 19, 3; (Verris) amici et consiliarii, id. Verr. 2, 17, § 42: regis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: AVGSTI, Inscr. Orell. 2648: caedis, Vell. 2, 56. — Hence, **II.** *Esp.* **A.** T. t., *an assessor, aid in a court of justice*, Suet. Tib. 55; id. Claud. 12. — **B.** Of the augur as the interpreter of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consiliatio, ōnis, *f.* [consilior], *a consulting, counselling*, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 14 Mai, dub.

consiliator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a counsellor* (post-Aug. and rare): maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: bonus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 36. — As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. p. 7, n. 6.

* **consiliatrix**, icis, *f.* [consiliator], *she who counsels*: illae consiliatrices tuae, App. M. 5, p. 169, 23.

con-siligo, inis, *f.*, *lungwort*: Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.; Col. 6, 5, 3; 6, 14, 1; Plin. 25, 8, 48; § 86; 26, 7, 21; § 38 al.; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 12, 2.

Consilinum, i, *n.*, *a fortified town in Bruttium*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95. — Hence, *adj.*: **Consilinas**, atis, *f.*, *of Consilinum*: civitas, Cassiod. Var. 8, 33.

consilior, atus, 1, *v. dep.* [consilium]. **I.** *To take counsel, to consult* (rare but class.): consiliandi causā colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 2; Liv. Epit. 125; Hor. C. 3, 3, 17; Tac. H. 2, 53. — * **II.** Alicui (prop. to take counsel for one, in one's favor; hence), *to impart counsel, to counsel, advise*: amice, Hor. A. P. 196.

consiliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of prudence or wisdom, considerate, etc.*, a word formed, acc. to Gell. 4, 9, 12, by Cato (mostly post-class.): exempla, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 1 (in imitation of Cato). — * **Comp.**, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. — **Sup.**, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

consilium, ii, *n.* [from con and root sal-; Sanscr. sar-; cf. consuli], *deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel* (cf. concilium; very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Prop.: consulta sunt consilia, *are finished, at an end*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 7: quid in consilio consulistis? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 6 Ritschl: consilium volo capere unā tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: neque pol consili locum habeo neque ad auxilium copiam, id. And. 2, 1, 20: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38 (v. confere, I. B.): saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21; 7, 4, 2: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, etc., *as if the matter were yet open for deliberation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38; cf. Nep. Con. 4, 2: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *is for you to consider*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2: vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, id. ib. 14, 1: quid aetati credendum sit, quid no-

mini, magni consilii est, id. Att. 15, 12, 2; cf. nihil mihi adhuc accidit, quod majoris consilii esset, id. ib. 10, 1, 3: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 1; 3, 8, 4: nocturna, Sall. C. 42, 2: arcanis ut interreset, Liv. 35, 18, 2 et saep. — **II.** Meton. **A.** In abstr. **I.** *A conclusion made with consideration, a determination, resolution, measure, plan, purpose, intention*, Quint. 6, 5, 3; cf.: consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 2, 9, 31: certum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 16: callidum, id. ib. 3, 4, 10: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: aliquid communi consilio agere, id. ib.: consilium communicaverunt perfereruntque, Suet. Calig. 56: aedificandi consilium abicere, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6; Liv. 33, 41, 5; Tac. A. 4, 4: deponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 103. — And of the purpose, as opp. to the act, etc.: quod initio scripsi, totius facti tui iudicium non tam ex consilio tuo quam ex eventu homines esse facturos, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia, legibus vindicentur, id. Mil. 7, 19: mentem peccare, non corpus, et unde consilium a fuerit culpam abesse, Liv. 1, 58, 9. — Often with epithets characterizing the person who forms the purpose, etc.: amantissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 10 init.: auidax, Liv. 25, 38, 18; 35, 32, 13: fortissima consilia, id. 25, 38, 18: fidele, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 4, 8: providens, Gell. 3, 7, 8: malum, id. 4, 5, 5: temerarium, Vell. 2, 120, 2: incautum, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: lene, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41: praeceptis, Suet. Aug. 8: repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: eo consilio, ut frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 9; Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72 fin.; Sall. C. 57, 1: quo consilio huc imus? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; also: hoc consilio ut, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: privato consilio, *on one's own account* (opp. publico consilio, in the name or behalf of the state): qui contra consulem privato consilio exercitus comparaverunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 14; Nep. Pelop. 1, 2. — Sometimes *absol.* consilio adverbially, *intentionally, designedly*: casu potius quam consilio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: consul, seu forte, seu consilio, Venustiam per fugit, Liv. 22, 49, 14; 35, 14, 4; Verg. A. 7, 216. — **B.** *Esp.* in the phrases, (a) Consilium capere, *to form a purpose or plan, to resolve, decide, determine*: neque, quid nunc consili capiam, scio, De virgine istac, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27: consilium capere with a *gen. gerund.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 5, 29; Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6; Liv. 39, 51, 3; 43, 3, 7; 35, 34, 4; 10, 38, 6; Sall. C. 16, 4; Curt. 8, 6, 8; 7, 1; Tac. A. 6, 26; Suet. Vesp. 6; Quint. 11, 3, 180; Just. 2, 13, 5; 34, 4, 1; cf. with *gen.*: perfectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1. — With *inf.*, Cic. Quint. 16, 53 fin.; Caes. B. G. 7, 71; Nep. Lys. 3, 1; Liv. 44, 11, 6 al. — With *ut*: capio consilium, ut senatum congerronum convocem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 8: consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris, ut nomen huius deferrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Tull. 14, 34; Liv. 25, 34, 7. — And with *inf.*: consilium cepit... iter in urbem patefacere, Liv. 44, 11, 7: hominis fortunae evertere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: Heraclius cepit consilium... non adesse ad iudicium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: ex oppido profugere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26; 7, 71; Just. 35, 1, 3. — (β) In the same sense, inire consilium, with similar construction: inita sunt consilia urbis delendae, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; 38, 81: regni occupandi consilium inire, Liv. 2, 8, 2; 6, 17, 7; 7, 38, 5: jus gentium cuius violandi causā consilium initum erat, id. 38, 25, 8; 4, 11, 4: sceleris conandi consilia inerat, Vell. 2, 35, 5; 2, 80, 6: Graeci consilium ineunt interumpendi pontis, Just. 2, 13, 5; Suet. Calig. 48: initi consilia reges Laedaemoniorum tollere, Nep. Lys. 3, 1: consilia inibat, quem admodum, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43: de bello consilia inire incipiunt, id. ib. 7, 1: cum de recuperanda libertate consilium initum videretur, id. ib. 5, 27: consilia inita de regno, Liv. 4, 15, 4: atrox consilium init, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 41. — (γ) Freq. consilium est, with and without *inf.*, *I purpose*: ita facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 44; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; Sall. C. 4, 1; 53, 6; Liv. 21, 63, 2; Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 16 Dietsch.

— Rarely with *ut*: ut filius Cum illā habilet... hoc nostrum consilium fuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 41: ea uti acceptā mercede deseram, non est consilium, Sall. J. 85, 8; and *absol.*: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. — Hence, **C.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a warlike measure, device, stratagem*: consilium imperatorium quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; so Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Nep. Dat. 6, 8; id. Iphicr. 1, 2; cf.: opportunus consiliis locus (= insidiis), Quint. 5, 10, 37. — **D.** With special reference to the person for whose advantage a measure is devised, *counsel, advice*: tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 98; so, dare, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quid das consili? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 93: Cethegum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic. Clu. 31, 85: vos lene consilium datis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41; 3, 45 et saep.: iuvabo aut re ut operā aut consilio bono, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; imitated by Ter.: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34 (quoted ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 4); cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; 15, 2, 2; id. Att. 13, 31, 3: te hortor ut omnia moderare prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: sin aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. ib. 5, 2, 9: consilii, non curibus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146: facile ratio tam salubris consilii accepta est, Curt. 3, 7, 10: saniora consilia pati, id. 4, 1, 9. — **2.** As a mental quality, *understanding, judgment, wisdom, sense, penetration, prudence*: et dominari in corpore toto Consilium quod nos animum mentemque vocamus, Lucr. 3, 139; 3, 450: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; cf. id. Caecin. 7, 18: ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49, 103: majore studio quam consilio ad bellum proficisci, Sall. H. 2, 96, 4 Dietsch: res forte quam consilio melius gestae, id. J. 92, 6: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio adsequi possumus, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; cf.: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, Et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. P. 4, 12, 48: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: cum plus in illo senili animo non consilii modo sed etiam virtutis esse dicerent, Liv. 4, 13, 13; so, tam iners, tam nulli consili Sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: est hoc principum improbi animi, miseri ingenii, nulli consilii, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 6, 40: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. C. 4, 12, 27: quae res in se neque consilium neque modum habet ullum, eam consilio regere non potes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13. — **B.** Poet., *transf.* of inanim. things: consilii inopes ignes, indiscreet, Ov. M. 9, 746: vis consili experts, Hor. C. 3, 4, 66; id. S. 2, 3, 266. — **B.** In concr., *the persons who deliberate, a council*; of the Roman senate: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium, delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 14; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; id. de Or. 2, 82, 333; id. Sest. 65, 137: summum consilium orbis terrae, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Liv. 1, 8, 7; 23, 22, 2; Vell. 1, 8, 6: di prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i. e. *a court of justice*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf.: qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, id. ib. 3, 8. — Of the division of the centumviri, who sat for ordinary cases in four consilia: sedebant centum et octoginta iudices, tot enim quatuor consilii colliguntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2: omnibus non solum consiliis sed etiam sententiis superior discessit, Val. Max. 7, 7, 1; Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of war*, Caes. B. G. 3, 3; cf.: consilio advocato, Liv. 25, 31, 3; 43, 22, 9 al.: castrae, id. 44, 35, 4: mittunt (Carthaginienses) triginta seniorum principes: id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16, 3; cf. id. 35, 34, 2: consilium Jovis, Cic. S. 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2 al. — **B.** Face-tiously: paulisper tace, Dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, et dum consulo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44. — **C.** (Acc. to II. A.

1. c.) *A counsellor* : ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliūque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32: Clymene, Aethraque, Quae mihi sunt comites consiliūque duae, id. H. 16 (17), 268; id. F. 3, 276.

con-similis, e, adj., *similar in all respects, entirely similar, like* (class.; most freq. in Plaut., Ter., and Lucr.; not in Hor.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *atque*, *quasi*, or *absol.* (a) With *gen.*: liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P. (Com. Rel. v. 397 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 811; 5, 711; Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—(β) With *dat.*: cui homini erus est consimilis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 2; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—(γ) With *atque* or *et*: tam consimili'st atque ego, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 287; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 50; Fronto, Or. 1; and with *et*, Lucr. 3, 8; and *que*, id. 4, 231.—*(δ) With *quasi*: quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeas, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 8.—(e) *Absol.* (so most freq.): imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 4; ludus, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 38: consilia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: via, Afran. ap. Non. p. 316, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 135 Rib.); pars, Lucr. 2, 1018: res, id. 4, 89: color, id. 2, 736: natura, id. 1, 916: ratio, id. 1, 842; 1, 884; 1, 1097 et saep.: ratione mentis, id. 2, 676: carmen, Ov. P. 3, 7, 3: studio, Tac. A. 3, 13: pariter cadentia et consimilia irascentem, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 102.—(ζ) In a doubtful constr.: fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae mos maxime videretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: quos mos maxime consimilis vestrum, hi, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13.—As *subst.*: **consimilia**, ium, n.; only in the phrase et consimilia, after enumerations, and the like, and similar things: saga, tunicae, paenulae et consimilia, Dig. 34, 2, 23, § 2; Quint. 9, 3, 102.—Adv.: **consimiliter**, very similarly, in like manner (post-class.): consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Gell. 6, 16, 12; 11, 5, 8.—Comp. and sup. not in use either in adj. or adv.

consimiliter, adv., v. consimilis fin.

con-similo, are [consimilis], to compare: Tantalum Jovi, Fulg. Myth. 3, 5; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 10.

consipio, are, v. n. [sapio], to be in one's right mind or in one's senses, to be of sound mind (rare and not ante-Aug.): non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3 Weissenb.: non satis consipere, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 12.

consiptum, v. consaeptio init.

consistio, ōnis, f. [consisto], a standing still (late Lat.): loci, in a place, Gell. 16, 5, 10; Macr. S. 6, 8, 20.

con-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3, v. n., to place one's self anywhere, to stand still, stand, halt, stop, make a stop (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry). I. Lit. A. In gen.: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, quin consistam et conloquar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constitui, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 62: uti et viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingreditus arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: si ludius constitit aut tibicen repente conficit, id. Har. Resp. 11, 23; cf. id. Arch. 8, 19: plura scribam ad te cum consistero: nunc eram plane in medio mari, id. Att. 5, 12, 3: constitit nusquam primo quam ad Vada venit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2: in quibus oppidis consistere praetores et conventum agere solebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: Romae post praeturae, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101: ire modo oculus, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: omnes ordines, tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; so, ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ad ramos, id. ib. 10, 510: ante domum, id. ib. 2, 766: ante torum, id. ib. 15, 653: in aede, id. ib. 15, 674: in medio, id. ib. 10, 601; and with a simple *abl.*: linnine, id. ib. 4, 486; 9, 397; Stat. Th. 1, 123; Verg. A. 1, 541: post eum, Quint. 1, 10, 27: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 9: calce aliquem super ipsum debere consistere, trample on, Cels. 8, 14, 19.—B. In partic. 1. To set, become hard of solid: frigore constitit Ister, has been frozen, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1; cf. unda, id. M. 9, 662: sanguis, Poët. ap. Cic.

Tusc. 2, 17, 38: alvus, Cato, R. R. 126; 156, 4; cf.: cum jam perfecte mustum deferbuit et constitit, Col. 12, 21, 3: album ex ovo, quo facilius consistat, Cels. 4, 20, 15.—2. Cum aliquo, to station or place one's self with some one for conversation, to stand with: in hoc jam loco cum altero Constitit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 31; id. Curc. 4, 2, 16 sq.: cum hoc constitit, hunc amplexatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19.—3. To take one's place, take position, assume a place or attitude for an action, etc.; of a musician: ut constitit, Suet. Ner. 21; of an actor: in scaenā vero postquam solus constitit, Phaedr. 5, 5, 13; of an orator: in communibus suggestis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: Aesopus mediā subito in turbā constitit, Phaedr. 4, 5, 29; for shooting: post acer Mnesteus adducto constitit arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; cf. of athletes, etc., id. ib. 5, 426; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: inter duas acies, Liv. 7, 10, 9: cum aliquo, Petr. 19, 5.—Hence, 4. Milit. t. t., to halt, make a halt, take a position, to make a stand (opp. to a march, fight, or disorder): locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constituerant, id. ib. 1, 24; cf.: in sinistra parte acies, id. ib. 2, 23: in fluctibus, id. ib. 4, 24: sub muro, id. ib. 7, 48: iuxta, id. ib. 2, 26 al.: pro opere, Sall. J. 92, 8: equites Ariovisi pari intervallo constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46, 4: sic regii constituerant, id. 42, 58, 10 et saep.: ut reliquae (legiones) consistere non audent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: in locis superioribus consistere, id. ib. 3, 6: a fugā, Liv. 10, 36, 11: naves eorum nostris adversae constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—5. Jurid. t. t., to appear as accuser before a court of justice: cum debitoribus, Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira. 2, 7, 3: adversus dominos, Dig. 5, 1, 53.—6. P. o. et.: fert animus propius consistere, i. e. take a nearer view, Ov. A. A. 3, 467.—7. To have a stand as a dealer, occupy a place of business: ede ubi consistas, Juv. 3, 296: in tabernā, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.: in schola, Inscr. Orell. 4085; cf.: locum consistendi Romanis in Galliā non fore, Caes. B. G. 7, 37; 7, 42.—II. Trop. A. In gen., to rest, remain, stand, Lucr. 2, 332; cf. id. 2, 322: patiamini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30, 83; cf.: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena constitueret, Liv. 28, 26, 3: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constituerant, Ov. M. 7, 73.—B. In partic. 1. To pause, to dwell upon, delay, stop: in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: ipsa mihi veritas manum inicit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; cf. id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: in singulis, id. Part. Or. 35, 120.—Impers. pass.: ista quae spectantur, ad quae constititur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 4.—2. (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To be or remain firm, unshaken, immovable, steadfast, to be at rest, to stand one's ground, to continue, endure, subsist, be, exist: mente consistere, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 68; so, neque mente nec lingua neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: praeculare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39, 108: verbo quidem superabis me ipso iudice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, id. Caecin. 21, 59; cf. of the cause itself: quia magistratus aliquis reperiebatur, apud quem Alfeni causa constitueret, id. Quint. 22, 71; cf. also: modo ut tibi constitit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspitio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 152; cf. id. Clu. 29, 78: confiteor... me consistere in meo praesidio sic, ut non fugendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessasse videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: vitam consistere tutam, to remain, continue safe, Lucr. 6, 11 Lachm. N. cr.: constitit in nullā qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 68: quales cum vertice celso Aëriae quercus constituerunt, Verg. A. 3, 679: nullo in loco, nullā in personā... consistunt (ista quae vires atque opes humanae vocantur), Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 7: spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, to take a firm stand (the figure derived from fleeing soldiers), Cic. Quint. 30, 94: si prohibent consistere vires, Ov. M. 7, 573.—*3. Cum aliquo, to agree with: videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis con-

sistere, re dissidere, cum Aristotele et illis re consentire, verbis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72.—4. In gen., to be, exist: vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic. Brut. 97, 333: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1, praef. § 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 8 fin.: quadringentis centum Veneris non posse casu consistere, to occur, take place, be thrown, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: summa studia officii inter nos certatim constituerunt, Lenu. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3: sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus, take or have place, Ov. M. 12, 297.—(β) With *in*, *ex*, or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter*; v. infra), to consist in or of, to depend upon: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: omnis per se natura duabus consistit in rebus, Lucr. 1, 420: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, id. 1, 236; so with *ex*, id. 1, 839; 1, 873 al.; with *abl.*: deveniunt in talis disposituras, Qualibus haec rerum consistit summa, id. 1, 1028; 5, 61; 5, 66: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cuiusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19: in hoc summa iudicii causae tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 40, 182: causam belli in personā tuā, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: in quibus vita beata, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: in unā honestate omne bonum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42: in nomine retroversia, Quint. 7, 3, 7; 8, 3, 57: in actu rhetorici, id. 2, 18, 2; 6, 3, 42: spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturā, Nep. Dat. 8, 3.—With *abl.*, Quint. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7; 6, 3, 19: quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistit, id. 3, 8, 24.

—5. As opp. to progressive motion, to come to a stand, stand still, stop, rest, take rest, cease: sola Ubi quiesco, omnis familiae causa consistit tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 9: omnis administratio belli consistit, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vel concidat omne caelum omnique terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: forensium rerum labor et ambitiosis occupatio constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: *διὰ ποῖα*, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf.: videndum, morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuatur, remains unchanged, Cels. 3, 2; and: cursus pituitae, id. 6, 6: cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv. 21, 49, 1: cum bellum Ligustinum ad Pisas constitisset, id. 35, 4, 1; 22, 32, 4: infractaque constitit ira, Ov. M. 6, 627: Gaius ejusque posterī in equestri ordine consistere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2; cf.: maledictum, quod intra verba constitit, stopped at, went no farther than, Quint. Decl. 279.

—6. Consisto as v. a. = constituo formerly stood Lucr. 6, 11; Sall. J. 49, 6; but these passages are corrected in recent editions. It is now found only Gell. 5, 10, 9, a doubtful passage, where Hertz reads: cum ad iudices conciliendae [consistendae] causae gratiā venissent.

consistorianus, a, um, adj. [consistorium, II. B.], of or pertaining to the emperor's cabinet: comitiva, Cod. 10, 30, 3.—Freq. comes, or subst.: **consistorianus**, i, m., an assessor, aid in council, Amm. 15, 5, 12; 31, 12, 10; Cod. Just. 12, 10.

consistorium, ii, n. [consisto] (post-class.), a place of assembly. I. In gen., prop. of the earth, as a dwelling-place of man, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.—B. Trop.: consistorium libidinum lupanar, id. ad Uxor. 2, 6; id. Spect. 17.—II. Esp. A. A room where servants wait, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—But most usually, B. The place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet, Aus. Grat. Act. 29; Amm. 14, 7, 11; Cod. Th. 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3184 al.

consitio, ōnis, f. [I. consero], a sowing, planting, perh. only in Cic. Sen. 15, 64.

consitor, ōnis, m. [id.], a sower, planter: uvae (i. e. Bacchus), Ov. M. 4, 14; and Tib. 2, 3, 63.

* **consitura**, ae, f. [id.], a sowing, planting: agri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29 (Fragm. ap. Non. p. 195, 9).

consitus, a, um, Part., from I. consero.

Consiva, ae, f. [I. consero], she who sows or plants, an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. p. 186, 26 Müll.—The same called

Consivia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; Macr. S. 3, 9, 4.

‡ **Consivius**, *il. m.* [I. consero], *he who sows or plants*, an epithet of Janus, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 9; 1, 15; inscr. found near Rotenburg in 1847.

con-sōbrinus, *i. m.*, and **-a**, *ae. f.* [soror]. **I.** In a restricted sense, a designation of the children of two sisters, *the child of a mother's sister*; but more freq. consobrini is used of all *cousins-german*, *the children of brothers or sisters*; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 14. — In the former sense, *masc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2. — In the latter, *masc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Lig. 4, 11; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; *fem.*, Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Nep. Att. 2, 1. — **II.** In gen., a relation, *cousin*, in any degree, Suet. Calig. 26; id. Claud. 26.

con-sōcer, *eri. m.*; **-crus**, *is. f.*; a designation of the fathers and mothers of a married pair, a *joint father-in-law or mother-in-law*; one of two *fathers-in-law or mothers-in-law*; *masc.*, Suet. Claud. 29; Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 20 sq.; Aus. Parent. Mart. 10, 33, 3. — * *Fem.*, Aus. Parent. 30 inscr.

* **consociābilis**, *e. adj.* [consocio], *compatible, suitable, fit*, Ambros. Ep. 1.

* **consociātim**, *adv.* [id.], *together, unitedly*, Amm. 15, 11, 3.

consociatio, *ōnis. f.* [id.], a union, association (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 100; 1, 41, 149; gentis, Liv. 40, 5, 10; sinistra siderum, Firm. 6, 12 fin.

consociatus, *a. um, Part. and P. a.*, from consocio.

con-sōcio, *avi. ātum, 1. v. a.*, to make common, to share with one, to associate, join, unite, connect (class.; most freq. in Cic., Livy, and Tac.; not in Quint. or Suet.); constr. with *cum*, with *inter se*, or with *acc.* only. (α) With *cum*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; Phaedr. 4, 11, 21: consilia cum aliquo, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16; Liv. 28, 27, 13; cf. cum Themisto res consociata, *agreed upon*, id. 24, 24, 2: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25, 12: omnia cum iis, id. 23, 44, 2; cf. id. 25, 18, 10; Tac. A. 15, 67: numquam major vester consensus in ullā causā fuit, numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, to enter into partnership with, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67. — (β) With *inter se*: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. — (γ) With *dat.* (very rare): consociare se pelago, of a river, Mel. 2, 7, 16. — (δ) With *acc.* only (so most freq.): motus, Lucr. 2, 111: regnum, Liv. 1, 13, 4: imperium, id. 8, 4, 6: formam reipublicae, Tac. A. 4, 33: audaces, id. ib. 14, 53: vocem, id. ib. 13, 23: seria, id. ib. 14, 4: animos eorum, Liv. 2, 1, 5: pinus et populus Umbram consociare amant. * Hor. C. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque indicum consociati greges, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Liv. 42, 29, 4. — Hence, **consociatus**, *a. um, P. a.*, united, agreeing, harmonious (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45, 2. — * *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1. — *Comp. and adv.* not in use.

con-socius, *a. um, adj.*, united, connected (late Lat.): elementa sibi valde, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **consocius**, *il. m.*, a partner, aid, companion (with consortes), Cod. Just. 10, 2, 3; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 1. — **B.** **consocia**, *ae. f.*, a female companion, consort: consors totius vitae et consocia, Ambros. Ep. 9, 70.

consōcrus, *ūs. f.*, v. consocer.

consolābilis, *e. adj.* [consolor], pertaining to consolation. **I.** Pass., that may be consoled, consolable (very rare): dolor, vix, * Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2. — *Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 8. — **II.** Act., that brings consolation, consolatory: carmen, Gell. 16, 19, 12.

consolamen, *inis. n.* [id.], consolation (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 62.

consolatio, *ōnis. f.* [id.], a consoling, consolation, comfort (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: uti consola-

tione, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: non egere consolatione, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; id. Brut. 96, 330: stultam senectutem praeterita aetas nullā consolatione permulcere potest, id. Sen. 2, 4. — With *gen. subj.*: litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: Epicuri, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 78. — With *gen. obj.*: malorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2. — In plur., Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; 3, 32, 77. — **B.** Meton., a consolatory discourse or treatise, Cic. de Or. 3, 65, 211; Quint. 10, 1, 47; 11, 3, 153. — **II.** Esp., the title of a lost treatise of Cicero: De Consolatione, a fragm. of which is given by B. and K., Cic. Opera, xi. pp. 71–75. — **B.** An encouraging, encouragement: timoris, an alleviating, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Auct. B. Alex. 8.

consolativus, *a. um, adj.* [consolor], comforting, consolatory (late Lat.): sententiae, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 25.

consolator, *ōris. m.* [id.], one who consoles, a comforter, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Fam. 6, 4, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 1, 4.

consolatorie, *adv.*, v. consolatorius fin.

consolatorius, *a. um, adj.* [consolor], pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation (rare): litterae, letters of consolation, * Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: codicilli, * Suet. Oth. 10. — * *Adv.*: **consolatorie**, in a consolatory manner: compellere aliquem (opp. increpative), Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

con-solida, *ae. f.* [solidus], a plant, also called conserva, black briony, comfrey: Symphytum officinale, Linn.; App. Herb. 59.

consolidatio, *ōnis. f.* [consolido], jurid. t. t., a confirming, establishing of ownership, Dig. 7, 2, 3, § 2; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 4, 3; Fragm. Vat. § 83.

* **consolidator**, *ōris. m.* [id.], a confirmer, fortifier: domus, Ven. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-solido, *no perf.*, *ātum, 1. v. a.*, to make firm or solid, to make thick, condense (not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitruv. 2, 8, 7. — **II.** Esp.: templa, saxa, marmora ferro plumboque consolidata ruunt, Aug. Serm. 84, 1. — Jurid. t. t., to confirm, settle the usufruct or the right of possession in a thing, to consolidate, Dig. 7, 2, 3, § 2; 7, 2, 6 pr.; 23, 3, 78.

(**con-solidus**, *a. um*, a false read. for cum solidet, Arn. 4, p. 153.)

con-solo, *avi. ātum, 1. v. a.* [collat. form of consolor], to cheer, comfort, console. **I.** Act. (ante-class. and very rare): per idem tempus Oedipus Athenas exul venire dicebatur, qui consolare, Varr. ap. Non. p. 473, 30; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — **II.** Pass. in a reflex. signif., to console or comfort one's self, find comfort in: cum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 6; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 6, § 1; Asin. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P. — And in a pass. signif.: sic consolatus militibus, etc., Just. 22, 6, 4: a quibus viatores consolari solent, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

con-solor, *ātus, 1. v. dep.* **I.** Of personal objects, to console, encourage, animate, cheer, comfort (freq. and class.; most freq. in Cic.). (α) With *acc.*: istam, quod potes, fac consolare, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2; id. Hec. 3, 1, 13; Ov. M. 1, 578 al.: aliquem de miseris communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: Telamonem de Aiace morte, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: aliquem in miseris, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: in hoc communi malo consoleatur se conscientia optima mentis, id. Brut. 71, 250: se aliquā re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: tu velim Piliam meis verbis consolare, in my name, id. Att. 5, 11, 7: se per litteras, id. ib. 12, 14, 3: ego met, qui te consolari cupio, consolandum ipse eum, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: his me consolor victurum suavius, ac si, etc., * Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: se, quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 10, 29: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; cf. memet, Cat. 64, 182: me ipse consolor maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf. id. Sull. 10, 29: neque monere te audeo... nec confirmare... consolari vero nullo modo, id. Fam. 4, 8, 1. — (β) *Abol.*: aut consolando aut consilio ante re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: librum mittere consolandi causa ad captivos, id. ib. 3, 22, 54: dolorem tuum consolando levare, id. Fam. 6, 4, 2; Quint.

11, 3, 64: quo consolante doleres? Ov. M. 1, 360: consolantia verba, id. ib. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolaturs rogat, etc., encouraging him, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 5, 4; id. B. C. 3, 98; Liv. 26, 35, 7; Nep. Eum. 11, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; Suet. Aug. 53 al. — **II.** Of things, to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve, soothe (most freq. in Cic.): ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, durtur-nitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40; so, dolorem, id. Fam. 4, 8, 1: consolaturs honestas egestatem, id. Quint. 16, 49: incommodum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11, 2: doloris magnitudinem brevitate, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: brevitate vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97: dicendi laborem delectatione oratoria consolor, id. Att. 4, 18, 2 (16, 10): hanc cladem domus meae, Liv. 45, 41, 12: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12: ut crudelitatem fati consoleatur aequalitas, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 1 (20), 3.

con-solūtus, *a. um, Part.* [solvo], dissolved together, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 39; 4, 7, 95; 5, 1, 10.

* **con-somnio**, *avi, 1. v. a.*, to dream of: aliquid, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consōnans, *antis. v.* consono fin.

consōnanter, *adv.*, v. consono, P. a. fin.

consōnantia, *ae. f.* [consono], an agreement, harmony, consonance (post-Aug. and rare): vocis, Vitruv. 5, 5, 7: vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20, 5: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 and 14.

consōnatio, *ōnis. f.* [id.], resemblance of sound (late Lat.), Cassiod. Anim. 12 med.

consōnē, *adv.*, v. consonus fin.

con-sono, *ūi, 1. v. n.*, to sound at the same time or together, to sound aloud, to resound (class., but rare till the Aug. period; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: apes evoluturae consōnant vehementer, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: cum omne fitibiarum genus organorumque consōnit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84, 10: tubae utrimque canunt: contra consōnat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; so of places, Verg. A. 8, 305: tum plausu virūm Consōnat omne nemus, id. ib. 5, 149; Ov. M. 7, 451; Vitruv. 5, 8, 1; Tac. A. 14, 32: consōnuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6: consōnante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv. 36, 34, 7. — **B.** Esp., in rhetor. **1.** Of harmony in discourse, Quint. 9, 3, 73; 9, 3, 45; 9, 3, 77. — **2.** Of similar terminations of words, Quint. 9, 3, 75. — **II.** Trop., to agree, accord, harmonize (post-Aug.): quomodo inter se acutae ac graves voces consōnent, Sen. Ep. 88, 9: quomodo animus meus secum consōnet, id. ibi: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31, 8: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2, 281; 2, 622: hoc etenim contractui bonae fidei consōnat, Dig. 19, 1, 48 fin.; 35, 1, 90. — Hence, **consōnans**, *antis. P. a.* **A.** In gram., subst. (sc. littera; hence, *fem.*), a consonant, Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 9 et saep. — **B.** Trop., agreeing, consonant, fit, suitable (post-Aug. and rare): consōnanti contractui bonae fidei, Dig. 12, 2, 34, § 8 al. — * *Adv.*: **consōnanter**, *consōnantly, agreeably*: consōnantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitruv. 6, 1, 6.

con-sōnus, *a. um, adj.*, sounding together in harmony, harmonious (rare, mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 17, 448. — **B.** Subst.: **consōna**, *ae. f.*, = consonans, a consonant, Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P. sq.; cf.: consōna elementa, id. p. 2385 ib. — **II.** Trop., accordant, fit, suitable: fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consōnum fore, si, etc., * Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3; App. M. 2, p. 114. — With *dat.*: consōna regno juvenem docere, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69. — * *Adv.*: **consōnē**, *harmoniously*: clamitare, App. M. 1, p. 106, 34.

con-sōpio, *no perf.*, *itum, 4. v. a.*, to bring into an unconscious state, to put fast asleep, lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, id. ib. 1, 38, 92; cf. id. Div. 2, 66, 135: inter initia (veneni) consopitus, * Suet. Claud. 44. — *Abol.*: (extinctum lumen) consopit, benumbis the senses, * Lucr. 6, 793. — **II.** Trop., of laws;

pass., to become obsolete: cum omnis illa XII. tabularum antiquitas . . . conspiciat sit, Gell. 16, 10, 8.

con-sors, sortis, *adj. m. and f.* **I.** *Sharing property with one (as brother, sister, relative), living in community of goods, partaking of in common: consortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 296, 7 ib.: consortes tres fratres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4: consortem socium fallere, Hor. C. 3, 24, 60.—Hence, subst.: consors, sortis, m. and f., a sharer, partner: consors censoris, Liv. 41, 27, 2; Vell. 1, 10, 6: de consortibus ejusdem litis, Cod. Just. 3, 40: quae (arx) data est heredibus, Verg. Cir. 14.—Hence, **B.** Poet., of or belonging to a brother or sister, regarded as common heirs, etc.: pectora—sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, id. ib. 8, 444.—Hence, subst.: **con-sors**, sortis, m. and f., a brother, a sister: Romulus nondum fundaverat Moenia consorti non habitanda Remo, Tib. 2, 5, 24; Ov. M. 11, 347; 6, 94: consortem Phoebe colere deam (Dianam), id. P. 3, 2, 48; id. H. 13, 61 al.—**II.** Transf., *dividing something with one, having an equal share, partaking of, sharing; subst., a colleague, partner, comrade* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **A.** Of personal subjects. (a) With *gen.*: consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: gloriosi laboris (with socius), id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Fl. 15, 35: culpae, Ov. F. 3, 492; cf. vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, a wife, id. ib. 10, 246 (cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 8, 521): sacrorum caerimoniarumque, Curt. 10, 7, 2: studiorum, Sen. Ep. 7, 9: generis et necis, Ov. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. P. 3, 2, 82: tribuniciae potestatis (together with collega imperii), Tac. A. 1, 3; cf. imperii, Suet. Oth. 8.—(b) With *in*: in lucris atque in furtis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: vis animi (cum corpore) . . . nisi erit consors in origine prima, Lucr. 3, 771.—(γ) *Abstr.*, of colleagues in power, Suet. Tit. 9: omnis potestas impatiens consors erit, Luc. 1, 93: Romuli, Suet. Tib. 1.—Poet. of that which is shared: corpus et animus) consorti praedita vitā, Lucr. 3, 332.—**B.** Of things as subjects, of the same condition, common (poet. and rare): tecta, Verg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.*

* **consortialis**, e, *adj.* [consortium], *pertaining to property held in common: lineae, Front. Colon. p. 111 Goes.*

consortio, ōnis, f. [consors, II.], *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare, but in good prose): omnis humana dissolvitur, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 26: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8, 12; cf.: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99, 1; 2, 103, 2; and wholly *absol.*: quanam ista societas, quanam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40, 18 (v. the passage in connection): fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quādam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: stomachus, cui cum vesicā quaedam consortio est, *sympathy, sympathetic connection*, Cels. 7, 27, 15.

consortium, ii, n. [consors] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Community of goods*, Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 8.—**II.** *Fellowship, participation, society*, Liv. 4, 5, 5; Quint. 12, 1, 4; Col. 4, 16, 1; Tac. A. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 7, 3; Flor. 1, 26, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 3; id. Ben. 6, 13, 1; 7, 12, 2; id. Ep. 48, 2; 73, 7; Dig. 14, 2, 5; Petr. 101, 2; Lact. 4, 27, 11; 5, 19, 4; id. Epit. 42, 3; 53, 11.—*In plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 34; Col. 9, 9, 1.

conspargo, conspersio, etc., v. conspergo, conspersio, etc.

* **con-spatios**, antis, *Part.* [spatior], *walking together: inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.*

conspicio, ōnis, f. [conspicio], *a look, sight, view* (late Lat. and rare for conspectus), Jul. Epit. Nov. 57, § 201.

consector, ōris, m. [id.], *he who sees or beholds; an inspector, beholder* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Or. 13; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 13.

1. conspectus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from conspicio.

2. conspectus, ūs, m. [conspicio], *a seeing, looking at, a look, sight, view, the range or reach of sight, the power of seeing* (freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.:

casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18, 8: obscuritas lucis Romanis non adimebat in omnis partes conspectum, id. 37, 41, 3: conspectu urbis frui, Cic. Sull. 9, 26: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: sese dare in conspectum, Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf.: alicui in conspectum prodire, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84; id. Most. 5, 2, 33: paene in conspectu exercitus nostri, before the eyes, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; Nep. Con. 3, 3 al.: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: ex hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594.—**2.** *Pregn., public attention, notice: subito consilium cepi ut ante quam luce-ret exirem, ne qui conspectus fereat aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10 init.—II.* Meton. **A.** *Presence, proximity* (very freq.; in many connections coinciding with the foregoing, as the phrase venire in conspectum can be translated to come before the eyes or to come near; so also e conspectu fugere, etc.). **1.** Of persons: etsi scio, eis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5; so, in conspectu, in the presence or vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 25 fin.; Liv. 1, 31, 2; Verg. A. 1, 184.—**2.** Of inanimate things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**B.** *Appearance* (cf. aspectus; very rare): videamus animi partis, quarum est conspectus industrius, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48 Madv. ad loc.: Hieronymus . . . primo statim aspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit, i. e. at the first view the public had of him, Liv. 24, 5, 2; 6, 8, 6.—**III.** Trop., the mental view, glance, survey, consideration (rare, but in good prose): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: uno in conspectu omnia videre, id. Brut. 4, 15; id. Leg. 3, 5, 12; Quint. 10, 1, 6; 7, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 25, 12: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquuntur, never come into consideration, are scarcely observed, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93.—**B.** In Gellius concr., like the Gr. *σύνωψις*, a short view, sketch, synopsis, Gell. 17, 21, 2; 19, 10, 3.

conspargo (in MSS. also **conspar-go**; cf. I. aspergo), si, sum, 3, v. a. [spar-go]. **I.** *To sprinkle, moisten, besprinkle, bespatter, strew* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. (a) With *acc.* and *abl.*: fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: terram tabo, id. 3, 661: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38: semen cinere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: tracta placenta farinae L. II. (i. e. libris duabus), Cato, R. R. 76, 2 al.—Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 2, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(b) Without *abl.*: consperge (humum) ante aedes, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 30: cf.: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Calig. 43 fin.—**B.** Trop. of oratorical ornament, to besprinkle or strew, to cover (the image taken from flowers): (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: quae quādam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; * Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**II.** *To scatter, sprinkle*: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3 dub.

conspersio (consparsiō), ōnis, f. [conspargo] (late Lat.). **I.** *Abstr.*, a scattering, strewing, sprinkling: crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3.—**II.** Concr., paste, dough, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24 al.

conspersus (consparsus), a, um, *Part.*, from conspergo.

conspicabilis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Visible*: ore, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 631.

—**II.** Remarkable, notable: thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4 al.

* **conspicābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [conspicor], *considering attentively*: Pallas virginem, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803.

conspiciendus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from conspicio.

conspicientia, ae, f. [conspicio], *the faculty of considering: rerum conspicientiam habere, Cassiod. An. 3.*

conspicillum (-ilium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 84, 7), ii, n. [id.], *a place to look from, and, transf., a watching: conspicio conspicio ut me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92; cf.: unde conspici possis, Plaut. ap. Non. 1, 1.*

1. conspicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, v. a. and n., *to look at attentively, to get sight of, to descry, perceive, observe* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.* (a) *Abstr.*: inter eas regiones, quā oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: in tabernam, Petr. 140, 14.—(b) With *acc.*: me interrogo, Qui ipse equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 122: quae aedes . . . quas quotiens quomque conspicio, fleo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 29: si queat usquam Conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: quandoque te in jure conspicio, Leg. Act. ap. Cic. Caecin. 19, 54, and id. Mur. 12, 26: ut procul novum vehiculum Argonautarum e monte conspexit, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: quisque . . . quae prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, id. ib. 4, 12; 2, 26: sidus in regione caeli, etc., Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 94: qui lucus ex insula conspiciabatur, Nep. Milt. 7, 3: conspici inter se, to be visible to one another, Liv. 37, 41, 4: cum inter se conspici essent, id. 33, 6, 4: hunc simulacrum cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: conspexit luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 24, 7: locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Verg. A. 9, 237: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526: super tabernaculum . . . unde ab omnibus conspici posset, imago Solis fulgebat, Curt. 3, 3, 8: conspecto delatore ejus, Suet. Dom. 11: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 15, 232: cornua in undā, id. ib. 1, 640: arcem, id. ib. 2, 794: scopulum, id. ib. 4, 731.—Of an inanimate subject: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20.—With two *acc.*, when an action, condition, etc., is the object: quam (matrem) paucis ante diebus laureatam in suā gratulatione conspexit, candem, etc. . . . eundem (filium) spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: strata volgi pedibus detrita viarum Saxae, Lucr. 1, 315: superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quos laborantes, id. ib. 4, 26: aliquos ex nave egredientes, id. ib.: aliquem conspiciens ad se ferentem, Nep. Dat. 4, 5: naves suas oppletas serpentibus, id. Hann. 11, 6: (Hannibalem) humi jacentem, Liv. 21, 4, 7: adrasum quen-dam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf., *pass.*: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens Aequae conspicitur, id. C. 3, 7, 26: cum interim Metellus, monte degrediens cum exercitu, conspicitur, Sall. J. 49, 5 dub.; v. conspicio: terribilior niger conspicietur (canis), Col. 7, 12, 4.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: corpus ut exanimum siquod procul ipse jacere Conspectas hominis, Lucr. 6, 706: qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: centum procurrere cūrus, Cato, 64, 389; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.—**B.** *Pregn.*, to look at with admiration or close attention, to gaze upon, observe, contemplate. (a) *Act.*: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicias? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: orabat, ne se, quem paulo ante cum egregiā stirpe conspexissent, orbem liberis facerent, Liv. 1, 26, 9: Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciabant, id. 39, 53, 2: quem cum omnes conspicerent propter novitatem ornatus ignotamque formam, Nep. Dat. 3, 3: cum bene notum Porticus Agrippae te conspexerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26.—(b) *Esp. pass.*: conspici, to attract attention, to be conspicuous, noticed, observed, distinguished, admired: inania sunt ista . . . delectamenta paene puerorum, captare plausus, vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in gestu nec

venustatem conspiciendam, nec turpitudinem esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6: supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset, Nep. Att. 13, 5: quid te ut regium juvenem conspici sinis? Liv. 1, 47, 5: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id. 5, 23, 5: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspicebantur, id. 21, 4, 8; 5, 52, 3; 39, 6, 9: quorum conspiciuntur nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: tu formosissimus alto conspiceris caelo (= inter deos versaris), Ov. M. 4, 19: prima bonis animi conspicerere tui, id. Tr. 1, 6, 34; Vell. 2, 91, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 137.—Less freq. in an unfavorable sense, to be notorious, to be gazed at with dislike or contempt: carere me ad spec- tum civium quam infestis oculis omnium conspici malle, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri posset, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4.—II. Trop., to perceive mentally, to understand, comprehend: satis in rem quae sint meam ego conspicio mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 3; cf. ut conspiciatis eum mentibus, quoniam oculis non potestis, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: nullus error talis in L. Aemilio Paulo conspectus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 3.—Hence,

A. conspiciens, entis, P. a. (acc. to II. B.), having understanding, intelligent: ad quas (contumelias) despiciendas non sapiente opus est viro, sed tantum conspiciente, Sen. Const. 16, 3 Haase (al. conspiente).

—**B. conspectus**, a, um, P. a. 1. (Acc. to I. A. 1.) Visible: tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. 22, 24, 6; cf. id. 10, 40, 8; 32, 5, 13: agmina inter se satis conspecta, id. 22, 4, 6.—2. (Acc. to I. B.) Striking, distinguished, remarkable, gazed at, = conspicius (perh. not ante-Aug.): Pallas clamante et pictis conspectus in armis, Verg. A. 8, 588 (conspectus, conspicibilis, Serv.); so, victor Tyrio in ostro, id. G. 3, 17; cf. Hor. A. P. 228: juvenus, Ov. M. 12, 553: patris avique fama conspectum eum faciebat, Liv. 45, 7, 3: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13, 3.—Comp., Ov. M. 4, 796; Liv. 2, 5, 5; Tac. H. 4, 11; Just. 11, 5; Juv. 8, 140 al.—Sup. and adv. apparently not in use.—**C. conspiciendus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B.), worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished (perh. not ante-Aug.): insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 70: Nemesi donis meis, id. 2, 3, 52: Hyas formā, Ov. F. 5, 170: mater formosa Inter Dictaeos greges, id. ib. 5, 118: eques, id. Tr. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv. 6, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 1, 261; Mart. 9, 50, 10.

***2. conspicio**, ōnis, f. [I. conspicio], the survey taken by the augur in fixing the limits of the templum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.

conspicor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [id.], to get sight of, to descry, see, perceive (very freq. in Plaut. and Caes.; several times in Ter.; elsewhere rare; never in Lucr., Cic., Virg., or Hor.). (a) With acc.: nec quemquam conspicer alium in viā, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 4: Epidicumne ego conspicer? id. Ep. 1, 1, 3; 1, 1, 70: ante aedis erum meum, id. ib. 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 9: in tenebris conspiciat si sis me, id. Ps. 4, 2, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: (Ajacem) occisum, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 5, 9: 7, 45 al.; *Nep. Eun. 9, 5; Phaedr. 2, 8, 25 al.: hunc conspiciat naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.—(β) With acc. and part.: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicer, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 50: perterritos hostes conspiciat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; Liv. 2, 20, 1 and 8; Quint. 4, 2, 13.—(γ) With acc. and inf. as object: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicer, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 5, 1, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16.—(δ) With rel.-clause: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspiciat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26.—(e) Absol.: contempla et conspice idem esse apparet, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: cum interim Metellus... conspiciat, primo dubius quidnam insolita facies ostenderet, Sall. J. 49, 5 Dietsch; Jacobs ad loc. (where MSS. have conspiciat, v. conspicio, I. A. β; but cf. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 102).

Pass., to be seen: ut nunc pauper-

tas conspiciatur (θεωρεῖται), Varr. ap. Prise. p. 792 P.

conspiciuus, a, um, adj. [I. conspicio] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.; not in Quint.). I. Lit., that is or comes in view, visible; opp. occultus: quot inter Occultum stellae conspiciuntque polum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 108: rebus ab auditis conspiciusque, id. P. 3, 4, 22: late vertex, *Hor. C. 3, 16, 19: signum in proeliis, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6, 1: sidus omnibus e terris, Augustus ap. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 94.—II. Trop., in gen.: habere mortem in conspicio, before the eyes, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20, 5: nives, id. Thyest. 126: pyramides, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.—B. Pregn., that attracts the attention to itself, striking, conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, remarkable, φανερός; with dat. pers.: Romanis conspiciuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34, 11; Suet. Aug. 45.—With abl. insignis clara conspiciusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4; so Ov. M. 12, 467; id. H. 5, 139; Tac. H. 3, 29; 3, 33; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 72 al.; cf. with dat. pers.: consilio, manu, voce insignis hosti, conspicius suis, Tac. H. 3, 17.—Absol.: ambo conspiciui, Ov. M. 8, 373; so Tac. H. 1, 88; 4, 42; id. G. 7; id. Or. 36.

conspirāte, adv., v. 1. conspiro fin.

conspiratio, ōnis, f. [I. conspiro], prop. a blowing or breathing together. *I. Lit., of union in wind instruments: canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4.—Far more freq., II. Trop., an agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony. A. In a good sense: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: optatumque, Suet. Caes. 15: omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem (with concordia), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: (amici) quantā amoris conspiratione consentientis, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 66: in re publica bene gerenda, id. Dom. 11, 28: civitatum, Just. 34, 1, 1.—B. In a bad sense, a plotting, plot, mutiny, conspiracy, Cic. Scaur. 10, 20; 16, 37; id. Deiot. 4, 11; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 9; 12, 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Calig. 56 et saep.—III. Meton., the conspirators, body of conspirators: cum tota ejus conspiratio late quaereretur, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2.

1. conspiratus, a, um, v. 1. conspiro fin.

2. conspiratus, a, um, v. 2. conspiro.

3. conspiratus, ūs, m. [I. conspiro], an agreement, harmony; only in abl. sing.: conspiratu tacito mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

1. con-spiro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to blow or breathe together, to sound together.

*I. Lit.: aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. A. 7, 615 (et tubae simul inflabantur, Serv.).—Far more freq. and in good prose, II. Trop. A. To harmonize, agree, accord: conspirans mutuus ardor, *Lucr. 4, 1216; cf.: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28: consilium omnis vitae consentiens et paene conspirans, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72; id. Lig. 12, 34; Col. 13, 17: in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus, praeunte aliqua jucunda voce, conspirat, *Quint. 1, 10, 16: talis... animus, ut multae in illo artes... multarum aetatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata, harmoniously blending, Sen. Ep. 84, 10.—B. To agree together in thought or feeling, to accord, unite, combine. 1. In a good sense: conligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam rem publicam conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4; cf. id. Phil. 3, 5, 13; Col. 3, 13, 7.—Impers.: in commune conspirabatur ab utroque (Cic. Oecon.?) 12 praef. § 8.—b. Part.: conspiratus, mid., having agreed, combined; acting in concert: milites legionis VIII. subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 Kraner ad loc.—2. In a bad sense, to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire (so freq. in the hist. after the Aug. per., esp. in Suet.). (a) Absol.: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

B. G. 3, 10 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; id. Galb. 10.—(β) With in and acc.: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36, 9; 3, 56, 12: in caedem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5, 12: in destinatum mortem, id. 20, 3, 4: in facinus, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 21: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8.—Cf. impers.: conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, Suet. Caes. 80.—*(γ) With ad: ad res novas, Suet. Claud. 13.—*(δ) With ut: ut Senatum adirentur, Suet. Caes. 9.—*(e) With ne: conspirasse corporis partes, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, Liv. 2, 32, 10.—*(ζ) With inf.: perdere aliquem, Suet. Claud. 37.—b. Part.: **conspiratus**, a, um, having conspired, having entered into a conspiracy: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4.—And subst.: **conspirati**, ōrum, m., like conjurati, the conspirators, Suet. Caes. 82; id. Galb. 19; id. Dom. 17; id. Ner. 43.—Hence, ***conspirāte**, adv., with one accord, unanimously, in comp.: conspiratus ad arma concurrere, Just. 3, 5, 3.

2. con-spiro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [spira], to coil up (very rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22.

***conspissatio**, ōnis, f. [spisso], a pressing together, a thickening: sordium, an accumulation, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissatus, a, um, Part. [id.], pressed together, thickened, condensed, dense (very rare): solum conspissatum et herbis colligatum, Col. 2, 18, 5: vinacea, id. 12, 45, 3: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18, § 36.

***con-splendescō**, ēre, v. n., to shine very much: tecta, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

con-spōlio, āvi, 1, v. a., to rob (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 98, 21 fin.

†**consopium**, ii, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, acc. to Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondeo, ndi, nsum (old orthog. consposum, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 14 Müll.), 2, v. a. and n., to engage or promise something mutually (ante- and post-class. and very rare): NEVE CONSPONDISE. NEVE CONPROMISESE. VELET, S. C. Bacch.; Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172: consponsi, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.; cf. Paul. I. I.: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 168, 8; so, foedus, Aus. Ep. 10, 11.

consponsata, ae, f. [sponso], the betrothed, the bride (late Lat.), Ambros. in Luc. 3, 3.

con-sponsor, ōris, m. I. A joint surety, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2; id. Att. 12, 17.—

II. One who binds or obligates himself to something (= conjurator), acc. to Fest. p. 59, 7 Müll.

consponsus, a, um, Part., from conspondeo.

consposus, a, um, v. conspondeo init.

con-spuo, no perf., ātum, 3, v. a. and n. I. Act., to spit upon (rare; most freq. in Petr.): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 23, 4.—Esp., to spit upon in contempt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17; Petr. 132, 3; Hier. Ep. 50, n. 4; cf. Barth. Advers. 23, 24.—Of an epileptic: faciem tuam, App. Mag. 44, p. 303, 1: conspuere sinus, as a charm to prevent the gods from being provoked by proud words, Juv. 7, 111 Mayor ad loc.; cf. spuo, I.—B. Poet., in a harsh and undignified figure, = conspergere, to besprinkle, to cover over: Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuat Alpes, Furius Bibaculus ap. Quint. 8, 6, 17; for which Horace, parodying it, writes: Furius hibernas cana nive conspuat Alpes, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; cf. the scholiast in h. l.—II. Neutr., to spit out much, to spit: faciem meam non averti a conspuentibus in me, Vulg. Isa. 50, 6.

con-spurco, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to defile, pollute (rare): omnia taetro sapore, *Lucr. 6, 22: (juvenem) per vim, Suet. Ner. 35; Col. 8, 3 fin.; Tert. Idol. 1.

con-spūto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [conspuo], to spit upon in contempt (very rare): nostros coeperunt Clodiana, *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: maledictus et consputatus, etc., Tert. adv. Jud. 14; id. Idol. 1.

consputus, a, um, Part., from conspuo.

con-stabilio, īvi, 4, v. a., to confirm, establish, make firm (ante- and post-class. for stabilio, 2. fundo, and rare); only trop.:

rem meam, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 93; so *Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9; Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

con-stagno, are, v. n., of fluids, = con-gelo, to cause to stand, to congeal, Fronto, n. 2198 P.

1. constans, antis, Part. and P. a., from consto.

2. Constans, antis, m., a Roman proper name, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Eutr. 10, 9.

constanter, adv., v. consto, P. a. fin.

1. constantia, ae, f. [1. constans]. **I.** A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, unchangeableness, constancy, perseverance (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; cf. id. ib. § 56, and 3, 9, 23: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; cf. promissi, id. Att. 4, 19 (17), 1: tantā constantiā vocis atque voltus, Nep. Att. 22, 1: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnan-di, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**II.** Trop., agreement, harmony, symmetry, consistency: testimoni-orum, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque fac-torum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: in quibus (orationibus) forsitan magis requiratur constantia, id. Clu. 51, 141; cf.: constantiae causā, for consistency's sake, id. ib. 2, 2, 5: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constan-tia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82: officii, id. Sull. 1, 2.

—**2.** Firmness of character, steadfastness, immovability, constancy, self-possession: is, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tabes-cat molestiis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 38: Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetuā constantia roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio perman-sisset, etc., id. Off. 1, 31, 112: si socii Scav-ri constantiam (ceperis), id. Verr. 1, 17, 52: benevolentiam, non... ardore quodam amoris, sed stabilitate potius et constantia judi-cemus, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: firmamentum constan-tiae est fides, id. Lael. 18, 65: hinc constan-tia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. Sest. 41, 88; id. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; Nep. Thras. 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 15, 15; Liv. 42, 62, 11: de eorum fide constantiaque du-bitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 10: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86; id. A. 13, 30 fin.; Sen. Const. Sap. 1, 1 sqq.: sunt et alia ingenita quaedam adjuvantia vox, latus, patiens la-boris valetudo, constantia, decor, i. e. natu-ral firmness, intrepidity, Quint. proem. § 27 Meyer; cf. id. 6, proem. § 11; 12, 5, 2.—Acc. to the notions of the Stoics, = *ἐνστάθεια*; in plur.: sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae (= *ἐνστάθειαι* τρεῖς, Diog. L. 7, 115), Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 8.

2. Constantia, ae, f., a Roman prop-er name, Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 1, 6; Amm. 21, 15, 6.

Constantiācus, Constantiānus, Constantiensis, v. Constantius.

Constantina, ae, f. **I.** A daughter of Constantine the Great, Amm. 14, 7, 4.—**II.** The name of several cities, esp. **A.**

A town of Mesopotamia, Amm. 18, 7, 9.—**B.** A later name of Ciria in Numidia, nov Constantine, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40, 28.—Hence, **Constantiniensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Constantine in Numidia: civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2; § 1: pugna, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27 init.

Constantinopolis, is, f., = *Κωνσταντινούπολις*, the city Constantinople, previously called Byzantium; Turkish *Stamboul*, Amm. 22, 8, 8; 31, 16, 4; Eutr. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 35; Aus. Urb. 2; id. Parent. 3, 11 al.—Hence, **Constantinopolita-nus**, a, um, adj., of Constantinople: urbs, i. e. Constantinople, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 6: cives, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 6.

Constantinus, i, m., C. Flavius Valerius Claudius Constantinus, Constantine, a well-known Roman emperor, born A.D. 274, died A.D. 323, Eutr. 10, 2 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 18 sqq.; Amm. 21, 10, 8.—Hence, **Constantinianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Constantine: genus, Amm. 27, 5, 1: lavacrum, id. 27, 3, 8.

Constantius, ii, m., the name of a Roman emperor who reigned from 292 A.D. to 306 A.D., Eutr. 10, 6 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40.—Hence, the adj.: **Constantianus**, a, um: legiones, Amm. 21, 11, 2: **Constantianus**, a, um: thalamus, id. 22, 3, 12; and **Constanti-ensis**, e, of or pertaining to Constantius: bellum, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

constat, v. consto.

con-stellatio, ōnis, f. [stella], a col-lection of stars supposed to exert an influ-ence upon human affairs, a constellation (late Lat.), Amm. 29, 2, 27; Capitol. Gord. 20; Spart. Ver. 4 al.

con-stellatus, a, um, adj., starred, studded with stars: baltei, Treb. Gall. 2.

consternatio, ōnis, f. [2. consterno] (not ante-Aug.; mostly in histt.), confu-sion, dismay, consternation, alarm, disqui-etude, disturbance. **I.** In gen.: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16: quae causa irae consternationisque subitae foret, Liv. 28, 25, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: mulie-bris, id. 34, 2, 6: creditorum, Val. Max. 9, 7, 4: populi, id. 9, 15, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Claud. 12.—**B.** Transf., of the fright of horses (with pavor), Liv. 37, 42, 1.—**II.** In partic., mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition, Liv. 34, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 39: neque plures consternatione proxima insanisse credide-rim, id. H. 1, 83 fin.; 2, 49; 4, 50: excusare apud regem consternationem suam, Curt. 5, 10, 8: interfectis consternationis aucto-ribus, id. 7, 10, 13; 8, 1, 24.

1. con-sterne, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a. **I.** To strew over, cover by strewing, be-strew, to thatch, floor, pave, spread, cover (class. in prose and poetry). (a) With abl.: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: sta-bula culmis, id. 7, 3, 8: aream silice, id. 1, 6, 23: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: nidum molibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: contabulationem summam lateri-bus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: haec longuriis cratibusque, id. B. G. 4, 17: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49, 5; Curt. 9, 6, 7: amnis constra-tus navigiis, id. 9, 8, 5: cubile purpureā veste, Cat. 64, 163: Ossaeis aethera saxis, Verg. Cir. 33: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101, 11: campos milite, Sil. 1, 125: forum corporibus civum caede nocturna, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: late terram ter-go, Verg. A. 12, 543; cf.: terram gravi casu, *Lucr. 5, 1332; and: terram gravi corpore, Cic. Arat. 433: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.—(β) Without abl.: frumentum vias omnes constraveras, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: terram frondes altae, Verg. A. 4, 444: trici-lium, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; cf.: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 13: ratem pontis in mo-dum humo injecta, Liv. 21, 28, 7.—Hence, constrata navis, covered, having a deck, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 11; Liv. 35, 46, 3; cf. vehi-cula, Curt. 9, 10, 25.—Hence, **2. constrā-tum**, i, n. subst., a. A covering: pontum, Liv. 30, 10, 14.—**B.** A deck: puppis, Petr. 100, 3: navis, id. ib. § 6.—**II.** To throw down, prostrate, level (very rare). *A. Lit.: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45, 3; cf.: culcitae humi constatae, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 4, § 15: mon-tes erigat, campos tendat, maria consternat, levels, Lact. 3, 24, 8: Ephesus et Nico-media constratae terrae motu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16, 12.—**B.** Trop.: constrata ira, moderated, subdued (the figure taken from animals conquered in combat), Stat. S. 2, 5, 1.

2. consterno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [strengthened collat. form of 1. consterno, acc. to II.]. **I.** To stretch upon the ground, to overcome: pecorum in modum consternatos (Gallos) caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17, 7.—Far more freq., esp. after the Aug-per. (not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.), **II.** To bring into confusion, to perplex; to terri-fy, alarm, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror, etc. **A.** In gen.: sic sunt animo consternati ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 30 fin.; without animo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Liv. 6, 2, 11; 8, 9, 12; 21, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 23, 90 al.: vana Laetitia est, consternatque Timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam, to put to flight by disquieting or alarming, Liv. 10, 43, 13; 38, 46, 5; cf.: foeda fuga, Tac. H. 3, 79

fin.: Coriolanus prope ut amens con-ternatus ab sede suo, Liv. 2, 40, 5.—**2.** Transf., of animals, to make afraid, to frighten, startle; and pass.: consternari, to be frightened, to become shy: consternan-tur equi, Sall. H. 1, 96 Dietsch; Ov. M. 10, 314; id. F. 5, 310: equos, Liv. 37, 41, 10: equo ex cadore cadaveris consternato, Suet. Ner. 48: taurus securis ictu consternatus, id. Galb. 18.—**B.** In partic., to excite to sedition or revolt: eam multitudinem con-juratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad arma, id. 21, 24, 2; 34, 3, 6 al.

constipatio, ōnis, f. [constipo] (post-class.), a crowding together; in concr., a dense crowd: exercitus, Vop. Aur. 21: mili-tum, Amm. 26, 6, 14.

con-stipo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to press or crowd closely together (very rare): tan-tum numerum hominum in agrum Campa-num, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se (hostes) sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Prud. *στέφ.* 11.

constitio, ōnis, f. [constisto], an abid-ing, abode, stay: loci, in the same place, Gell. 16, 5, 10; cf. Macr. S. 6, 8.

con-stituo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statuo], to cause to stand, put or lay down, to set, put, place, fix, station, deposit a person or thing somewhere (esp. firmly or immovably), etc. (the act. corresponding to consistere; class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constitunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis (dis) candentem taurum ante aras, Verg. A. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36, 6: reliquias praedonum contractas in urbis, Vell. 2, 32 fin.: unum aliquem lec-torem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: velut in aliqua subli-mi speculā constitutus, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Trop.: cum hujus vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituto vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Cael. 32, 79.—**II.** Esp., **A.** Milit. t. t. **1.** To station or post troops somewhere, to draw up, set in order: legionem Caesar passibus CC. ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, id. ib. 2, 8 fin.; 4, 35: aciem ordinisque intra silvas, id. ib. 2, 19: octo cohortes in fronte, Sall. C. 59, 2: quod reliquum peditum erat, obli-quo constituerunt colle, Liv. 28, 33, 8 al.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. ib. 4, 23 fin.: naves nisi in alto, id. ib. 4, 24: subsidiarias (naves) in secundo ordine, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3: classem apud Sa-lamina exadversum Athenas, Nep. Them. 3, 4; cf. id. Alcib. 8, 1: praesidia in Rute-nis provincialibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.—Rarely of a single person: se constituere, to station or post one's self: dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constitutur studet, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17.—**2.** In con-trast with a march, to cause to halt: pauli-sper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49, 5; so, ag-men, Liv. 35, 28, 8; 38, 25, 12: signa pauli-sper novitate rei, id. 33, 10, 3; so, signa, id. 34, 20, 4.—And trop.: si constituitur ali-quando (narratio) ac non istā brevitate per-curratur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**B.** With the access. idea of preparation, to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, pre-pare, make, create, constitute (class. and very freq.). **1.** Lit.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causā constituisse deos, Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: turres, id. ib. 2, 12: turrim, id. ib. 2, 30: castella ad extremas fossas, id. ib. 2, 8: vineas ac testudines, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: locis certis horrea, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: feralis cupressos, Verg. A. 6, 216: ingentem quercum in tu-mulo, id. ib. 11, 6: pyras curvo in litore, id. ib. 11, 185: quattuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542; Suet. Aug. 59 fin.: aedem in foro geminis fratribus, id. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37 et saep.: oppi-dum, to found, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Nep. Cim. 2, 2; so, nova moenia, Verg. A. 12, 194; cf.: moenia in Aside terrā, Ov. M. 9, 449: do-micilium sibi Magnesia, Nep. Them. 10, 2: triplex Piraei portus constitutus est, id. ib. 6, 1: hiberna omnium legionum in Bel-gis, Caes. B. G. 3, 38: di primum homines humo excitatos celso et erectos constitue-runt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140.—**2.** Trop., to bring about, effect, establish, appoint, etc., freq. of judicial determinations, etc.: vi-

de te, per deos immortalis, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismet ipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: jus melius Sullanis praediis quam paternis, id. Agr. 3, 10: iudicium, id. Part. Or. 28, 99: iudicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: iudicium capitis in se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31, 143: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17; 4, 2, 10: ratiocinationem, id. 5, 14, 12: in hac accusatione comparanda constituendaque laborare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2; and of persons, *to designate, appoint, select, put forward*, etc.: accusatorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10; Quint. 3, 10, 3 (cf.: comparare accusatorem, Cic. Clu. 67, 191): testis, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: tutores pupillis, Dig. 2, 1, 1 et saep.: nuper apud C. Orchivium collegam meum locus ab iudicibus Fausto Sullae de pecuniis residuis non est constitutus, *no trial of him was permitted*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: reum statim fecit, utique ei locus primus constitueretur impetravit, id. ib. 20, 56: fidem, id. Part. Or. 9, 31; cf. id. Sen. 18, 62: concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11, D, 1: si utilitas amicitiam constituit, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: amicitiam tecum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 27 (cf. id. ib. § 25: amicitiae permulatae comparantur): libertatem, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacem (opp. bellum gerere), id. ib. 8, 22: quantum mali sibi ac liberis suis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 65.—**C.** With the access. idea of ordering, contriving, *to establish, fix, appoint, settle, order, manage; to confirm, regulate, arrange, dispose*. **1.** Lit.: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, *to have established*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 83: ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituit, *should assign them a permanent abode*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reges in civitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. Off. 2, 12, 41: Commium regem ibi, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2, 1; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curatores legibus agrariis, id. ib.; cf.: publice patronum huic causae, id. Mur. 2, 4: regnum alicui, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1 al.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 42; cf.: bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7; so id. Agr. 2, 5, 10 *fin.*: civitates, *to organize*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: quis tibi concesserit... reliquas utilitates in constituendis civitatibus... a disertis ornatque dicentibus esse constitutas, id. ib. 1, 9, 36: Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: res summa aequitate, id. ib. 2, 2; cf.: rem nummariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—**2.** Trop.: ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentia est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; cf.: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6: jam perfectis constitutisque viribus, Quint. 10, 1, 57.—**Pass. impers.**: non tam sinistre constitutum est, ut non, etc., i. e. *we are not so badly off as not*, etc., Plin. Pan. 45, 5.—Of persons: Athenaeum in maxima apud regem auctoritate gratiaque, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6: alique sibi quaestoris in loco, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77: in potestate alicui, Lact. Epit. 55, 6: constituuntur in honoribus, cum magistratus creantur, Aug. Cont. adv. Leg. 1, 45 al.—**D.** With the access. idea of limiting, fixing, allotting, *to fix, appoint something (for or to something); to settle, agree upon, define, determine*. **1.** Lit.: propter disensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, Sall. J. 12, 1: summum pretium, Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2; cf.: pretium frumenti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: certam pecuniam proconsulibus, Suet. Aug. 36; id. Ner. 10: propria loca senatoribus, id. Claud. 21: diem nuptias, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180; cf.: nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34: diem concilio, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: diem colloquio, id. ib. 1, 47: posterum diem pugnae, id. ib. 3, 23 *fin.*: negotio proximum diem, Sall. J. 93, 8: certum tempus ei rei, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem locumque, Liv. 38, 25, 2: postquam ad constitutum non venerat diem, id. 27, 16, 16: locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 5: de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii

laxius constituunt: ego in octogenas hirtas oves singulos pastores constitui, Atticus in centenas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10.—**b.** T. t. of the lang. of business, *to accord, agree with one in a thing, to appoint, fix, to concert, agree upon, assent to* (cf. Gron. Obs. p. 14 sq.); *constr. aliquid cum aliquo, alicui, inter se, or with acc. only, or absol.* (a) *Cum aliquo*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: pactam et constitutam esse cum Manlio diem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: constitui cum quodam hospite, Me esse illum conventuram, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 120: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: cum aliquo, ut, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Calig. 8; cf. under P. a., B. 2.—(b) *Alicui*: L. Cincio HS. XXCD. constitui me curaturum Idibus Febr., Cic. Att. 1, 7 *init.*; id. Off. 1, 10, 32: ubi nocturnae Numa constituerat amicae, Juv. 3, 12; cf.: sane, inquit, vellem non constituerem, in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse, Lael. id. de Or. 1, 62, 265.—(c) *With acc. only or absol.*: vadimonia constituta, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: de pecunia constituta, Dig. 13, tit. 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus in diem tertiam constituunt, Sall. J. 66, 2: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11; Juv. 6, 487.—**Pass. impers.**: Avillius, ut erat constitutum, simulat se aegrotare, Cic. Clu. 13, 37.—**2.** Trop.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines deligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56: si forte quaereretur quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungerem, etc. (for which, soon after, define), id. de Or. 1, 48, 210; cf. C. 1. supra, and Quint. 12, 1, 1: nondum satis constitui molestiae plus an voluptatis attulerit mihi Trebatius noster, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 1: ut constitueret, honestum esse aliquid quod, etc., id. Off. 2, 3, 9: bona possessa non esse constitui, id. Quint. 29, 89: de hoc Antigonus cum solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium rexit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—**E.** With the access. idea of resolving, *to determine to do something, to take a resolution, to resolve, decide, determine*. (a) *With inf.*: si quis mare Neptunum Cereremque vocare Constituit fruges, Lucr. 2, 656: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Germanis gerere, id. ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum expectare atque ibi decertare, id. ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5, 5.—(b) *With acc. and inf.*: audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 4.—(c) *With interrog. clause*: quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, Nep. Arist. 3, 1.—(d) *With ut*: rus uti irem, jam heri constitueram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: Lentulus cum ceteris constituerant, uti, etc., Sall. C. 43, 1.—Hence, **constitutus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Adj. (acc. to B.), *constituted, arranged, disposed*: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: viri sapientes et bene naturae constituti, id. Sen. 65, 137: quotus quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: qui integri sunt et sani et bene constituti de rebus domesticis, id. Sen. 45, 97.—**2.** (Acc. to C.) *Fixed, established*: cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (opp. fortuita), id. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. 11, 3, 29.—**B.** Subst.: **constitutum**, i, n. **1.** (Acc. to B.) *An institution, ordinance, law* (mostly post-class.), Cod. Th. 1, 11, 5; 12, 41, 1.—**b.** Trop.: cum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to D. 1. b.) *An agreement, appointment, accommodation; a compact* (in good prose): ante rem quaeruntur, quae talia sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52; so *absol.*, id. Att. 11, 16, 2; id. Cael. 8, 20: rescriptis constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23, 3: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, etc., id. Cael. 25, 61; and humorously: si quod constitutum cum poda-

gra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4; so, ad constitutum venire, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: se proripit, Suet. Oth. 6; and without a verb, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1; Flor. 2, 6, 16 (but in Vell. 2, 110, 1, the better read is consili).

constitutio, ōnis, f. [constituo]. **1.** In gen., *a constitution, disposition, nature*: firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 (as transl. of the Gr. *εὐσθέθεια τῆς σαρκὸς*); so Sen. Ep. 121, 10 and 14: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A definition*: ea constitutio summi boni, quae est proposita, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 45.—**B.** In rhet., *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: Fecisti: Non feci, aut: Jure feci, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18 and 19; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2 sq.—**C.** *A regulation, order, arrangement*: nec temporis unius nec hominis esse constitutionem rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37, cf. id. ib. 1, 45, 69; 2, 31, 53: constitutio est in lege, more, iudicato, pacto, Quint. 7, 4, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 5; 5, 2, 5: religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23: senatus, Liv. 39, 53, 10; Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99 al.—**2.** Esp., *an imperial regulation, order*: quodcumque ergo imperator per epistolam promulgavit, vel cognoscens decrevit, vel edicto praecepit, legem esse constat; hae sunt quae constitutiones appellantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Gai. Inst. 2, 5, § 3 al.

constitutionarius, ii, m. [constitutio], *he who presides over the copying of the imperial constitutions*, Gest. ap. Sen. Recip. Th. Cod.

constitutor, ōris, m. [constituo], *an orderer, arranger* (mostly post-class.): legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium Deus, Lact. 3, 9, 10: Deus machinator constitutorque rerum, id. 4, 6, 1: moderatoreque cunctorum, Arn. 3, p. 101: SACRI CEBETAMINIS, Inscr. Grut. 254, 4: CONSTITVTORES COLLEGII NVMNIS DOMINORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2389.

constitutorius, a, um, adj. [constituo, D. 1. b.]; *in the jurists, pertaining to agreement*: actio, Dig. 13, 5, 20 sq.; 46, 3, 59.

constitutum, i, n, v. constituo, P. a., B. **1.** **constitutus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from constituo.

2. **constitutus** hominum, *a meeting of persons*: a consentientium multitudine appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 5 Müll.

con-sto, stiti, stitum (constatūrus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 3; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; Luc. 2, 17; Mart. 10, 41, 5; Lact. Opif. Dei, 7, 11), 1, v. n. **1.** *To stand together, stand with some person or thing*. **A.** Lit. (very rare): constant, conserunt sermones inter se drapetae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to stand with, to agree with, be in accord or agreement, to correspond, fit*. **1.** With cum and abl. (cf. consisto, II. B. 3.): considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45: sententia non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14.—**2.** *Ab-sol.*: veri similis narratio erit, si spatia temporum, personarum dignitates, consiliorum rationes, locorum opportunitates constabunt, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16.—**3.** With dat.: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1.—And esp. with sibi, *to agree, accord with itself, to remain like one's self, be consistent*: in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire iudiciis debuerunt, Cic. Clu. 22, 60; so, with consentire, id. Univ. 3 *init.*; id. Fin. 2, 11, 35: ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119; so, sibi (opp. titubare), Quint. 5, 7, 11: sibi et rei iudicatae, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16; id. A. P. 127; cf.: constat idem omnibus sermo, Liv. 9, 2, 3.—**4.** In the phrase ratio constat, mercantile t. t., *the account agrees or is correct, is or proves right*: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30.—(b) In post-Aug. prose, esp. in the younger Pliny, transf. from the sphere of business: mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 16; 3, 18, 10; 2, 4, 4; 7, 6, 4; id. Pan. 38, 4; Just. praef. § 5: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio

constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* — **II.** With the access. idea of firmness, to stand firm, to remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast, to abide, last, endure, persevere, etc. (very freq. in all pers. and styles). **A.** In gen.: prius quam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60, 9; cf.: nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30, 10: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34, 7; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Calig. 50; and: dum sanitas constabit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 30: non mentibus solum conspiciere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; cf.: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83, 27: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. Liv. 8, 19, 6; 44, 20, 7: quā in sententia si constare voluissent, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 36 *fin.*: numerus legionum constat, id. ib. 7, 35: ceteris exercitiis constare fidem, Tac. H. 2, 96: utrimque fides constitit, kept their word, Liv. 37, 32, 13; 2, 13, 9. — **Poet.**: cum sint huc forsitā illa, Haec translata illuc; summā tamen omnia constant, i. e. the principal sum remains always the same, Ov. M. 15, 258: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, every thing continues in unbroken serenity, Verg. A. 3, 518: constitit in nullā qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. 1, 120. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., to stop, halt: multitudinem procul hostium constare videtur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 273, 4. — **2.** Of facts, reports, etc., to be established, settled, certain, manifest, evident, well known: quae cum constent, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt, exempla adferemus, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: quod nihil nobis constat, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: cum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 42; cf.: cum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8; and *impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi multa agitantī constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53, 4; cf.: quod omnibus constabat, hie mari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*, and Cic. Clu. 13, 38. — **b.** Constat (constabat, constabit, etc., it is settled, established, undisputed, certain, well known, etc.), Cic. Mil. 6, 14; id. Quint. 29, 89; Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 3, 9 al.; Ov. M. 7, 533; Quint. 4, 2, 90 et saep. — So freq.: constat inter omnes, with *acc.* and *inf.*, all agree, all are convinced: sed tum nimis inter omnis constabat neminem esse resalutatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: quae propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnis necesse est, hanc velle approbare et firmare nihil attinet, in which all must agree, id. Inv. 1, 36, 62 dub. (B. and K. stare); Caes. B. G. 7, 4; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8 et saep.; cf. also: constare inter homines sapientissimos (for which, just after: omnium consensu sic esse iudicatum), Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: inter suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inter augures, Liv. 10, 6, 7 et saep.: cum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3; cf.: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7; so with *de*, id. 7, 2, 11; 4, 2, 5: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquā animi mei molestia an potius, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, etc., Liv. 30, 28, 1: quid cuique sit opus constare decet, Quint. 3, 9, 8; so id. 3, 8, 25: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; so *absol.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 54. — **3.** Of a resolve. (a) *Impers.*: mihi (ei) constat, = certum est, it is my (his) fixed determination; I am determined, I am fully resolved (rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, vix undecided, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ut nihil ei constet quod agat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 35. — (b) With the resolve as subject: animo constat sententia, Verg. A. 5, 748: cum constitit consilium, when my mind was fully made up, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1. — **4.** In gen., as opp. to that which has no existence, to exist, be, abide (esp. in Lucr.): (corpora) quoniam fragili naturā praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582; 1, 246; 1, 510 et saep.: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: qui sine manibus et

pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25. — **5.** With *ex*, in, de, or the *abl.* (in Cic. only with *ex*; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19), to consist in or of, to be composed of, to rest upon something, etc. (a) With *ex* (very freq. in prose and poetry): fulminis ignem e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98; id. Fin. 1, 1: simplex (jas) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157 et saep. — (b) With *in* and *abl.* (very rare): victoriam in eorum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*. — * (c) With *de*: partus duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229. — (d) With *abl.* (freq. in Lucr. and Quint.): aeterno quia constant semine quaque, Lucr. 1, 221; 1, 484; 1, 518 et saep.: agri campis, vineis, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 134; 5, 10, 63 et saep.: causa constat aut unius rei controversiā aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omnis disciplina memoria, id. 11, 2, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep. — **6.** Mercantile t. t., like our phrase, to stand at, i. e. to cost; constr. with *abl.*, gen., etc., of price (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 444). **a.** Lit. (a) With *abl.*: ut una quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis milibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; Suet. Vit. 19: filius auro, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 87: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48 (al. stare): HS. sex milibus tibi constat, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4: parvo, Pall. Febr. 9, 12; cf. gratis, Sen. Ep. 104, 34; Aug. Serm. 385, 6. — (b) With *gen.*: (ambulātūcula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.*: quanti funus, id. Vesp. 19; Juv. 7, 45. — (c) With *adv.*: quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 25; so, vilissime, Col. 9, 1, 6. — (d) With *sup.*: cuius area super HS. milies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26. — **b.** Trop.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quod virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: odia constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664. — Hence, **constans**, antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. 1), standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, fixed, stable, invariable (freq. and class.). **a.** Lit.: mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: cuius in indomito constantior inguine nervus, Quam nova arbor, etc., Hor. Epod. 12, 19: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 24; cf.: constans reversion stellarum (with convenientis), id. ib. 2, 21, 54: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; 2, 21, 54: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46, 3: aetas, the mature age (of an adult), Cic. Sen. 10, 33; cf.: constans aetas, quae media dicitur, id. ib. 20, 76: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, firm, secure, Liv. 6, 25, 6: fides, Hor. C. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italia constantis foret, safer, Tac. H. 3, 1. — **b.** Agreeing or accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vitā omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: nihil intellego dici potuisse constantius, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf.: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: constans parum memoria huius anni, Liv. 10, 37, 13: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6; so, opinio, id. Tib. 39; id. Vesp. 4 al. — **B.** Trop.: intellectually or morally certain, sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, steady, unchanging: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Lael. 17, 62; cf. Nep. Lys. 2, 2: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. opp. varium, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.: pater amens at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, a very constant, steadfast man, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41; cf.: prudens et constans (testis), Quint. 5, 7, 26; and under *adv.*: (Helvidius Priscus) recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.*: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18; cf.: neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, Tac.

H. 3, 57: constantior in vitis, etc., Hor. S. 2, 7, 18. — **Adv.**: **constanter**. **1.** (Acc. to A.) Firmly, immovably, steadily, constantly: manere in suo statu, Cic. Univ. 13: constanter ac perpetuo placet consilium, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: vitis gaudere constanter, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6. — **Comp.**: ut maneamus in perspicuis firmius et constantius, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 45. — **Sup.**: impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudinis anniversarias, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97. — **b.** Harmoniously, evenly, uniformly, consistently: constanter et aequaliter ingrediens oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 24; in comp., id. ib. 5, 9, 25; in sup., id. ib. 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; so, hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, with one voice, unanimously, Caes. B. G. 2: aequabilis atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2, 3: aequabilis atque constantius regere provincias, Tac. A. 15, 21 *fin.* — **2.** (Acc. to B.) Steadily, calmly, tranquilly, sedately: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; cf. agere, Auct. B. Afr. 84: proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Tib. 19: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16, 9: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: constanter delata beneficia (with iudicio, considerate, and opp. repentino quodam impetu), id. Off. 1, 15, 49. — **Comp.**: cetera exsequi, Suet. Aug. 10: acrius quam constantius proelium inire, Curt. 4, 6, 14. — **Sup.**: amicitias retinere, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 45 al.

* **con-strātor**, ōris, m. [sternō], a leveller, quider, calmer: maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, n., v. 1. consterno, I. 2. **constrātus**, a, um, Part., from 1. consterno.

con-strēpo, ēre, v. n., to resound, sound loudly or boisterously, to make a noise (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: domus tota constrepebat hymenaeum, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 261, 34. — **II.** Trop., of a vivid speech: horum omnium et testimoniis et exemplis constrepebat, Gell. 4, 1, 4.

constrictē, adv., v. constringo, *P. a. fin.*

constrictio, ōnis, f. [constringo] (post-class.), a binding or drawing together, Pall. Mart. 1; Scrib. Comp. 84. — **II.** Esp., a binding, stopping of the bowels, Macr. S. 7, 6 al.

constrictivus, a, um, adj. [id.], drawing together, contracting, astrigent (in later medic. writers): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *fin.*: virtutis esse, id. Acut. 2, 18 al. — **Adv.**: **constrictive**, astrigently: tractare aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 38.

* **constricto**, are, v. freq. [id.], to draw together; of a physician (with inurere, amputare, etc.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictura, ae, f. [id.], a drawing together, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 69.

constrictus, a, um, Part. and *P. a.*, from constringo.

con-stringo, strinxī, strictum, 3, v. a., to draw together, bind together, to bind, tie up (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constingas, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80. — **Poet.**: Haec Amor ipso suo constringet pignera signo, stamp, seal, Prop. 3, 20, 17 (4, 20, 7). — **B.** In partic., freq. **1.** To bind together with fetters, to fetter, bind (a criminal, insane person, etc.). (a) With *abl.*: corpora vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226; Quint. 7, 3, 14: illum laqueis, Cic. Sest. 41, 88. — (b) Without *abl.*: manus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 1; id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: aliquem pro moeche, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; cf.: aliquem quadrupedem, i. e. hands and feet, id. And. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27; Suet. Calig. 35; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 23 al.: tu mentis es compositus? Tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf. id. Pis. 20, 48. — (c) With *ad*: te hodie constringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66. — **2.** T. t. of medic. lang., to draw together, contract: constringens vis suci, Plin. 23, 6, 54, § 100: in febribus constrictis, id. 23, 7, 63, § 120 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to hold or bind together, to bind, fetter, restrain, hold in check, etc. (a

favorite trope of Cic.; elsewh. less freq.): illa pars animi vinciat et constringatur amicorum custodiis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: conjunctionem omnium horum conscientia, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: idem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephismata jure jurando, id. Fl. 6, 15: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26: (mulieres), quae Oppis quondam aliisque legibus constrictae, nunc, etc., Tac. A. 3, 33 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 34, 3, 1: substitutione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26: nec ullā religione, ut scelus tegat, se posse constringi, Curt. 6, 7, 8.—**B.** In part. *ic.*, of discourse or reasoning, to bring into a narrow compass, to compress: (sententia) cum aptis constricta verbis est, cedit etiam plerumque numero, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: constricta narratio (opp. latius fusa), Quint. 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinet et ratione quādam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.—Hence, **constrictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, compressed, contracted, abridged, short, brief, concise, compact: frons, *knit*, Petr. 132, 15; cf. supercilia (opp. dissidentia), Quint. 1, 11, 10: arbor, *pruned, confined*, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 90; cf. folium tenuius et constrictus et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32, § 58: nives perpetuo rigore, *condensed*, Curt. 7, 3, 11: pulticula constrictior, *thicker*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108.—*Sup.* not in use.—**Adv.** **constrictē**, closely: constrictius jungi alicui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 28.

constructio, ōnis, *f.* [construo], a putting or placing together, a joining together (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **I.** Lit. (rare): lapidum, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 18 (37), 2.—**II.** Transf., an erecting, building, construction: hominis, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: ejus (gymnasii), Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 40 (49), 2.—In *plur.*, Pall. Nov. 22, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, a fit connection: verborum constructio et numerus, Cic. Or. 12, 37: oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed constructione verborum, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17; id. Brut. 78, 272; and *absol.*: nolo tam minuta haec constructio appareat, id. Or. 44, 150; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—**B.** In gram., grammatical connection, construction (= conformatio verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151), Prisc. p. 1061 sq. P. et saep.

constructus, a, um, *Part.*, from construo.

con-strūo, struxi, structum, 3 (*part. fut.* constrūtūra, Ven. Cam. 2, 10 *fin.*), *v. a.* **I.** To heap, bring, or gather together, to heap or pile up (class.); acervos nummorum apud aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf.: omnibus rebus et modis constructa et coacta pecunia, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14; and acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, id. ib. 2, 3, 96: carros, to make a barricade, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 195, 29: has omnes multas magnificasque res, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf.: copiam ornamentum uno in loco, id. ib. § 162: super prela congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 318.—**II.** (Like compono, II.) To make by piling up, to make, fabricate, construct, build (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ut navem, ut aedificium idem destruit facillime qui construxit, id. Sen. 20, 72; cf. delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26, 14; cf.: horrea saxeo muro constructa, Suet. Ner. 38; and: pilam saxeam magnis molibus, Verg. A. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. nidos, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23; and: nidum sibi, Ov. M. 15, 397: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, arranged, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: large multiplici constructae sunt dapē mensae, furnished, *Cat. 64, 304.—**B.** Esp., in gram. lang., to connect grammatically, construct, Prisc. p. 1099 sq. P. et saep.

con-stūpēo, ūi, 2, *v. n.*, to be very much astonished, Juvenc. 1, 179.

constuprator, ōris, *m.* [constupro], a defiler, debaucher: stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15, 9.

con-stūpro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to violate, ravish, debauch, defile (rare, but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: matrones, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, etc., Liv. 29, 17, 15: virginem, Curt. 10, 1, 5: praetextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3, 10; Suet. Vit. 12 al.

—**II.** Trop.: afflicta res publica est empto constupratoque judicio, purchased by debauchery, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: aēr scelestis vobiscus constupratus, polluted, Tert. Spect. 27: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 9.

con-suādeo, ēre, *v. a.*, to advise or counsel strongly (Plautin.; cf. however, consuasor): id. consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32: consuadet homini, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: qui consuadet, vetat, id. ib. 3, 2, 46.—Of favorable auspices: picus et cornix ab laevā consuadent, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13.

Consuālia, ium, *v.* Consus.

*** consuasor**, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo], he who strenuously counsels to something, a counsellor, adviser: auctore et consuasore Naevio, Cic. Quint. 5, 18.

con-suāvio (-sāv-), āre, or **con-suāvior** (-sāv-), ātus, 1, *v. a.*, to kiss much or affectionately (only in App.), App. M. 6, p. 182, 18; 2, p. 120, 31.

con-sūbigo, ēre, to work, knead, or mix together (late Lat.): cineres, lixiva, etc., Garg. Mart. de Cura Boum med.

con-substantialis, e, *adj.*, of like essence, nature, or substance, consubstantial (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 44 al.—Hence, **consubstantialitas**, ātis, *f.* [consubstantialis], a like quality (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 7 med.

con-substantivus, a, um, *adj.* (= consubstantialis), of like essence, nature, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 12 *fin.* and 18.

*** consūdasco** (in a few MSS. **consūdesco**), ēre, *v. incho.* [consudo], to sweat much; of olives packed up, Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sūdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, to sweat much or profusely (very rare), Cato, R. R. 96, 1; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 71; Col. 12, 7, 2.

consue-fācio, fēci, factum, 3 (in Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29; 1, 1, 49, and 3, 3, 60, consue feci, consue facere, consue facio, acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 409), *v. a.* [consueo], to accustom one to a thing, to inure, habituate (rare, and mostly ante-class. for the class. assuefacio). (a) With *ut* or *ne*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15; in thesis: consue quoque faciunt, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 9, 13: ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29.—(β) With *inf.*: consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49; so, Gaetulios, ordines habere, signa sequi, etc., *Sall. J. 80, 2.—(γ) *Abso.*: nil praetermitto, consuefacio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 60.—(δ) *Pass.* with *dat.*: consueferi alicui rei, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.

† **con-sūeo**, ēre, *v. a.*, to be accustomed, be wont, acc. to Charis. p. 224 P.; Prisc. p. 885 ib. (for consueumus in Prop.; v. consuesco *inik.*).

consuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (in the *temp.* perf. the sync. forms prevail: consuesti, consuestis, consueunt; consueveram, etc.; consueo, etc.; consueimus, etc.; consuessem, etc.; consuesset. Thus also consueumus = consuevimus, Prop. 1, 7, 5), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act., to accustom, inure, habituate a person or thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.): tum brachia consueunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: juvenem plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo umori, id. Arb. 1, 5: semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70; in *perf. part. pass.* (mostly poet.): qui consuetus in armis Aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. v. 261 Rib.): gallus auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; so with *inf.*, id. 5, 209; 6, 788: consueti domi catulorum blanda propago, id. 4, 997 Lachm. *N. cr.*: copias habebat in Gallia bellare consuetas locis campestribus, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 2: quibus consueti erant uterque agrestibus ferramentis, Liv. 1, 40, 5: socors genus mancipiorum otis, campo consuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2: proinde ut consuetus antehac, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18: populus si perperam est consuetus, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 5 Müll.: grex comparatus ex consuetis unā (capellis), those accustomed to one another, id. R. R. 2, 3, 2.—Far more freq. in all periods, **II. Neutr. A.** To accustom one's self; and (esp. freq.) in *temp. perf.* (to have accustomed one's self, i. e.), to be accustomed, to be wont; constr. in gen. with the *inf.*, rarely *absol.*, with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *abl.* (a) With *inf.*: disjungamus nos a corporibus, id. est, consuecamus mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: cum

minus idoneis (verbis) uti consuescerem, id. ib. 1, 34, 154; 1, 22, 99: aliis parere suā voluntate, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: qui mentiri solet pejerare consuevit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: paulatim Rhenum transire, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in Britanniam navigare, id. ib. 3, 8: obsoles accipere, non dare, id. ib. 1, 14: quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consueverant, id. ib. 3, 1: quem ipse procuratorem relinquere antea consueverat, Cic. Quint. 28, 37: consuesse deos immortales... his secundo interdu res concedere, quos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14 et saep.: quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, id. ib. 1, 43: qui reges consueverit tollere, Hor. S. 1, 7, 34: mulier quae cum eo vivere consueverat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 6; Cels. 6, 6, 8; Suet. Tit. 34; id. Ner. 12.—Sometimes with ellipsis of *inf.* (cf. β infra): quin eo (equo) quo consuevit libentius utatur (sc. uti), Cic. Lael. 19, 68: eo die quo consueverat intervallo hostes sequitur (sc. sequi), Caes. B. G. 1, 22.—*Impers.* (rare): sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, is wont, Sall. C. 22, 2.—(β) *Abso.*: bene salutandū consuecunt, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69 (cf. adsuescunt, id. ib. 1, 3, 65): pabulum quod dabis, amurcā conspergit, primo paululum, dum consuecant, postea magis, Cato, R. R. 103: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—*Usu.* with *adv.* of manner or time: si liberius, ut consuevi, agendum putabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: ut consuevi, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3: ut consueumus, Prop. 1, 7, 5: sicut consueverat, Suet. Caes. 73: quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consueverat, causam velint dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—In Gr. attraction: cum scribas et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuevi, gaudeo, Luceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1.—(γ) With *ad*: ad aciem justam, Quint. 2, 10, 8.—(δ) With *abl.*: quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; so id. 8, 13, 1; 10, 153.—(e) With *dat.*: ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 8.—**B.** To have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with, in an honorable, or more freq. in a dishonorable sense (freq. and class.): with *aliquā* or *aliquo*, with or without *cum*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89: quid illi... qui illā consuevit prior? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32: quācum tot consueisset annos, id. Hec. 4, 1, 40: mulieres quibuscum iste consueverat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70; Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Capt. 4, 2, 88.—Hence, **consuetus** (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, *P. a.*; of inanim. things which one is accustomed to, commonly employs, uses, possesses, etc., used, accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): amor, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108: antra, Verg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: lectus, id. Tr. 3, 3, 39: in auras, id. M. 2, 266: pectora, id. ib. 13, 491: canistris, *Juv. 5, 74: finis, Ov. H. 20, 242 al.: labores, pericula, Sall. J. 85, 7: libido, id. ib. 15, 3: numerus, Vulg. Exod. 5, 18; id. Num. 16, 29.—*Sup.*: consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov. M. 11, 638.—**Adv.** **consuetē**, in the usual manner, according to custom: suscipere pabulum, Amm. 23, 2, 8.

consuetē, *adv.*, v. consuesco *fin.*
consuetio, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco, II. B.], carnal intercourse: clandestina, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 4 Müll.; Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32.

consuetudinarius, a, um, *adj.* [consuetudo], customary, ordinary, usual (late Lat.): portitor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11: carnes, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 219 al.—**Adv.** **consuetudinariē**, in the usual manner, Cassiod. Var. 12, 2 *fin.*

consuetudo, inis, *f.* [consuesco]. **I.** A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage. **A.** In gen. (very freq. in all periods, esp. in prose): exercitatio ex quā consuetudo gignitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: dicunt... consuetudine quasi alteram naturam effici, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: ad parentum consuetudinem moremque deducimur, id. Off. 1, 32, 118; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Clu. 38, 96: majorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67; cf. id. ib. 2, 5: Siculorum ceterorumque Graecorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; id. de Or. 2, 3, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 43: eorum dierum, id. ib. 2, 17: non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 1: con-

suetudo mea fert, id. Caecin. 29, 85; consuetudinem tenere, etc., id. Phil. 1, 11, 27; haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2, 3: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50; cf. with *ut*, id. ib. 4, 5: cottidianae vitae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; cf. vitae meae, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; and sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24; Quint. 1, 6, 45: communis sensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 2, 15, 55: victus, id. Att. 12, 26, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11 al.: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176; Quint. 7, 2, 44: splendidi loquendi, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: loquendi, Quint. 1, 6, 43; 11, 1, 12: dicendi, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; Quint. 2, 4, 16: docendi, id. 2, 5, 2: vivendi, id. 1, 6, 45: immanis ac barbara hominum immolandum, Cic. Font. 10, 21; cf. classium certis diebus audiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 21 al.: indocta, Cic. Or. 48, 161: mala, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: longa, id. 2, 5, 2: vetus, id. 1, 6, 43: communis, id. 11, 1, 12; 12, 2, 19: vulgaris, id. 2, 13, 11; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85, 9: omnia quae in consuetudine probantur, generally, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: negant unquam solam hanc alitem (aquilam) fulmine exanimatam. Ideo armigeram Jovis consuetudo judicavit, the general opinion, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15. — (β) With *prepp.*, ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, according to or from custom, by or from habit, in a usual or customary manner, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine suā phalange factā impetus gladii exercebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; so with *ex*, Sall. J. 71, 4; 85, 9; Quint. 2, 5, 1; Suet. Ner. 42 al.: pro meā consuetudine, according to my custom, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: consuetudine suā Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; 2, 32: consuetudine animus rursus te huc inducet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 41: huc cum se consuetudine reclinauerunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 24, 2; Sall. J. 31, 25 al. — Less freq.: praeter consuetudinem, contrary to experience, unexpectedly (opp. praeter naturam), Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere, contrary to custom, Nep. Hann. 12, 4; cf. contra consuetudinem, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: supra consuetudinem, Cels. 2, 2. — **B.** Esp. 1. Customary right, usage as a common law: (jus) constat ex his partibus: naturā, lege, consuetudine, iudicio... consuetudine jus est id, quod sine lege aequae ac si legitimum sit, usitatum est, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19; Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 162: consuetudine jus esse putatur id, quod voluntate omnium sine lege vetustas comprobavit, id. ib. 2, 22, 67; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 601; Cic. Caecin. 8, 23; id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5; Dig. 1, 3, 32. — 2. In gram. (instead of consuetudo loquendi; cf. supra), a usage or idiom of language, Varr. L. L. in 8th and 9th books on almost every page; Cic. Or. 47, 157; Quint. 1, 6, 3; 1, 6, 16; 2, 5, 2. — Hence, 3. In Col. for language in gen.: consuetudini Latinae oeconomicum Xenophontis tradere, Col. 12, praef. § 7: nostra (opp. Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7. — **II.** Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation (freq. and class.; in an honorable sense most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: (Delotarus) cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque iungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27; so in *plur.*: victus cum multis, id. Mil. 8, 21; and in *sing.*: victus, id. Or. 10, 33: domesticus usus et consuetudo est alicui cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf. id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12; so with familiaritas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 1: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28, 68: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; cf.: immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Clu. 13, 36: epistularum, epistolary correspondence, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: nutrimentorum, community, Suet. Calig. 9. — **B.** In part. *intercourse in love*, in an honorable, and more freq. in a dishonorable sense, a love affair, an amour, love intrigue, illicit intercourse, Ter. And. 3, 3, 28;

id. Hec. 3, 3, 44; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 35; Ter. And. 1, 1, 83; 1, 5, 44; 2, 6, 8; Liv. 39, 9, 6 and 7; Quint. 5, 11, 34; Suet. Tit. 10 al. — So also freq.: consuetudo stupri, Sall. C. 23, 3; Suet. Calig. 24; id. Oth. 2; Curt. 4, 10, 31.

consuetus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. consuesco *fin.*

consul (in the oldest inserr. **CONSOL**, **cosol**; abbrev. **cos.**, also in *plur.* **cos.**, not before the time of the emperors), *ilis*, m. [prob. from root *sal-* of *salio*; Sanscr. *sa-*, go; hence also *exsul*, *praesul*, v. **Corss.** Ausspr. II. p. 71], a *consul*, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings; cf. concerning his election, administration, duties, etc., Dict. Antiq., and the authors there cited (freq. in all periods and species of composition): qui recte consulat, consul cluat, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 80 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 1, 6, 32; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: consul ordinarius, one who entered on his office at the regular time, viz. on the first of January; opp. *consul suffectus*, one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died, or, after the time of the emperors, as a mere honorary title; v. ordinarius and *sufficio*: consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the 1st of January), v. *designo*: consul major, one who had the largest number of votes, or with whom the *Fasces* were, or one who was oldest (acc. to Nieb., orig. he who was of noble origin); cf. Fest. s. v. *maiores consulem*, p. 161, 31 Müll.; after the Lex Julia, who had most children, Gell. 2, 15, 4: consulem creare, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 1 al.: dicere, Liv. 27, 6, 3: facere, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: sufficere, id. Mur. 38, 82 al.: declarare, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4 al.: renuntiare, id. Mur. 1, 1 al.: aliquem consulem designare, Amm. 21, 12, 25: esse pro consule, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212 al. In reference to the expression *his*, *iterum*, *ter*, *quater*, etc.; *tertio* or *tertium*, etc., *consul*, v. the words *his*, *iterum*, etc., and cf. Gell. 10, 1, 3 and 6. — **B.** Esp. 1. In *abl.* with the names of the consuls (in the poets usu. of one consul), for the designation of the year: Orgetorix M. Messala M. Pisone *Coss.*, regni cupiditate inductus, etc., in the consulship of (i. e. in the year of Rome 693), Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. v. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio *Coss.* (i. e. the 27th of March, 696 of the city), id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*: Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Brut. 43, 161 al.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 12; 3, 14, 28; 3, 21, 1; id. Epod. 13, 6 al.; cf.: Bibuli consulis amphora, id. C. 3, 28, 8: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. a hundred years old, Mart. 8, 45, 4. — 2. *Sing.*, as collective term for the magistracy, the consuls, when the office is in view rather than the persons: quod populus in se jus dederit, eo consulem usum; non ipsos (sc. consules) libidinem ac licentiam suam pro lege habituros, Liv. 3, 9, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatibus ad consulem missis, id. 21, 52, 6 Heerw. ad loc.: aliter sine populi jussu nullius eorum rerum consili jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3. — **II.** Meton. **A.** 4 *proconsul*, Liv. 26, 33, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. § 7; 31, 49, 4; Nep. Cato, 1, 3; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3, 2; Flor. 2, 14, 5; Eutr. 3, 14. — **B.** The highest magistrate in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: BACINONENSIS, INSC. Grut. 4, 29, 9: COLONIAE ASTIGITANAE, ib. 351, 5; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 39. — **C.** An epithet of Jupiter, Vop. Firm. 3; App. de Mundo, c. 25. — **D.** Poet.: est animus tibi... consul non unus anni, continually fulfilling the duties of the highest magistracy, Hor. C. 4, 9, 39 Orell. ad loc.

consularis, e, *adj.* [consul], of or pertaining to a consul, consular (very freq.): aetas, the age required by law for the consular office, viz. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; cf. annus, II.: comitia, for the choice of consul, id. Mur. 26, 53; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: officium, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; cf. imperium, id. Pis. 16, 38; Sall. C. 55, 6: fasces, Liv. 2, 54, 4: lictor, Hor. C. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58, 3; Tac. A. 13, 10; id. H. 4, 4: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29, 2; 10, 25, 16; cf. arma, Vell. 2, 68: femina,

of a consul, Suet. Aug. 69; cf. Dig. 1, 9, 1 res, worthy of a consul, Liv. 4, 8, 4; so, oratio, id. 34, 6, 2; and cf. infra, *adv.*: vinum, named after the consul during whose administration it was made, Mart. 7, 79. — Esp.: homo consularis, a man of consular rank, one who has been consul, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; ib. Rab. Post. 10, 27; so, vir consularis, id. Sest. 21, 48; id. Cat. 4, 2, 3. — And, **II.** Subst.: **consularis**, is, m. **A.** One who has been consul, an ex-consul, or one of consular rank: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consules, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Sall. C. 53, 1; Nep. Hann. 12, 1 al. — **B.** In the time of the empire, a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province, Tac. Agr. 8 and 14; Suet. Aug. 33; 47; id. Tib. 41; 63 al. — Hence, *adv.*: consularis adoptio, Quint. 6, proem. § 13 Spald. — *** Adv.**: **consulariter**, in a manner worthy of a consul: consulariter acta vita, Liv. 4, 10, 9.

consularitas, atis, f. [consularis, II. B.], the dignity or office of consul or imperial governor (late Lat.); Cod. Th. 6, 19, 1; 6, 27, 10; 9, 26, 4 al.

consulariter, *adv.*, v. consularis *fin.*
consularius, a, um, *adj.*, = consularis (late Lat.): dignitas, Jul. Epit. c. 98, § 359.

consulatus, is, m. [consul], the office of consul, the consulate or consulship (very freq. in all periods): honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: consulatus ille antiquus, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quo pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, etc., Sall. J. 85, 2; 63, 2 et saep. — In *plur.* (not ante-Aug.): quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 7. — Esp. in the phrases: consulatum petere, Cic. Mur. 3, 8; Sall. C. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 69; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.: appetere, Sall. J. 63, 6: mandare alicui, id. C. 23, 5; id. J. 73, 6: adipisci, Cic. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, id. ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sall. J. 35, 2; Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.; v. also *abdicco*, *fungor*, *defungor*, etc.

consulo, liti, litum, 3, v. n. and a. [from con and root *sal-*; cf. consul and consili-um]. **I.** To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, reflect upon, consult. **A.** Neutr. 1. In gen. (a) *Absol.*: quid nunc? etiam consulis? do you still deliberate, i. e. hesitate? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 171; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 75 Speng.: ne quid in consulendo adversi eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall. C. 1, 6: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: satis facere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42, 143: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, Liv. 8, 13, 18: ut tot uno tempore motibus animi turbati trepidarent magis quam consulenter, id. 21, 16, 2: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep. — (β) With *in* and *acc.*: consulere in longitudo, to take thought for the future, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, for the common good, id. And. 3, 16; Liv. 32, 21, 1; Tac. A. 12, 5; id. Agr. 12; Curt. 5, 9, 14; and in the same sense: in medium, Verg. A. 11, 335; Liv. 24, 22, 15; Tac. H. 2, 5; Luc. 5, 46: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68; 4, 70: in publicum (opp. suscipere proprias simultates), Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Tac. A. 1, 24. — (γ) With *de* and *abl.*: bello confecto de Rhodiis consulens est, Sall. C. 51, 5; so, de communibus negotiis, id. J. 105, 1: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40. — (δ) With *ut* or *ne*: consulere vivi ac prospicere debemus, ut illorum (liberorum) solitudo munita sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: tu ne qua manus se attollere nobis A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe, Verg. A. 9, 322. — *Impers.*: ut urbi... satis esset praesidii, consulum atque provisorum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: ne deficerent, consulendum esse, Cels. 3, 4, 31. — 2. Esp., consulere alicui or alicui rei, to take care for some person or thing, to be mindful of, take care of, look to, have regard for, to counsel or consult for: tuae rei bene consulere cupio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 9: quid me flat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati sa-

lutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; so, famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: suae vitae, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: reipublicae iuxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37, 8; id. J. 58, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: timori magis quam religioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 67; cf.: magis irae quam famae, Sall. C. 51, 7: qui mi consulum optime velit esse, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 1: mi ires consulum male? to counsel evil or badly, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 36; so, male patriae, Nep. Epam. 10, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 2.—With *si*: melius consulat (sibi), *si*, etc., Cels. 1, 3, 55.—**B. Act.** 1. Consulere aliquem (or aliquid), to consult with one, to ask his opinion or advice, to ask counsel of, to consult, question (for the sake of advice).

a. In gen.: cum te consulissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censes, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, 1: te, qui philosophum audis, id. ib. 9, 26, 1: Apellum tragœdum, uter, etc., Suet. Calig. 33 al.—Of inanim. objects: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136; cf.: spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. M. 4, 312: nares, an olerent aera Corinthon, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, etc., Ov. A. A. 1, 251 sq.: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 18 al.—With two *accs.*: ibo et consulum hanc rem amicos, quid faciendum censeant, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: consulere prudentiorem coepi aetates tabularum, Petr. 88.—Freq.,

b. Esp. as t. t. (a) In the lang. of religion, to consult a deity, an oracle, omens, etc.: Apollinem de re, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: deum consulit auguribus, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20, 7: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: Phoebi oracula, Ov. M. 3, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5: Tiresiam conjectorem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76: haruspem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; Suet. Tib. 63; Cato, R. R. 5, 4: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves, Liv. 2, 42, 10: Cumaeam anum, Ov. F. 4, 158: avem primum visam augur, id. ib. 1, 180: spirantia exta, Verg. A. 4, 64; so, trepidantia exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: sacras sortes, id. ib. 11, 412: Etrusci haruspices male consulentes, Gell. 4, 5, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: si publice consulatur... sin privatim, Tac. G. 10.—With dependent question: senatus pontificum collegium consuli jussit, num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necesse esset, Liv. 39, 5, 9: consulti per ludibrium pontifices, an concepto necdum edito partu rite nuberet, Tac. A. 1, 10.—(b) In judic. lang., to ask advice of a lawyer, to consult, etc.: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120: consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis: sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem, id. Fam. 7, 11, 2: si jus consuleres, peritissimus, Liv. 39, 40, 6: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, i. e. who are skilled in the law, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; so id. Quint. 16, 53.—With dependent question: consulens eum, an seni jam testato suaderet ordinare supremam judicia, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—The formula usual in asking advice was, licet consulere? Cic. Mur. 13, 28; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 192.—(c) In publicists' lang., to take counsel with the competent authorities, to consult: Quiritibus, utrum, etc., Liv. 31, 7, 2; so, senatum, Sall. J. 28, 2: senatum de foedere, id. ib. 39, 2; 62, 10: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7, 16: plebem in omnia (tribuni), Liv. 6, 39, 2 al.—2. Aliquid. **a.** To take counsel or deliberate upon something, to consider: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 53; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28, 2; so, consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Verg. A. 11, 344 al.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83.—**b.** To advise something, to give advice: tui consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 22.—*Absol.*: ab re consulis blandiloquentulus, advises to his hurt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

II. Sometimes meton. (causa pro effectu). **A.** To take a resolution, resolve, conclude, determine. 1. *Neutr.*; constr. *absol.* or with *de aliquo* or *in aliquem*: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicis consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29, 8; so, de perfugis gravior quam de fugitivis, id. 30, 43, 13: in humiliores libidinosae crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 3, 36, 7; so, crudeliter in deditos victosque, id. 8, 13, 15; cf. Tac. Agr. 16,

—2. *Act.*: quid in concilio consulistis? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 6: animum ego inducam tamen, ut illud, quod tuum in rem bene conducatur, consulam, id. Cist. 3, 4: ne quid gravior de salute tua consulas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: quae reges ira impulsu male consulerint, Sall. C. 51, 4: nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, id. J. 95, 3.—*Pass. impers.*: aliter mihi de illis ac de me ipso consulendum est, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3.—**B.** With the access. idea of judging, in the connection boni, optimi aliquid consulere, to excuse, take in good part, interpret favorably; *be contented, pleased, or satisfied with*: sit consul a consulendo vel a judicando: nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaberunt, unde adhuc remanet illud Rogat boni consulas, id est bonum judices, Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 8 Müll.: nemo hoc rex ausus est facere, eam fieri bonis, bono genere guatis boni consulis? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: boni consulendum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 40 Müll.: tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. P. 3, 8, 24; cf. id. Tr. 4, 1, 106; so, nostrum labore, Quint. 6, proem. § 16; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 3: hoc munus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 8; id. Prov. 2, 4; id. Ep. 9, 20; 17, 9; 88, 17: quaerebat argentum avaritia: boni consulti interim invenisse minium, Plin. 33, proem. 2, § 4; 8, 16, 17, § 44: boni et optimi consulere, App. M. 8, p. 205, 28.—Hence, 1. **consultus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Well considered or weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered: bene consultum consilium surripitur saepissime, si minus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 5 sq.: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque quā quaeram consultum st, I know neither, etc., Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 6: opera consultā, with mature reflection, Gell. 7 (6), 17, 3; in the same sense, consulto consilio, Paul. Sent. 1, 9, 6: consultus est huic poenalem quoque stipulationem subungere, it is better, more advantageous, Dig. 2, 15, 15.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) Knowing, skilful, experienced, practised, esp. in law; skilled or learned in the law: non ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22, 7: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18, 1; cf. Gell. 1, 13, 10: insipientis sapientiae, Hor. C. 2, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col. 11, 1, 12.—Hence, subst. 1. **consultus**, i, m., a lawyer: tu consultus modo rusticus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17; id. Ep. 2, 2, 87; 2, 2, 159; Ov. A. A. 1, 83.—Esp. with juris, often written as one word, **jurisconsultus**, i, m., v. h. v.—*Absol.*: ut natura non disciplinā consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: consultiores sibi met videntur Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—2. *Subst.*: **consultum**, i, n. **A.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. b.) A consultation, inquiry of a deity: Sostratus (sacerdos) ubi laeta et congruentia exta magnisque consulis annuere deam videt, etc., Tac. H. 2, 4.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) A decree, decision, resolution, plan; so first, Senatus consultum, or in one word, **Senatusconsultum**, a decree of the Senate (most freq. in all periods; the senatus consulta were not, like the plebiscita, the supreme law of the republic; but under the emperors, all new laws took this form, v. esp. Sanitars. Introd. Just. Inst. § 15; 1, 2, 5); Sall. C. 42, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: senatus consultum est quod senatus jubet atque constituit, nam cum auctus esset populus Romanus... aequum visum est senatum vice populi consuli, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 5; for which, consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.—Of a decree of the Sicilian council: ne senatus consultum Siculi homines facere possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146.—Also in other connections: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62; cf.: facta consultaque Alexandri, Sall. H. 3, 7 Dietsch: consulta et decreta, id. J. 11, 5: consulta sese omnia cum illo integra habere, all objects of consultation, plans, id. ib. 108, 2; cf.: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiisque, plans, Liv. 25, 16, 4; and: approbare collegam consulta, id. 10,

39, 10: dum consulta petis, responses, oracles, divinations, Verg. A. 6, 151: tua magna, decisions, id. ib. 11, 410; so, mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, id. ib. 6, 6: ex consulto factum, purposely, voluntarily, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49.—Hence, adv., considerably, deliberately, designedly, on purpose. (a) Form **consulto** (class. in prose and poetry): utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 43; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 85; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 5, 37; Sall. J. 60, 5; 64, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 19; Tac. A. 4, 16; Suet. Caes. 56; * Hor. S. 1, 10, 14 al.—(b) Form **consultē** (mostly ante- and post-class.): qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38, 11; Spart. Had. 2.—Comp., Liv. 22, 24, 3; Tac. H. 2, 24.—Sup., Capitol. Pert. 7.

consultatio, ōnis, f. [2. consulto]. 1. A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.). 1. *Abstr.*, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Inv. 2, 25, 76 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Suet. Ner. 41 al.—With *ne*: per aliquot dies tenuit ea consultatio, ne non reddita bona belli causā... essent, Liv. 2, 3, 5.—In plur., Sall. J. 27, 2.—2. *Concr.*, a subject of consultation: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, Cic. Top. 17, 66.—**B.** Esp., rhet. t. t. 1. A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law: consultationem proponere, Quint. 3, 8, 59: cum apud C. Caesarem consultatio de poenā Theodoti proponitur, id. 3, 8, 55; Dig. 31, 35.—2. A general inquiry upon a subject, a consideration of a principle, = quaestio infinita (opp.: definita controversia certis temporibus ac reis), Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 109: sive in infinitis consultationibus disceptatur, sive in iis causis quae in civitate et forensi disceptatione versantur, id. ib. 3, 29, 111; id. Part. Or. 1, 4; id. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. Att. 9, 4, 1 sq.—**II.** An asking of advice, inquiry (rare). **A.** *Abstr.*: tuas litteras exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3: honesta consultatio, non expedita sententia, Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 1: redeunt illi sermones, illae consultationes, id. ib. 8, 23, 6.—So of the questioning of the emperor by the praetor, an asking for instructions: visa est enim mihi res digna consultatione, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 9; Dig. 4, 4, 11.—**B.** *Concr.*, the inquiry addressed to an oracle (transl. of *πρόσας*), Macr. S. 1, 17, 50.—*Plur.*: de consultationibus in Aponi fontem talos aureos jacere, Suet. Tib. 14.

consultator, ōris, m. [id.], one who asks advice, consults (post-Aug. and rare, for the class. consultor, III.), Quint. 6, 3, 87; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 35.

* **consultatorius**, a, um, adj. [consultator], of or pertaining to consultation: hostiae (hostiarum genus, in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur), opp. animales, Macr. S. 3, 5.

consultē, adv., v. consulo, P. a. *fin.*

1. **consulto**, adv., v. consulo, P. a. *fin.*

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consultatio, ōnis, f. [2. consulto]. 1. A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.).

1. *Abstr.*, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Inv. 2, 25, 76 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Suet. Ner. 41 al.—With *ne*: per aliquot dies tenuit ea consultatio, ne non reddita bona belli causā... essent, Liv. 2, 3, 5.—In plur., Sall. J. 27, 2.—2. *Concr.*, a subject of consultation: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, Cic. Top. 17, 66.—**B.** Esp., rhet. t. t. 1. A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law: consultationem proponere, Quint. 3, 8, 59: cum apud C. Caesarem consultatio de poenā Theodoti proponitur, id. 3, 8, 55; Dig. 31, 35.—2. A general inquiry upon a subject, a consideration of a principle, = quaestio infinita (opp.: definita controversia certis temporibus ac reis), Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 109: sive in infinitis consultationibus disceptatur, sive in iis causis quae in civitate et forensi disceptatione versantur, id. ib. 3, 29, 111; id. Part. Or. 1, 4; id. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. Att. 9, 4, 1 sq.—**II.** An asking of advice, inquiry (rare). **A.** *Abstr.*: tuas litteras exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3: honesta consultatio, non expedita sententia, Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 1: redeunt illi sermones, illae consultationes, id. ib. 8, 23, 6.—So of the questioning of the emperor by the praetor, an asking for instructions: visa est enim mihi res digna consultatione, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 9; Dig. 4, 4, 11.—**B.** *Concr.*, the inquiry addressed to an oracle (transl. of *πρόσας*), Macr. S. 1, 17, 50.—*Plur.*: de consultationibus in Aponi fontem talos aureos jacere, Suet. Tib. 14.

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male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 15: *nimium consultas diu*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51: *si ex re consultas tuā, for your own good*, id. As. 3, 1, 35; Sall. H. 4, 12; Liv. 2, 4, 3; 2, 57, 2; 9, 3, 1; 24, 22, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 15; 3, 8, 37; Suet. Ner. 15 al.—**2.** Transf., of language used in counsel: *pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat*, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6.—**B.** Esp.: *consultare alicui, to take care of one, have a care for (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consultabant*, Sall. C. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 15 fin.—**2.** Meton., *to take a resolution, resolve: Phron. Abi, abi. Strab.* Consultavi istuc mihi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50 Weise (*loc. corrupt.*; alii aliter).—**II.** Consultare alicui, *to consult one, to go to for counsel, to ask counsel of, etc. (rare):* quid me consultas, quid agas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4; cf.: *senes ab domo ad consultandum accessunt*, Liv. 9, 12: *me (amantes)*, Tib. 1, 4, 78: *aves*, Plin. Pan. 76, 7: *astrologos*, Tert. Apol. 35. In this sense also in the form **consultor**, *ari*, 1, v. *dep. a.*, Tert. adv. Herm. 18, acc. to Isa. 40, 14 (in Heb. the *Niph.* פָּרַץ).—**P. a.** as subst.

A. consultatum, *i. n.*, a resolution, decision, = *consultum* (poet. and late Lat.) *senatus consultata*, Sil. 6, 455: Christi, Tert. Pudic. 18.—**B. consultantes**, *ium, m.*, they who seek advice; of a lawyer, etc., clients, Liv. Epit. 54; of an oracle, Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17.

1. consultor, *oris, m.* [consulo]. ***I.** One who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 5, 6, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 332 Rib.).—**II.** One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser. **A.** Prop. (several times in Sallust; elsewhere rare): *egomet in agmine, aut in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero*, Sall. J. 85, 47; so id. ib. 103, 7; id. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—**2.** Prov.: *malum consilium consultori est pessimum*, Annal. Max. ap. Gell. 4, 5 (acc. to Hes. Op. et D. 264: ἡ δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλευσάντῃ κακίστη), and Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: *prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse*, Sall. H. 1, 48, 1 Dietsch: *sua exempla in consultores recidisse*, Tac. A. 6, 10.—**B.** Trop.: *ita cupidine atque ira, pessimis consultoribus, grassari*, Sall. J. 64, 5.—**III.** He who asks counsel of one, a consultant; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law, a client (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare), Cic. Balb. 19, 45; id. Mur. 9, 22 bis; id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; *Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: dei, Luc. 5, 187 (i. e. qui consulis deum, Schol.).

2. consultor, *ari*, v. 2. consulto fin. ***consultrix**, *icis, f.* [consultor], she who has a care for, provides: *consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura*, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, *i. n.*, v. consulo, **P. a.**, 2.

1. consultus, *a, um, v.* consulo, **P. a.**, 1.

2. consultus, *is, m.*, for consultum, only in Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 9: *senatusconsultus a consulendo est dictus*.

con-sum, *fūi, fūtūrum* or *fōre* (found only in the foll. exs.). **I.** To be together with or at the same time, to coexist: *si neque alia quaelibet passio lumbricis confuerit*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 122.—**II.** To be, to happen: *confido confuturum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: *spero confore*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140; cf.: *ab eo quod est confit, id est perficitur, futurum tempus infinitivi modi confore facit, id est perfectum iri*, Don. ad loc.

consummabilis, *e, adj.* [consummo], that may be perfected, susceptible of completion (post-Aug. and very rare): *ratio in nobis (opp. consummata)*, Sen. Ep. 92, 27: *aevum*, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** A casting up or reckoning together, a summing up, a summary view. **A.** Prop.: *operarum*, Col. 12, 13, 7: *ambitus Europae*, Plin. 4, 23, 37, § 121: *singulorum mancipiorum*, Dig. 21, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A union, accumulation: *ita non haec (poma) sed consummatio omnium nocet, not fruit of itself, but the use of it in addition to all other food*, Cels. 1, 3, 83.—**2.** In rhet. t. t., a comprehending, connecting together: *cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur*, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—**II.** A

finishing, completing, accomplishing, consummation: *susceptae professionis*, Col. 9, 2, 2: *habet res minime consummationem*, id. 1, prooem. § 7: *maximarum rerum*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 1, 3: *operis*, Quint. 2, 18, 2; 6, 1, 55: *liberalitatis*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1; Vulg. Jer. 30, 11 (for the Heb. פָּרַץ) et saep.: *alvi, i. e. a digestion of food*, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43: *gladiatorum, i. e. the main proof of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: *PRIMI FILII, i. e. the completed time of service as primipilus*, Inscr. Orell. 3453.

consummator, *oris, m.* [consummo], a completer, finisher (ecccl. Lat.): *novi testamenti (opp. initiator veteris)*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22 al.

consummatus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from consummo.

con-sumo, *āvī, ātum, 1, v. a.* [summa] (not in use before the Aug. per.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** To cast or sum up. **A.** Prop.: *sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon*, Vitruv. 1, 1: *numerus*, Col. 5, 3, 4: *pretium in assem*, id. 3, 3, 8; 5, 2, 10.—**2.** Transf., of number, to make up, amount to: *is numerus consummat . . . milia tria et ducenta*, Col. 3, 5, 4; 3, 3, 10.—**B.** Trop., to bring together, unite: *consummatam ejus (sc. Scipionis) belli gloriam, spectare, the gathered glory*, Liv. 28, 17, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate. **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen.: *quae consummatur partibus una dies, i. e. an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: *rem*, Liv. 29, 23, 4; cf. id. 28, 17, 3 supra: *opera*, Col. 9, 13, 11: *operam*, Quint. 2, 6, 6: *omnia (ars)*, id. 2, 17, 9: *facultatem orandi*, id. 3, 5, 1: *partum*, Col. 8, 5, 5: *sacrum*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1039: *paricidium*, Curt. 6, 10, 14: *annum*, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.: *nihil felicitate consummari (potest), quod non Augustus representaverit*, Vell. 2, 89, 2.—**2.** Absol., to complete a time of service (sc. stipendia), Suet. Calig. 44.—**III.** Trop., to make perfect, to complete, perfect, bring to the highest perfection. **A.** Of inanimate things: *nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est*, Quint. 3, 9, 9: *vitam ante mortem*, Sen. Ep. 32, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 31 (v. the passage in connection): *ruris exercendi scientiam*, Col. 8, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf., of persons: *Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, to attain to the highest grade*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; 10, 2, 28: *cum est consummatus, when his education is complete*, id. 10, 5, 14; cf.: *una re consummatur animus, scientia bonorum ac malorum inmutabili*, Sen. Ep. 88, 28.—Hence, **consummatus**, *a, um, P. a.*, brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate. **A.** Of inanimate things: *eloquentia*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 20: *scientia*, id. 2, 21, 24: *ars*, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: *robur virium*, id. 10, 63, 83, § 177: *sapientia*, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf. Sen. Ep. 72, 6.—**B.** Of persons: *ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent*, Quint. 5, 10, 119; 10, 5, 14: *orator*, id. 2, 19, 1 sq.; 10, 1, 122: *professores*, id. 1, 9, 3.—**Sup.**, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—**Comp.** and **adv.** not in use.

con-sumo, *sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (perf. sync. consumpti, Prop. 1, 3, 37; inf. consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234), v. a.*, to take wholly or completely, i. e., **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): *vasti surgunt immensis torquibus orbes, tergaque consumunt pelagus, take up, completely cover*, Manil. 5, 584: *tela omnia solus pectore consumo*, Sil. 5, 640; cf.: *clipeo tela*, id. 10, 129; *jugulo ense*, Stat. Th. 10, 813: *ferum pectore*, id. ib. 12, 745; cf. id. Achill. 2, 205; Dig. 26, 7, 84.—**B.** In partic., of food, to eat, consume, devour (class.): *agri multa efferunt quae vel statim consumantur vel mandantur condita vetustati*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: *frumenta*, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; cf. id. ib. 7, 17; 7, 77: *fruges*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: *vitiatum (aprum)*, id. S. 2, 2, 92: *anguis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: *draconem*, Suet. Tib. 72: *mensas accisis dapibus*, Verg. A. 7, 125 al.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., to consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught, kill. **a.** Of inanimate things: *faciat quod lubet*, Sumat, consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf. Sall. C. 12, 2: *patrimonium per luxuriam*, Cic. Rose. Am. 2, 6: *bona paterna*, Quint. 3, 11, 13; 3, 11, 16: *omnem materiam*, Ov. M. 8, 876: *omne*

id aurum in ludos, Liv. 39, 5, 9; Val. Max. 3, 1, 1 fin.; cf. 2 β infra: *omnes fortunas sociorum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf.: *omnes opes et spes privatas meas*, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 96, 2 Dietsch: *omnia flammā*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14; cf.: *aedes incendio*, Liv. 25, 7, 6: *domum incendio*, Suet. Calig. 59: *consumpturis viscera mea flammis*, Quint. 6, prooem. § 3: *viscera fero morsu*, Ov. M. 4, 113: *anulum usu*, id. P. 4, 10, 5; cf.: *ferrum rubigine, to eat, consume*, Curt. 7, 8, 15.—Of time, to spend, pass: *horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5: *dicendo tempus*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: *diem altercatione*, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; id. Univ. 1 fin.; id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: *annua tempora*, Lucr. 5, 618: *consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 2, 23: *magnam partem diei*, id. B. G. 5, 9 fin.: *omne tempus*, Liv. 29, 33, 9; 24, 14, 10: *dies decem in his rebus*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: *in eo studio aetatem*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: *tota nox in exiniandis nave consumitur*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64; Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 1: *multos dies per dubitationem*, Sall. J. 62, 9; cf. Tac. H. 4, 43 fin.: *omne tempus circa Medeam*, id. Or. 3: *continuum biduum epulando potandoque*, Suet. Tib. 42: *precando Tempora cum blandis verbis, to waste or lose time and words in supplications*, Ov. M. 2, 575: *multis diebus et laboribus consumptis*, Sall. J. 93, 1: *ubi longa meae consumpti tempora noctis?* Prop. 1, 3, 37.—Of strength, feeling, voice, etc.: *in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, si esset consumpta superiore motu et exhausta*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 105: *adfectus*, Quint. 2, 13, 13; 4, 2, 120: *spiritus*, id. 11, 3, 53: *vocem instans metus*, Tac. H. 1, 42: *ignominiam*, id. ib. 3, 24: *gratiam rei nimia captatione*, Quint. 8, 6, 51: *vires ipsa subtilitate*, id. 12, 2, 13: *bona ingenii*, id. 12, 5, 2; 3, 11, 23; cf. Sall. J. 25, 11.—**P. o. t.**: *cum mare, cum terras consumperit, aera tenet, i. e. seek a refuge therein in vain*, Ov. H. 6, 161.—**b.** Of living beings. (a) *To destroy, kill*: *si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpisset*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf.: *quos fortuna belli consumperat*, Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: *tantum exercitum fame*, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 fin.; so siti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 fin.: *acie*, Vell. 2, 52, 5: *morte*, Tib. 1, 3, 55: *morbo*, Nep. Reg. 2, 1: *senio et maerore*, Liv. 40, 54, 1 al.—**Facete**: *garrulus hunc consumet*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33.—(β) *Rarely, to waste, weaken, enervate*: *inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 1; cf. Ov. M. 9, 663; and *consumpta membra senectae*, id. ib. 14, 148.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To divide, make an exhaustive division of (very rare)*: *invento in sex partis consumitur*, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**b.** *Aliquid in aliquid re, rare in aliquid or absol. (in Cic. only with in and abl.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53), to bestow upon something, to use, employ, spend upon or about something.* (a) *In aliquid re*: *pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, to lay out, invest*, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 14: *aurum in monumento*, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: *studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 5; cf.: *in armis plurimum studii*, Nep. Epam. 2, 5: *tantum laboris in rebus falsis*, Quint. 12, 11, 15: *curam in re una*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: *ingenium in musicis*, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50; cf. id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Sest. 13, 31; Quint. 1, 2, 11.—(β) *In aliquid (cf. the Gr. ἀναλίσκειν εἰς τι)*: *tota in dulces consument ubera natos*, Verg. G. 3, 178; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 55: *umorem in arbusta*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 3: *bona paterna in opera publica*, Quint. 3, 11, 13: *pecuniam in monumentum*, Dig. 35, 1, 40 fin.—(γ) *Absol.*: *si quid consili habet, ut consumat nunc, quom nil obsint doli, use up, exhaust*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 133.

consumptibilis, *e, adj.* [consumo], that can be consumed or destroyed, transient (late Lat.): *vigor*, Cassiod. An. 3.

consumptio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. ***I.** A consuming, wasting, consumption, Cic. Univ. 6.—***II.** An employing, bestowing, application, use: *operae*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 33 (al. sumptione).

consumptor, *oris, m.* [id.], a consumer, destroyer (very rare): *omnium ignis (connected with confector)*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41.—Of fire, Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 132.—Of the wasters of their property, spendthrifts, Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1, § 3.

consumptrix, *icis, f.* [consumptor], she who wastes, consumes (late Lat.): terra omnium corporum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 395.

consumptus, *a, um, Part.*, from consumo.

con-sūo, *sūi, sūtum, 3, v. a.* **I.** To sew, stitch, or join together (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). **A.** Prop.: tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8; 7, 2; 8, 7.—**B.** Trop.: consuevere dolos, to devise, plan, plot: consutis dolis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126: os, i. e. to forbid to speak, Sen. Ep. 47, 4.—

II. In gen.: consuevere aliquid aliqua re, to stuff, stop up, fill with something: pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, *** consūtum**, *i, n., a garment stitched together*, Gai Inst. 3, § 192.

con-supplicatrix, *icis, f.* [supplicor], she who supplicates with (rare), Claud. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Inscr. Orell. 1501.

con-surgo, *surrexi, surrectum, 3, v. n.*, to raise one's self, to rise (esp. of a multitude), to rise up together, stand up, arise (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings: cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset... consurrexisse omnes, Cic. Sen. 18, 63; so, out of respect, *impers.*: itaque in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138; and: in venerationem tui, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: ex insidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf. Liv. 2, 50, 6: senatum... consurrexisse et petisse, id. 38, 57: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, id. 8, 10, 5; cf. id. 8, 12; Cat. 62, 1; Ov. M. 7, 570: consurgere tonsis, Verg. A. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; so, in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: leniter est consurgendum, Quint. 11, 3, 156 al.: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344: ad iterandum ictum, Liv. 8, 7, 10; cf. inensem, Verg. A. 9, 749: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43: ad finitimum motus, Liv. 33, 21, 8: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): consurgeret aer, Lucr. 2, 1111.—

With *ex*, Lucr. 6, 493; 4, 929; 6, 474: de terra ignis corpora, id. 6, 886: in auras corpora sponte sua, id. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Verg. A. 7, 530: terno ordine remi, id. ib. 5, 120: limen earum in tantam altitudinem consurgit quantam, etc., Col. 7, 9, 13: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14: consurgunt geminae quercus, grow up, Verg. A. 9, 681: jugata vineta, Col. 4, 1, 5: in gelidas surgens Caucasus Arctos, Val. Fl. 5, 155: tantamque operis consurgere molem, id. ib. 1, 499.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of living beings; constr., *ad* or *in aliquod*, also *absol.*, to rise or stand up for any (esp. a hostile) action (perh. not ante-Aug.): ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13, 4; 33, 19, 7: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Verg. A. 10, 90: in iras truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, rise, Luc. 1, 692; cf. Tac. H. 3, 1: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. P. 3, 3, 31.—**B.** Of inanimate things, to arise, take rise (like *A.*, perh. not ante-Aug.): vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Verg. A. 5, 19; so of winds: e terra, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114: subitque novum consurgere bellum, Verg. A. 8, 637; Sen. Ep. 91, 5: quā concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

conurrectio, *ōnis, f.* [consurgo], a standing up (as a sign of assent in public transactions) (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): iudicium, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4: omnium vestrum, id. Har. Resp. 1, 2.

Consus, *i, m.* [perh. from condo], a very ancient deity of Italy, a god of the earth and of agriculture, giver of fertility, presiding over counsels and secret plans: CONSVS. CONSILIO. MARS. DVELLO. LARES. COMITIO. POTENTES, old inscr. in Tert. Spect. 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 636; Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; Mart. Cap. 1, § 54.—Hence Romulus consecrated to him the games instituted with the purpose of attracting the Sabine women, Liv. 1, 9, 6, where this deity is called Neptunus Equestris; cf. also Serv. I. L. Aus. Idyl. 12 de deis. This fes-

tival, subsequently celebrated annually by the Romans, called **Consualia**, *ium, n.*, fell on the 21st of August, and at this time the altar of the god, at the lower end of the Circus Maximus, was uncovered, though heaped with earth all the rest of the year, Ov. F. 3, 199 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Liv. 1, 9, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 15 Müll.; Tert. Spect. 5; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Consualia.

*** con-sūsurro**, *āre, v. n.*, to whisper together: cum aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

*** consūtīlis**, *c, adj.* [consuo], sewed together: crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, *i, n., v. consuo.*

consūtus, *a, um, Part.*, from consuo.

*** con-tabefacio**, *cēre, v. a.*, to waste away, to wear out, consume: aliquem (curā), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tabesco, *tābui, 3, v. inch. n.*, to waste away gradually, to be consumed, pine away (very rare). **I.** Lit.: cor guttatim contabescit, * Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.—**II.** Trop.: o perdidit Fregellae, quam facile scelere vestro contabuitis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.

contābulatio, *ōnis, f.* [contabulo], a joining of boards together, a flooring, plank-ing; a floor or story, a covering of boards (very rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 9 (four times); Vitruv. 10, 15, 3: proscenii, App. Flor. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf., of garments, folds, tucks, App. M. 11, p. 258, 26.

con-tabulo, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to furnish or cover with boards (several times in the hist.; elsewhere rare): turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: turres contabulatas machimentaque alia quatiendis muris portabant, i. e. built in stories, Liv. 24, 34, 7: pomaria, Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187: mare molibus, to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over, Curt. 5, 7, 8; cf. Hellespontum, * Suet. Calig. 19.

contābundus, *a, um, v. cunctabundus.*

1. contactus, *a, um, Part.*, from 1. contingo.

2. contactus, *ūs, m.* [1. contingo] (except once in Sall., perh. not ante-Aug.), a touching, touch, contact. **I.** In gen., Verg. A. 3, 227; Ov. M. 4, 52; 11, 111; Col. 11, 3, 50; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; 33, 7, 40, § 122; in plur.: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239.—**II.** Esp., a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection. **A.** Prop., Liv. 4, 30, 8; 25, 26, 8; Tac. A. 4, 49; 6, 7.—**B.** Trop. (several times in Tac.): neu patiamini licentiam scelerum, quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, Sall. H. 1, 43, 9 Dietsch; Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 4: oculos a contactu dominationis involatos habebamus, Tac. Agr. 30; so, contactu valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11.—**Absol.**: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43: contactu bellum meditari, id. H. 2, 60.

contāges, *is, f.* [id.], contact, touch (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 734; 4, 337; in plur., id. 6, 280 and 1242.

contāgio, *ōnis, f.*, **contāgium**, *ii, n.*, and **contāmen**, *inis, n.* (contagium only in poets—and in plur.—and in post-Aug. prose writers; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 12; Non. p. 199, 2; Marc. Vict. 1, p. 2469 P.; cf. also colluvio: contamen only in late Lat.) [id.], a touching, contact, touch, in a good or bad sense. **I.** In gen. (a) Contagio, Cato. R. R. 132 fin.: anima calescit... contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; corporis, id. Div. 1, 30, 63; 2, 43, 92; id. Fat. 3, 5: ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinere, Liv. 40, 20, 6.—(β) Contagium, Lucr. 3, 346; 3, 740; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; Mart. 11, 47.—**B.** Pregn., a union, connection: contagio naturae valet, Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—**II.** Freq., in a bad sense, a contact with something physically or morally unclean, a contagion, infection. **A.** Lit. (a) Contagio: nolite ad me adire, ne contagio mea bonis obsit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 405 Vahl.); cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164: velut contagione quādam pestiferā insanire, Liv. 23, 34, 4: tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6; so id. 7, 5, 16: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3,

§ 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27, § 134 al.—(β) Contagium: morbi, Lucr. 3, 472; 6, 1235; Curt. 9, 10, 1; cf. pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: vicini pecoris, Verg. E. 1, 51.—**Absol.**: agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551; Hor. Epod. 16, 61 al.—**B.** Trop., an infection, pollution, vicious companionship or intercourse, participation, contamination, etc. (a) Contagio: contagione mei patris metuo malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 31; so with the *gen.*: illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78; id. Sull. 2, 6: criminis, Liv. 9, 34, 14: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: conscientiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: furoris, Liv. 28, 24, 10: cuius facti dictive, id. 2, 37, 7: noxae, id. 9, 1, 6: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6; cf. belli, Flor. 2, 13, 1: bellorum, id. 2, 2, 4: aspectus, Cic. Clu. 68, 193.—**Plur.**: contagiones malorum, quae a Lacedaemoniis profectae manaverunt latius, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80.—**Absol.**: haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, etc., * Sall. C. 10 fin.; Liv. 5, 6, 11; 5, 12, 7; 10, 18, 2 al.; Flor. 1, 9, 8.—(β) Contagium: aegrae mentis, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Luc. 3, 322: luci (connected with scabies), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2: terrae, Ov. M. 15, 195.—(γ) Contamen, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1; 4, 4; Mart. Cap. 1, § 10 Kopp.

contāgiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [contagio, II.], contagious (perh. only in Veg.): passio, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 2: scabies, id. ib. 5, 70, 1.

contāgium, *ii, n., v. contagio.*

contāmen, *inis, n., v. contagio.*

contāminābilis, *e, adj.* [contamen], that may be polluted or defiled: propheta, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16.

contāminatio, *ōnis, f.* [contamino] (post-class.). **I.** A polluting, contamination, defilement: mulieris, Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168.—**II.** Corruption, disease: ventris, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 89.

contāminator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a defiler, polluter (late Lat.): honorum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6: paterni tori, Tert. Pudic. 13.

contāminatus, *a, um, Part.* and *P.* *a., v. contamino.*

con-tāmino, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [from stem tag, tango]. **I.** Orig., to bring into contact, touch. **A.** In gen. (very rare): manus quibus contaminat, Tert. Apol. 17; cf.: contaminare, contingere, Gloss. ap. Mai, Auct. Class. VI. p. 518 a.—**B.** To bring into union, to mingle, blend together, unite. So twice in Ter. of the blending of parts of different comedies into one whole: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17; id. And. prol. 16; cf. upon this Grauert, Analecten p. 116 sq.—**II.** To deteriorate by mingling, corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute (something by something; very freq., esp. in the trop. signif., and in Cic.; not in Quint.). **A.** Lit.: deam Syriam urinā, Suet. Ner. 56: lacus (connected with spurcare aquas), Dig. 47, 11, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.—Of unnatural vice: ingenuos, Petr. 108, 3.—**B.** Trop.: gaudium aegritudine aliqua, to mar, efface, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4: se humanis vitis (joined with se inquinare domesticis vitis atque flagitiis), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: sanguinem suum lege (Canuleia), Liv. 4, 1, 2: gentes, i. e. by adoption into a plebeian family, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: ordines negligentia, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16, 45: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13, 4; cf.: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35; and: se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18, 8 al.—In part. perf.: contaminati facinore, Caes. B. G. 7, 43; so, tot paricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 15: multis flagitiis, id. Clu. 35, 97: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65; id. Vit. 4: iudicia vitio paucorum (joined with corrupta), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: verbum assiduo usu, Gell. 2, 6, 25.—Hence, **contāminatus**, *a, um, P. a., stained with guilt, polluted, contaminated, impure, vile, defiled*: se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37, 9; cf.: pars civitatis, velut contaminata, id. 4, 4, 6: superstitio, Cic. Clu. 68, 194 al.—So several times of incontinence, * Hor. C. 1, 37, 9: flos aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: paene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 22.—**Sup.**: homo scele-

ribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Dom. 9, 23.—*Subst.* **1. contaminati**, ōrum, m., *abandoned youths*, Tac. A. 15, 37.—**2. contaminata**, ōrum, n., *adulterated things*: ut antepanantur... integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69.—*Comp. and adv.* not in use.

contanter, adv., v. cunctor, P. a., 1. *fin.*

† contarii, ōrum, m. [contus], a *kind of soldiers armed with pikes, pike-bearers*, κορυφόροι, Inscr. Grut. 40, 2 and 3.

contatio, ōnis, f., v. cunctatio.

1. contatus, a, um, v. cunctor, P. a.

2. contatus, i, m. [contus], a *soldier armed with a pike or pole*, κορυφόρος, a kind of troops = contarii, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **con-technor**, ātus, 1, v. dep. [techna], to devise plots, contrive tricks: vide modo ne illic sit contechnatus quipiam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, Part., v. contego.

con-tēgo, xi, etum, 3, v. a., to cover, to cover up or over (freq. and class.). **I**

In gen. **A.** Lit., *aliquem or aliquid aliqd re*: coria centonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; so, locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38, 5: capita scutis, Auct. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*; cf.: caput glauco amictu, Verg. A. 12, 885: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7, 22; cf.: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: corpus ejus (tumulus), Cic. Arch. 10, 24; cf. thus of burying: eos uno tumulo, Liv. 26, 25, 13; Curt. 7, 9, 21; Val. Fl. 5, 58: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: corpus Galbae humili sepultura, Tac. H. 1, 49: in privatis ejus hortis, omnia nebula, Liv. 40, 22, 4; Suet. Ner. 31.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.*: in aliquo ramorum contextu contegi, Tac. G. 46; cf. id. H. 1, 49 supra.—**B.** Trop.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium connecti, covered, protected, Tac. H. 3, 73.—**II**

In partic. **A.** With the access. idea of preservation (cf. condo), to preserve, keep: cum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—More freq., **B.** With the access. idea of concealment, to conceal by covering, to cover, hide, conceal.

1. Of corporeal objects: eas partes corporis contecti atque abdidit, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.—**2.** Of abstr. objects: factam injuriam illi miserae, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victimarum partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: contendis quae prima aetas et summa fortuna expeterent, id. A. 13, 13; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 21.

con-tēmō, āvi, 3, v. a., to stain, pollute, defile (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18: manus, Mart. Spect. 10, 2.

contemner, adv., in a contemptuous manner, Non. p. 515, 33.

* **contemni-ficus**, a, um, adj. [contemno-facio], despicable, contemptuous, scornful, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 29.

con-temno (also **contempro**; cf. Ritschl Prol. ad Plaut. p. 103), tempsi (-temsi), temptum (-temptum), 3, v. a., to consider a person or thing as unimportant or of small value, to value little, esteem lightly, contemna, despise, disdain, defy, not to fear, etc. (very freq. in connection with irridere, despiciere, non curare, pro nihilo ducere, etc.; opp.: expetere, efferre, timere, metuere, etc.; v. the foll. and cf. aspernor; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I**

In gen. **A.** With things as objects: quodque ea: quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Fin. 3, 9, 29: corporis voluptatem contemni et rei oportere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: illum exercitum prae Gallianis legionibus... magno opere contemno, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: non usque eo L. Catilina rem publicam despicit atque contemnit, ut, etc., id. Mur. 37, 78; cf. id. Verr. 1, 3, 9: quam (virtutem)... reliqua ex collatione facile est contere atque contemner, in consequence of, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: Isocrates videtur testimonio Platonis aliorum judicia debere contemner, id. Or. 13, 41: magna sunt ea, quae dico: noli haec contemner (= leviter habere), esteem lightly, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: nullam rem in me esse quam ille contemnat (= non timeat), nullam in se quam

pertimescat, id. ib. 7, 23; cf. opp. metuere, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10 Spald.; cf. id. 4, 1, 38 al. (cf. under II.): imperium meum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: mea dona, Lucr. 1, 48: murmura ponti, id. 3, 1045: praeclare res humanas, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41, 8: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. 1, proem. 14: metum jurisjurandi, id. 5, 6, 3: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65: honores, id. ib. 2, 7, 85: cantus Apollineos prae se, Ov. M. 11, 155: Antoni gladios potuit contemnere (Cicero), Juv. 10, 123: paucitatem in hoste, Curt. 3, 3, 28.—P o e t.: nullas illa suis contemnet fletibus aras, neglect, leave unvisited, Prop. 1, 4, 23.—(β) With *inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; so, coronari Olympia, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197.—(γ) *Absol.*: ut irascatur judex... faveat, contemnat, Cic. Or. 38, 131; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 23.—(δ) In *part. fut. pass.*: quae (amplitudo animi) maxime eminet contemnendis et despicendis doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: documenta in contemnendis animalibus, despicable, contemptible, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104.—Esp. freq. with a negative: (orationes) non contemnendae saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79, 273; cf. under II.—**B.** P o e t., of things as subjects, to defy, be safe from, not to fear, to make light of: adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448; cf. id. 5, 380; 5, 1216; Tib. 1, 3, 37: contemnere ventos, of the island of Delos, because protected from the winds by the surrounding islands, Verg. A. 3, 77; cf. id. G. 2, 360: contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim, Juv. 5, 102.—**B.** With personal objects: a te contemni ac despic ac pro nihilo haberi senatum voluit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 436, 27: contemni se putant (senes), despic, illudi, id. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 10, 36: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; Sall. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 39, 20; Quint. 6, 2, 3: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14 et saep.—Se contemnere, to put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble or low opinion of one's self (opp.: sibi satisfacere), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41; id. Mil. 4, 6, 21; and inversely: se non contemnere, to have a high regard for or estimate of one's self, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; Liv. 4, 35, 9: nec (Batavi) tributis contemnunt, are humiliated, Tac. G. 29.—(β) *Absol.*: quae res illis contemnentibus pernicii fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2.—**B.** In *part. fut. pass.*: ne T. quidem Postumius contemendus in dicendo, Cic. Brut. 77, 269; 13, 51; id. Or. 69, 231: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: manus, i. e. considerable, Suet. Tib. 25.—**II** Esp., to slight, speak contemptuously of, disparage: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. de Or. 1, 17, 75; 3, 16, 59: populi contemnere voces, Sic. Hor. S. 1, 1, 65.—Hence, **contemptus** (-temtus), a, um, P. a., despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject (class.): contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a villi contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. C. 3, 16, 25 et saep.—With *dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui in visusque, Tac. H. 1, 60.—*Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contempior, quam Milonis Crotiatae? Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; id. Div. 2, 57, 117; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Ter. 2.—*Sup.*: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; so Quint. 12, 2, 2; Suet. Dom. 15.—*Adv.*: **contempte** (-temte), contemptibly, despicably; only in *comp.* contemptus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 1; Suet. Dom. 11 (but not Tac. H. 3, 47; v. contemptim).

contemperatio, ōnis, f. [contempero], a proper or suitable mixture, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 30.

con-tempēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to moderate or temper by mixing (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246, 34; so Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 9, 7; Marc. Emp. 16; Apic. 4, 2.

contemplabilis, e, adj. [contemplor], aiming, taking aim (only in Amm.): dextera, Amm. 30, 5, 16: artifex, id. 23, 4, 2.—*Adv.*: **contemplabiliter**: ferire aliquid, taking aim, Amm. 20, 7, 9.

contemplābundus, a, um, adj. [contemplor], considering or contemplating attentively, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an attentive considering, a viewing, surveying, contemplation (in good prose). **I** Physical.

A. In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: inicit contemplationem super umeros, cast a look over, Petr. 12, 4.—**B.** In partic., an aiming with a weapon, a taking aim: sagittis praecipua contemplatione utantur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194; cf. contemplabilis.—**II** Mental.

A. In gen., a contemplation, survey: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: ipsius naturae, Quint. 3, 6, 86; in *plur.*: naturae, Gell. 20, 5, 3: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: iniqui, id. 12, 1, 35: rerum, scripti, id. 3, 6, 89: sui, id. 2, 18, 4: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9, 7: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; so *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 12.—Hence, **B.** In partic., a consideration, regard (mostly late Lat.; freq. in the jurists): liberorum, Just. 7, 5, 7: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3, 14: personarum, Dig. 2, 15, 8; 3, 5, 5; 18, 1, 58; Inscr. Orell. 3161 et saep.: contemplatione mortis donatio facta, = mortis causa, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 6.

contemplativus, a, um, adj. [id.], contemplative, speculative: philosophia (opp. activa), theoretical (formed after the Gr. θεωρητικός), Sen. Ep. 95, 10: sapientiae pars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4: vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

contemplator, ōris, m. [id.]. * **I**. An observer, surveyor: peritissimus, a marksman, Amm. 19, 1, 7.—**II**. A contemplator, an observer (very rare): caeli ac deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 4: astrorum, App. Flor. 4, n. 18, p. 361, 4.

† contemplātorius, στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, icis, f. [contemplator], she who observes or contemplates (very rare): medicina, Cels. praef. 1, proem. § 91; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 25.

1. contemplatus, a, um, Part., from contemplor and contemplo.

2. contemplatus, ūs, m. [contemplor]. **I**. A consideration, contemplation, observance (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66.—**II**. Regard, respect, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 5.

contemplo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (ante- and post-class.; collat. form of contemplor), to survey, behold, observe, consider, contemplate, etc.; freq. in *imper.*: ad aspecta et contempla, Epidice, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16: contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 470, 5; Att. and Titin. ib. p. 469, 31, and 470, 2; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38 al.: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 469, 33; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 285; id. As. 3, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 21 al.—With *inf.*, Nemes. Fragm. de Anup. 3, p. 49 Stern.—**B.** **contemplatus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginiis rediit, Liv. 30, 36, 6 dub.; so, scripta, Amm. 31, 15, 6; 16, 8, 6: hoc, id. 31, 5, 9.

con-templor, ātus, 1 (arch. *inf.* contemplarier, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10), v. dep. [templum, I. A.] (orig. pertaining to the lang. of augury; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.), to look at, view attentively, to survey, behold, gaze upon, give attention to, observe, consider, contemplate, = considero (class. in prose and poetry). **I** Physically. (a) *Absol.*: sed Is hac abiit; contemplabor, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 35: satis ut contempla modo sis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 4: contemplor, cum, etc., Lucr. 2, 113; 6, 189; Verg. G. 1, 187; 4, 61.—(β) With *obj. acc.*: cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quidque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: cum caelum suspexit, cunctaeque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, id. ib. 2, 38, 98; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28, 2: aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10: vultum, Ter.

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Phorm. 1, 4, 32: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nummos in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. C. 3, 29, 6 al. — **II.** Mentally (several times in Cic.): propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contempler, id. Fl. 11, 26: res, id. N. D. 1, 27, 77. — **Absol.**, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

con-tempōrālis, e, adj., *contemporary*; *subst.*, a *contemporary* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 6 sq. al.

con-tempōrāneus, a, um, adj. [tempus], *contemporary*; *subst.*, a *contemporary*: M. Varro et Nigidius Caesari et Ciceroni, Gell. 19, 14 inscr.

con-tempōre, āre, v. n. [id.], *to be at the same time, to be contemporary*, Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

contemptē (-temtē), adv., v. contempto, *P. a. fin.*

contemptibilis (-temt-), e, adj. [contemnuo], *contemptible* (post-class.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; 21, 2, 37; Arn. 4, p. 155. — **Comp.**, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptibilitas (-temt-), ātis, f. [contemptibilis], *contemptibleness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 158.

contemptim (-temt-), adv. [contemno], *contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewhere rare): superbiter contemptim conterrit legiones, Naev. ap. Non. p. 516, 1; imitatus: ne nos tam contemptim conteras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41, 9: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id. 37, 10, 2; 2, 35, 3; 2, 56, 12: morte consulis succedentes ad castra Romana, id. 7, 7, 2; 6, 38, 8 Drak.: a Dioxippo contemptim militare eludente ferociam, *Curt. 9, 7, 19; Tac. H. 3, 9 fin.; 3, 58 fin.: vagabantur barbari, id. ib. 3, 47 Orell. N. cr. — **II.** Poet., transf. of an inanimate subject: e summo, quasi fulmen, deicit ictus Invidia contemptim in Tartara, *Lucr. 5, 1126.

contemptio (-temt-), ōnis, f. [id.], *a despising; disregard, contempt, scorn, disdain* (in good prose): omnium rerum humanarum contemptio ac despectus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 201, 30; Hortens. Fragm. ib. p. 202, 1: mortis perpetua, Curt. 10, 8, 29: fortunae, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv. 6, 41, 4: ut jam non solum hostibus in contempnitionem Sabinus veniret, etc., was despised by, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; 5, 49; id. B. C. 3, 60: (adversarii) in contempnitionem adducuntur, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.

contemptor (-temt-), ōris, m. [id.], *he who puts small value upon or makes light of a thing, a contemner, despiser* (freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Hor.): divum Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 648; cf. superum, Ov. M. 3, 514: magni Olympi cum dis, id. ib. 13, 761: religionum, *Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40, 10: famae, id. 44, 22, 7: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5; cf. sui (opp. prodigus alieni), id. G. 31: Amulius aequi, Ov. F. 3, 49: ferri, nullo forabilis ictu, id. M. 12, 170; cf.: vulnere leones, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: nostri, Ov. M. 11, 7; 9, 240: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *Quint. 12, 1, 20 (cf. contemno, II.). — **II.** Of abstract subjects: lucis animus, Verg. A. 9, 205; cf.: ambitionis animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9; and *absol.* as *adj.*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, a proud, disdainful spirit, *Sall. J. 64, 1.

contemptrix (-temt-), icis, f. [contemptor], *she who puts small value upon a thing, a despiser, contemner* (rare; not in Cic.): mea, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, *Ov. M. 1, 161. — **II.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; 37, 4, 15, § 59: fortitudo contemptrix timendorum est, Sen. Ep. 88, 29: turba periculi, Sil. 17, 411.

1. contemptus (-temt-), a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from contemno.

2. contemptus (-temt-), ūs, m. [contemno], *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn* (first freq. since the Aug. per., but esp. so in Quint.; perh. never in Cic., for in Sen. Tranq. 11, 4, prob. the thought only is Ciceronian). — **I.** *Act.*, a *despising*: (naribus labrisque) derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniae, id. 7, 2, 30: operis, id. 2, 4, 16: operis et hominum, id. 11, 3, 136: opinio, id. 12, 1, 12: doloris, id. 12, 2, 30 et saep.: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famae, id. ib. 4, 38 fin.; cf.: omnis infamiae, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: sui, Suet. Vit. 14. — **Plur.**: hunc superbum apparatus... sequebantur contemptus omnium hominum, Liv. 24, 5, 5. — **II.** *Pass.*, a *being despised*: turpis enim ferme contemptus et acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus, etc., Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2, 4; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 14: si contemptum ex humilitate tulerit, id. 5, 14, 30; Ov. M. 2, 527 al. — **In plur.**, Lucr. 5, 831 and 1277. — **B.** *Transf.*, an *object of contempt*, in phrase contemptui esse or habere, to *despise*: plerumque hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostra contemptui est, is despised, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: eviliuit, ut contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15: ceteras (caerimonias) contemptui habuit, id. Aug. 93 init.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3, v. a. and n., to stretch, stretch out vigorously, to draw tight, strain. — **I.** *Lit.* (rare and mostly poet.): arcum, Verg. A. 12, 815; Ov. M. 6, 286; id. R. Am. 435: tormenta, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 258, 27; Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: muscipula, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 181, 31: tenacia vincla, Verg. G. 4, 412: ilia risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285: pontem in alto, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 21 Müll. (Ann. v. 358 Vahl.): oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 4, 810. — **Of strung instruments, to tune by stretching the strings**: ut in fidibus pluribus, si nulla earum ita contenta nervis sit, ut contentum servare possit, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. infra, P. a. — **B.** *Meton.* 1. (Causa pro effectu.) *Of weapons, to shoot, hurl, dart, throw*: infensam hastam, Verg. A. 10, 521: tela, id. ib. 12, 815: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323: telum aërias in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.

— **2.** *Of places, neutr.*, to stretch, reach, extend: haec patulum vallis tendit in orbem, Calp. Ecl. 7, 30: Cappadocum gens usque ad Cyrrhesticam ejus regionem parte sua, quae vocatur Cataonia, tendit, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24. — **II.** *Trop.* (freq. in prose and poetry); *act.*, to strain eagerly, to stretch, exert, to direct one's mental powers to something, to pursue or strive for earnestly; or *neutr.*, to exert one's self, to strive zealously for something, etc. — **A.** *In gen.* 1. *Act.* (a) *With acc.*: magnum fortasse onus, verum tamen dignum, in quo omnis nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf.: contendit omnis nervos Chrysisippus, ut persuadeat, etc., id. Fat. 10, 21: summus vires de palma, Lucr. 4, 990: animum in curas, Ov. P. 1, 5, 11: quo se dira libido, Lucr. 4, 1043: tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: id contendere et laborare, ne ea, etc., id. ib. 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: et petere imperium populi et contendere honores, Varr. ap. Non. p. 259, 32. — (β) *With inf.*, to exert one's self vigorously to do something, to apply one's self with zeal to, to go to: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: summā vi transcendere in hostium naves, id. ib. 3, 15: fugā salutem petere, id. ib. al.; Quint. 10, 1, 125: neque ego nunc hoc contendo... mutare animum, sed, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38. — **2.** *Neutr.*: quantum coniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere... tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6. — *With ut*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanum exaudiat, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; so, remis, ut eam partem insulae caperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 et saep.: contende quaeso atque elabora, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42. — **Absol.**: vociferarer et, quantum maxime possem, contenderem, Cic. Fl. 16, 38 al.: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus (= collineare), to aim at, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28. — **B.** *In partic.* 1. *To direct or bend one's course eagerly somewhere;*

or, *neutr.*, to strive to get to a place, to seek to arrive at, to go, march, or journey hastily to, etc. — **a.** *Act.* (a) *With acc.* (very rare): rectā plateā cursum suum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58: nocte unā tantum itineris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97. — (β) *With inf.* (freq.): Bibraete ire, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; so, ire cum his legionibus, id. ib. 1, 10: in Britanniam proficisci, id. ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, id. ib. 3, 6 fin.: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf.: proxima litora petere cursu, Verg. A. 1, 158; and: iter a Vibone Brundisium terrā petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96 Wund. — **b.** *Neutr.* (so most freq.): in Italiam magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; cf.: huc magnis itineribus, id. ib. 1, 38 fin.: huc magno cursu, id. ib. 3, 19: inde in Italiam, id. ib. 1, 33: in fines Sigambrorum, id. ib. 4, 18: in castra, id. ib. 4, 37: ex eo loco ad flumen, id. ib. 2, 9: ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, id. ib. 1, 27 fin.: ad oppidum Noviodunum, id. ib. 2, 12: ad castra, id. ib. 2, 19 fin.; 3, 24 fin.: ad hostes, id. ib. 5, 9: ad Amanum, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3: Tarentum ad Heraclidem Ponticum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 260, 19: Lacedaemonem, Nep. Cim. 3, 3: domum, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 fin. et saep.: ad ultimum animo, Cic. Mur. 81, 65; cf.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ad salutem, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 fin. — **2.** (Neutr.) *To measure or try one's strength with, with weapons, by words, in action, etc.; to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with; constr. with cum aliquo, contra or adversus aliquem, the dat., inter se, or absol.* (a) *Cum aliquo*: neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum copis hostes contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17 fin.; 1, 36: cum Sequanis bello, id. ib. 7, 67 fin.: cum eo armis, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2: cum magnis legionibus parvā manu, Sall. C. 53, 3: cum barbaro, Nep. Con. 4, 3: cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42: mecum ingenio et arte, Prop. 2 (8), 24, 23 al.: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1, 1; cf. id. Ages. 1, 4 al.: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4, 7: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136. — *So with acc. of neutr. pron.*: tamenne vereris, ut possis haec contra Hortensium contendere? Cic. Quint. 25, 78. — (β) *Contra aliquem*: contra populum Romanum armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summā vi impetuque contendunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: nihil contra naturam universam, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; Cat. 64, 101. — (γ) *Adversus aliquem*: non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A. 2. — (δ) *With dat.* (poet.): hirundo cynis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3; 1, 14, 7: Pindarici plectris, Stat. S. 1, 3, 101. — (e) *Inter se*: hic cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; 1, 5, 3: viribus inter se, Lucr. 3, 784. — **Impers.**: interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur, the contest was carried on, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. — (z) *Absol.*: proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 50 fin.; 3, 23 al.: magis virtute quam dolo, id. ib. 1, 13; Nep. Epam. 2, 5: translatio non habet quaestionem, de qua contendit orator, sed propter quam contendit, Quint. 3, 6, 72; cf. id. 6, 1, 50; 7, 9, 3 al. — **Impers.**: summo jure contenditur, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: de his lite contenditur, Quint. 3, 4, 8: de personis judicatur, sed de rebus contenditur, id. 10, 5, 13. — **b.** *In auctions, to vie with in bidding, to bid against*: is liceri non destitit; illi quoad videbatur ferri aliquo modo posse, contenderunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99. — **3.** (Act.) *To place together in comparison, to compare, contrast*; *constr. with cum, ad, the dat., or acc. only.* (a) *With cum*: tuam iram contra cum ira Liberi, Naev. ap. Non. p. 259, 7; Caecil. ib. p. 259, 1: id cum defensione nostra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tua ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.: suam vitam mecum, Lici-nius, Macer. ap. Non. p. 259, 3. — (β) *With ad*: ut vim contendas tuam ad maiestatem viri, Att. ap. Non. p. 259, 5 (Trag. Rel. v. 648 Rib.). — (γ) *With dat.*: Thestiadis Ledae, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 258, 30: vellera potentia Aquinatam fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; Aus. Grat. Act. 14 al. — (δ) *With*

acc. only: anulum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 258, 29: ipsas causas, quae inter se colligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: suam quaque nobilitatem, formam, opes, Tac. A. 12, 1: vetera et praesentia, id. ib. 13, 3.—**4.** (*Act.*) To demand, ask, solicit, entreat, beg earnestly, to seek to gain: cum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: verecundius a te, si quae magna res mihi petenda esset, contenderem, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; so, ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: id. de Or. 1, 36, 166; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4; id. Fam. 13, 7, 3; cf.: a magistris de proferendo die, id. ib. 12, 30, 5; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: ne quid contra aequitatem, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: omni opere, ut, etc., Suet. Dom. 2: magno opere, ne, etc., id. Aug. 27; id. Vit. 3: pertinaciter, id. Caes. 1.—**5.** (*Act.*) To assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain or contend energetically. (a) With *acc.* and *inf.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario cuiuscumque tribus rationem poposcere reddidit, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; id. Sest. 50, 107; id. Arch. 7, 15: apud eos contendit falsa esse delata, Nep. Them. 7, 2; id. Epam. 8, 1: illud pro me maioribusque meis contendere ausim, nihil nos... scientes fuisse, Liv. 6, 40, 5; Quint. proem. § 11; 1, 2, 25; Suet. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 6; Lucr. 5, 1343; Cat. 44, 4; Ov. M. 2, 855; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37 al.—(b) *Abstr.* (very rare): si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. 1, praef. § 28.—Hence, **contentus**, a, um, P. a. *Lit.*, stretched, strained, tense, tight: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: acies oculorum, Lucr. 1, 325; cf.: contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet. Tib. 7: contentis corporibus facilius feruntur onera (opp. remissa), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: contenta cervice trahunt plaustrea (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: Placidiani contento poplite miror Proelia, with the knee stiffly bent, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97.—**B.** Trop., eager, intent: contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr. 4, 965; cf. Ov. M. 15, 515: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest. 6, 13.—*Sup.*: contentissimā voce clamitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.—*Adv.*: **contentē**, earnestly, with great exertion, vehemently: pro se dicere... mittere contentius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; cf.: acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1, 2: contentissime clamitare, App. Flor. n. 8: contentius ambulare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: aliquid curiosē atque contente lectitare, Gell. 3, 3, 1.

* **con-tēnēbrasco**, brāvi, 3, v. *inch.* [tenebrae; cf. vesperasco], to become or grow very dark, Varr. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tēnēresco, ēre, v. *inch.* [tenebrae], to grow dark (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 13, 16.

con-tēnēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make very dark, to darken (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 12; id. Jejun. 10; id. Apol. 2.

1. contentē, adv., v. contendo, P. a. *fin.*

2. contentē, adv., v. contineo, P. a. *fin.*

contentio, ōnis, f. [contendo] (acc. to contendo, II.), an eager stretching, a straining, exertion of the powers of body or mind, tension, effort, a vigorous struggling or striving for something, a struggle after (very freq. and in good prose). **I.** In gen.—**A.** Prop. p. contentio et summissio vocis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: vocis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137 al.: gravitatis et ponderum, of gravitation, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: animi (opp. relaxatio), id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf. id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep.—With *gen.* of the object: disputationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: honorum (with ambitio), id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. palmarum, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id. 4, 5, 12; cf.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6, 11 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Labored, formal speech (opp. talk, conversation): quoniam magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentio, altera sermonis; contentio disceptationibus tribuatur iudiciorum... sermo in circulis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132; 2, 14, 48 Heine ad loc.; cf.: sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cotti-

dianae locutioni; contentio est oratio acris, etc., Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.—**2.** Gregum=admissura, Censor. 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc. to contendo, II. B. 2.) A contest, contention, strife (with weapons or words), a fight, dispute, controversy (so most freq.): contentiones procliorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; cf.: magna belli, id. Sest. 27, 58: contentiones, quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off. 1, 38, 137; so with *cum*, id. Phil. 2, 3, 7; id. Leg. 3, 11, 25 al.: cum aliquo de aliquā re, Quint. 4, 2, 132: de aliquā re, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; Liv. 4, 6, 4; Quint. 5, 14, 12 al.: adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr. 9: inter aliquos, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; Quint. 10, 1, 47; Suet. Claud. 15 et saep.; cf.: inter aliquos de aliquā re, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132 et saep.: contentiones cupidoes quam veritatis, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47; Curt. 8, 4, 33.—**B.** (Acc. to contendo, II. B. 3.) A comparison, contrast: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; 1, 43, 152; cf. id. Inv. 1, 12, 17: quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22, 51.—Hence, **2.** T. t. **a.** In rhetoric, a contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2.—**b.** In gram., comparison, Varr. L. L. 8, § 75 Müll.

contentiosē, a^v, v. contentiosus *fin.* **contentiosus**, a, um, adj. [contentio], pertaining to contention, contentious, disputatious, headstrong, obstinate, pertinacious (mostly post-class.): contentiosa et pugna oratio, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: iurisdicatio, Dig. 1, 16, 2.—*Comp.*: quid contentiosius, quam, etc., Aug. Ep. 174: pernicies, obstinate, App. M. 8, p. 202, 23.—*Adv.*: **contentiosē**, pertinaciously, obstinately: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10.—*Comp.*: loqui, Quint. Decl. 13, 6.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1.

1. contentus, a, um, stretched, strained, exerted; v. contendo, P. a.

2. contentus, a, um, contented, content; v. contineo, P. a.

con-terēbro, āre, v. a., to pierce or bore through (late Lat.): ossa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

Conterēbrōmīus, a, um [contero-Bromius], a humorously-coined epithet for Libya, which Bacchus traversed, i. e. where much wine is pressed, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 76.

contermino, āre, v. n. [conterminus]: aliquid, to be a borderer, to border upon; perh. only Amm. 14, 2, 5; 23, 6, 45.

conterminum, i, n., v. conterminus.

con-terminus, a, um, adj., bordering upon, neighboring, having a common border (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ovid).

I. Prop. **A.** In gen. (a) With *dat.*: morus fontis, Ov. M. 4, 90; 1, 774; 15, 315: stabula ripae, id. ib. 8, 553: quercus tiliae, id. ib. 8, 621: Aethiopia Aegyptio, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90 et saep.—(b) With *gen.*: locos iugi, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38; 6, p. 180, 16: aesculus aedis, Sil. 5, 510.—(c) With *abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, App. M. 4, p. 150, 12.—(d) *Abstr.*: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35.—**B.** Subst.

1. conterminum, i, n., a neighboring region, a confine, border: in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2. conterminus**, i, m., a neighbor, Col. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** Trop.: virtus morti, Stat. Th. 7, 702.

conternans, ntis, P. a., v. conterno *fin.*

conternatio, ōnis, f. [conterno], a placing of three things together (late Lat.), Hyg. Lim. p. 191 Goes.

con-terno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [terni], to put three things together, to make threefold (late Lat.), Hyg. Lim. p. 191 Goes.—Hence, P. a.: **conternans**, ntis, three years old: vitula conternans, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 5.

con-tero, trivi (rarely conterui, App. M. 8, p. 212, 12; Ven. Fort. C. 6, 4, 33), tritum, 3, v. a., to grind, bruise, pound, to crumble, separate into small pieces. **I.** Prop. (so freq. in medic. lang.): medium scillae cum aquā ad mellis crassitudinem, Varr. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60: horrendis infamia pabula siccis, id. M. 14, 44: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70, § 113: fracta, contrita, Lucr. 4, 697.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Transf., to diminish by

rubbing, to waste, destroy (cf.: conficio; consumo, etc.), to rub off, wear out. **A.** Of material objects: latera tua, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 13: boves et vires agricolarum (followed by conficere), Lucr. 2, 1161; cf.: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91: superbiter contemptum contempti legiones, Naev. ap. Non. p. 516, 1; humorously imitated: ne nos tam contemptum conteras, treat contemptuously, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34; and: conteris Tu tuā me oratione, mulier, you wear me out, id. Cist. 2, 3, 65 (cf. B. 1. b. infra): corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo Tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11: Viam Sacram, to tread upon frequently, Prop. 2 (3), 23, 15: Πάθειαν Κίπων legendo, i. e. to wear out with reading, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1: supellectilem pluribus et diversis officiis, to wear out by use, Quint. 2, 4, 29.—In mal. part.: aliquas indigno quaestu, i. e. prostituere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44; cf. tero.—Prov.: is vel Herculi conterere quaestum posset, squander the greatest possible fortune, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68 Lorenz ad loc.—**B.** Of immaterial objects. **1.** Most freq. (like the simple verb) of time, to waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, in a good and bad sense (cf. Sall. C. 4, 1 Kritiz); constr. with *in* and *abl.* or the *abl.* only, with *dum*, or *absol.* (a) With *in*: aetatem in pistrino, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Lael. 27, 104: diem in ea arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46.—(b) With *abl.*: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1047: tempora spectaculis, etc., Quint. 1, 12, 18: diem brevitatem convivii, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: bonum otium socordia atque desidii, Sall. C. 4, 1.—(c) With *dum*: contrivi diem, Dum asto, etc., Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 4.—(d) *Abstr.*: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** Transf. to the person: se, ut Plato, in musicis, geometriā, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. in medial form: cum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Caecin. 5, 14.—**2.** In gen.: operam, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 54; cf.: operam frustra, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 31: quae sunt horum temporum, to exhaust, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1.—**B.** Trop.: ejus omnis gravissimas injurias quasi voluntaria oblivione, to obliterate from the memory, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: quam (dignitatem virtutis) reliqua ex collatione, facile est contere atque conternere, to tread under foot by comparison (opp. in caelum efferre), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.—Hence, **contritrus**, a, um, P. a., worn out, trite, common (mostly in Cic.): proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: praecepta (connected with communia), id. de Or. 1, 31, 138: contritum et contemptum praemium, id. Sest. 40, 86.

* **con-terrāneus**, i, m. [terra], a fellow-countryman (castrēne verbum), Plin. praef. § 1 (Codd. Barb. conterraneum = congerronem, which is perh. better; cf. Silig ad h. l.).

con-terreo, ūi, ūtum, 2, v. a., to terrify greatly, to frighten (not freq. before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Livy); constr. with *abl.* or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: pectora vulgi metu, * Lucr. 2, 623: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, * Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. Verg. A. 3, 597: cervum subito vocibus venantum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingeniū eo facto (opp. accendere), Liv. 3, 11, 9; cf.: animos ea re (opp. irritare), id. 40, 39, 2: eos seditioso clamore, id. 2, 39, 9: periculo, id. 2, 12, 12: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11.—(b) Without *abl.*: qui praeter Nioben unam conterrui omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287: insolitos ejus tumultus equos, Liv. 10, 28, 9: major solito apparatu praecipue conterrui Campanos, ne ab obsidione Capuae bellum ejus anni Romani inciperent, id. 24, 12, 1; Suet. Ner. 6; 49 al.

conterrūto, āre, v. freq. a. [conterreo], to frighten much or greatly, Coripp. 2, Joann. 54; 88.

conterritus, a, um, Part. of conterreo.

* **contesseratio**, ōnis, f. [contessero], the contracting of friendship, Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

con-tessero, āre, v. n. [tessera], to contract friendship by means of the tesserae, Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestatio, ōnis, f. [contestor]. **I.** A jurid. t. t., an attesting, proving by witness, testimony: suprema testamenti, Dig. 28, 1, 20, § 8; cf.: verbum (testamentum) compositum a mentis contestatione, Gell. 6, 12, 2: litis, a formal entering of a suit in law, by calling witnesses, Gai Inst. 3, 180 sq.; Dig. 3, 3, 40, § 3; 24, 3, 22, § 5; Cod. Just. 3, 9: de litis contestatione. — **B.** Out of the circle of judicial proceedings, attestation, conclusive proof: in tam miserā atque maestā publicae injuriarum contestatione, Gell. 10, 3, 4. — **II.** An earnest entreaty: petivit tamen a me pater maximā contestatione, ut, etc., *Cic. Corn. 1 Fragm. 5 B. and K.

* **contestatiuncula**, ae, f. [contestatio], a short speech, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

contestatus, a, um, v. contestor.

* **con-testificans**, antis, Part. [testificor], attesting at the same time, Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to take or call to witness. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67; cf. deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: caelum noctemque, Cic. Fl. 40, 102. — Far more freq., (**B.**) In pass. signif.: contestari, to be called to witness, P. Aufidius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P. — **B.** Esp., jurid. t. t.: item, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action, to set on foot, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 53; Gell. 5, 10, 8; Cod. Just. 3, 9 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 18 Müll. — (**B.**) In pass. signif.: lis contestatur, Lex Gall. Cisalp. 1, 49; Dig. 9, 4, 26, § 5 al.; so, lite contestata, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 12, 35: cum lis contestata cum Flavio damni injuriā esset, id. ib. 18, 54; Dig. 24, 3, 22 et saep.; cf. Prisc. p. 793 P. — (**γ**) **contestatō**, adverbially, by aid of witnesses, Dig. 15, 4, 1; 25, 3, 1 al. — **II.** Trop., part. perf.: contestatus, in pass. signif., proved by witness, tried: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, proved, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xūi, xtum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to weave, entwine, braid, join together; to interweave, unite, connect (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: ut earum (ovium) villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec directā materiā injecta contextebantur, these (beams) were held together by timbers laid in a straight direction, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; so id. ib. 7, 23, 4 (cf. Jahn, Neue Jahrb. 1855, p. 516 sq.): fossam loricamque, Tac. A. 4, 49: nec tam contextae cum sint (animae cum corporibus), Lucr. 3, 695. — With dat. (post-Aug.): optime epilogum defensionis contexit, Sen. Contr. 7 (3), 20, 7: sceleribus scelera contextens, Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 3. — **2.** Trop.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120: conjuncte nostra cum reliquis rebus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: extrema cum primis, id. ib. 10, 13, 2: his et plasticen, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151: partes, Quint. 4, prooem. 7; 11, 1, 6: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23 al.: longius hoc carmen, to weave on, continue, Cic. Caet. 8, 18; cf. interruptus, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: Caesaris nostri commentarios rerum gestarum Galliae, Auct. B. G. 8, prooem.: quae statim referri non poterant, contextuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43. — **B.** Esp., to join together, to compose, make, construct, form, put together (cf.: compono, conecto, consero, etc.). **1.** Lit.: equum trabibus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112: puppes tenui canā, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Quint. 9, 15, 12. — **2.** Trop.: orationem, Cont. 10, 6, 2; cf. librum, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: crimen, to devise, contrive, invent, Cic. Deiot. 6, 19. — **II.** Neutr.: contextere de aliquā re, to treat of: de sili, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 36. — Hence, **contextus**, a, um, P. a., cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora (opp. diffusa), Lucr. 4, 57: oratio alia vincula atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: tropus ille (corresp. with continua μεταφορά), id. 9, 2, 46. — **A.** **contextatē**, connected together, in close connection: omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contextequē fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, adv. [contexto], in a con-

nected manner, connectedly (very rare): luto nidificantes paene contextim, *Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147; Aug. Ep. 112, 15.

contextio, ōnis, f. [contexto] (post-class.). **I.** A joining, putting together (opp. resolutio), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5, 18. — **II.** A preparing, composing: classis, Aus. prooem. Per. Iliad: libri, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

* **contextor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who puts a writing together, a composer, author: codicis, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2.

1. contextus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from contexto.

2. contextus, ūs, m. [contexto], a joining or putting together, a connection (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif., and in Quint.).

I. Lit.: corporum, *Lucr. 1, 243: aedificiorum, the building of, Dig. 39, 2, 15: ratis, Aus. Per. Odys. 5. — **II.** Trop., connection, coherence (very freq. in Quint.): mirabilis est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum: respondent extrema primis, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; cf.: in toto quasi contextu orationis, id. Part. Or. 23, 82; and: rerum ac verborum, Quint. 11, 2, 2: verborum, id. 11, 2, 28; 11, 2, 24: sermonis, id. 8, 3, 38: dicendi, id. 10, 7, 26: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28; 9, 4, 55: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quandam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129; cf. Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 90: litterarum, the succession of the letters, id. 1, 1, 24 sq.; cf.: in contextu operis, in the course, Tac. H. 2, 8.

* **con-therōlēta**, ae, m. [vox hybr., θηρολέτης], a fellow-destroyer of wild beasts, Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

con-ticeo, ēre, v. n. [a strengthened form for taceo], to be silent, be still (late Lat.), Calp. Ecl. 4, 98; Lact. 5, 2, 9; Hier. in Isa. 1, 1; 17, 64; cf.: conticeo, σιωπῶ, Gloss. Lab.; v. also conticesco.

conticesco (**conticisco**), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56; Arn. 5 init., ticiū, 3, v. inch., to become still, to cease speaking or sounding (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: sed conticiscam: nam audio aperiri foris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: ad hos casus, i. e. in such cases, id. 6, 1, 42: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: consedit ille; conticui, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: conticuere omnes, Verg. A. 2, 1; Ov. M. 6, 293; 10, 430. — **B.** To keep silence, not to speak (very rare): paulisper alter, alterius conspectu, conticuere, Liv. 30, 30, 2 Weissenb. ad loc. — P. oet. with acc.: tantum nefas conticuit, Val. Fl. 3, 302. — **II.** Transf., of things: numquam de vobis (hominum) grattissimus sermo conticescet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, id. Marc. 3, 9: conticuit lyra, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43: tubae, Mart. 7, 80: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574. — **III.** Trop., to become still or quiet, come to rest, cease, decline, stop, abate (syn. obmutesco): cum obmutisset senatus, judicicia conticuisse, etc., Cic. Pis. 12, 26: ut tum conticisceret illa lamentatio et gemitus urbis, id. Red. Sen. 7, 17: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10, 22; cf.: studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: litterae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1, 5: tumultus, id. 2, 55, 10; 22, 55, 8: furor, id. 2, 29, 11.

conticinium, ii, n. [conticesco, the time when all becomes still; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 7, and 7, § 79 Müll.; also **conticium**, Macr. S. 1, 3, 12], the first part of the night, the evening, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 95 (quoted in Varr. L. L.); cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 268.

conticisco, ēre, v. conticesco.

* **contifices**, spearman, παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus-facio].

* **contiger**, gēri, m. [contus-gero], a spear-bearer, a lancer, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignatio, ōnis, f. [contigno], a joining together of beams; hence, concrete, a floor composed of joists and boards; a story, floor, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 2, 15; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Vitruv. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 62, 3; Pall. 1, 9, 2 al.

con-tigno, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [tignum], to join together with beams, to furnish with beams, joists, or rafters (rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Vitruv. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.

* **contignum**, i, n. [contigno], a structure of beams; meton., a piece of flesh with seven ribs, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 7 Müll.

contiguē, adv., v. contiguus fin.

contiguus, a, um, adj. [contingo] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Act. (lit. touching; hence), bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, near; absol. or with dat.: (Pyramus et Thisbe) contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: luna montibus (opp. admotā caelo), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43: perit Valens quinquagesimo anno contiguus, Amm. 31, 14, 1: tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410. — **II.** Pass., that may be touched, within reach: hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Verg. A. 10, 457 (intra jac-tum teli, Serv.). — **A.** **contiguē** (acc. to I.), closely: sequi aliquem, upon his heels, Mart. Cap. 9, § 909.

continens, entis, v. contineo, P. a., 1.

continenter, adv., v. contineo, P. a., 1. fin.

1. continentia, ae, f. [contineo]. **I.** A holding back, repressing. **A.** Lit.: (crepitūs ventris), Suet. Claud. 32 fin. — **B.** Trop. (acc. to contineo, I. B. 3., and continens, B.), a bridling, restraining of one's passions and desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation, ἐγκράτεια (the common signif.; most freq. in Cic.; it is diff. from abstinentia, v. in h. v.; opp. libido): continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Off. 2, 24, 86; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 121: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; cf.: ubi pro continentia et aequitate libido atque superbia invaserit, Sall. C. 2, 5; connected with modestia, Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Quint. 2, 21, 3; 3, 7, 15 al. — **II.** (Acc. to contineo, I. B. 3., and continens, C.) The contents of a work (only late Lat.): operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12, § 2; Hier. in Isa. 5, 20 init.; 5, 23, 11; so the title of the work of Fulgentius: De expositione Vergilianae Continentiae, etc. — **III.** (Acc. to contineo, II., and continens, A. 1.) Contiguity, proximity: regionum (just before: cohaerentia regionum), Macr. S. 5, 15, 5.

2. continentia, ium, n., v. contineo, P. a.

con-tineo, tinūi, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [teneo]. **I.** Act., to hold or keep together. **A.** In gen. (rare). **1.** Lit. (syn.: coërcere, conjungo): contine quæso caput, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26: quod omnem continet amplexu terram, Lucr. 5, 319; cf.: mundus omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: magni refert primordia saepe cum quibus... contineantur, Lucr. 1, 818; 1, 908; 2, 761; 2, 1008: pars oppidi, mari di-juncta angusto, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117. — **B.** Of places, to bound, limit, enclose (very rare in act.): reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Oceanus ponto quæ continet orbem, Tib. 4, 1, 147; but more freq. in pass., to be comprised, enclosed, surrounded, encompassed, environed by: qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; so, undique loci naturā Helvetii, id. ib. 1, 2: mare montibus angustis, id. ib. 4, 23: una pars Galliae Garumnā flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id. ib. 1, 1. — **2.** Trop.: omnes artes quasi cognitione quādam inter se continentur, hang together, Cic. Arch. 1, 2. — Far more freq. in all periods and species of composition, **B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** With the access. idea of firmness, quiet, permanence, etc., to hold or keep together, to keep, hold fast, preserve, retain (syn. servo). **a.** Lit.: (alvus) arcet et continet... quod recepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: merces (opp. partiri), id. Vat. 5, 12; cf. exercitum (opp. dividere), Liv. 28, 2, 16: arida continent odorem diutius, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39. — **b.** Trop.: nec ulla res vehementius rem publicam continet quam fides, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: in officio Dumnorigem, id. ib. 5, 7: te in exercitatione, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 fin.: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41, 15: alicujus hospitio, Nep. Lys. 1, 5. — **2.** With the access. idea of hindering, preventing motion, to keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, enclose. **a.** Lit.: milites

sub pellibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 11; Liv. 31, 26, 6; 28, 9, 14 al.; cf. nostros in castris (tempestates), Caes. B. G. 4, 34; 6, 36; and: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 30; Auct. B. Afr. 1, 7; Liv. 36, 17, 9: Pompeium quam angustissime, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: aliquem limine, Liv. 34, 1, 5: ora frenis, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: animam in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261 et saep.: se ruri, to stay, remain, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17; cf. se domi, Suet. Caes. 81: suo se loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: oppido sese, id. ib. 2, 30: castris se continere, id. B. C. 3, 37: se vallo, id. B. G. 5, 44: se finibus Romanis, Liv. 39, 17, 4; 34, 58, 3: moenibus sese, id. 42, 7, 4: agrorum suorum terminis se, id. 38, 40, 2: se moenibus, Ov. M. 13, 208: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: suos intra munitionem, id. ib. 5, 57; 5, 58: milites intra castrorum vallum, id. B. C. 3, 76; Liv. 31, 34, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 24: intra castra militem, Tac. H. 4, 19: praesidibus provinciarum propagavit imperium, ut a peritis et assuetis socii continerentur, Suet. Aug. 23 et saep.: an te auspiciis commoratur est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 67. — **b.** Trop., to hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, stay, stop, tame, subdue, etc. (syn. cohibeo): adpetitiones animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: omnis cupiditates, id. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71 et saep.: formido mortales omnes, Lucr. 1, 151: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36, 10: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20, 5; cf. quosdam continet metus, Quint. 1, 3, 6: solo metu, id. 12, 7, 2 et saep.: animum a consuetâ libidine, Sall. J. 15, 3: temeritatem ab omni lapsu (with cohibere), Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: suus a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: manum juvenis Metu deorum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 37 al.: se ab adsentiendo, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; so, se ab exemplis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: temperans, qui se in aliquâ libidine continuerit, id. Par. 3, 1, 21: se male continet amens, Ov. M. 4, 351: male me, quin vera faterer, Continui, id. ib. 7, 729: nequeo continere quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28. — **Mid.**: contineri, quin complectar, non queo, restrain myself, refrain, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 128; cf. vix me contineo, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: jam nequeo contineri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf. vix contineor, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime, keep it to myself, conceal it, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: ea quae contineat, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 206: dicta, id. ib. 2, 55, 222. — **3.** With the access. idea of containing, to comprise, contain, involve, comprehend something in itself (syn. complector): (aqua gelum) quod continet in se, mittit, Lucr. 6, 877; cf. ut omnia, quae aluntur et crescut, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23; so, in se, Quint. 1, 6, 31; 2, 10, 2: Quattuor aeternus genitalia corpora mundus Continet, Ov. M. 15, 240: rem militarem, Liv. 5, 52, 16: panis innumeras paene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68; 138: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnam mendum continet, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: paucas species (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 18: tales res, quales hic liber continet, Cic. Or. 43, 148; Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8; cf. liber primus ea continebit, quae, etc., Quint. proem. § 21: tertia epistula continebat, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5. — **With subj. clause**: quando ipsos loqui deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59. — **Esp. freq.**, **b.** In pass.: contineri aliquâ re, to be contained in something, be composed of, consist of or in, to rest upon, to be supported by, etc.: terreno corpore, Lucr. 1, 1085: non venis et nervis et ossibus continetur (dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis penitusque perspectis... rebus contineretur, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: forma honestatis, quae tota quattuor his virtutibus... continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continetur, id. proem. § 11; cf. id. 5, 10, 111 et saep.: artes, quae conjecturâ continentur

et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: foedere, Liv. 41, 23, 9: actu, Quint. 2, 18, 5; 12, 9, 1; 3, 7, 28. — **Rarely with in and abl.**: forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf. quibus (legibus) in singulis civitatibus res publica continetur, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. — **II. Neutr.**, to hold together in itself, to hang together (in the verb. finit. very rare; but freq. as *P. a.*; cf. also the deriv. continuus): per hortum utroque commeatus continet, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 43. — **Hence, 1. continens**, entis, *P. a.* (Acc. to II.) Holding or hanging together (freq. and class.). **1. Bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent** (syn. junctus, adjunctus, contiguus); constr. with *dat.*, *cum*, or *absol.* **a.** Prop.: aë mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105 al.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Ciliciâ continens est, id. Fam. 15, 2, 2: (Moring) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28; cf. so *absol.*: parum locuples continente ripâ, Hor. C. 2, 18, 22; cf. pars eorum, qui propiores erant continenti litori, Liv. 44, 28, 12. — **Subst.**: **continentia**, ium, *n.* (sc. loca), adjoining places, the neighborhood: Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215 al.: urbis, the suburbs, Dig. 50, 16, 147. — **b.** Trop., in time, following, next: continentibus diebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; and of other abstract things: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, followed at its heels, Liv. 5, 39, 8. — **2. Holding together, cohering in itself, connected, continuous, uninterrupted.** **a.** Prop.: continens agmen migrationum, Liv. 1, 29, 4: agmen, id. 2, 50, 7; 8, 8, 13 al.: ruinae, id. 21, 8, 5: terra, the mainland, continent, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 274, 6; Nep. Them. 3, 2; and in the same sense far more freq. **subst.**: **continens**, entis, *f.* (rarely *masc.*), Curt. 4, 2, 1 Zumpt, dub.; *abl.* in *e* and *i* equally used; v. the 4th and 5th books of Caes. B. G.), Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 4, 28; 4, 31; 4, 36 bis et saep.; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Liv. 35, 43, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 34; § 128; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 40 et saep. — **b.** Trop., in time, continual, consecutive, uninterrupted: labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 42, 54, 3: bella, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 fin.: imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30, 8: imber per noctem totam, id. 23, 44, 6: biduo, Suet. Calig. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 fin.: e continenti genere, in *continuous descent*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216 et saep.: ex continenti (sc. tempore), instantly, immediately, = continuo, statim, Just. 1, 9; so, in continenti, Dig. 44, 5, 1. — **B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. b.) That restrains his passions, continent, moderate, temperate, ἐγκρατής (rare, but in good prose): continetior in vitâ hominum quam in pecuniâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consularis esse oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: puer, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3, 2 al. — **Sup.**, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 71. — **C.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) In rhet., *subst.*: **continens**, entis, *n.*, that on which something rests or depends, the chief point, hinge: causae, Cic. Part. Or. 29, 103; id. Top. 25, 95: intuentium videtur, quid sit quaestio, ratio, judicatio, continens, vel ut alii vocant, firmamentum, Quint. 3, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. § 18 sqq. — **Adv.**: **continenter**, 1. (Acc. to A. 2.) **a.** In space, in unbroken succession, in a row: continenter sedetis, Cat. 37, 6. — **More freq. and class.**, **b.** In time, continuously, without interruption: totâ nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex pugnaretur, id. ib. 3, 5: biduo lapidibus pluit, Liv. 25, 7, 7: usque ad ipsum negotium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: ferri imagines, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109. — **2.** (Acc. to B.) Temperately, moderately (rare): vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; in sup.: vivere, Aug. Ep. 199; id. Conf. 6, 12. — **Hence also, 2. contentus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2. b.); medial, satisfying one's self with, contented, satisfied, content (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. in gen. with the *abl.*; more rarely *absol.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.* (a) With *abl.*: his versibus, Lucil. ap. Non.

p. 264, 3: suis rebus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: paucis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: illâ (sorte), id. ib. 1, 1, 3: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, id. ib. 1, 4, 108; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: solâ Dianâ, Verg. A. 11, 582. — (**β**) *Abso.*: cum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. Brut. 35, 134; so *comp.*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 15. — (**γ**) With *inf.*: indagare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, id. ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vell. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, id. 2, 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: ostendere, id. 5, 10, 31: id consequi, quod imiteris, id. 10, 2, 7 et saep. — **Adv.**: **contente** (ante- and post-class., and rare), in a restrained manner, closely: arte contenteque habere aliquem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 13.

1. con-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [tango], to touch on all sides, to touch, take hold of, seize (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. M. 2, 151: munera Cerealia dextra, id. ib. 11, 122: undas pede, id. ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremante, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56, 12: ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov. M. 2, 123; cf. id. ib. 14, 607: montes suo igni (sol), Lucr. 4, 407; cf. Cat. 64, 408, and Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, to sprinkle, Cels. 2, 24: sidera comâ (poet. designation for a very great height), Ov. F. 3, 34; cf. nubes aërio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, to reach the stars (a poet. designation of great prosperity), Prop. 1, 8, 43: mitem taurum, Ov. M. 2, 860; cf. id. ib. 8, 423: glebam, id. ib. 11, 111: paene terram (luna), Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: caules (vitis), id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dextrâ consulum (as a friendly greeting or congratulation), Liv. 28, 9, 6; so, manum, Vell. 2, 104, 5; 2, 107, 4. — **B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1. To eat, partake of, taste** (poet.): neque illinc Audeat esuriens dominum contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, id. ib. 15, 281: fontem, id. ib. 3, 409. — **2. To touch impurely** (very rare): corpus corpore, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204. — **3. To touch, i. e. to be near, neighboring, or contiguous, to border upon, to reach, extend to**; with *acc.*, *dat.*, or *inter se*; with *acc.*: Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7 fin.: turri adactâ et contingente vallum, id. ib. 5, 43; cf. in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21, 8: praesidium colonia-rium Illyricum contingendum, Suet. Aug. 25. — **With dat.**: ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38. — **With inter se**: ut (milites) contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23. — **4.** With the idea of motion, to reach something by moving, to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with, etc. (mostly poet.); with *acc.*: optatam metam cursu, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Verg. A. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, id. ib. 8, 100: Cadmeida arcem, id. ib. 6, 217: rapidas Phasidos undas, id. ib. 7, 6: auras, to come into the air, id. ib. 15, 416 al.: avem ferro, to hit, Verg. A. 5, 509; cf. Ov. M. 8, 351: ullum mortalem (vox mea), id. id. 2, 578; cf. thus aures, id. ib. 1, 211; and aures fando, with the *acc.* and *inf.*, id. ib. 15, 497: aevi florem, to come to or reach the flower of age, Lucr. 1, 565. — **II. Trop.** **A.** In gen., to touch, to seize upon, affect (rare): multitudo agrestium, quos in aliquâ suâ fortunâ publica quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10, 8: contactus nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop. 1, 1, 2: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum curâ, Val. Fl. 7, 173; cf. aliquem (curâ), contacti simili sorte, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. — **Far more freq.**, **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To touch with pollution, to pollute, stain, defile, etc.; so generally in part. perf. (as a verb. finit. the kindr. contaminatio was in use): (Gallos) contactos eo scelere velut injectâ rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 3; so, contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9, 10: omnes eâ violatione templi, id. 29, 8, 11 (for which id. 29, 18, 8: nefandâ praedâ se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas): plebs regiâ praedâ, id. 2, 5, 2; cf. id. 4, 15, 8: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (sc. Alliensis) re-

ligione, Liv. 6, 28, 6: pectora vitii, Tac. Or. 12.—Once *absol.*: contactus ensis, Sen. Hippol. 714.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) With *aliquem* *aliquid* *re* or *only aliquem*, to be connected with or related to, to concern: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitatem aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 3, 2: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7, 3; 24, 22, 14: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2; cf. *absol.*: deos (i.e. Maecenatem et Augustum) quoniam propius contingis, have more ready access to the great, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu, to have little intercourse with, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8, 11; cf.: si crimine contingantur, have part in, Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv. 34, 22, 12; cf.: quae (causa) nihil eo facto contingitur, id. 40, 14, 9.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) To attain to, reach, arrive at something, to come to (very rare): quam regionem cum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.—**b.** With and without *dat.* of person; of occurrences, to happen to one, to befall, fail to one's lot, to succeed in, obtain a thing; and *absol.*, to happen, fail to, turn out, come to pass (so most freq. in all *perr.* and species of composition; in *gen.*, of favorable, but sometimes of indifferent, or even adverse occurrences). (a) With *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: haec tot propter me gaudia illi contigisse laetor, id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quod isti (Crasso) contigit uni, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; 1, 35, 164; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 115; 12, 11, 29; Suet. Caes. 35; id. Calig. 3, 10 et saep.; Ov. M. 3, 321; 11, 268; 15, 443; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46; 1, 4, 10; 1, 17, 9 et saep.: cum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 28: quam mihi maxime hic hodie contigerit malum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 268, 12: quod (sc. servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: cum miseri animi essent, quod plerisque contingeret, id. N. D. 1, 11, 27; id. Phil. 14, 8, 24; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5; id. Sen. 19, 71; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; 2, 19, 65; id. Fam. 11, 16, 2 al.: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, a misfortune befalls, etc., Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contingerit, ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* (cf. ib. § 2: sive in via aliquid mihi humanitus acciderit, and v. 2. accido, II. B.).—*Impers.* with *inf.*: non cuivis homini contigit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, id. ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi recusare principatum, Vell. 2, 124, 2: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3; 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25; 6, 1, 4 al.—And, at the same time, a *dat.* of the predicate (post-class. and rare): quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124, 4: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2 (in Ov. M. 11, 220, the better read. is nepotem); cf. Haase in Reisch. Lect. p. 794 sq.—With *ut*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290; id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 11, 2, 51 al.—(b) With *acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrenum contigit, fell upon Tyrrenus, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109.—(c) *Abol.* (very freq.): hanc mi expetivi, contigit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 15: quod si nulla contigit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contigit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44 et saep.—With *abl.*: quia memoria atque actio natura non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4; so id. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 11 al.—With *ex*: gratia, quae contingit ex sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53; so id. 8, 3, 70: ex eadem brassica contingunt aestivi autumnalesque cauliculi, arise, spring, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 138 al.: nihil horum nisi in complexu loquendi serieque contigit, Quint. 1, 5, 3.—With *inf.*: fingere cinctus non exaudita Cethegis contingeret, Hor. A. P. 51; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25: concitare invidiam, etc. . . liberius in peroratione contigit, id. 6, 1, 14.—With *ut*: quod nunquam opinatus fui . . . id contigit, ut salvi potessemus domi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 32; so Quint. 4, 1, 7; 9, 3, 72; 11, 2, 39.

2. con-tingo (-tinguo), ēre, v. a., to

wet, moisten (perh. only in Lucr. and Verg.). **I.** Lit.: oras, pocula circum mellis liquore, Lucr. 1, 938: semina rerum colore, id. 2, 755: lac parco sale, to sprinkle, Verg. G. 3, 403: tonsum corpus amurca, id. ib. 3, 448.—**II.** Trop.: musaeo contingens cuncta lepore, Lucr. 1, 934 and 947; 4, 9 and 22. **continūanter** and **continūate**, *adv.*, v. 2. *continuo fin.*, 1. and 2. **continūatim**, *adv.* [2. *continuo*], *continuously*, *συννυμνῶς, συνεχῶς*, Vet. Gloss.; Aug. Ep. 112, 20. **continūatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a following of one thing after another, an unbroken series, a connection, continuation, succession (in good prose). **I.** In *gen.*, with *gen.*: *continūatio* seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: *continūatio* immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: imbrum, an *uninterrupted succession*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, *Suet. Tib. 21; Flor. 4, 2, 79 al.: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14; cf. id. 9, 3, 23 al.—*Abol.*: in quibus (rebus) peragendis *continūatio* ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv. 41, 15, 7.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., a period; *absol.*, Cic. Or. 61, 204 and 208; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 9, 4, 124: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 3, 13, 49. **continūativus**, a, um, *adj.* [continuo], serving to connect the discourse, copulative: conjunctiones, Prisc. 16, p. 1027 P. **continūe**, *adv.*, v. *continuo fin.* 1. **continūitas**, atis, f. [continuos], a connected series, continuation (very rare), Varr. L. L. 8, § 107 Müll.: spinae, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105. **1. continūo**, *adv.*, v. *continuos fin.* 2. **2. continūo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [continuos]. **I.** Act., to join together in *uninterrupted succession*, to make continuous. **A.** In space, to join one with another, to connect, unite (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *pass.*); constr. with the *dat.* or (more freq.) *absol.* (a) With *dat.*: (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44, 4: regnum Alyattei Campis Mygdoniis, Hor. C. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496.—*Medial*: Suionibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*—(b) *Abol.*: binas aut amplius domos, to erect in rows, Sall. C. 20, 11: fundos in agro Casinati optimos et fructuosissimos, to buy, acquire contiguous plots of ground, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14 (v. the *pass.* in connection); cf.: latissime agrum, id. ib. 2, 26, 70; and agros, Liv. 34, 4, 9: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, quā Palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, id. ib. 15, 39: verba, to connect together in a period, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf.: verba verbis aut nomina nominibus (just before: cadentia similiter jungeret), Quint. 9, 4, 43.—*Medial*: quae (atomi) cohaerescunt inter se et aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, hang together, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**B.** Of time and objects relating to it, to join, connect together, to continue uninterruptedly, to do successively one thing after another: Cassius die ac nocte continuato itinere ad eum pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 36; 3, 11: nuntius diem noctemque itigare continuato ingentem attulit terrorē, Liv. 26, 9, 6: continens die ac nocte proellum, id. 4, 22, 5; cf.: perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145: diem noctemque potando, Tac. G. 22; cf.: theatro dies totos, id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37, 2; cf. Liv. 38, 33, 1: praetura ei, i. e. to give it to him immediately after the *adulescentia*, Vell. 2, 91, 3: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrim, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46, 9: fatigatio continuati laboris, Curt. 7, 11, 17: quae (libertas) usque ad hoc tempus honoribus imperiis . . . continuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.—*Poet.*: aliquos ferro, to slay one after another, Stat. Th. 9, 292; cf.: aliquos hastis, id. ib. 12, 745.—*In pass.* with *dat.*: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. P. 1, 2, 26; so, paci externae confestim discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54, 2: damna damnis, Tac. Agr. 41.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to continue, last (rare): febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3; 2, 4; Plin. 17, 24, 37; § 233; 18, 35, 87; § 362; 20, 5, 17, § 35.—Hence, * **1. continūanter**, *adv.*, *continuously*, in *uninterrupted succession* (opp. *carptim*), Aug. Retract. 1, 24.—**2. continūate**, *adv.*, in *uninterrupted succession*,

one after another, Paul. ex Fest. p. 315, 5; Fest. p. 314, 32 Müll.; cf. Fronto, Diff. Verb. p. 2195 P.

continūor, ātus, āri, 1, *depi.* collat. form of *continuo* (rare and mostly post-class.), to write one's self to, to join: Marius ostio Liris evehitur, adque Aenariam suos continuatur, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 93: inde me commodum egredientem continuatur Pytheas, App. M. 1, p. 113, 17: eam, id. ib. 5, p. 172, 34; 6, p. 180, 24; 11, p. 259, 26; Enar. Pan. Const. Aug. 8, 5; Symm. Ep. 1, 53; 4, 44; cf. *continuo*, I. A. a *fin.* and *β. fin.*

continūus, a, um, *adj.* [continuo, II.], joining, connecting with something, or hanging together, in space or time, *uninterrupted*, *continuous*. **I.** Of space (so mostly Aug. and post-Aug.; cf., however, *continūe*; with *dat.* or *absol.* **A.** Lit.: aer *continūus* terrae est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 1: Leucada *continūam* veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circūstunt, joined to the mainland, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaque et deinceps *continūa* amplexus, Liv. 30, 5, 7; 30, 6, 5: montes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fluere *continūo* alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; cf.: Rhenus uno alveo *continūus*, Tac. A. 2, 6: mare, id. Agr. 10 *fin.*: aliqui vice dentium *continūo* osse gignantur, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: omnia *continua* et paria, Plin. Pan. 51, 4: serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 517.—**B.** *Subst.*: **continūus**, i, m., he who is always about one, an attendant: Cocceius Nerva, *continūus* principis, Tac. A. 6, 26 (32) Halm, Draeg. ad loc. (Nipperd. and Ritter, principi).—**B.** Trop., of rhet. matters (most freq. in Quint.): cum fluxerunt plures *continuae* translationes (the figure derived from an uninterrupted, flowing stream; v. the *preced.*), Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (opp. *partita*), Quint. 7, 10, 11: loci, id. 11, 3, 84: lumina, id. 12, 10, 46: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem *continūus* quidam gemitus, id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46; 6, 4, 1 et saep.: adfectus, id. 6, 2, 10: impetus, id. 10, 7, 14 et saep.—**II.** Of time and objects relating to it, *following one after another*, *successive*, *continuous* (class. in all periods and species of composition): auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Bōten; *continūaque* die sidus Hyantis erit, the next day, Ov. F. 5, 734; so, *continūa* nocte, the following night, id. ib. 6, 720: triduum *continūum*, dies decem *continuos*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146 sq.: dies quinque ex eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt *continuos* complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34 Oud. *N. cr.*: prioribus diebus, Liv. 42, 58, 3: aliquot annos *continuos*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: tot dies, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94: triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 7: biennio, id. Tib. 38: bella, Liv. 10, 31, 10; cf.: cursura proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 58: itinera, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: regna, Liv. 1, 47, 6: duo triumphi ex Hispania acti, id. 41, 7, 1: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop. 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: eos (patricios) ab Atto Claudio *continuos* duravisse, Tac. A. 12, 25 *fin.* et saep.—With *abl. resp.*: *continūus* inde et saevus accusandis reis Sullius, incessant, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf.: postulandis reis tam *continūus* annus fuit, incessantly occupied, id. ib. 4, 36.—Hence the *adv.*, **1. continūe**, *continuously*, without interruption; in space or time (very rare, perh. only ante- and post-class. for *continenter*, assidue): *flumen quod fluit *continūe*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.: protinus jugiter et *continūe*, Non. p. 376, 26.—**2. continūo**, **A.** To designate an act that in time immediately follows something, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay, = *statim, abritra* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **I.** In *gen.* (a) Corresp. with the particles of time: ubi, ut, postquam, cum, etc.; with *ubi*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, *Continuo*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 51 al.—With *ut*, etc.: quae ut aspexi, me *continuo* contuli, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; so, iste *continuo* ut vidit, non dubitavit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: ut quisque insanus . . . latum demisit pectore clavum, Audit *continuo*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 6, 29: nam postquam audivi

... continuo argentum dedi, Ut emeretur, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 37: cum te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 10, 12, 2: ut vel continuo patuit, cum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 29: ne mora sit, si inuenerim, quin pugnas continuo in malâ haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: si quid narrare ocepi, continuo dari Tibi verba censes, *forthwith you think*, etc., id. And. 3, 2, 24; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 24; Lucr. 2, 1991; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121.—(β) *Abso.*: continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, etc., Verg. G. 1, 356: continuo hic ero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 43: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Verg. G. 4, 548; so Ov. M. 14, 362; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 3; corresp. with statim, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: hos prius intro ducam et quae volo simul inperabo: poste continuo exeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 40: hanc mihi in manum dat; mors continuo ipsam occupat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: hercle ego te barbâ continuo arripiam, et in ignem coniciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought within myself*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 55: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: subitae necessitates continuo agendi, *on the spot, immediately*, Quint. 10, 7, 2 et saep.: perturbationes, amplificatae certe, pestiferae sunt; igitur etiam susceptae continuo in magnâ pestis parte versantur, *even immediately on their inception*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; cf. id. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—2. Of a point of time closely following a time named, *speedily, without interval*: deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, Cic. A. 2, 1, 1: qui summam spem civium, quam de eo jam puero habuerant, continuo adulescens incredibili virtute superavit, id. Lael. 3, 11.—3. *Esp.*, with the statement of a logical consequence from a fact; only in connection with a negative, or a question implying a negative, *not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*, in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* (very freq. in Cic.); with *si*: non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; so id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Gai Inst. 2, 204.—With *cum*, Manil. 2, 345.—*Abso.*: cum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; so, ego summum dolorem ... non continuo dico esse brevem, id. ib. 2, 19, 45: aequae enim contingit omnibus fides, ut incontentae sint; illud non continuo, ut aequae incontentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: si malo careat, continuone fruatur summo bono? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; so, continuone si? etc., Quint. 9, 2, 84.—*B.* In Quint. twice (for the ante- and post-class. continue), in an uninterrupted series, one after another, *continuously*: qualis (labor) fuit illius, qui grana ciceris ex spatio distante missa, in acum continuo et sine frustratione inserebat, Quint. 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11.

contio (less correctly **conciō**), ōnis, f. [contr. from conventio, for which conventio is written in S. C. Bacch.; v. conventio, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 48 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4, and p. 113, 10 Müll.; a meeting, assembly that is called together by a magistrate or priest (cf.: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium quam eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praeconeum convocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4; cf. contionor.—In good prose). *I.* Prop.: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28; so, advocare contionem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185; Sall. C. 57, 5; id. J. 33, 3; Liv. 8, 31, 1; Suet. Claud. 22 et saep.: advocare contionem populi, Sall. J. 84, 5: militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in contionem, Liv. 42, 33, 2: ad contionem advocavit, id. 4, 1, 6: plebem ad contionem vocare, id. 2, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 48: me in vestram contionem evocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 16: convocatis ad contionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: contionem habere, *to hold a meeting*, Liv. 29, 21, 7 (cf.: contionem habere, II. infra): in contione dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 213 sq.; cf. id. ib. 50, 168; and id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: in contionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1, 3:

quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; cf. so in opp. to the Senate, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the people*, Sall. J. 8, 2; Liv. 7, 7, 3; 7, 10, 14 al.; Quint. 2, 4, 33; 4, 4, 8 al.: nunc in mille curias contionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse rempublicam, Liv. 2, 28, 4; 2, 23, 5: contio conventusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110: contio, quae ex imperitissimis constat, id. Lael. 25, 95: togata et urbana, Liv. 45, 37, 8: turbulenta, Quint. 5, 13, 39; cf.: in illis fluctibus contionum, id. 8, 6, 48; and: contionum procellae, id. 8, 6, 7: stabant pro contione legiones destitutis gladiis, *in the manner of an assembly*, Tac. A. 1, 44 Draeg. ad loc.—*II.* Meton., a discourse, oration before a public assembly: legi contionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf.: audiri jam et legi novas contiones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: habere contionem ... quâ in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1; so, contionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 24, 22, 1: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; so Liv. 44, 1, 9; cf. also id. 27, 13, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habuit super eâ re contionem, Suet. Caes. 5: in contione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres tristes atque summissae, id. 11, 3, 153: ut Cicero dicit contra contionem Metelli, id. 9, 3, 50; cf. Gell. 18, 7, 7; and the few fragments of this oration of Cic. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 455 sq.; Quint. 12, 10, 70; cf. id. 3, 8, 65; 3, 8, 67.—Of the orations reported in a history: ille (sc. Thucydides) contionibus melior, hic (sc. Herodotus) sermonibus, Quint. 10, 1, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—*B.* A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum; mostly in the phrases in contionem ascendere or descendere: cum magistratū inieris et in contionem ascenderis, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; id. Att. 4, 2, 3: in contionem descendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 49, 4; 5, 50, 8: Perseus in contionem processit Philippum secum filium habens, id. 44, 45, 8; cf.: contionem tria significare: locum suggestumque unde verba fierent, ... coetum populi adsistentis, item orationem ipsam, Verr. Fl. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 7.

contionābundus, a, um, adj. [contionor], proposing something or haranguing in a public assembly (several times in Livy; elsewh. very rare). *I.* In a bad sense; with *acc.*: haec prope contionābundus circumibat homines, Liv. 3, 47, 3; 5, 29, 10.—*2.* In a good sense, Liv. 21, 53, 6; 40, 27, 8; Tac. A. 1, 17 *init.*

contionalis, e, adj. [contio], belonging to or suitable for an assembly of the people: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 1: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hiruio aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: senex, who went about in the assemblies of the people for the purpose of exciting the multitude, Liv. 3, 72, 4; cf. comitialis.

contionārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or suited to an assembly of the people (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: oratio, Amm. 27, 6, 5: tibia, Gell. 1, 11, 10: fistula, id. 1, 11, 10 *in lemm.*

contionātor, ōris, m. [contionor], a haranguer of the people; in a bad sense, a demagogue, a political agitator, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9 (opp. animus vere popularis); Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 171: cf.: contionator, allocutor multitudinis, Isid. Orig. 10, 38.

(**contionātorius**, false read. for contionarius, Gell. 1, 11, 10.)

contionor, ōris, v. dep. [contio]. **I.* To be convened or united in an assembly, to form an assembly: nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16, 4.—Far more freq. *II.* (Acc. to contio, II.) To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people, to harangue, address: Dionysius contionari ex turri altâ solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf.: superiore loco contionari, id. ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 27: ad populum, id. ib. 84: de Caesare, id. ib. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18, 7; and entirely *abso.*: cum Lepidus contionaretur, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so Liv. 1, 28, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 27; 3, 11, 13; 7, 6, 3; Tac. A. 11, 7; id. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 33, 55; id. Rhet. 6.—With *acc.*: haec velut contionanti Minucio circum fundebatur tribunorum multitudo, Liv. 22, 14, 15.—Once with the

acc. and *inf.* (cf. the foll.): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., declared before the people, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6.—*B.* In gen., to say publicly, publish, make known, declare (very rare): caterva tota clarissima concione ... contionata est: huic vitae tuae, etc., Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est, Lact. 4, 18, p. 292 Bip.

con-ti-ro, ōnis, m., a fellow-recruit, Inscr. Orell. 3559.

contioncula, ae, f. dim. [contio], a short harangue, a trifling speech (only in the foll. passages): oratorem excludi ab omni doctrina, ac tantum in judicia et contionculas tanquam in aliquod pistrium detrudi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; id. Att. 2, 16, 1.

con-tōgātus, i, m., a law colleague, Amm. 29, 2, 22.

con-tol-lō, ēre, 3, v. a., to bring together: contollam gradum, will go to meet him (= contra tollam, Wagn. ad loc.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 6 (ap. Non. p. 82, 1).

con-tōnat, v. impers., it thunders heavily: ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 45.

contor, āri, v. cunctior *init.*

con-tor-queo, torſi, tortum (also -torsum, acc. to Prisc. 9, p. 871 P.), 2, v. a., to turn, twist, whirl, swing, whirl or brandish, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). *I.* Lit.

A. Of weapons, arms, etc. (mostly poet): telum contortum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 971; cf.: hastam viribus, Ov. M. 5, 32: lenta spicula lacertis, Verg. A. 7, 165: hastile adducto lacerto, id. ib. 11, 561: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345: valido sceptrum lacerto, id. ib. 5, 422: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Verg. A. 12, 490: sed magnum stridentem contorta phalarica venit, id. ib. 9, 705: hastam in laevis, etc., id. ib. 2, 52; Quint. 9, 4, 8: telum in eum, Curt. 8, 14, 36.—*B.* Of other objects: gubernaculum quoque, Lucr. 4, 904; cf.: membra quocumque volt, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: tantum corpus, Lucr. 4, 900: globum eâ celeritate, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Arat. 61: equum magnâ vi, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 9: annis in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: proram ad laevam undas, Verg. A. 3, 562: silvas insano vortice, *whirling them round in its raging whirlpool*, id. G. 1, 483; cf. *Cat. 64, 107: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Luc. 4, 102 Weber; cf. id. 3, 631; Sil. 3, 50: an omnis tempestas aequae mare illud contorqueat, Sen. Ep. 79, 1 al.: vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint. 8, 2, 7: nubila fumo, Sil. 4, 309.—*II.* Trop. (mostly in Cic. and of rhet. matters; the metaphor taken from missiles which are brandished, that they may be discharged with greater force): (auditor) tamquam machinatione aliquâ tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—So of discourse that is *thrown out violently or forcibly, hurled*: Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! (= summâ vi et impetu profert), *hurts forth*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; cf.: longas periodos uno spiritu, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, etc., *twist the argument*, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106.—Hence, **contortus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), of discourse. *A.* Brandished, hurled, full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong (rare; mostly in Cic.): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116.—*B.* Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated: contortae et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: contorta et aculeata quadam *complicata*, id. Ac. 2, 24, 75.—*Adv.*: **contortē** (acc. to II.), intricately, perplexedly: dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15.—*Comp.: concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* not in use.

con-tor-rēo, ōis, 2, v. a., to dry up entirely, to parch, scorch: herbas, Amm. 18, 7, 4.

contortē, adv., v. contorqueo, P. a. *fin.* **contortio**, ōnis, f. [contorqueo]. **I.* A whirling round: dexterae, Auct. Her. 4,

19, 26 *fin.*—II. *An intertwining, involving intricacy, complication; of discourse, in the plur.: contortionis orationis, * Cic. Pat. 9, 17; Aug. Retract. 1, 50.*

* **contortor**, *grīs, m.* [contorqueo], *a wrestler, perverter*: legum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.

* **contortulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [contortus], *somewhat complicated or intricate*: contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusionculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

† **contortuplicatus** (-*tortip-*), *a, um, adj.* [contortus-plico], *entangled, complicated*: longa nomina, compounded in a complicated manner, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.* from contorqueo.

contra, *adv. and prep.* [stem con, i. e. cum, through a comparative form conter; cf.: alter, uter, inter, praeter, etc.; in *abl. fem.* form like the locative adverbs ea, qua, etc.; cf.: ultra, intra, extra, citra], *orig., in comparison with; hence, over against, fronting, in front, opposite, in opposition to, against, contrary to, opposed to, etc.* I. *Adv.* (referring to an opposed object often with the force of a preposition with ellipsis of a pronoun, = *against it, against him, etc.*). A. *Local*. 1. *Lit.*, of position in front of a person, place, or thing. a. With verb of being or position expressed or understood. (a) Referring to living beings, *opposite, in face of, face to face, facing, in front of, fronting, confronting* (not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.): feminam scelestam te, adians contra, contuor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 26: ut confidenter mihi contra adstitit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 6; Lucr. 4, 223; 6, 929: signum contra, quoad longissime oculi ferebant, animo finivit, Liv. 1, 18, 8: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290: stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina Fures! Mart. 1, 55, 12: ulmus erat contra, in front of her, Ov. M. 14, 661: templa vides contra, in front (of us), id. ib. 7, 587.—Of position in front of the enemy: contra consortia manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3: contra consistere, to make front against them, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—(b) Referring to things and places, *over against (it), opposite (to it), on the opposite side* (mostly post-Aug.): contra jacet Cancer patulum distentus in alvum, Manil. 2, 253: posita contra Hispania, Tac. Agr. 11: promuntorium quod contra procedit, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6: relinquenda autem contra erunt vacuae tabellae, on the opposite side, i. e. of the leaf, Quint. 10, 3, 32: illo quaeerente cur non decidant contra siti, the antipodes (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; v. II. A. 1. c. a), Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161.—With the governing verb understood: argum hanc vidisse apud te contra conservum meum, face to face, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37, 8: eadem verba contra (i. e. ponuntur), side by side, Quint. 9, 3, 36; Verg. A. 6, 23.—b. With verbs of motion, so as to be opposite to an object or face to face with a person, variously rendered. (a) Referring to persons: accede ad me atque adi contra, come right up to me, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt, advance to their front (in Plaut. hostility is not implied in contra), id. Am. 1, 1, 84: quis nos pater aut cognatus volet contra tueri, face to face, eye to eye, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 444 Rib.); Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 55 (Trag. Rel. v. 538 ib.): adspicendum contra me = contra adspice me, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56 Lorenz. ad loc.: contra adspicere, id. Mil. 2, 1, 45: contra intueri, Liv. 1, 16, 6; 9, 6, 8; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 6: cum veniret contra Marcianus, Quint. 6, 3, 95; Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 152.—(b) Of things: hic ubi sol radiis... Adversa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, Lucr. 6, 525; Cels. 8, 1: quam (turrim) promoti contra validi asseres... perfringere, Tac. H. 4, 30.—Reciprocally: oscula non pervenientia contra, not coming through (the wall) so as to meet, Ov. M. 4, 80.—2. *Transf.* to equivalents of weight, value, and price; so, (a) In Plaut. only in the colloq. phrases auro contra, aurichalco contra, and contra auro (sc. posito); lit., for gold placed against; cf.: aes contrarium, s. v. Contrarius (servus) non carus/st auro contra, at his weight in gold, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 30: jam auro contra constat filius,

id. Truc. 2, 6, 57 (Speng. aurichalco): auro contra cedo modestum amatorem! A me auro accipe. Pa. Cedo mihi contra aurichalco quoui ego sano serviam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 45 sq.; id. Mil. 3, 1, 63; 4, 2, 85; id. Ps. 2, 3, 23.—(b) In post-Aug. prose (very rare): at si aquae et ejus rei quam contra pensabis par pondus erit, nec pessum ibit, nec exstabit, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5.—3. Of reciprocal actions, = vicissim, in turn, in return, back, on my, his, etc., part, likewise, counter.—(a) In gen.: te ut deludam contra, lusorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: quae me amat, quam ego contra amo, id. Merc. 5, 2, 77; id. Cist. 1, 1, 96; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55; id. As. 2, 2, 110: qui arguat se, eum contra vincat jurejurando suo, make a victorious counter-charge, id. Mil. 2, 2, 37: si laudabit haec Illius formam, tu hujus contra (i. e. lauda), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54: audi nunc contra jam, listen in turn, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 18; id. Ad. 5, 4, 23: at tu mihi contra nunc videre fortunatus, Phaedria, Cui, etc., you likewise seem fortunate to me, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 21: Mettius Tullo gratulatur, contra Tullus Mettium benigne alloquitur, Liv. 1, 28, 1: contra ut me diligit illa, Cat. 76, 23; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, with ellipsis of inquit, = respondit: cui latrans contra senex, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: scietis, inquam, etc., contra Nigrinus: ad quem missi sunt? ego, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 4.—Rarely with inquit, etc., expressed: at ille contra, renidens, Audi, inquit, discipule, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 9; cf.: contra talia reddit, Claud. B. Gild. 379.—(b) With dat. pers.: consulo quem dolum doloso contra conservo parem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 45: facere contra huic aegre, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: hiscine contra insidiabere? id. Hec. 1, 1, 13: tibi contra gratiam Referre, id. ib. 4, 2, 7.—(c) With item: item a me contra factum est, Plaut. Aul. prol. 20: puellam senex Amat et item contra filius, id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Pers. 5, 2, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 25.—(d) Combining a reciprocal with a local relation (A. 1. a. a. and b. a): contra carinantes verba, exchanging abusive words (face to face), Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 361 (Ann. v. 181 Vahl.): tubae utrimque contra canunt; Consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; 1, 1, 86: confer gradum Contra pariter, id. Ps. 2, 4, 18; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28: video amicam... Ubi contra adspexit me, etc., id. Mil. 2, 1, 45; Verg. E. 7, 8; cf. Lucr. 4, 243: vesper adest, juvenes consurgite!... Cernitis, in nuptae, juvenes? consurgite contra! Cat. 62, 6.—(e) Implying also opposition: Pe. Compellabo. Ph. Orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, what counter-gift, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63: quod Scipio postulavit... ut, etc. Et quod contra collega postulavit me, etc., Annal. Trib. Pleb. ap. Gell. 7 (6), 19, 5: si vobis aequa et honesta postulatio videtur, ego contra brevem postulationem adfero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 24: illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo, to bid in opposition, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Liv. 4, 53, 6: aegredum pauca accipe contra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 38.—So in battle: Numidae... Romanorum ordines conturbare... neque contra ferundi copia erat, Sall. J. 50, 4; and in law: et ab eo is qui adoptat vindicatur... et illo contra non vindicante, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 134; 2, 24.—Esp. in replies: oratio contra a Demosthene pro Ctesiphonte edita, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: dicit accusator haec: primum, etc.: quid contra reus? id. Clu. 30, 81; id. Fin. 5, 22, 63; Curt. 4, 1, 10; 7, 9, 1.

B. Of opposition, strife, etc., against; constr. absol. with dat., and ne, quominus or quin. 1. Of physical exertion. (a) Lit.: concurrent... aetheriae nubes contra pugnantibus ventis, struggling against each other, Lucr. 6, 98: nec nos obniti contra... Sufficimus, bear up, battle against, Verg. A. 5, 21; Ov. M. 9, 50; 2, 434: at ille contra nititur, resists, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103; 7, 20, 19, § 82: pars remigum, tamquam imperitia... officia nautarum impediabant. Mox contra tendere, rowed in an opposite direction, Tac. H. 4, 16.—(b) Trop.: te rogo ne contrahas ac demittas animum, neque te obrui tamquam fluctu... sinas, contraque erigas ac resistas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: et torrens judicem vel nitentem contra feret, cogatque ire qua rapiet, Quint. 12, 10, 61.—

With ne: vi contra niti, ne adversus eum fiat, Cato ap. Gell. 7 (6), 3, 18.—With quominus, Lucr. 1, 780.—2. Of mental exertion: si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, arm yourself against them, Lucr. 2, 1043; 2, 280.—With dat.: siti contra... pugnandum, Cels. 4, 2 *fin.*—3. Of hostile opposition in gen. (a) Lit.: quod animadversum est in eo qui contra omni ratione pugnauerunt, non debet reprehendere, who made opposition in every way, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: contra etiam aliquid abs te profectum ex multis audivi, something inimical, id. Fam. 5, 5, 2.—(b) Trop.: aut alio quovis (sc. colore) qui contra pugnet et obstet, Lucr. 2, 794; 2, 868.—4. Of warfare. (a) Lit.: ut eos adversarios existimemus qui arma contra ferant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87; 1, 12, 37; Vell. 2, 28, 4; cf.: quid quod exercitum contra duxit? Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: ut si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, acie instructa depugnarent, if they should be attacked by an open charge, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: issentque confestim ad urbem ni venire contra exercitum... adissent, Liv. 7, 39, 17: cum Romanae legiones contra direxerint, would oppose their march, Tac. H. 4, 58; id. A. 6, 44.—With dat.: et huic contra itum ad amnem Eriniden, Tac. A. 11, 10.—(b) Trop.: quod ubi viderunt corvi, contra auxiliantur, velut adversus communem hostem, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.—5. Of legal contests. (a) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a.—(b) Venire contra, of any legal act with the intention to hurt the adversary: quid? si omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius... fuit? si de litteris corruptis contra venit, etc.? if he made a charge of forgery against him? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; cf. II. B. c. β.—(c) On the part of the adversary: inveniendum contra est, quo distet haec causa a ceteris, Quint. 5, 10, 114; 9, 2, 35; 12, 8, 10.—(d) Of judgments against the parties or against opinions: ne spoliaret famam probatum hominem si contra judicasset, given an adverse decision, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, 4; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69.—6. Of literary opposition. (a) Mostly with verbs of saying; v. 9. a. γ.—(b) With other verbs: astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit, Lucr. 5, 728: contra nunc illud pone, etc., Sen. Ben. 7, 14, 6: habeat (liber meus) etiam quosdam qui contra sentiant et adversentur, some dissentients and opponents, Quint. 3, 1, 5; 2, 17, 40; 3, 8, 69.—7. Of public and political opposition. (a) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a. δ.—(b) With petere, to be a candidate for office in opposition to another: nihil enim supererat de quo certarent, nihil quod contra peterent, no office was left for which to canvass against each other, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: honores contra petere, Quint. 6, 1, 17.—With ire, with dat., of an opposing vote in the senate (cf.: pedibus ire): sententia Cassii ut nemo unus contra ire ausus est, ita dissonae voces respondabant, Tac. A. 14, 45.—8. Of violation of law, contracts, etc.: contra facere, or contra committere, to violate, transgress a law, etc.: leges esse non ex ejus qui contra commiserit utilitate, spectari oportere, not in the interest of the transgressor, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 153: si quis sub hoc pacto vendiderit ancillam ne prostitueretur, et si contra factum esset, and if the contract was violated, Dig. 18, 1, 56.—9. With verbs of saying, etc., contra dicere; less freq. disputare, disserere, pugnare, in the sense of dicere, and contra scribere (often **contra-dico**, in one word, in post-Aug. writers; esp. with dat.). a. *Absol.* (a) Contra dicere, to speak as counsel of the adversary, to plead his cause, in legal proceedings: eum contra dicturus Hortensius esset, would speak on the other side, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: hoc... contra dicente Cottā judicatum est, id. Caecin. 33, 97: dixisse ut contra nemo videretur, id. Brut. 53, 198: ut contra Crassus... exorsus est, began on the other side, id. ib. § 197.—Hence: qui contra dicit, the adversary or counsel of the adversary: contra autem qui dicit, similitudinem infirmare debet, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 151; id. Part. Or. 21, 108.—In the same sense: agens contra: si nos... impares agendum contra ingenii dixerimus, that we are unequal to the talents of our adversary's counsel,

Quint. 4, 1, 8.—(β) *To make charges against* (rare): si qui contra vellet dicere, usurum esse eum suo testimonio, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: quā ratione nemo neque tum item fecerit, neque nunc contra dicat, id. Quint. 29, 88; so, contra disputare, of objections to or against a witness: nihil contra disputabo priusquam dixerit, id. Fl. 21, 51.—(γ) *In gen., to speak on the other side of a question*: fiebat autem ita, ut cum is qui audire vellet dixisset quid sibi videretur, tum ego contra dicerem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; id. Fin. 2, 1, 2; so, contra disputare and contra scribere, id. Or. 1, 19, 85; Vitr. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 2, 17, 13; Dig. 9, 2, 21, § 1.—Hence: qui contra dicunt or disputant, the *opponents*: nec qui contra dicunt causam difficilem repellunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2: ad coarguendos qui contra disputant, *to refute his opponents*, Quint. 2, 15, 26.—(δ) *To oppose or object to a proposition, motion, or petition*: quam palam principes dixerunt contra! *protested against it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Cic. Clu. 47, 130.—With pugnare: cum decerneretur frequenti senatu, contra pugnante Pisone, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: filius ejus incolumitatem optat: contradicit pater, the *father objects*, Quint. 9, 2, 85; 9, 2, 83; Plin. ap. Gell. 9, 16, 5; Cic. Dom. 33, 87: contradicente nullo, Suet. Caes. 20; Dig. 3, 3, 15.—(ε) *To reply*: contradixit edicto, answered by an edict, Suet. Aug. 56.—(ζ) *Abl. absol. impers.*: explorandum videtur an etiam contradicito aliquando iudicio consuetudo firmata sit, whether the custom has been confirmed by judgment upon a judicial contest, Dig. 1, 3, 34.—b. With acc. neutr. pron., to object, to make or raise an objection, to reply; esp. in legal proceedings: ego enim, te disputante, quid contra dicerem meditabar, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: ut contra si quid dicere velit non audiat, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: aiebat illum primo sane diu multa contra (i.e. dixisse), ad extremum autem, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 2.—Hence: quod contra dicitur, or quae contra dicuntur, the *objections*: ut et id quod intenderemus confirmare, et id quod contra diceretur refellere (possemus), *refute the objections*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: quia neque reprehendi quae contra dicuntur possunt, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 331; id. Inv. 2, 44, 127; Quint. 1, 2, 17.—In the same sense, as subst.: *contra dicta*, ōrum, n. plur.: seu proposita confirmamus, sive contra dicta dissolvimus, *or refute the objections*, Quint. 4, prooem. 6.—With acc. and inf.: dicitur contra, nullum esse testamentum, the *objection is made that there is no testament*, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 42.—c. With dat., written in one word (post-Aug.). (α) *To oppose a person by speaking against his views*: solitum se etiam Thræsaee contradicere, *to oppose even Thræsaee*, Tac. H. 2, 91: tibi, Suet. Aug. 54: Curioni . . . id. Rhet. 1.—Hence of answers and replies in law: quid si filium testatoris heres ejus prohibuit? Huic contradicere potest: ergo pietatis, etc., he may be answered by this plea, etc., Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 13.—And of advisory answers opposed to one's legal views: volenti mihi ream adulterii postulare eam, etc., contradicendum est, my views were disapproved, rejected, Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 10.—(β) *To oppose an opinion*, with dat. of the thing: cum plures tantum sententiis aliorum contradicerent, *opposed the opinions*, Tac. H. 1, 39.—(γ) *To object to a motion or petition*, with dat. of the petitioner: patrem qui damnari optat ne is torqueatur: pater ei contradicit, the *father objects*, Quint. 9, 2, 81: cum ambienti ut legibus solveretur multi contradicerent, Suet. Caes. 18; Dig. 40, 5, 14; 40, 12, 33.—(δ) With dat. of the petition: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, which could not be denied, Tac. H. 4, 46 fin.; Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 2.—(ε) *To contest the validity of a law* (rare): quibus (legibus) contradici potest, Quint. 7, 7, 4.—(ζ) *To contradict an assertion* (very rare): pro certis autem habemus . . . cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13.—d. With quin, to object: praetor Samnitibus respondit . . . nec contra dici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, there was no objection to a reconciliation, Liv. 8, 2, 2.—e. To one's disadvantage; mostly predic. with esse, unfavorable, adverse, damaging

(post-Aug.; but cf. II. B. 2.): ut eum qui responsurus est vel tacere, vel etiam invitum id quod sit contra cogat fateri, Quint. 7, 3, 14: cum verba (legis) contra sint, id. 7, 1, 49: sed experimentum contra fuit, unsuccessful, Tac. H. 2, 97 fin.: ubi fortuna contra fuit, id. ib. 3, 18: si fortuna contra daret, should be unfavorable, id. ib. 1, 65 fin.; id. A. 15, 13.—D. Of logical opposition, with negative force. 1. Of a direct contrast. a. Predicatively, with esse, fieri, etc., the *contrary*, the *opposite*: quod fieri totum contra manifesta docet res, but experience teaches that just the contrary is true, Lucr. 3, 686; 4, 1088: in stultitia contra est, with fools the reverse is true, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: in hac quidem re vereor ne etiam contra (i.e. sit), id. Att. 12, 46; id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod contra est, Sall. J. 85, 21: quis non credat, etc.? Contra autem est, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 12; id. Ep. 7, 3; Dig. 37, 4, 4: contra fore si, etc., ib. 34, 2, 39, § 2: immo forsitan et contra (i.e. erit), ib. 41, 3, 49: ego contra puto (i.e. esse), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.—b. With venire, accidere, sentire, scribere, habere, etc.: utrumque contra accidit: istic enim bellum est exortum, hic pax consecuta, of both the contrary has happened, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 2; so Dig. 38, 2, 51: id ego contra puto (sc.: faciendum esse), id. Att. 10, 8, 2: contra evenit in iis morbis, Sen. Ep. 52, 7; Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 163: ego contra sentio, Sen. Clem. 1, 15, 5; Sedig. ap. Gell. 15, 24, 4; Dig. 40, 2, 25: Proculus contra (sc. sentit), ib. 35, 2, 1, § 14; 33, 7, 25: licet Celsus contra scribat, ib. 9, 2, 21, § 1: contra probatur, Gai Inst. 2, 78; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 34.—Very rarely referring to a term in the same clause: cuius disparem mittoremque naturam contra interpretabatur, interpreted in an opposite sense, misinterpreted, misunderstood, Tac. H. 4, 86 fin.—c. Referring to a word or phrase in the same predicate. (α) To an adverb, in an opposite manner, otherwise, differently, not, etc.: nam ad summam totius rei pertinet, caute an contra demonstrata res sit, Cic. de Or. 2, 81, 330: quod viriliter animoque fit, id. etc.; quod contra, id. turpe, id. Off. 1, 27, 94: sit sapienter usus aut contra, Quint. 2, 5, 15: lactuca locis apricis optime autumno ponitur, mediterraneis aut frigidis contra (= pessime), Col. 11, 3, 25.—(β) To a predicative adjective, not, the *opposite*, the *reverse*, etc.: ut aliae (res) probabiles videantur aliae contra, improbable, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: quid est quod me impediatur ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare, id. ib. 2, 2, 8; id. Or. 2, 31, 135; Quint. 4, 2, 52.—(γ) To a verbal predicate: an frater fratri existat heres, an contra (= annon), Dig. 34, 5, 19.—(δ) To a subject infinitive: laudare testem vel contra pertinet ad momentum iudiciorum, praising or censuring a witness, Quint. 3, 7, 2.—(ε) To a clause, translated by not or by a repetition of the clause with a negative: quae secundum naturam essent, ea sumenda et quadam aestimatione dignanda docebat, contraque contraria, those that were not, not, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 36: quod cuidam aut sapiens videor quod una non ierim, aut felix fuisse, mihi contra, id. Att. 9, 12, 4: an credibile est, incestum cum filia commissum? Et contra, veneficium in novercā, adulterum in luxurioso? and incredible, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 19; so Dig. 9, 1, 2, § 1.—(ζ) To an attributive genitive: Marius cognoscere quid boni utrisque or contra esset (i.e. mali), Sall. J. 88, 2: verum de origine laudis contraque perspicimus suo tempore (i.e. vituperationis), Quint. 2, 4, 21: alii a propositione accusatoris contraque loci oriuntur, the *accuser and the accused*, id. 7, 2, 31; so in several titles of the Digests, as Depositi vel contra, = actio depositi, vel contraria actio depositarii, Dig. 16, 3 tit.; so ib. 16, 17, 1; 16, 13, 6; 16, 13, 7.—2. Reversing the relation of terms in the preceding sentence, the *reverse*, *conversely*, *vice versa*, etc. a. With its own predicate: saepe . . . corpus aegret, Cum tamen ex aliā laetatur parte latenti; Et retro fit ut contra sit saepe vicissim, Cum miser ex animo laetatur corpore toto, Lucr. 3, 108: illa altera argumentatio, quasi retro et contra, prius sumit, etc., (proceeding), so to speak, backward and in inverted order, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46: neque illud ignoro, etc.; sed non

idem accidit contra, but the converse is not true, Quint. 8, 6, 3; Gell. 4, 2, 5: ut vocabula verbis, verba rursus adverbis, nomina appositis et pronomini essent priora. Nam fit contra quoque frequenter non indecore, for often, not inelegantly, the order is reversed, Quint. 9, 4, 24: quae etiam contra valent, i.e. if the terms are reversed, id. 3, 7, 25; 9, 2, 49; 8, 6, 25; 9, 4, 72.—b. Belonging to the same predicate: ut quidquid erit dicendum ita dicet, nec satura jejune, nec grandia minuta, nec item contra, Cic. Or. 36, 123: cum emtor venditori, vel contra, heres exstitit, Dig. 35, 2, 48: in quibus patrum pro possessivo dicitur, vel contra, Quint. 1, 5, 45; 5, 10, 71: junguntur autem aut ex nostro et peregrino, ut biclinium, aut contra, ut epitogium et Anticato, id. 1, 5, 68: ut capras in montosis potius locis quam in herbidis (pascas), equas contra, but with mares the reverse is the case, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: itaque ille dicere melius quam praecipere, nos contra fortasse possumus, Cic. Or. 42, 143: qua collegi solent ex his quae faciunt ea quae faciuntur, aut contra, or vice versa, Quint. 5, 10, 80; Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 12; 48, 5, 23, § 4.—E. In logical antithesis of clauses with a merely rhet. force, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa; sometimes almost = sed or autem (freq.). 1. In independent clauses. a. Opposing persons or parties: fortunam insanam esse . . . perhibent philosophi . . . Sunt autem alii philosophi qui contra Fortunam negant ullam exstare, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 372 Rib.); Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 1: ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisisti Verri crimini daturus sum . . . Tu, contra, ne quae ille quidem fecit, obicies, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79; id. Phil. 8, 3, 8; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: in Italiā bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro . . . Hannibal contra in alienā, in hostili est terrā, Liv. 22, 39, 13; 21, 50, 2; 3, 15, 2; 6, 7, 4; 9, 35, 4 et saep.; Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; Vell. 2, 31, 4; Sen. Ep. 9, 14; id. Ira, 2, 33, 6; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113; Tac. H. 3, 84, 3, 57; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Vit. 2; Just. 2, 1, 10; 8, 4, 11: contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris Militia est potior? Hor. S. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 30; 1, 3, 27; Prop. 2, 1, 45; 2, 23, 13 (3, 17, 3); Sen. Hippol. 214; so with versa vice: barbarae gentes (Alexandrum) non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt . . . Contra Macedones versa vice non ut civem, sed ut hostem amissum gaudebant, Just. 13, 1, 7.—b. Introducing a secondary or parallel opposition of thought: in loco umidiorum far potius serunt quam triticum; contra in aridiorum hordeum potius quam far, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; 1, 1, 47: si nihil esset quod inane vocaret, Omne foret solidum; nisi contra corpora certe Essent, etc., Omne quod est spatium vacuum constaret inane, Lucr. 1, 521; 4, 348; cf.: justa omnia decora sunt, injusta contra, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. N. D. 2, 15, 41; id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; id. Quint. 30, 93; id. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Leg. 2, 1, 2: facilem esse rem . . . si modo unum omnes sentiant; contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Liv. 25, 30, 3; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 12, 19, 42; § 92; 11, 14, 14, § 35; Suet. Caes. 73; Gell. 1, 4, 5: si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene, sani, Hor. S. 2, 3, 74.—2. In opposition to a dependent clause: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati quos, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; so id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Quint. 9, 3, 39: cui ego rei tantum abest ut impedimento sim, ut contra te M. Manli adhorter, etc., Liv. 6, 15, 5; 6, 31, 4: cum virtus adeo neminem spe ac pollicitatione corrumpat, ut contra in se impendere jubeat, ac, etc., Sen. Ben. 4, 1, 2: aut igitur negemus quidquam ratione confici, cum contra nihil sine ratione recte fieri possit, aut, etc., whereas on the contrary, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 84; cf.: at contra, Lucr. 2, 392.—3. With co-ordinate conjunctions. a. Copulative, et contra or contraque (never with ac or atque); also nec contra (rare), and on the other hand. (α) With reference to a reason or conclusion, after nam, enim, cum, or itaque: nam et ratione uti . . . omnique in re quid sit veri videre et tueri decet, contraque falli

... tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: malus est enim custos... metus, contraque benevolentia fidelis, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: cum reficiat animos varietas ipsa, contraque sit aliquanto difficilior in labore uno perseverare, Quint. 1, 12, 4; 3, 8, 32; 8, 6, 20: itaque in probis maxime in promptu est, si quid tale dici potest, etc. Contraque in laudibus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf. Suet. Calig. 51; so with *nec*: nam nec comedia cothurnis assurgit, nec contra tragoedia socculo ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22.—(β) With contrasted examples or illustrations, often after *ut* or *sic*: audiui ex majoribus natu, hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, contraque patrem ejus... nullam comitatem habuisse sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: ut suspitionibus credi oportere, et contra suspitionibus credi non oportere, id. Inv. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 8, 4, 1; 5, 10, 48; 9, 3, 7; 9, 4, 52; 11, 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 82, 14; Dig. 17, 1, 22, § 4.—(γ) With contrasted actions, assumptions, etc.: atque utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii possent in hanc civitatem venire, et contra oppugnatores rei publicae de civitate exterminari! Cic. Balb. 22, 51: domo pignori data, et arca ejus tenebatur... et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: equo et asina genitos mares, hincos antiqui vocabant: contraque mulos quos asini et equae generassent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 17: ceterum potest ex lege quidem esse iudicium, sed legitimum non esse, et contra ex lege non esse, sed legitimum esse, Gai. Inst. 4, 109; Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161; 35, 15, 5, § 183.—(δ) After a negative clause, affirming the opposite idea, et contra or contraque, but on the contrary: in quo (consulatu) ego imperavi nihil, et contra patribus conscriptis et bonis omnibus parvi, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: nunc vero cum ne pulsus quidem ita sim ut superare non possim, contraque a populo Romano semper sim defensum, etc., id. Dom. 33, 88; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Marcell. 6, 20; so, et contra, Suet. Tit. 7.—(ε) With adversative conjunctions, contra, sed contra, contra autem, contra vero (not verum contra, nor contra tamen). (α) At contra (freq.), merely a strengthened contra (v. 1. supra): huc accedit uti mellis lactisque liquores Jucundo sensu linguae tractentur in ore; At contra taetri absinthii natura... foedo perorqueat ora sapore, Lucr. 2, 400: cogunt, id. 2, 74; 1, 366; 2, 235 et saep.: nos qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur; at contra nobis tu quidem... prae nobis beatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 66; Sall. J. 36, 2; 4, 7; 15, 3; id. C. 12, 5: ideo siccas aiunt Aethiopiae solitudines... At contra constat Germaniam abundare rivis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 6, 2; 1, 3, 1; id. Ep. 100, 7; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186; Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) Sed contra, after a negative sentence (class.): non quo acui ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93; id. Att. 9, 15, 3; id. Ac. 1, 10, 35; id. FL 11, 26: arma populi Romani non liberis servitutem, sed contra servitutibus libertatem adferre, Liv. 45, 18, 1: tu ne cede malis, sed contra audientior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12.—Post-Aug. also without a preceding negation: obliis nostro Laio scelere autumant superi inferre: sed animus contra innocens... negat, Sen. Oedip. 765; Symm. Ep. 6, 81.—(γ) Contra autem (rare; in Cic. only where different subjects have contrasted predicates in dependent clauses): quia pacis est insigne toga, contra autem arma tumultus atque belli, Cic. Pis. 30, 73.—In later writers = contra alone: sub septentrione aedificia... conversa ad calidas partes oportere fieri videntur. Contra autem sub impetu solis meridiani regionibus conversa ad septentrionem... sunt facienda, Vitruv. 6, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 2, 19; Dig. 7, 1, 25, § 3; 34, 3, 25.—(δ) Contra vero (very rare; not in Cic.), used for contra: contra vero quercus infinitam habet aeternitatem, Vitruv. 2, 9, 8; 6, 1, 3; Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*—(ε) Atqui contra, App. Mag. p. 287, 24.—(ζ) With disjunctive conjunctions, at contra, vel contra, seu contra, or on the contrary, or conversely (always without change of subject). (α) Aut contra: num aut scriptum neget, aut contra factum infietur? Cic. Part. Or. 38, 133: quae (mens) aut languescit... aut

contra tumescit, etc., Quint. 1, 2, 18: si imbres defuere, aut contra abundavere, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—(β) Vel contra: hinc enim quaestiones oriuntur: Injuriam fecisti, sed quia magistratus, majestatis actio est? Vel contra: Licuit... quia magistratus? Quint. 5, 10, 40; 9, 4, 96; Suet. Galb. 3; Dig. 35, 2, 56, § 4; 8, 4, 6.—(γ) Seu contra: seu tristis veniam, seu contra laetus amicis, Prop. 1, 11, 25.—(δ) With causal conjunctions, nam contra (very rare; never contra enim): falso queritur de naturā suā genus humanum quod, etc. Nam contra, reputando, neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenies, Sall. J. 1, 1; Quint. 1, 1, 1; 9, 2, 23.—(ε) In late Lat., e contra (also one word, *econtra*) = contra, (α) In the meaning, the contrary (D. 1.): aliis vero *econtra* videtur, Hier. Ep. 12.—(β) Et *econtra* = et contra (E. 3. a.): honestiorum propectu et *econtra* supplicis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45.—For quod contra, v. II. E. 1. c.—(γ) With emphatic particles. a. Quin contra, nay on the contrary, opposing an affirmative sentence to a preceding negative statement (quin etiam amplifies without opposition; sed contra opposes without amplification; quin contra both opposes and amplifies); not before Livy: num qui enim socordius rempublicam administrari post Calvi tribunatum... quam? etc. Quin contra patricios aliquot damnatos... neminem plebeium, Liv. 6, 37, 8; 31, 31, 9; 35, 26, 10; 37, 15, 3.—b. Immo contra (post-Aug.). (α) = no, on the contrary, refuting opinions, after questions and in the form of a dialogue: existimas nunc me detrudere tibi multas voluptates?... Immo contra, nolo tibi unquam deesse laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 23, 3; Dig. 33, 7, 5; 33, 7, 29.—(β) = sed contra, but on the contrary: proinde ne submisseris te, immo contra fuge stabilem gradum, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6; id. Cons. Polyb. 15, 2; cf. *prep.*: immo contra ea, Liv. 41, 24, 8; cf. II. E. 1. b. infra.—c. Item contra = an emphatic et contra (very rare): quoniam... beate vivere alii in alio, vos in voluptate pontis, item contra miseriam in dolore, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86; cf. I. A. 3. γ supra.—f. With a comparative clause introduced by ac, atque, or quam, representing a logical or moral opposition (contra atque debuit = non ita ut debuit; cf. Cic. Or. 3, 19, 70); cf. *prep.*, II. C. 3. γ, and II. E. 2. infra. 1. Of logical opposition, *contrary to*, *different from*, *otherwise than*; in the best prose only with *atque* or *ac*. (α) With *atque*: item, contra atque apud nos, fieri ad Elephantinem ut neque ficus neque vites amittant folia, Varr. R. 1, 7, 6: simulacrum Jovis, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Sull. 24, 69: iudicium suscepturos contra atque omnis Italia populusque Romanus judicavisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 12; id. B. G. 4, 13; Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95.—(β) With *ac*: itaque contra est ac dictis, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11; id. Or. 40, 137: cum contra ac Deiotarus sensit victoria belli iudicaret, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: Petreius ubi videt, Catilinam, contra ac ratus erat, magnā vi tendere, etc., Sall. C. 60, 5.—(γ) With *ac* and *atque*: si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret, Cic. Balb. 3, 7.—(δ) With *quam* (post-Aug.): cui contra quam proposuerat aliqua cesserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 5; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; 11, 21, 24, § 72; Gell. 6 (7), 8, 6: contra quam licet, id. 1, 3, 19; Sil. 15, 107.—2. Of moral opposition of acts contrary to rules and principles (cf. II. 3. γ infra); so always with *quam*: mater Aviti, generi sui, contra quam fas erat, amore capta, *contrary to the divine law*, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ut senatus, contra quam ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret, *contrary to its own resolution*, id. Pis. 8, 18: contra quam ista causa postulasset, id. Caecin. 24, 67: contra quam sanctum legis erat, Liv. 30, 19, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2; id. Dom. 46, 122: contraque faciunt quam polliceri videntur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.—II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, before, against, facing, towards, opposite to, contrary to (acc. to many scholars not ante-class.; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 108; but found Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24 Fleck., a line omitted by Lorenz as a

gloss; id. Pers. 1, 1, 13 Ritschl; Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 15, or Trag. Rel. v. 476 Rib.; cf. also Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18; Cato, R. R. 18, 1, and v. I. A. 1. a. β, and I. A. 1. b. α supra). A. Local uses. 1. *Opposite, over against, facing*. a. Of countries and places (mostly of those separated by water; adversus and e regione mostly of places opposite by land): insulae natura triquetra, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 3, 9; 4, 20: ad insulam quae est contra Massiliam, id. B. C. 1, 56; 3, 23: Rhodios, pacatis contra insulam suam terris, etc., Liv. 37, 15, 7; 3, 26, 8: Carthago Italianam contra, Verg. A. 1, 13; 5, 124; Ov. M. 14, 17: insulae quae contra Tauri promuntorium inopportune navigantibus obiacent, Chelidoniae nominantur, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; 6, 28, 32, § 152; 5, 7, 7, § 41; Tac. A. 3, 1; id. H. 2, 17.—b. Of the heavenly bodies: donique (luna) eum (sc. solem) contra pleno bene lumine fulsit, Lucr. 5, 708: contra Volucris rostrum posita est Lyra, Vitruv. 9, 4, 5; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9; 1, 8, 3; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 5, 10, 10, § 56.—So, tertium (latus Britanniae) est contra septem triones, *opposite (facing)*; hence, contra meridiem and contra ortus (instead of ad or adversus meridiem, etc.), *facing the south and east*, Plin. 6, 24, 24, § 85; 17, 2, 2, § 22.—So of a person standing in the sunlight: cum minima umbra (i. e. a sole) contra medium fiet hominem, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327; cf.: contra medium faciem merides erit, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326.—c. Of opposite ends of a line. (α) Of the diameter of the earth: esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos *ἀντιποδας* vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123.—(β) Of a line drawn: contra autem E littera I erit ubi secut circinatio nem linea, *opposite the point E will be the letter I*, Vitruv. 9, 7, 4.—d. Of buildings, etc.: contra hoc aviarium est aliud minus in quo quae mortuae sunt aves curator servare solet, Varr. R. 3, 5, 5; Vitruv. 5, 6, 3; 3, 5, 15: (statuam) quae fuerit contra Jovis Statoris aedem in vestibulo Superbi domus, Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29: contra medium fere porticum diacta paulum recedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20; 2, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 44.—e. Of places on the human body: id quod contra stomachum est, Cels. 4, 5 (4, 12 *med.*); 7, 7; 4, 20 (13).—f. Of the direction of the intestines, etc.: ea... contra medium alvum orsa, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*—2. Of actions, *opposite, towards, against, facing* (syn. adversus, ad e regione, Caes. B. G. 7, 61). A. In gen.: quamvis subito... quamque Rem contra speculum ponas, appareat imago, Lucr. 4, 156: Democritus... clipeum constituit contra exortum Hyperionis, Laber ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4: et contra magnum potes hos (i. e. oculos) attollere solem, Nec tremis...? Prop. 1, 15, 37; Col. 7, 3, 8: rex constitit contra pedites, Curt. 10, 9, 13; 9, 5, 1: ne contra septentrionem paveris, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330; 28, 6, 19, § 69: contra solem varie refulgens, *placed in the sun*, id. 37, 10, 63, § 173; 10, 54, 75, § 151; 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 7, 25, § 95: cum terrestres volucres contra aquam clangores dabunt, id. 18, 35, 87, § 363; 19, 8, 39, § 131.—b. Dependent on verbs of motion (very rare without the idea of hostility): (Dinocrates) incessit contra tribunal regis jus dicentis, *towards*, Vitruv. 2, praef. 1.—So trop. of actions done for a purpose: lege Cornelia de sicariis tenetur qui, cum in magistratu esset, eorum quod fecerit contra hominis necem quod legibus permisum non sit, Dig. 48, 8, 4.—c. Appositively, with the predicate: (elephantum) tanta narratur clementia contra minus validos, ut, etc., *if fronting weaker animals, if brought in contact with them* (not to be connected with clementia), Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23.—Similarly: dum... fidens non est contra feram, *if fronting the animal* (not dependent on fidens), Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57.—d. Against an opposing action, etc.: contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: cum plateae contra directos ventos erunt conformatae, Vitruv. 1, 6, 8: ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12; Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2; Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52; 17, 2, 2, § 21; 8, 16, 21, § 54: contra fluminum impetus aggeribus, id. 35, 14, 48, § 169: capite in sole contra pilum peruncto, id. 27, 4, 5, § 17; 18, 35, 88, § 364; Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 88; Sil. 14, 352; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 4

—Trop.: contra fortunam tenendus est cursus, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.—Prov.: contra stilum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Isid. Orig. 1, 36, 28 (al. calcitres); cf. Amm. 18, 5, 1.—**e.** Of local actions with hostile intent. (a) Lit.: quae vis Cocleum contra omnes hostium copias tenuit? Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12; Pompeium Cartageae receptum scribis: jam igitur contra hunc exercitum (sc. constituit), id. Att. 15, 20, 3: pertimescam, credo, ne mihi non liceat contra vos in contione consistere, *to face you*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a fronte contra hostem pedum quindecim fossam fieri jussit, id. ib. 1, 41; 1, 42; id. B. G. 7, 62: Tullus adversus Veientem hostem derigit suos: Albanos contra legionem Fidenatium collocat, Liv. 1, 27, 5; 24, 41, 5; 38, 4, 5; Verg. A. 12, 279; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 13; 2, 3, 17.—Appositively, with a local verb understood: terribilis haec contra fugientes belua est, fugax contra insequentes, i. e. *if fronting, if placed opposite*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92.—(β) Trop.: castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Mil. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 7, 5: tum contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, *will be as a rival against this Rome*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 86: cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac ne ipsum quidem sperare, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: (Cicero) plerumque contra inimicos atque obtractores plus vindicat sibi, *when fronting adversaries*, Quint. 11, 1, 23.—**f.** In partic. (a) Stare contra aliquem (opp. stare ab aliquo); usu. implying hostility; mostly trop., *to stand against, to be arrayed against, to face, oppose*: quod contra hoc exemplum nulla staret eorum ratio, Auct. Her. 4, 5, 7: contra populi studium, Cic. Brut. 34, 126: contra civium perditionem... demeritiam a senatu et a bonorum causa, id. ib. 79, 273; so, a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contra cives in acie, id. Att. 16, 11, 2: et adversi contra stetit ora juveni, *opposite*, Verg. A. 5, 477; 5, 414: haec enim (ratio) sola... stat contra fortunam, Sen. Ep. 14, 4, 2: contra leonem etiam stetit, *fronted*, i. e. *hunted*, Spart. Carac. 5 fin.—(β) Contra aliquem ire: aut saevos Libyae contra ire leones, Stat. Th. 9, 16.—Trop.: uti contra injurias armati eatis, Sall. J. 31, 6: interritus (sapiens) et contra illa (mala) ibit et inter illa, Sen. Ep. 59, 8; cf. contra venire, II. B. 1. c. β infra, and v. also II. B. 2. b. and II. B. 1. b. infra.—**3.** Transf., **a.** To persons placed together for comparison: C. vero Caesar, si foro tantum vacasset, non alius ex nostris contra Ciceronem nominaretur, Quint. 10, 1, 114: coronato contra omnes scaenicos, Inscr. Grut. p. 331, n. 4.—**b.** To things compared, as if weighed against each other as to their value, strength, etc. (a) Lit. (very rare): quancunque vis rem expende, et contra aquam statue... Si gravior est, levior rem... feret, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5.—(β) Prop.: cuius (i. e. generis humani) causa videtur cuncta alia genuisse natura, magna saeva mercede contra tanta sua munera, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 1: qui amicus esse coepit quia expedit, placebit ei aliquid pretium contra amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: numquam ulli fortiores cives fuerunt quam qui ausi sunt eum contra tantas opes ejus... condemnare, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: tantum studium bonorum in me exstitisse, contra incredibilem contentionem clarissimi et potentissimi viri, id. ib. 7, 2, 2; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: nomen prorogans nostrum et memoriam extendens contra brevitate aevi, *as a compensation for*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154.—So esp., valere contra, *to weigh against, counterbalance, avail or prevail against*: non vero ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: (illa facta) pro periculo potius quam contra salutem valere debere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; id. Off. 3, 29, 104: contrane lucrum nil valere pauperis ingenium? Hor. Epod. 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 1; id. Cons. Helv. 5, 5; so, robur habere contra: si contra unamquamlibet partem fortunae satis tibi roboris est, id. ib. 13, 2; so of counterchecks: in Crēta decem qui cosmoē vocantur, ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis, sic illi contra vim regiam constituti, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 68.—Of antidotes:

cimicum natura contra serpentium mors valere dicitur, item contra venena omnia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—Hence, **c.** Colloq., aliquid contra aurum est, *something is worth gold, is superb*, both predicatively and attributively (cf.: auro contra, I. A. 2. supra): hujusce pomaria in summā Sacra Viā ubi poma veneunt, contra aurum imago, *a spectacle for gold, i. e. a magnificent sight*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10 MSS. (al. aliter): numcubi hic vides citrum... num quod emblema aut lithostratum? quae illic omnia contra aurum, *superb*, id. ib. 3, 2, 4 MSS. (Schneid. omits aurum, ex conj.): oneravi vinum, et tunc erat contra aurum, Petr. 7, 6.—**d.** Transf., of replies, with aiebat, inquit, etc.; both in friendly and inimical sense; esp., contra ea, contra haec, = the adv. contra: contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 29: contra ea Verginius unum Ap. Claudium et legum expertem et, etc., aiebat, Liv. 3, 57, 1; 24, 45, 4: quae contra breviter fata est vates, Verg. A. 6, 398: contra quod disertus Tu impie fecisti inquit, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 53 (cf.: contra ea, II. E. 1. infra).

B. Denoting hostility or disadvantage. **1.** With verbs of hostile action. **a.** Of physical exertion: pugnare et tertio consulatu ejus viginti (elephantum) contra pedites quingentos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primi fecere fustibus, id. 7, 56, 57, § 200; 8, 40, 61, § 142.—**b.** Referring to warfare (usu. adversus), bellum gerere (rarely for cum or adversus; but contra patriam, contra aras, etc., not cum patriā, etc.; cf. bellum, II. A. 1. e.): a quo prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum (opp. pro), Cic. Lig. 8, 25; id. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. Ep. 129.—With bellum suscipere: contra Antonium, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5; so, contra patriam, id. Sull. 20, 58: pugnare contra patriam, id. ib. 25, 70: contra conjuges et liberos, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 5: armatum esse contra populum Romanum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—With arma ferre (freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 72; 13, 21, 47; Liv. 28, 28, 15; Nep. Att. 4, 2; Tib. 1, 6, 30; Ov. M. 4, 609; 13, 269; id. P. 1, 1, 26.—With arma sumere or capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 19; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 7: armis contendere contra, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: arma alicui dare (trop.), Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 53: aciem instruere (trop.), Liv. 25, 4, 4: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; 4, 1, 2: exercitum instruere, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: exercitum ducere and adducere, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; 3, 4, 11: exercitum contra Philippum mittere, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17: naves ducere contra, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: ducere contra hostes, Liv. 1, 27, 4: florem Italiae educere contra, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: proficisci contra, *to march against*, Liv. 1, 11, 3; 8, 2, 5: auxilium ferre Rutulis contra Latinos, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: juvare aliquem contra, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: consilium inire contra Sequanos, *to take hostile measures against*, id. B. G. 6, 12.—**c.** Of legal contention (more freq. adversus, except with verbs of saying). (a) In gen., with agere or causam agere, *to act as counsel against a party or his attorney*: cum agerem contra hominem disertissimum nostrae civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; id. Brut. 63, 226; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 59.—Causam recipere or suscipere contra, *to accept a retainer against*: (causam) quam receperam contra pueros Octavios, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 12; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 1.—Adesse alicui contra, *to appear, act as one's counsel against*: rogavit me Caecilius ut adessem contra Satrium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 5 al.; cf.: esse contra, id. ib. 1, 18, 3.—Trop.: conquesturus venit; at contra se adfuit et satisfacti satisfecit, Sen. Fragm. Amic. 14, 1, 89: causam defendere contra, *against the accuser*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: statuere contra aliquem (sc. causam), *to establish a case against an adversary*, id. Or. 10, 34: actio competit contra, Dig. 49, 14, 41: querelam instituere contra, ib. 5, 2, 21, § 1: bonorum possessionem petere contra, ib. 5, 2, 23: jus obtinere contra, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: pugnare contra, *to struggle against the accuser*, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Verr. 1, 11, 33: id quod mihi contra illos datum est, i. e. *a local advantage over*, id. Tull. 14, 33: judicare contra aliquem, id. Fl. 20, 48; Dig. 21, 2, 55; 5, 2, 14; Just. Inst. 4, 17, 2: pronuntiare contra, Paul. Sent. 5, 34, 2: dare sententiam con-

tra, Dig. 21, 2, 56, § 1: decernere contra, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: appellare contra aliquem, Dig. 49, 1, 3; 49, 5, 6; cf.: contra sententiam, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32, § 2.—Sentire contra aliquem, *to have an opinion unfavorable to*: cur vos (cum) aliquid contra me sentire dicatis, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 79.—(β) Venire contra aliquem, *to appear as counsel for one's adversary*: quid tu, Satri, qui contra hunc venis, existimas aliter? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Phil. 8, 6, 18.—Venire contra rem alicujus, *to give advice damaging one's interests*: contra rem suam me venisses questus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With dicere and other verbs of saying. (aa) Of a lawyer pleading against a lawyer: ipse ille Mucius, quid in illa causa cum contra te diceret, attulit quod? etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: cum ille contra me pro Sex. Naevio diceret, id. Brut. 60, 2, 7; id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44; id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Brut. 26, 102; so, causam dicere, id. Or. 2, 23, 98: causam perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77.—(ββ) Of a lawyer's pleading against the parties: dic mihi, M. Pinari, num si contra te dixerio mihi male dicturus es? Servil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; 3, 34, 138; 1, 14, 60; id. Or. 35, 123; Quint. 11, 1, 57; cf. with ellipsis of acc.: quorum alter pro Aufidia, contra dixit alter, id. 10, 1, 22.—(γγ) Of a party against a lawyer: si Gaditani contra me dicerent, *if the Gaditani were my adversaries*, Cic. Balb. 17, 38.—(δδ) Of witnesses and experts, and the pleadings against them: si decrescent legationem quae contra istum diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: contra testes dicere (opp. a testibus or pro testibus), Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: testimonium in aliquem dicere, id. Sull. 17, 48; Quint. 7, 4, 36): contra juris consultos dicere, *against their legal opinions*, Cic. Caecin. 24, 69.—So of witnesses in scientific questions: contra testes dicendum est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1.—(εε) Dicere or contendere aliquid contra aliquem, *to maintain a point against*: cum interrogamus adversarios... quid contra nos dici possit, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: tamenne vereris ut possis hoc contra Hortensium contendere? Cic. Quint. 25, 78.—**d.** Of literary adversaries, mostly with verbs of saying and writing: cum scriberem contra Epicurum, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: contra Brutum, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: contra Academiam, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; 5, 8, 22; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; 5, 30, 84; id. Ac. 2, 4, 17: contra autem omnia disputatur a nostris, id. Off. 2, 2, 8.—**e.** Of public and political adversaries (syn. adversus and in). (a) In gen.: sentire contra, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: pugnare contra bonos, id. Sull. 25, 71: contra eos summā ope nitebatur nobilitas, Sall. C. 38, 2; Cic. Sest. 19, 42; 52, 112: (tribuni) qui aut contra consulem, aut pro studio ejus pugnabant, Liv. 39, 32, 12.—(β) Of political speaking: cum (Cato) eo ipso anno contra Serv. Galbam ad populum summā contentione dixisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 80; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1.—**f.** Of hostile or criminal acts in gen. (syn.: adversus, in): inire consilia contra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: manum comparare contra aliquem, id. Sull. 24, 68: conjurationem facere, id. ib. 4, 12: congredi, id. Lig. 3, 9; Sall. J. 64, 4: aliquid contra imperatorem moliri, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 3: nec dolor armasset contra sua viscera matrem, *against her own offspring*, Ov. R. Am. 59.—Facere contra (more freq. with abstr. objects; cf. II. C. 1. f. β infra): nunc te contra Caesarem facere summāe stultitiae est, *to take parts against*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: eae (res) contra nos ambae faciunt, *operate against us*, id. Quint. 1, 1.—With verbs of saying, etc.: homo disertus non intellegit, eum quem contra dicit laudari a se? Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; 2, 1, 2; 2, 21, 51; Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 70: epigramma quod contra quamdam Gelliam scripsit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38: disputare contra deos, in two signif.: contra deum licet disputare liberius, *to accuse, reproach a god*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76; but: mala et impia consuetudo est contra deos disputandi, *to reason against the gods, i. e. against their existence*, id. ib. 2, 67, 168.—**2.** Predicatively, with esse (videri, etc.), *against, injurious to, unfavorable, prejudicial, to one's disadvantage*: ut

ex senatusconsulto neque cujus intersit, neque contra quem sit intellegi possit, Cic. Mur. 32, 68; id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; 2, 74, 299; 2, 81, 330; id. Sull. 13, 39; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 6: licentiam malis dare certe contra bonos est, *injurious*, to Quint. 4, 2, 75: res contra nos est, of unfavorable chances in a lawsuit, id. 4, 66, 1; 4, 2, 75; 5, 13, 32.—Often, contra aliquem = quod est contra aliquem, referring to indef. pronouns or adjectives: nihil contra me fecit odio mei = nihil quod esset contra me, Cic. Har. Resp. 3, 5; id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quibus (temporibus) aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24.—3. Added adverb. to the predicate, mostly referring to purpose, with hostile intent, for the purpose of some hostile act, in order to oppose, in opposition: Caesarine eam (provinciam) tradidit fuitis, an contra Caesarem retenturi? or keep it against Caesar, Cic. Lig. 7, 23: sero enim resistimus ei quem per annos decem alimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5, 5: iudicium illud pecuniā esse temptatum non pro Cluentio, sed contra Cluentium, id. Clu. 4, 9; id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52; id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: cum quae facitis ejusmodi sint ut ea contra vosmet ipsos facere videamini, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; Sen. Ep. 3, 7, 3: Curio se contra eum totum parat, i. e. to speak against him, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10; Caes. B. C. 1, 85 ter; Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192; Plin. Pan. 41.—So with the force of a temporal clause: fidem meam quam essent contra Massam Baebium experti, in the suit against, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4.—4. Dependent on adjectives (rare): contra se ipse miseriores, to his own injury, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: severissimus iudex contra fures, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—5. With nouns. a. Acc. to 1. b.: ut quam maximae contra Hannibalem copiae sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17; cf. Vell. 2, 76, 3.—b. Acc. to 1. c. and 1. e.; so esp., oratio contra (cf. oratio in). (a) Oratio contra (never in), of an address against the counsel of a party or against the prosecutor: quid in omni oratione Crassus vel apud centumviros contra Scaevolam, vel contra accusatorem Brutum, cum pro Cn. Plancio diceret? Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220; cf. Cato pro se contra Cassium = in oratione contra, Gell. 10, 15, 3; so, haec perpetua defensio contra Scaevolam, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: orationem illam egregiam quam (Aeschines) in Ctesiphontem contra Demosthenem dixerat, id. ib. 3, 56, 213.—(b) Of an address against the party, either in judicial or political affairs: unam orationem contra Gracchum reliquit, Cic. Brut. 26, 99: (Demosthenis) oratio contra Leptinem... contra Aeschinem falsae legationis, id. Or. 31, 111; Gell. 10, 24, 10; 10, 18, 91; Cic. Brut. 46, 169; Quint. 12, 10, 61; Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Brut. 44, 164; Gell. 13, 25 (24), 15; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 13; 11, 2, 25.—c. Acc. to 1. f.: contra patres concitatio est seditio, Cic. Brut. 14, 56.—Of animals: contra vulpium genus communibus inimicitis, Plin. 10, 76, 96, § 207.

C. With inanimate and abstract objects. 1. Directly dependent on verbs (cf. B. 1.). a. Of physical or moral exertion: cum fulminibus contra Tot paribus streperet clipeis, Verg. A. 10, 567: pugnandum tamquam contra morbum, sic contra senectutem, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: contra verum niti, Sall. J. 35, 8: contra fortunam luctari, Sen. Ben. 7, 15, 2; id. Brev. Vit. 10, 1; id. Ep. 78, 15; 99, 32; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110.—b. Of warfare (lit. and trop.): bellum contra aras, focos, vitam fortunaeque gerere, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1: bellum gerimus... contra arma verbis, id. Fam. 12, 22, 1.—So, of logical contradictions: artificis autem est invenire in actione adversarii quae semet ipsa pugnent, Quint. 5, 13, 30.—c. Of legal contention. (a) Of the actions of the counsel or prosecutor: dicere, or perorare, agere contra aliquid, to plead against, contest something: contra argumenta, rumores, tabulas, quaestiones (opp. ab argumentis, etc.), Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9 sqq.; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: contra ratiocinationem, id. Inv. 2, 50, 153: contra scriptum dicere, to contest, controvert a written law or a document, id. ib. 2, 47, 138; 2, 48, 143; id. Brut. 39, 145; Quint. 7, 7, 1: contra caput dicere, to plead against life, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 (cf.: servum in caput domini interrogare, Paul. Sent. 1, 1, 34; 5, 16, 5 and 8; 5, 46, 3): contra libertatem age-

re, Dig. 40, 12, 26.—Pregn.: contra rerum naturam, contraque consuetudinem hominum dicere (opp. contra nos dicere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 45.—(β) Of judicial decisions contradicting documents, etc.: contra tabulas judicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 281: contra testamentum, Dig. 2, 17, § 1: contra sententiam dicere, ib. 49, 8, 1, § 2.—(γ) Admittere aliquem contra bona, to admit a petition for bonorum possessio (cf.: inmittere in bona), Dig. 38, 2, 3, § 6.—d. Of antagonism in literary and ethical questions. (a) To contend that something is false: dicere, disputare, disserere contra opinionem or sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 5, 19, 55; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Fin. 5, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 18, 60; Sen. Ira. 1, 3, 3; id. Ep. 87, 5; 102, 5 (cf.: in sententiam dicere, in support of an opinion, Caes. B. G. 1, 45): contra sensus dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101: contra rhetoricen dicere, Quint. 2, 17, 40.—(β) Of criticism, hostility to principles, etc.: contra Iliadem et Odysseam scribere, Vitr. 7, praef. 8: contra quorum disciplinam ingenium ejus exarserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83.—(γ) Ethically: contra voluptatem dicere, that pleasure is a moral evil, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21: contra mortem loqui, that death is no evil, Sen. Ep. 82, 7; in both senses: contra vitia, pericula, fortunam, ambitionem, id. ib. 100, 10: contra fortunam gloriari, that fortune has no power over him, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; Sen. Ep. 26, 5.—e. Of public and political acts and speeches: contra potentiam accusatorum dicere, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: contra legem dicere or verba facere, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 53; Liv. 34, 8, 1: rogationem ferre contra coloniam (= contra legem de colonia deducenda), Cic. Clu. 51, 140; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 21; Plin. 3, 17, 24, § 64.—f. Of hostility, injury, wrongs, etc. (a) In gen.: senatusconsulto quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, directed against, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: contra rem publicam se commovere, id. Cat. 1, 26; 1, 3, 7: incitari, id. Sest. 47, 100: consilia inire, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: conjurationem facere, Sall. C. 30, 6: contra salutem urbis incitari, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: cogitare aliquid contra salutem, id. ib. 3, 9, 21: contra voluntatem or studium dicere, to oppose one's will in a speech: esse aliquem in civitate qui contra ejus (Chrysogoni) voluntatem dicere auderet, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; id. Phil. 1, 11, 28; id. de Or. 3, 34, 138; id. Mur. 4, 10; Tac. H. 2, 91: ne quid contra aequitatem contendas, ne quid pro injuria, do not array yourself against equity, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.—Trop.: quis non contra Marii arma, contra Sullae proscriptionem irascitur? (= Mario propter arma, Sullae propter proscriptionem), Sen. Ira. 2, 2, 3.—(β) In partic.: facere contra aliquid (syn. adversus), to commit an offence against, to transgress, etc.: si quis ad Antonium profectus esset... senatus existimaturum eum contra rem publicam fecisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33; id. Mil. 5, 13; 6, 14; id. Off. 3, 10, 43; 3, 25, 95; S. C. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 7; so, contra salutem rei publicae facere, Cic. Dom. 38, 102: contra majestatem, against the emperor, Dig. 48, 4, 5: contra leges, Cic. Dom. 18, 48; id. Vat. 7, 18; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Mur. 32, 67; id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf. id. Clu. 34, 92; id. Mur. 32, 68; id. Dom. 14, 38; id. Phil. 10, 6, 13; Gai. Inst. 4, 121: contra edictum (praetoris), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25; Dig. 39, 1, 20, § 1: contra foedus, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: contra jusjurandum ac fidem, id. Off. 3, 10, 43; id. Lael. 3, 30, 74; id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 7; Prop. 3, 30, 44 (2, 32, 44).—And ironically: tunc contra Caesaris nutum (sc. facies)? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1.—Rarely contra ea facere = contra facere, adverb. (cf. I. B. 5. and II. E. 1. b.): corpus in civitatem inferri non licet... et qui contra ea fecerit, extra ordinem punitur, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 2; 1, 21, 12.—2. Predicatively with esse (usu. impers.), in violation of, in conflict with, contrary to (cf. 3. γ). (a) With esse expressed as the predicate: hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum magis est contra naturam quam mors, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Sen. Ep. 5, 4; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45: contra leges or legem est, Cic. Pis. 13, 30; id. Mur. 32, 67: contra officium est, id. Off. 3, 10, 43; 1, 10, 32; 1, 6, 19; cf. id. Lael. 11, 39; id. Off. 3, 15, 63; Liv. 6, 40, 5; Sen. Q. N. 2, 37, 9; Gai. Inst. 3, 157; Dig. 30, 1, 112, § 3; 16, 3, 1, § 7.—With el-

ipsis of object (naturam), Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 89; cf.: adeo res ista non habet ullam moram quae contra causas ignium sit, unfavorable to the formation of fire, Sen. Q. N. 2, 26, 7.—(β) With verbal predicate, referring to an indef. pron. or adj., with esse understood: scis hunc... nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse (= nihil quod contra rem tuam esset), Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 147; id. Mil. 5, 13: aliquid contra animum audiendi, something against our liking, Sen. Const. 19, 2.—So mostly with facere: si quid Socrates aut Aristippus contra morem consuetudinemque fecerint, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; id. Att. 3, 23, 2; 2, 22, 2; id. Off. 3, 15, 63; Sall. C. 15, 1; Dig. 8, 2, 11; 8, 2, 17; 35, 1, 79, § 2.—(γ) Contra officium, substantively, = id quod contra officium est: Sic inter recte factum atque peccatum, officium et contra officium, media locabat quaedam, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37.—3. Adverbially with the predicate. (a) In order to oppose, in opposition to, with hostile intent (cf. B. 3.): eidem illam proscriptionem capitis mei contra salutem rei publicae rogatum esse dicebant, that the proposal of the law was an attack on the republic, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Rab. Perd. 12, 35; id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: imperator contra postulata Boocii nuntios mittit, to reply to the demands, Sall. J. 83, 3; 25, 6; so, advocare contra, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 12, 4; id. Ep. 15, 2, 52: si contra mortem te praeparaveris, to meet death, id. ib. 11, 3, 8.—(β) With the force of a clause of manner, injuriously to, etc.: quibus contra valetudinis commodum laborandum est, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; Suet. Aug. 78: contra hominis salutem, with danger to a man's life, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 29.—(γ) In gen., of conflict with some rule or principle, contrary to, in violation of, without regard to (= ita ut contra sit; cf. 2. supra; very freq. from the class. period; syn. adversus): ceperint pecunias contra leges P. Decius, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 136; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10; id. Fl. 34, 86: pecuniam contra leges auferre, id. Verr. 1, 18, 56; 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 5, 18, § 46; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: contra legem, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Dom. 16, 41: contra jus fasque, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34; id. Quint. 6, 28: contra jus, Liv. 5, 4, 14; id. Dom. 13, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: contra jus gentium, Liv. 4, 32, 5; 9, 10, 10; 21, 25, 7; 5, 36, 6; 1, 6, 6: contra juris rigorem, Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 10 et saep.: contra testimonium aliquid iudicare, without regard to, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: aliquid contra verecundiam disputare, contrary to the rules of decency, id. Off. 1, 35, 128: aliquid contra fidem constituere, Quint. 5, 13, 34: quae majores nostri contra lubricum animi sui recte atque ordine fecere, contrary to the dictates of passion, Sall. C. 51, 4; id. J. 33, 1; cf. of logical opposition, II. E. 2. infra.—4. Dependent on subst. a. Of physical strife: scit ille imparem sibi luctatum contra nexus (draconis), Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33.—b. Of warfare: imperatorum copia contra tuum furorem, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: Parthorum gloria contra nomen Romanum, Liv. 9, 18, 6: in castris perditorem contra patriam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6.—c. Of legal contention: causa contra scriptum, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 135.—d. Of political speaking: divina M. Tullii eloquentia contra leges agrarias, Quint. 2, 16, 7; 9, 3, 50; Gell. 18, 7, 7.—e. Of literary opposition: Caesaris vituperatio contra laudationem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 1.—f. Of hostility, etc.: cuius factum, inceptum, conatumve contra patriam, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: ullum factum dictumve nostrum contra utilitatem vestram, Liv. 6, 40, 5.—g. Of injury: vitae cupiditas contra rem publicam, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: contra serpentes venenum, fatal to serpents, or as a defence against serpents, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15.—h. Of violation, disregard, etc. (cf. 3. γ): iter contra senatus auctoritatem, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: contra consuetudinem somnium, Plin. 10, 77, 98, § 211: bonorum possessio contra tabulas, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 13; Gai. Inst. 3, 41.—5. Dependent on adjectives (very rare; cf. II. D. 2. c. infra): contraque patris impii regnum impotens, avum resolvam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 966.

D. Of defence, protection, and resistance (syn.: adversus, ab). 1. Against persons. a. Dependent on verbs: cum populus Romanus suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes qui dissentiant possit defendere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: si ego consul rem publicam

contra te et gregales tuos defendissem, id. Sest. 52, 111; 22, 49; 8, 20; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: contra quem multum omnes boni providerunt, *provided a great defence*, id. Mur. 38, 81: formula quā utitur patronus contra libertum qui eum in ius vocat, *as a defence against*, Gai Inst. 4, 46. — And of protection of plants against injurious animals: contra haec animalia prodierit, si, etc., Pall. 10, 3, 2. — **b.** Dependent on adjectives, mostly participial: paratus contra, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: nihil satis firmum contra Metellum, Sall. J. 80, 1: contra potentes nemo est minus satis, Phaedr. 2, 6, 1. — **2.** Against inanimate and abstract things. **a.** Dependent on verbs: contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: propugnaculum, quo contra omnes meos impetus usurum se putat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40; 2, 5, 39, § 102: publicam causam contra vim armatam suscipere, id. Dom. 34, 91; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: contra tantas difficultates provide, Sall. J. 90, 1; 76, 4; so, contra ea, id. ib. 57, 5: patricii vi contra vim resistunt, Liv. 3, 13, 4; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Tac. Agr. 45; Sen. Prov. 4, 12; id. Const. 5, 4. — **b.** Dependent on subst.: suffragia contra oppugnationem vestrae majestatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 12, 35: defensor contra vim, id. Mil. 5, 14: patronus iustitiae fuit contra orationem Philii, id. Lael. 7, 25; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 14, 3, 4, § 40: contra labores patientia, id. 23, 1, 22, § 37. — **c.** Dependent on adjectives (in Cic. freq. with *P.* a. predicatively used; otherwise very rare; in later prose freq.): nec est quidquam Ciliciā contra Syriam munitius, *against an attack from the side of Syria*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 4: ut nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepa, nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Mil. 25, 67; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 19; 5, 27, 76: vir contra audaciam firmissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Sall. J. 33, 2; 28, 5: fortis contra dolorem, Sen. Ep. 98, 18; Quint. 12, 1, 10: callosus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147; 14, 2, 4, § 23: far contra hie-mes firmissimum, id. 18, 8, 19, § 83: equus tenax contra vincula, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13: contraque minantia fata pervigil, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 284. — **3.** Of remedies against sickness and its causes, poison, etc.; so only in Plin.; in Pall. only of preventives and of protection against hurtful animals, and against mental perturbations in gen.; cf. infra (syn. ad in Cat., Cic., Cels., Col.; adversus only in Celsus, who also has *in* with *abl.*). (a) Dependent on verbs: cuius et vinum et uva contra serpentium ictus medetur, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 7, 2, 2, § 13: prodest et contra suspiria et tussim, id. 20, 13, 50, § 128: valet potum contra venena, id. 28, 7, 21, § 74; 29, 4, 22, § 71; 29, 4, 26, § 81; 28, 8, 27, § 98; 16, 37, 71, § 180; 35, 6, 14, § 34; 28, 6, 18, § 65-67. — (b) Dependent on subst.: remedium contra morsus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118; 10, 59, 79, § 163: contra venena esse omnia remedia, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251; 17, 24, 37, § 240; 7, 1, 1, § 4. — (c) Dependent on adjectives: vinum quod salutare contra pestilentiam sit, Pall. 11, 14, 17. — (d) Appositively, *as a remedy*: cuius lacteum succum miris laudibus celebrat... contra serpentes et venena, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 29, 4, 26, § 83. — So of remedies against affections: Tiborium tonante caelo coronari ea (tauro) solum ferunt contra fulminum metus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; cf. Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 1; id. Tranq. 5, 1. — **e.** Of logical opposition. **1.** With a neuter demonstrative (contra ea, contra haec, contra quae, quod contra = contra, *adv.*). **a.** The contrary, the reverse (very rare; cf. I. D. 1): sed mihi contra ea videtur, *but to me the contrary seems true*, Sall. J. 85, 1: omnia quae contra haec sunt, omnia quae contra sunt, *and vice versa*, Quint. 5, 10, 90. — **b.** Contra ea, *on the contrary*, in logical antithesis (not in Cic. and Sall.; once in Caes. and Quint.; several times in Liv. and Nep.; cf. contra ea, in other uses, II. A. 2, e, II. D. 2 a, II. A. 3 d, II. C. 1 f): omnes ardent cupiditate pugnandi... contra ea Caesar... spatiumque interponendum... putabat (=at contra), *but Caesar on the contrary*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: superbe ab Samnitibus... legati prohibiti commercio sunt; contra ea benigne ab Siculorum tyrannis adjuti, Liv. 4, 52, 6; 2, 60, 1; 21, 20,

6; 44, 43, 5: pater... Thracem me genuit, contra ea mater Atheniensem, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4; id. praef. 6; id. Alcib. 8, 1. — And after a question, with *immo* (cf. I. E. 5. b.): an infirmissimi omnium... (sumus)? Immo contra ea vel viribus nostris, vel, etc., tuti (sumus), Liv. 41, 24, 8. — **c.** Quod contra, by anastrophe (v. F. 1.), *contrary to which, whereas, while on the contrary* (only once in Lucr. and three times in Cic.): illud in his rebus vereor ne forte rearis, Inpia te rationis inire elementa viamque indugredi sceleris: quod contra saepius illa Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, *whereas on the contrary*, Lucr. 1, 81: cuius a me corpus crematum est, quod contra decuit ab illo meum (sc. cremari), Cic. Sen. 23, 84: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, id. Lael. 24, 90 (B. and K. place a comma after oportebat; cf. Nauck ad loc.): reliquum est ut eum nemo iudicio defenderit: quod contra copiosissime defensum esse contendit, id. Quint. 28, 87 (many consider contra in all these passages as an adverb; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 121 sq.; some explain quod as an ancient ablative, = quare; v. Ritschl, Plaut. Exc. p. 57, Munro ad Lucr. 1, 82). — **2.** With an abstract noun, with the force of the adverb contra with *ac* or *atque* (I. F. 1.), *contrary to, contrary to what, etc.* (esp. in Sall., not in Cic.; cf. praeter): celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere, *contrary to the opinion* (= contra ac rati erant), Caes. B. G. 6, 30: contra opinionem Jugurthae ad Thalam perveniunt, Sall. J. 75, 9; Hirt. B. G. 8, 40. — Contra spem either *contrary to the opinion*, or *against the hope*: Metellus contra spem suam laetissime excipitur (= contra ac ratus, veritus est), Sall. J. 88, 1; so, cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: contra spem omnium L. Furium optavit, id. 6, 25, 5; Curt. 8, 4, 45; but: at Jugurtha contra spem nuntio accepto (= contra ac speraverat), Sall. J. 28, 1; Liv. 24, 45, 3: postquam... Jugurtha contra timorem animi praemia sceleris adeptum sese videt, Sall. J. 20, 1: ipse in Numidiam procedit, ubi contra belli faciem turgida plena hominumque... erant (= contra ac in bello evenire solet), id. ib. 46, 5: contra famam, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 7, 53, 54, § 180: segneturque et contra industriam absconditae formicae, *slowly, and in a manner different from their usual activity*, id. 18, 35, 88, § 364. — Of persons: frigidam potionem esse debere, contra priores auctores, Asclepiades confirmavit, *contrary to the opinion of the former physicians*, Cels. 4, 26 (19). — **F.** Sometimes by anastrophe after its noun. **1.** In prose, after relatives, esp. in Cic.: quos contra disputant, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: quem contra dicit, id. Phil. 2, 8, 18 (v. II. B. 1 f): quem contra veneris, id. Mur. 4, 9: quas contra, praeter te, etc., id. Vat. 1, 18: eos ipsos quos contra statuas, id. Or. 10, 34: quos contra me senatus armavit, id. Att. 10, 8, 8: quam contra multa locutus est, Sen. Ep. 82, 7, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 332; v. also E. 1. c. supra. — **2.** After other words (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hunc igitur contra mittam contendere causam, Lucr. 4, 471: dicere eos contra, id. 4, 484: donique eum contra, id. 5, 708: agmina contra, Verg. A. 12, 279: magnum Alciden contra, id. ib. 5, 414: Paridem contra, id. ib. 5, 370: Italian contra, id. ib. 1, 13: deos contra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 26: Messania moenia contra, id. M. 14, 17: litora Calabriae contra, Tac. A. 3, 1. — **contrabium**, *ii, n.* [con-trabs], *a framework of beams, a flooring*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 18. — **contractabilis, contractatio**, etc., v. contract-. — **contracte**, *adv.*, v. contraho, *P. a. fin.* — **contractio**, *ōnis, f.* [contraho], *a drawing together, contraction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **1.** Lit.: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: brachii (opp. projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: superciliorum (opp. remissio), id. Off. 1, 41, 146: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: umerorum (opp. allevatio), Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction, cramp*, Scrib. Comp. 255; without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191: bonorum, i. e. consolidation, Gai Inst. 2, 155. — Hence, **B.** Transf., *an abridging, shortening, abridgment, shortness*: paginae, Cic. Att. 5,

4, 4: syllabae, *shortening in pronunciation* (opp. productio), id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: orationis (opp. longitudo), id. Part. Or. 6, 19. — * **II.** Trop.: animi in dolore, *dejection, undue depression, despondency* (opp. effusio animi in laetitia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: animos demittunt et contrahunt; v. contraho, II. B. — * **contractiuncula**, *ae, f. dim.* [contractio]; trop.: animi, *dejection, sadness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83. — **contracto**, *āre, v.* contracto. — **contractor**, *ōris, m.* [contraho, I. B. 2.], *one who makes a contract, a contractor*, Cod. Just. 5, 5, 8; cf. Cod. Th. 10, 6, 3. — † **contractorium**, *ii, n.* [contraho], *a lace, string*, σφιγκτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat. — **contractura**, *ae, f.* [id.; lit. a drawing together; hence], *t. t. in architecture, a lessening, contracting* (of pillars), Vitruv. 3, 3, 12; 5, 1, 3 al. — **1. contractus**, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from contraho. — **2. contractus**, *ūs, m.* [contraho]. * **I.** *A drawing together*: acinorum, *a shrinking, wrinkling*, Varr. R. R. 1, 68. — * **II.** Trop. **A.** *An entering upon or transacting of an affair*: rei, * Quint. 4, 2, 49. — **B.** Jurid. t. t. (not in Cic.), *a contract, agreement*: contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant, Dig. 50, 16, 19: omnes contractus, ut emptio, venditio, locatio, conductio, societas, depositum, mutuum, et alii innumerabiles, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 88 sq.: stipulationum sponsonumque, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Dig. 24, 3, 23 et saep. — **contradictibilis**, *e, adj.* [contradico], *that may be contradicted or spoken against*: signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23. — **contra-dico**, *xi, ctum, 3, v. n.*, until the post-Aug. per. always written as two words, v. contra, I. B. 9. — **contradictio**, *ōnis, f.* [contradico], *a reply, answer, objection, counter-argument* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint. of judicial replications): ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34; so id. 3, 8, 27; 5, 13, 48 sq.; 7, 3, 20; Sen. Prov. 1, 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 5, 11: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, Quint. 11, 3, 163; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 1 et saep. — In plur., Quint. 5, 13, 36; 5, 13, 42; Dig. 2, 17, 36; 7, 1, 38; Tac. A. 14, 43 al. — **contradictor**, *ōris, m.* [id.]; in jurid. Lat., *one who objects or replies, an opponent*, Dig. 40, 11, 27, § 2; 40, 16, 3; Amm. 31, 14, 3. — **contradictorius**, *a, um, adj.* [contradictio], *containing an objection or contradiction* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1. — **con-trādo**, *didi, ditum, 3, v. a.*, *to deliver together or wholly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 23; Jornand. 11 al. — **contra-ēo**, *ire, v. n.*, *to go against, to oppose, make resistance* (late Lat.; earlier written as two words); with *dat.*: invidiae, Arn. 1 init.: auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum. — **contra-factio**, *ōnis, f.*, *a setting in opposition, contrast* (late Lat. and rare), Cassiod. Complex. Apoc. 3. — **con-trāho**, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.*, *to draw or bring several objects together, to collect, assemble* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (syn. colligo; opp. dissipio): quae in rerum naturā constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34; cf.: omnes copias Lucerni, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; and: omnia in unum locum, id. ib. 8, 11, B. 3: omnes copias eo, Nep. Ages. 3, 1: navibus circiter LXXX coactis, contractisque, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf.: magnam classem, Nep. Con. 4, 4: naves, Suet. Calig. 19: agrestes, Ov. F. 4, 811: captivos, Liv. 37, 44, 3: utrumque ad colloquium, id. 28, 18, 2: undique liberos, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. exemplaria, id. Gram. 24: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122; cf. serpentes, id. 28, 9, 42, § 151: ii, qui in idem (collegium) contracti fuerint, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 34 (43). — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To bring about, carry into effect, accomplish, execute, get, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make, etc.* (very freq.): amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: vinculum amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7 init.: aliquid litigii, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31; cf. lites, id. Capt. prol. 63: qui hoc

mihi contraxit, id. Cas. 3, 2, 21; cf.: negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; and: numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42, 11: aliquid damni, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5; cf. Sall. H. 2, 41, 8 Dietsch: aes alienum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28, 4; cf. certamen, id. 23, 26, 11; 25, 34, 10 al.: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27, 12: culpam, to incur, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1 al.: crudelitatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38; cf. id. 2, 10, 6: morbum, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69, § 202: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: causam valetudinis ex profluvio alvi, Suet. Aug. 97 fin. et saep.: porca contracta, owed, due, sc. for the expiation of a crime, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57 fin.—2. In the lang. of business, t. t., to make a contract, conclude a bargain, to contract: rationem, rem cum illo, Cic. Clu. 14, 41; cf. id. Off. 1, 17, 53; id. Sull. 20, 56; id. Att. 7, 7, 7: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: ex rebus contrahendis, id. ib. 3, 15, 61: in contrahendis negotiis, id. ib. 2, 11, 40: ad finitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44, 3 et saep.—b. Transf. beyond the sphere of business: cum aliquo, to have intercourse with, to associate with, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105.—II. In partic., with the prevailing idea of shortening or diminishing by drawing together (cf.: cogo, colligo, etc.), to draw close or together, to draw in, contract, shorten, narrow, lessen, abridge, diminish (freq. and class.; opp. porrigo, dilato, tendo). A. Lit.: animal omne membra quocumque volt flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: pulmones tum se contrahunt adspirantes, tum intrante spiritu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55, 136: contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, id. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf. se millepeda tactu, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: bina cornua (opp. protendere), id. 9, 32, 51, § 101: colulum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; opp. tendere, Quint. 11, 3, 82: frontem, to wrinkle, contract, Cic. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125: supercilia (opp. deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, id. 11, 3, 92; cf.: contractum genibus tangas caput, Hor. S. 2, 7, 61: gravissimo frigore solus atque contractus vigilabit in lectulo, Hier. Ep. 53: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: vela, Hor. C. 2, 10, 23; Quint. 12, proem. § 4; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: orbem (lunae), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, id. ib. 3, 144: orationem (with summittere), Quint. 11, 1, 45; cf. id. 12, 11, 16: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4 et saep.: lac, to curdle, coagulate, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 117.—Of bees: contracto frigore pigrae (= contractae frigore pigro), Verg. G. 4, 259; cf.: pigrum est enim contractumque frigus, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 2: horrida tempestas contraxit caelum, narrow, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: vulnera, Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 48; cf. cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38, § 77: ventrem, to stop, check, Cels. 4, 19; cf. alvum, id. ib.: vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 11.—2. Esp., archit. t. t., to narrow, make smaller or tapering: columnam, Vitruv. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. 3, 3, 12; 4, 7, 2: pyramis XXIV gradibus in metae acumen se contrahens, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 31.—B. Trop., to draw in, lessen, check, restrain (= certis limitibus quasi coartare et circumscribere; opp. remittere, diffundere): cui non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1219; cf.: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, do not suffer your spirits to droop, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; and: animos varietas sonorum (opp. remittere), id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: terram quasi tristitia (sol; opp. laetificas), id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: ut et bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommis modis contrahantur, are made sad, id. Lael. 13, 48 (cf. id. Tusc. 4, 6, 14): ex quibus intellegitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf. cupidinem, Hor. C. 3, 16, 39 et saep.—Hence, **contractus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), drawn together into a narrow space, i. e. compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, abridged, restricted, limited, etc. A. Lit.: tanto contractoribus ultimis digitis, Quint. 11, 3, 95: nares contractoribus habent introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 145: contractor ignis, smaller, Lucr. 5, 569: aequora, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33; cf. freta, Ov. F. 6, 495: locus (with exiguis), Verg. G. 4, 295: Nilus contractor et exilior, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: contracti-

ora spatia ordinum, Col. 5, 5, 3.—B. Trop. 1. Of language, etc.: et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44, 162; cf.: contractor oratio, id. ib. 31, 120: propositum dicendi (opp. uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 32: summissa atque contracta voce (opp. erecta et concitata), id. 11, 3, 175; so, vox, id. 11, 3, 64: parvum opusculum lucubraturum his jam contractoribus noctibus, Cic. Par. proem. § 5.—2. In gen.: quae studia in his jam aetatibus nostris contractora esse debent, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: paupertas, stinted, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20 (cf.: angusta pauperies, id. C. 3, 2, 1); in the same sense transf. to the person: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcat Contractusque leget, retired, solitary, id. ib. 1, 7, 12; cf. homo, Verg. M. 78.—Adv.: **contracte**, on a contracted scale; only in comp.: assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9, 3; Lact. 2, 8, 39 al. † **contra-juris**, e, adj. [2. jus], contrary to law, unlawful, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **contra-pono**, no perf., pōsum, 3, v. a., to place opposite, to oppose to (several times in Quint.; elsewh. only in late Lat., and rare): non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84; Tert. ad Mart. 4.—II. P. a. as subst.: **contra-pōsitum**, i, n., antithesis, Quint. 9, 3, 32; 9, 3, 81; 9, 3, 102 al. **contrariē**, adv., v. contrarius fin. **contrarietas**, ātis, f. [contrarius], opposition, contrariety (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 26; 2, 15, 30; Sid. Ep. 4, 12. **contrariō**, v. contrarius, B. A. 2. **contrarius**, a, um, adj. [contra], lying or being over against, opposite. 1. In gen. A. Prop., of places (syn. adversus): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf.: contraria tigna iis (tignis), id. ib. 4, 17, 5; and: gemma soli, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131: contrario amne, against the stream, id. 21, 12, 43, § 73: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65; cf. id. ib. 13, 429: ripa, Dig. 41, 1, 66: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 77: contraria vulnera (= adversa vulnera), in front, on the breast, Tac. H. 3, 84: in contrarias partes fluere, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; cf.: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: si pelles utriusque (hyaenae et pantherae) contrariae suspendantur, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: contrario ictu uterque transfusus, by a blow from the opposite direction, Liv. 2, 6, 9.—With inter se, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49.—With atque, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, B. Transf., of other objects. 1. In gen., opposite, contrary, opposed (syn. diversus); constr. with the gen., dat., inter se, atque, or absol. (α) With gen.: hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; id. Fin. 4, 24, 67 Madv. N. cr.; Quint. 5, 10, 49 al.—(β) With dat.: voluptas honestati, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: fortuna rationi et constantiae, id. Div. 2, 7, 18; cf. id. Top. 11, 46 sq.: vitium illi virtuti, Quint. 11, 3, 44: rusticitas urbanitati, id. 6, 3, 17: pes baccho, id. 9, 4, 102: color albo, Ov. M. 2, 541: aestus vento, id. ib. 8, 471 et saep.—(γ) With inter se: orationes inter se contrariae Aeschini Demosthenisque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14; so id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Quint. proem. § 2; 1, 10, 6; 10, 1, 22.—(δ) With atque: versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—(e) Absol.: aut bono casu aut contrario, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum, id. Cael. 5, 12: ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, id. 5, 11, 32: leges, conflicting, id. 3, 6, 43; Dig. 1, 3, 28: actiones, cross-suits, Gai. Inst. 4, 174 al.: latitudo qua contrariae quinquereimes comearant, going in opposite directions, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrariis partibus, on both sides, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: ex contraria parte dicere, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: in contrariam partem adferre aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215 al.—2. Esp., subst.: **contrarium**, ii, n., the opposite, contrary, reverse. A. In gen.: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120: si ea rex vult, quae Thebanis sint utilia... sin autem contraria, etc., Nep. Epam. 4, 2: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24; cf.: diversaeque vocant animum in

contraria curae, in opposite directions, Verg. A. 12, 487: ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet, Ov. M. 3, 329: in contraria versus, transformed, id. ib. 12, 179.—With gen.: contraria earum (artium)... vitia quae sunt virtutum contraria, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 49.—With dat.: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat, Vell. 2, 75, 2: qui contraria Deo faciat, Lact. de Ira, 3, 3.—With quam: qui contraria faciat quam Deus, Lact. 3, 29, 13; Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 24; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 267.—b. As rhet. fig., the antithesis, contrast, opposite, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27; Jul. Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 11.—c. Adverb. phrases: ex contrario, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes. B. G. 7, 30; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47; id. Inv. 2, 8, 25; Quint. 6, 1, 16: e contrario, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 4; id. Ham. 1, 2; id. Att. 9, 3; id. Eum. 1, 5 (al. contrario without e); Quint. 1, 5, 43; rarely ex contrariis, Quint. 8, 5, 9; 8, 5, 18; 10, 1, 19; 11, 3, 39 al.—In the same sense, but more rarely, in contrarium, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 197: per contrarium, Dig. 2, 4, 8, § 1; 2, 15, 8; 28, 1, 20 al.—II. In partic. 1. Of weight: aes contrarium, weighed against, = ἀντίρρονον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 12 Müll.; cf. Scalig. ad Plaut. Ep. 3, 30.—2. Of hostile opposition, inimical, hostile, hurtful, pernicious, etc. (more rare than adversarius, and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): contrariis dis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.: Averno avibus cunctis, dangerous, destructive, Lucr. 6, 741; cf.: usus lactis capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 130: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87, § 136: quam (sc. perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrarium interim putaverunt, injurious, disadvantageous, Quint. 4, 2, 64 Spald.; cf.: philosophia imperatorum, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, unfavorable, id. Oth. 8: saepe quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, hostile, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprecor, Verg. A. 4, 628; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—Subst.: **contrarius**, ii, m., an opponent, antagonist: plur., Vitruv. 3, praef. 2.—Adv.: **contrariē**, in an opposite direction, in a different manner: sidera procedentia, Cic. Univ. 9 med.: scriptum, id. Part. Or. 31, 108: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65, 263: dicere, Tac. Or. 34. † **contrascriba**, ae, m., a counter-signer, comptroller, = ἀντιγραφείς, Inscr. Orell. 3208. **contra-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to countersign, ap. Mag. p. 324, 10. **contrascriptor**, ōris, m. [contrascrībō], a comptroller, = ἀντιγραφείς: RATIONIS SUMMI CHORAGI, Inscr. Grut. 579, 10; Inscr. Orell. 3209. **contra-venio**, ire, v. n., to oppose (late Lat.); with dat.: humanis ratiunculis fallis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1, 1. **contra-versum**, adv., v. the foll. **contra-versus**, a, um, Part. [verto] (post-class.), turned opposite, lying over against; with dat.: Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol. 27: spiranti Zephyro contraversa (urbs) Gumathenam contingit, Amm. 18, 9, 2.—Adv.: **contrāversum**, on the contrary, on the other hand, = contra, Sol. 10. **Contrēbia**, ae, f., a fortified town in Hispania Tarraconensis, in the province of the Carpetani, Liv. 40, 33, 1 sq.; Flor. 2, 17, 10; Val. Max. 2, 7, 10; 7, 4, 5.—**Contrēbienses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Liv. Epit. 91. **contractabilis** (contract-), e, adj. [contracto], that may be felt or handled (except in Lucr., only in late Lat.): contractabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8 al.—*Adv.: **contractabiliter** (contract-), so as to be felt, Lucr. 4, 660. **contractatio** (contract-), ōnis, f. [id.], a touching, touch, contact (very rare). 1. Prop.: equae, vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: quam contractationes et amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; cf. Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 18.—II. In the jurists, an illegal appropriation of a thing to one's self, stealing, theft, Dig. 47, 2, 1, § 2; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 29. **contractator** (contract-), ōris, m. [id.], a thief (in the jurists), Dig. 47, 2, 36, § 2.

con-trecto (**contracto**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [tracto], to touch, handle, come in contact with, feel (class.); most freq. after the Aug. per. 1. Lit. A. In gen.: nudum corpus aquai, Lucr. 6, 854: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 607: omnes partes corporis inspectare et contractare, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; cf.: membra mortuae, Suet. Ner. 34: obscena, Sen. Const. 13, 2: filium Demaeneti, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 17: librum manibus, *Hec. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, to meddle with, Ov. P. 2, 2, 60: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, Suet. Calig. 42; cf.: pecunias vetitas, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1, § 2.—B. In partic. 1. To touch in examining, to search: ne feminae praetextatque pueri et puellae contractarentur, Suet. Claud. 35.—2. To touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32; id. Mil. 4, 2, 61: multorum uxores, Suet. Dom. 1; Just. 7, 3, 4.—b. Transf.: contractata filiarum pudicitia, violated, dishonored, Tac. A. 14, 35.—3. In the Lat. of the jurists, to appropriate: rem alienam, Gai. Inst. 3, 195; Dig. 13, 1, 20.—b. Esp.: aliquid, to take by stealth, to steal, purloin, Dig. 41, 2, 3; 25, 2, 3 al.—II. Trop., to contemplate, look at, consider, dwell upon: nudare corpus et contractandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: mente varias voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 6, 24: studia et disciplinas philosophiae, to apply one's self to, Gell. 17, 19, 3.

con-tremisco, mūi, 3, v. incho. n. and a. I. Neutr., to tremble all over, to shake, quake (rare but class.): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: toto corpore contremisco, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: contremuere, Lucr. 3, 835; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58; Verg. A. 7, 515; Ov. M. 8, 761.—B. Transf., of abstract subjects (rare): cuius in mea causa numquam fides virtusque contremuit, i. e. have never wavered, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: quid contremescis senectus, Sen. Contr. 3, 11, 1.—II. Act., aliquid, to shake on account of something, to tremble at a thing, be afraid of (perh. not ante-Aug.): non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, etc., Sen. Ep. 65, 24; Sid. Ep. 9, 11: periculum, *Hor. C. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 10.

con-tremo, ūi, 3, v. n., to tremble greatly, to quake (rare): caelum tonitru contremuit, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. v. 413 Rib.); fulminis horribili cum plaga torrida tellus Contremuit, Lucr. 5, 1220.

***con-tremulus**, a, um, adj., trembling violently: (luna), Varr. ap. Non. p. 351, 27.

***contribulatio**, ōnis, f. [contribulo], anguish: spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 ex Isa. 65, 14.

con-tribūlis, is, m. I. Of the same tribus (very rare), Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Mar. in p. 43; Inscr. Grut. 873, 4; Hier. in Gal. 2, 10; Ambros. Ep. 6, 14 fin.—*II. Transf., of the same religion, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

con-tribulo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to crush, bruise (eccl. Lat.): capita draconum, Vulg. Psa. 73, 13: dorsum ipsorum, id. Ecclus. 35, 22 sq.—II. Trop., to afflict much, to crush: sacrificium Deo spiritus contribulatus, Vulg. Psa. 50, 18: rogationem contribulati abicere, id. Ecclus. 4, 4.

con-tribuo, tribui, tributum, 3, v. a., to throw together, bring together, unite, incorporate, impart. I. Of a part added to or united with a whole. A. In gen. 1. With acc. alone: nec non Penūs, nec non Spercheides undae Contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231.—2. With cum and abl. proprios ego tecum. Sit modo fas, annos contribuuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.—3. With dat.: prodesse putat apibus vestemate corruptis examen novum contribuere, Col. 9, 13, 9: suos (annos) tibi contribuit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 1; cf. Dig. 35, 2, 15 pr.: CONTRIBUTVS EX LEGIONE III. GALLICAE (LEGIONI), Inscr. Afric. ap. Renier, 1357.—B. Esp. 1. Publicists' t. t., to add, join a district, city, etc., to a people, government, etc., to annex. a. With cum and abl.: Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 init. Kramer ad loc.—b. With dat.: Phoenices Locrenseque... iis (Aetolis) contribuunt, Liv. 33, 34, 8: Epirotis Ambraciam placebat adgredi, quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, id. 38, 3, 9; 39, 26, 2: Uxorium deingentem subactam Susianorum satrapae con-

tribuit, Curt. 5, 3, 16: in (agro) Gallico, qui nunc Piceno contribuitur, Col. 3, 3, 2: Urbana colonia Sullana nuper Capua contributa, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; cf. id. 3, 1, 3, § 14: (regna) isdem quibus ademerat reddidit, aut alienigenis contribuit, Suet. Aug. 48.—2. To admit, bring into a league or union: polliceri... Corinthum contributuros in anticum gentis concilium, Liv. 32, 19, 4: Elei, nuper in Achaicum (concilium) contributi, id. 42, 37, 9; cf.: Elei per se ipsi quam per Romanos maluerunt Achaico contribui concilio, id. 36, 35, 7.—II. Of several objects united in one whole. A. In gen., to bring together, unite, collect: ubi simul plura contribuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, Dig. 41, 1, 27, § 1: utilius est... contributa habere remedia, to have them treated together in one place, instead of scattered through the work, Plin. 32, 4, 15, § 42: quondam pagatim habitantes... in unam urbem contributi majores sui, Liv. 31, 30, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: una ex iis (urbibus) quae ad condendam Megaleu polin ex concilio Arcadum contributa forent, id. 32, 5, 5.—B. Esp., to dispose, arrange, classify: ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, Vell. 2, 20, 2: inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim, Col. 2, 9, 17: in unam cohortem eos (milites) contribuit, Just. 12, 5, 8.

contributio, ōnis, f. [contribuo] (post-class.). I. A dividing, distributing: debiti et crediti, Dig. 16, 2, 1: in contributionem venire, ib. 24, 3, 7, § 4; 35, 2, 30, § 8.—II. A contribution: omnium, Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contributus, a, um, Part., from contribuo.

contristatio, ōnis, f. [contristo], an afflicting, affliction, grief (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11; id. Pud. 7 al.

con-tristo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [tristis], to make sad or sorrowful, to sadden, afflict (except in Caellus, perh. not ante-Aug.). I. Lit.: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 5: prudens... non perturbatur nec contristatur nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 14.—Of animals, Col. 8, 4, 4; of bees, id. 9, 14, 11.—II. Transf. A. Of the weather, light, colors, etc., to make dark, render gloomy, to cloud, dim, darken, sadden, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore caelum, Verg. G. 3, 279; cf.: Sirius... laevo contristat lumine caelum, id. A. 10, 275; and: Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores (opp. exhilarare), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198.—B. Of vines, to injure, hurt, damage: vites caloribus, Col. 3, 2, 20; 3, 20, 1 al.

contritio, ōnis, f. [contro], a grinding. I. Prop., Ennod. 3 med.—II. Trop., contrition, grief, = θλίσις (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 18; Aug. Conf. 7, 7; Vulg. Jer. 30, 15; id. Psa. 13, 3; 59, 2 al.

contritus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from contro.

contrōversia, ae (dat. plur. CONTRORSEIS, C. I. L. 1, 199, 1), f. [controversus], lit., a turning against. *I. Lit.: si controversia aquae insulam subverterit, the turning of the water against it, Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 5.—II. Trop., controversy, contention, quarrel, question, dispute, debate (so in good prose, and very freq., esp. in jurid. and rhet. lang.; in Quint. more than sixty times): nulla controversia mihi tecum erit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 83: apage! controversia'st, id. Rud. 3, 5, 46: quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur... a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocet controversiam (orator), Cic. Or. 14, 45 (cited ap. Quint. 3, 5, 15); cf. id. de Or. 3, 30, 120: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; cf. distrahere, id. Caecin. 2, 6: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72, 291: rem adducere in controversiam, id. ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139; Quint. 3, 6, 44 al.: qui tum agrum, qui in controversia erat, obtinebat, Liv. 40, 34, 14: esse in controversia, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 2, 28, 45: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; as the title of a rhet. writing of Seneca: Controversiae: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 fin.: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 143: di-

cere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21 al.: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 fin.: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: cujus hereditatis controversia fuerat nulla, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: magnae rei familiaris, id. Rose. Am. 31, 87: movere controversiam nominis, Tac. Or. 25: cum de loco et tempore ejus rei controversia inferretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: ea controversia, quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; id. Brut. 18, 72: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: de verbo, Cels. 3, 25: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: controversia orta inter eos de principatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 112; cf. id. B. G. 5, 44; 7, 33: controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: nihil controversiae fuit, quin consules crearentur, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 7: sine controversia ab dis solus diligere, beyond dispute, without doubt, indisputably, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 14; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversialis, e, adj. [controversia], pertaining to controversy or dispute, controversial (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9 al.

***contrōversiola**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little controversy, Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30; cf. Diom. p. 313 P.

contrōversiosus, a, um, adj. [id.], very much controverted (very rare): res, Liv. 3, 72, 5; Sen. Ep. 85, 24.

contrōversor, āri, v. dep. [controversus], to be at variance one with another, to dispute (very rare): ut inter vos de hujusmodi rebus controversemini, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 803 P. (IV. 2, p. 477 Orell.): nihil invicem, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, adj. [from the same root with contra; q. v. init.]. *I. Lit., turned against, in an opposite direction (cf. controversia, 1; very rare): perticae, Cato, R. R. 43, 1: litorea Isauriae scopulis, lying opposite, Amm. 14, 2, 3; cf. id. 22, 8, 2; 22, 15, 7 (al. contra versus).—Hence, II. Trop. A. That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewhere rare): sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104; cf. opp. confessum, Quint. 5, 13, 34; 5, 14, 14; 7, 1, 5: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 52; so, res, Quint. 3, 5, 18; 5, 9, 2: auspiciam, Liv. 10, 42, 7: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Quint. 7, 6, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 55, 3.—Subst.: controversa, ōrum, n., disputed or doubtful points: controversa confessio probare, Quint. 5, 14, 14.—B. = repugnans, repugnant, at strife: controversa sibi ac repugnantia (sc. terra et ignis), in controversy with themselves, opposed to one another, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; cf. Aus. Ephem. fin. (The signification quarrelsome, litigious, is very dub., the reading in Cic. Brut. 12, 46, being undoubtedly corrupt.)

con-trūcido, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, to put to the sword, slay (rare, but in good prose). I. Prop.: debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abiecit exanimatus (cf., shortly after, concisus vulneribus), Cic. Sest. 37, 79; so, plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira. 1, 2, 3: universos, Suet. Calig. 28; cf. id. ib. 48; id. Ner. 43 al.: taurorum opima corpora, Sen. Ep. 115, 5: bestias ad munus populi comparatas, Suet. Caes. 75.—*II. Trop.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rem publicam contrucidaverunt, cut in pieces, Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (v. the figure in connection).

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. I. To thrust or crowd together (mostly ante-class.): nubes (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 510; cf. id. 6, 211 and 734: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant Corpora, crowded together, id. 6, 1254.—II. To press, thrust, push, or crowd in: uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: stantibus equi corpus... videtur vis in adversum flumen contrudere, aliquos in balneas, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll.—Rarely of a single person: Florentius... contrusus est in insulam, Amm. 22, 3, 6.

con-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut down or to pieces (ante- and post-class. and very rare): filios, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; cf. inermes et obistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev.

61.—Facete: cibum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiore, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35: moles palearum, id. ib. 9, p. 222, 37.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from *contrudo*.

contubernālis, is, *comm.* (*abl.* contubernale, Pomp. ap. Charis. p. 99 P., or Com. Rel. v. 73, where Rib. reads contubernaleio; usu. -nali, Macro. S. 2, 4, 29; Dig. 40, 7, 31, § 1; 50, 16, 220, § 1) [contubernium]. **I.** Milit. t. t. **A.** A tent-companion or comrade (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent), Cic. Lig. 7, 21; id. Planc. 11, 27; id. Sull. 15, 44; Curt. 6, 2, 16; Tac. H. 1, 23; Veg. Mil. 2, 8 and 13; Dig. 13, 6, 21, § 1; Inscr. Orell. 3557; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**B.** A young man who, in order to become familiar with military service, attended a general in war, an attendant: Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Cael. 30, 73: Saturnini, id. Planc. 11, 27; Suet. Caes. 42.—**II.** Transf. from military affairs. **A.** In gen., a comrade, companion, mate, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1; id. Fl. 17, 41: illi in conspectu, id. Brut. 27, 105; cf. meus in conspectu, id. Sull. 12, 34: praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123 Spald.; also, iron.: Quirini, i. e. Caesar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 45, 3, and Suet. Caes. 76.—**B.** In partic., in colloq. lang., the husband or wife of a slave (given by their master); masc., Col. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 7; fem., id. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 57, 6; Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 82; Dig. 50, 16, 220.—Hence, facete: nisi illa nos volt... omnis crucibus contubernalis dari, q. s. to be united in wedlock with the cross, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 28.

con-tūbernium, ii, n. [taberna]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** In milit. lang. (cf. contubernalis, l.). **1.** Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent: legionum, with the legions, Tac. A. 1, 41; id. H. 2, 80.—**B.** Concr., a body of soldiers occupying a tent together, a mess, squad: erant decani decem militibus propositi, qui nunc caput contubernii vocantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 8; 2, 13.—**2.** The intercourse of a young man and the general accompanied by him in war, attendance, Cic. Planc. 11, 27; Sall. J. 64, 4; Liv. 42, 11, 7; Tac. Agr. 5 al.—**B.** Transf. from the sphere of milit. operations. **1.** The accompanying, attendance (of teachers, friends, etc.), Suet. Aug. 89; id. Tib. 14; 56; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**2.** In partic., (a) The marriage of slaves, Col. 12, 1, 2; Curt. 5, 5, 20; Dig. 40, 4, 59.—(b) Ironically, in distinction from concubium: contubernium muliebris militiae, concubinage, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; § 104; Petr. 92, 4; Suet. Caes. 49 al.—**B.** Of animals, a dwelling together, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4; cf. si hominis contubernium passa est (bestia immanis), Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 2.—***C.** Trop.: felicitatis et moderationis dividiūm contubernium est, dwell not, exist not together, Val. Max. 9, 5 fin.—**II.** Concr. (acc. to I. A. and B.). **A.** A common variant, Caes. B. C. 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 17; 1, 41 al.—**B.** Transf., the dwelling of different persons, Suet. Calig. 10; 22; id. Ner. 34.—**2.** The dwelling of a couple who are slaves, a slave dwelling, Tac. H. 1, 43; 3, 74.—**3.** Of bees, Plin. 11, 11, 10, § 26.

con-tūtor, ūtus, 2 (ante-class. and poet.; access. form pres. **contūtor**, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23; Stat. Achill. 1, 131: contūtor, Lucr. 4, 35; inf. contui, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 111; 3, 1, 20; id. Most. 3, 2, 152; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 470, 31; cf. tūtor and intūtor; and in act. form contuo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2, or Fragm. v. 95 Vahl.), v. a. **I.** To look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, to consider attentively (syn. conspicio; rare but class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: ocelli contui, conspicio coleatam cuspidem, Pompon. l. 1: totam terram contueri ejusque situm, formam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: hanc sedem et aeternam domum, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; os, id. Sull. 27, 74: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aliquid, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: longinqua (opp. prope admota non cernere), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 142 sq.; Suet. Aug. 94; id. novum Agesilaus contuens, beholding this novelty, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2.—**Abstr.**: alicui acrius contuenti vultum submittere, Suet. Aug. 79; so Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 132.—Of a place personified: Acrocorinthus utraque maria contuens, Mel. 2, 3, 7; cf. Cic. Dom. 57, 146.—**B.** Trop., to take into view, to weigh,

ponder maturely, to observe (rare): quod bene propositum si plane contueare, Ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 653: a contuendis malis avocare aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.—**B.** With the access. idea of carefulness, to see to, take care of, preserve carefully: pecus sic contuendum, ne Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16.—**II.** Inchoat. (cf. conspicio, II.), to get sight of, perceive, descry (very rare): si volutuos forte possis contui, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 35.

1. contūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from *contueor*.

2. contūtus or **contūtus**, ūs, m. [contueor], an attentive looking at, a view, sight (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): fugat te ipsum a tuo contutu, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27; Curt. 5, 12, 19; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; 37, 5, 16, § 63: contuitu utilitatis, in view of, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 51 al.

contūmācia, ae, f. [contumax], perseverance in one's purpose or opinion, generally in a bad sense, arrogance, inflexibility, contumacy, obstinacy, stubbornness. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (in good prose, and very freq.): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; so, contumacia et adrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 2 al.: inter abruptum contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20 fin.: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 5: adversus principem, Tac. H. 4, 3: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18: eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 24 fin.: responsi tui, Cic. Pis. 31, 78.—Sometimes in a good sense, firmness, constancy, self-confidence (cf. contumax): Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; so, maxima innocentiae, Quint. Decl. 2, 5.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court, contumacy, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (65), 2: contumacia eorum, qui jus dicenti non temperant, litis damno coarctetur, Dig. 42, 1, 53 pr.; cf. contumax, I. B.—**II.** Transf., of animals: contumacia perversa boum, Col. 6, 2, 11.—Of inanim. things: arborum (with fastidium), obstinacy in growth, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134.

contūmāciter, adv., v. contumax fin.

con-tūmax, ācis, adj. [from the root tem, whence also temno; cf. contemno, and contumelia], insolent, unyielding, obstinate, stiff-necked, stubborn, contumacious. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (freq. and in good prose): quis contumaciior? quis inhumani-or? quis superbi-or? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: Sara in me contumax, id. Att. 15, 15, 2; cf. adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2; and: populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: reus (together with arrogans, securus), Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. animus (with arrogantia oris), Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, id. ib. 4, 60: preces, id. ib. 2, 57: voltus, Curt. 4, 6, 24: epistula, Suet. Claud. 35: filii, Cod. Th. 13, 14, 1.—Rarely in a good sense, unyielding, firm, steadfast: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac. H. 1, 3 (cf. contumacia).—Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65.—**Comp.**, v. supra.—**Sup.**: Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur, Sen. Prov. 3, 4; id. Ep. 83, 21.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., that refuses to appear in a court of justice in obedience to a lawful summons: contumax est, qui... litteris evocatus, praesentiam, sui facere contemnet, Dig. 42, 1, 53, § 1 sqq.; cf. contumacia, I. B.—**II.** Transf., of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8.—Of inanimate things, not yielding, furnishing opposition: lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: cardamum frianti, Plin. 12, 13, 29, § 50: syllaba, not fitting into measure, Mart. 9, 12.—Hence, adv.: **contūmāciter**, obstinately, stubbornly, etc.: contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκωστήτως solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 11 et saep.—**Comp.**, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.—In a good sense (cf. contumax and contumacia), firmly, Sen. Ep. 13, 2; Quint. 6, proem. § 15.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things: lapides sculpturae resistunt, Plin. 37, 7, 30, § 104; in comp., id. 19, 7, 35, § 117.

con-tumelia (post-class. access. form

contūmia, Mart. Cap. 4, § 424; cf.: contumelia contumelia, Gloss. Isid., ae, f. [from a root tem, whence also temno, contemno, and contumax; cf. Dig. 47, 10, 1], abuse, insult, affront, reproach, invective, contumely (cf.: injuria, ἔπος; very freq. and class. in sing. and plur.): contumelia a contemptu dicta est, quia nemo nisi quem contempsit, tali injuriā notat, Sen. Const. 11, 2: patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. ap. Non. p. 430, 16; cf. Caecil. ib.: contumeliam alteri facere, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 82; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 79; cf. id. Eun. 5, 2, 26: contumeliam dicere alicui, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 33; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 29; Liv. 25, 22, 13: contumeliam si dicis, audies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 77: jacere in alicquem, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 96: in se accipere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1; cf.: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48, 9: quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: graves, severe reproaches (opp. libera consilia), Hor. Epod. 11, 26: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, id. ib. 1, 9; Quint. 4, 1, 11: contumeliā perfugae appellari ab alicquo, Caes. B. C. 2, 28; cf. Liv. 3, 50, 6 et saep.: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, id. 4, 4, 12: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—In mal. part., violation, Liv. 8, 28, 2; Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 42.—The expression facere contumeliam is censured by Cic. (Phil. 3, 9, 22) in the words of Antonius: nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus; but it is not clear on what grounds (whether as an archaism, or because it is used after the analogy of jacturam facere, in the sense of contumelia adfici); v. Quint. 9, 3, 13, and cf. esp. Gronov. Obsrvv. 3, 8, pp. 488-502. (pp. 241-247 Frotsch.).—Personified: **Contumelia**, like γῆρας, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.—***II.** Transf., injury, assault, annoyance, violence, blows, etc. (= injuria): naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, injuria, violence, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so Phaedr. 1, 2, 21: praebere ora contumeliis, to the blows, Tac. H. 3, 31, 3, 85: debilitatis suae, annoyance, hardship, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9; cf. injuria.

contumeliōse, adv., v. contumeliosus fin.

contumeliōsus, a, um, adj. [contumelia], full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive (in good prose): partim te superbum esse dicunt, quod nihil respondeas, partim contumeliosum, quod male respondeas, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: uti beneficio Antonii contumeliosus, id. Att. 15, 12, 1: quam contumeliosus in edictis! id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: litterae in alicquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; id. Balb. 9, 24; Sall. J. 65, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20, 5; Liv. 24, 5, 5: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistula, id. Claud. 35: exactor, Dig. 22, 1, 33 pr.—**Comp.**: τραπεζίτης, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: injuria, Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 7.—**Sup.**: genus acclamationum, Suet. Dom. 23: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1; 12, 5, 6.—**Adv.**: **contumeliōse**, abusively, insolently, etc.: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 1, 17: contumeliōse et aspere dicere in adversarios, id. 6, 3, 28 al.—**Comp.**, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1; Liv. 32, 37, 4; Just. 5, 4, 13.—**Sup.**, Cic. Vat. 12, 29; Vell. 1, 7, 1.

* **con-tūmesco**, ēre, v. n., to swell greatly: gingivae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.

contumelia, ae, f., v. contumelia init.

con-tūmulo, āre, v. a. **I.** To heap up like a mound: ovis stragulum molle pulvere, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100.—**II.** To furnish with a mound, to inter, bury: saucium ingestā humo, Ov. Ib. 460; cf. id. Tr. 3, 3, 33; Mart. 8, 57, 4.

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum (tunsum, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174; 28, 16, 62, § 221 al.), 3 (perf. contūdit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P., or Ann. v. 482 Vahl.; but contūdit, id. ap. Prisc. l. l., or Ann. v. 387 Vahl.), v. a., to beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound, break to pieces (syn.: confringo, debilito; very freq. and class. in prose and poetry; not in Quint.; for in 11, 2, 13, confudit is the better reading). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oleas in lentisco, Cato,

R. R. 7, 4 (cited ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 60): thymum in pila, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; cf.: radices ferreus pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2: florem nullo aratro, *Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8; 6, 14, 3: classis victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, Inscr. ap. Liv. 40, 52, 6: aliquem male fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; cf.: aliquem pugnis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 46; and: pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem planā palmā (with caedere pectus pugnis), Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv. 21, 40, 9: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte resimas, *to squeeze together, press in*, Ov. M. 14, 96.—With acc. of part: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15.—Poet. of the beating to pieces of crops by hail: vites grando, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5 (cf. id. C. 3, 1, 29: non verberatae grandine vineae); and of lameness produced by disease, etc.: postquam illi iusta cheragra Contudit articulos (= debilitavit nodis), id. S. 2, 7, 16 (cf. Pers. 5, 58: cum lapidosa cheragra fregerit articulos, *has crippled*).—**B.** In medic. lang.: **contusum** (-**tunsum**), *i. n.*, a *bruise, confusion* (cf. contusio), Scrib. Comp. 209; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136 sq. al.—**II.** Trop., *to break, lessen, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check*, etc. (syn.: frango, obtero, vinco): virosque valentes contudit crudelis hiems, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P.; cf. id. Ann. v. 387 and 482 Vahl: corpora conturbant magno contusa labore, Lucr. 4, 958: populos feroces, Verg. A. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2, 2: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43, 5: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; cf.: animos feros placida arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: contudi et fregi exultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 39: calumniam et stultitiam (with obtriviti), id. Caecin. 7, 18: regum tumidas minas, Hor. C. 4, 3, 8: impetus, id. ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybi, *i. e.* to surpass by my own, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33. (But in Lucr. 5, 692, *concludit* is the right reading, Lachm., Munro.)

contusum, *i. n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contusus, *a. um*, Part., v. contundo init.

contūo, v. contueor init.

† **contuoli oculi** sunt in angustum coacti conniventibus palpebris, *i. e.* eyes narrowed by a partial closing of the eyelids, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 1 Müll. [contueor].

contuor, tui, v. contueor init.

conturbatio, *ōnis*, f. [conturbo], disorder, confusion. ***I.** Lit.: oculorum, confused, indistinct vision, as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 19.—**II.** Trop., confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind (rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, a fear that drives away all thought, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; id. Top. 12, 52: mentis, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30.

conturbator, *ōris*, m. [id.], that brings disorder or ruin (cf. conturbo, II.), poet. for ruinous, expensive, or costly (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27, 10: macellus, id. 10, 96, 9.

conturbatus, *a. um*, Part. and P. a., from conturbo.

con-turbo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.*, to throw into disorder or confusion, to confuse, derange, disorder, confound (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and Cic.; not in Verg., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: posituras principiorum corporis atque animi, Lucr. 4, 943; cf. id. 4, 958; 3, 483 al.: ordines Romanorum (militum), Sall. J. 50, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 4: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2, 4: rempublicam, Sall. C. 37, 10; 48, 8; cf. rem, id. J. 79, 7: annus negligentia conturbatus atque confusus, *Suet. Aug. 31: vocem, Lucr. 4, 559: prima vulnera novis plagis, id. 4, 1070: basia, *i. e.* to exchange in confused multitudes, *Cat. 5, 11.—In mal. part.: pedes, *i. e.* implicate, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** Trop., to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2: quid est? num conturbo te? id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbant animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40; cf.: vemens violentia vini Conturbare animum consuevit, Lucr. 3, 483.—**Absol.**: haec sunt, quae conturbant in deliberatione non numquam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81.—**II.**

In partic., *t. t.* in the lang. of business: conturbare rationes or rationem, or *absol.* conturbare, *to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder, to become bankrupt*. **A.** Lit.: rationem sibi commissam, Dig. 11, 3, 1 fin.: nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 5: fac me multis debere, et in his Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? id. Planc. 28, 68: homo Graecus, qui conturbat et idem putat sibi licere quod equitibus Romanis, id. Att. 4, 7, 1; Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 9; 15, 3, 16; cf. ib. 11, 3, 1, § 5; Juv. 7, 129 al.—**B.** Trop.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi Rationes omnes, *you have so disturbed all my plans*, Ter. Eun. 5, 29.—Hence, **conturbatus**, *a. um*, P. a. (acc. to I. B.), *distracted, disturbed, confused, disquieted* (very rare): oculus, diseased, disordered, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: homo tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: eram in scribendo conturbator, id. Att. 1, 12, 4: animus, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15.

con-turmalis, *is*, m., one of the same squadron (turma) (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf.: omnis operae, a companion, Amm. 17, 1, 2.

con-turmo, *are*, v. a., to arrange in squadrons (turmae): se, Amm. 16, 12, 37.

† **contus**, *i. m.*, = *kontos*, a pole, pike (perh. not ante-Aug.), as an implement of a boat or ship, Verg. A. 5, 208; 6, 302; Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Calig. 32; as a weapon, Verg. A. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 1, 44.—Prov.: non contis et remulco ferri, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenā, Amm. 18, 5, 6: pedalis, *i. q.* membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsio, *ōnis*, f. [contundo], a crushing, breaking, battering, bruising (rare). **I.** In gen.: olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**II.** In medic. language, a bruise, confusion, Scrib. Comp. 101; 165 et saep.

contusum, *i. n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contūsus, *a. um*, Part., from contundo.

1. con-tutor, *ōris*, m., a joint-guardian (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 27, 3, 9; 3, 5, 29.

2. con-tutor, *ātus* sum, *i. v. dep.*, to place in safety (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 1, 19.

contūtus, *ūs*, m., v. 2: contuitus.

conūbialis (less correctly **conūbialis**; in the poets gen. to be read as four syll.; cf. conubium; only in Claud. Ep. 2, 18, conūbialis), *e. adj.* [conubium], pertaining to wedlock, conubial, conjugal (poet.; perh. first used by Ov.): jura, Ov. H. 6, 41: vincula, Stat. Th. 5, 112: carmen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 651: vectigal, id. Epist. 2, 18: foedus, Salv. Gub. 7, p. 244.—***Adv.**: **conūbially**, in a conjugal manner, conubially: procum allegaret, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

conūbiallyter, *adv.*, v. conubialis fin.

conūbium (less correctly **conūbium**; cf. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 393), *ii* (in the poets often trisyl., thus: conubio, Verg. A. 1, 73; 4, 126; 7, 253; Ov. M. 6, 428: conubia, Lucr. 3, 777: conubis, Verg. A. 3, 136; 4, 168; v. Wagn. and Forbig. ad Verg. A. 1, 73; and cf. conubialis), *n. [nubō]*, marriage, wedlock (considered as a civil institution; while conjugium had regard to the physical union, cf. Dict. of Antiq.). **I.** Prop. (very freq. in prose and poetry); Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Sall. J. 18, 6; Liv. 4, 5, 6; 4, 6, 2 sq.; Cat. 62, 57; 64, 141; Verg. A. 1, 73; 3, 136; v. the passages cited, init., from Verg. and Ov.—**Plur.**, of a single marriage (poet.): Pyrrhin' conubia servas? Verg. A. 3, 319; Val. Fl. 8, 421.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = *jus conubii* or *conubii societas*, the right to intermarry, according to Roman principles: conubia illi (sc. decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebei scito Canulejo abrogata, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 8, 14, 10; 9, 43, 23 and 24; Curt. 8, 4, 25; cf. Gai Inst. 1, § 55 sq. al.—**B.** Poet., sexual union (cf. conjugium, II. B. 1.), Lucr. 3, 777; 5, 1011; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21.—***C.** Of plants, an ingrafting, Plin. 16, pr. § 1.

conūla, *ae*, f., a plant, = polion, App. Herb. 67.

† **cōnus**, *i. m.*, = *κωνος*, a cone. **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 430 and 432; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; 2, 18, 47 al.—**II.** Esp., of conical bodies, **A.** The apex of a helmet, Verg. A. 3, 468; Ov. M. 3, 108; Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 2; cf. Id. Orig. 18, 14, 2.—**B.** The cone of the cypress, Col. 6, 7, 2.—**C.** A kind of sundial, Vitruv. 9, 8, 1.

* **con-vādor**, *ātus*, *i. v. dep.*, to bind one to appear in court by giving surety; facete: ubi tu es, qui me convadatus Veneris vadimoniis, *cited me to the court of Venus, i. e. made an appointment with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convalescens, *ntis*, P. a. and subst., v. convalesco, I. fin.

* **convalescentia**, *ae*, f. [convalesco], convalescence, a regaining of health, Symm. Ep. 3, 11 fin.

convalesco, *lūi*, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to recover from a disease, to regain health, to grow strong, gain strength, etc. (very freq., and class.). **I.** Lit., with *ex*, *de*, *ab*, or *absol.*: ex morbo, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 sq.; so id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Suet. Aug. 59; cf.: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: eum sustulere (defatigatum vulneribus), isque convalluit, Cat. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ars nulla medicina est, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12: a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54; so in part. pres.: **convalescentes**, *subst.*, those who are convalescent, Plin. 20, 5, 17, §§ 34 and 35; 31, 9, 45, § 102 al.: agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15; Col. 7, 3, 19: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4; 4, 16, 1: caulis, Pall. Febr. 24, 6: planta, Sen. Ep. 2, 2; cf., of drooping branches of trees: veterimae ilicis demissos jam ad terram languentesque ramos convalluisse adventu suo, Suet. Aug. 92: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478; cf.: flamma magna congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27, 76; so, civitas, Just. 3, 4, 1: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: Caesar, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: ut tandem annonae convalluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. R. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2; so: opinio vetus, Gell. 4, 11, 1: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. in the jurists, to receive or possess value, become valid: testamentum, Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, ib. 23, 7, 20.

* **convallatio**, *ōnis*, f. [convallio], an intrenchment, Ter. adv. Jud. 8.

convallia, *ium*, *n.*, v. convallis.

con-vallis, *is* (abl. regularly *convalle*, e. g. Caes. B. G. 3, 20 fin.; Liv. 1, 12, 10; Verg. G. 2, 186; id. A. 6, 679 al.: convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3; gen. plur. convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100), *f. (plur. post-class. access. form convallia*, *ium*, *n.*, sc. loca, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 331 al.), a valley enclosed on all sides; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 6 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 20 ib. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); Lucr. 5, 1374; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Caes. B. G. 5, 32; Liv. 1, 38, 6; Verg. G. 3, 276; Juv. 16, 36 et saep.

con-vallo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.*; lit., to surround with an intrenchment; hence, in gen., to surround, encircle (late Lat.): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13, 20.—Trop., Ter. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 6.

con-vario, *are*, v. a. and n. (post-class.).

I. Act., to variegate: cutim maculationibus, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** Neutr., to be different, to vary, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 7.

con-vāso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [vasa], to pack vessels or implements together; to pack up (the figure taken from milit. lang.; ante- and post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: aliquid convassassem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—**II.** Trop.: acclamationes, to pile up, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 fin.

* **convectio**, *ōnis*, f. [conveho], a carrying or bringing together: annonae, Amm. 14, 10, 4.

convecto, *are*, v. freq. a. [id.], to bear, carry, or bring together in abundance (very rare): recentes praedas, Verg. A. 7, 749; cf. praedam, id. ib. 4, 405: ligoes, delabras, etc., e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27: paleas, ligna, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 9; 13, 6, 10.

1. convector, ōris, m. [convehō], one who carries or brings together; hence, Convector, the deity who presided over the gathering in of grain, Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

2. con-vector, ōris, m., he who goes with one (on board ship, etc.), a fellow-passenger (very rare), *Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1; App. M. 1, p. 109.

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3, v. a., to carry, bear, or bring together (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 fin.; cf. Liv. 25, 13, 2; 24, 39, 11 al.: linitibus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa, arma, *Cic. Mil. 27, 74; cf. Liv. 4, 60, 6: tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 11, 17, 18, § 58: cibos, id. 11, 18, 20, § 64. — **Absol.**: undique convehunt apes, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 74 fin. — **II.** In partic., of the harvest, to gather, get in: fructus in villas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 35 Müll.: vasa corbisque ac patentiore quadam messibus convehendis vindemiisque faciunt, Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35.

con-vello, velli (convulsi), Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 4), vulsum (volsum), 3, v. a. **I.** To draw violently hither and thither something that is firm or quiet (esp. a tree, house, and the like); hence, to tear up, wrest from its position, to tear loose or away, to separate from, pull or pluck up (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.

1. In gen. (a) Without designation of place from which, etc.: cum praecides caveto ne librum convellas, Cato, R. R. 40, 2: saxa turre hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 26 fin. and, fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 506: cum gradus Castoris convellisti ac removisti, Cic. Dom. 21, 54: aesculum, Verg. G. 2, 294: convellere repagula, efringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: limina tectorum, Verg. A. 2, 507; Lucr. 3, 528: artus, Lucr. 3, 344; so of the rack: omnia (membra) laniata, omnes partes convulsae sunt, Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 5: convulsis laceratisque membris, id. ib. § 6; cf. armos, to wrench, dislocate, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fetus, i. e. to produce abortion, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5. — (β) With designation of place from or out of which, etc.: simulacrum Cereris e sacro convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; cf. id. ib. § 186: me ex nostris hortulis, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: viridem silvam ab humo, Verg. A. 3, 24: funem ab terrā, id. G. 1, 457: (turrin) convellimus altissimis, id. A. 2, 464: robora suā terrā, Ov. M. 7, 204: Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: domus convulsa sedibus suis, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 8: aspera undique nisu, Val. Fl. 5, 159. — (γ) **Absol.**: haerunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat, Ov. M. 9, 351. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: signa, to pluck up the standards from the ground, to decamp (rare), Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 22, 3, 12; cf. vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20. — **b.** Medic. t. t.: **convulsus** (-volsus), a, um, suffering from wrenching of a limb, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 98; cf. id. 20, 5, 18, § 36; 20, 17, 69, § 178; or from convulsions, spasmodic, convulsive: latus, Suet. Tib. 72: fauces, Quint. 11, 3, 20. — **B.** Trop., to cause to totter, to shake, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught (syn.: labefacto, commoveo, commuto, infirmo; esp. freq. in Cic.): est boni consilii, cum cuncta auxilia rei publicae labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 3; so with labefactare: cogitationem, id. Fam. 5, 13; 2 Manut.; cf. id. Clu. 2, 6: rei publicae statum, id. Pis. 2, 4: ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: haec si tenemus, quae mihi quidem non videntur posse convelli, id. Div. 1, 61, 117: iudicia, stipulationes, etc. (with infirmare), id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rem publicam iudicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. § 11: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 fin.: caede Messaliniae convulsa principis domus, id. A. 12, 1, cf. id. ib. 12, 65; 4, 40: Tiberius vi dominationis convulsus (= abalienatus ab honestate) et mutatus, id. ib. 6, 48: fata, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt quae (epistulae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2. —

II. To tear or rend to pieces, to cleave, dismember, shatter, break (perh. first in the poets of the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glaebam vomere, *Cat. 64, 40: dehiscit Convolsus remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; 8, 690: loca vi quondam et vastā convolsa ruina, id. ib. 3, 414: septem (naves) convolsae undis Euroque supersunt, shattered, id. ib. 1, 383; cf. Lucr. 3, 528: convulsi laniatique centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32: domum, id. ib. 6, 40. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Of words, to mutilate, mispronounce: magno cursu verba convellere, Sen. Ep. 40, 2. — **2.** To afflict, torture: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111.

con-vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to veil, to cover over (very rare). **I.** Lit.: caput, Gell. 19, 9, 10. — **II.** Trop.: ἐπαρωφην multis argumentis, Gell. 7, 3, 44.

convēna, ae, adj. comm. [convenio], coming together, meeting: ego, qui amantis unā inter se facerem convenas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61: aquae, Amm. 23, 3, 8; 23, 6, 57; Sol. 37: serpentes, id. 47: convēna undique multitudine, Amm. 15, 5, 25. — Hence, subst. plur.: **convēnae**, ārum, comm., a multitude collected together, assembled strangers, refugees, tramps, etc.: eodem convēnae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: Romulus pastores et convēnas congregasse videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: (Dionysius) quibusdam convēnis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. — **II.** As nom. prop.: **Convēnae**, ārum, m., the mixed people, the Refugees, a community gathered by Pompey at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Garumna, now St. Bertrand des Comminges, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; cf. Hier. adv. Vigil. IV. p. 282.

convēniens, entis, Part. and P. a., from convenio.

convēnienter, adv., v. convenio, P. a. fin.

convēnientia, ae, f. [convenio, II. A. 2.], a meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, suitability, fitness (a Ciceronian philosoph. word). (a) With gen.: convēnientia naturae cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34; cf.: convēnientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant οὐρανῶν, id. ib. 2, 60, 124; and: convēnientia conservativa naturae, id. Off. 1, 28, 100: partium (with pulchritudo, venustas), id. ib. 1, 4, 14: temporum (in cursibus stellarum, with constantia), id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: rerum in amicitia (with stabilitas, constantia), id. Lael. 27, 100. — (β) **Absol.**: quod (summum bonum) cum positum sit in eo, quod οὐλογία Stoici, nos appellationem convēnientiam, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; cf.: virtus convēnientia constat, etc., Sen. Ep. 74, 30.

con-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (ful. convenibo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18), v. n. and a. **I.** To come together, meet together, assemble (class and freq.). **A.** In gen.: milites, qui ex provincia conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: omnes... eo conveniunt, id. ib. 3, 16: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum conveniunt, id. ib. 1, 30: quanto multitudo hominum ad hoc iudicium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: amici privati hospites ad eum defendendum conveniunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 2: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ad delectionem, Quint. 3, 4, 6: Pericles, cum haberet collegam Sophoclem, tique de communi officio convenissent, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: nunc ita convenimus, ut possemus dicere, etc., id. Phil. 3, 2, 5: quoniam convenimus ambo, Verg. E. 5, 1; id. A. 1, 361 al. — With the place to or at which, usu. designated by in and acc.: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34; id. Div. 2, 23, 50: unum in locum omnes, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: in coetus scholarum, Quint. 2, 9, 2: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 71: reguli in unum convenire, Sall. J. 11, 2: tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 fin.: convenientis manus dissipare, Auct. B. G. 6, 8. — Rarely with in and abl., or with adv. of place (mostly post-Aug.): uno in loco omnes adversariorum copiae convenissent, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52 B. and K.; cf.: quanta illic multitudo con-

venisse dicebatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160 B. and K. (al. illue): in coloniā Agrippiensis in domum privatam conveniunt, Tac. H. 4, 55. — **2.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munera multa huc ab amatoribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 44: huc convenit utrumque bivium, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; cf.: oppidum in quo omnis negotiatio ejus (Arabiae) convenit, id. 6, 28, 32, § 157: cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4. — **B.** In partic.

1. Publicist. t. t. of civil communities which belong in jurisdiction to some chief city: ex his civitatibus, quae in id forum convenirent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 38: Carthaginem conveniunt populi LXV, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25; cf.: ibi Aethiopicae convenere naves, id. 5, 28, 29, § 105. — **2.** Jurid. t. t.: in manu, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the hands (manus) of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34, 84; id. Top. 3, 14; Quint. 5, 10, 62; Gai Inst. 3, 84: viro in manu, Cic. Top. 4, 23: in manu flaminis, Tac. A. 4, 16 et saep. — In the same sense: in matrimonium allicuius, Dig. 45, 1, 121, § 1: in matrimonium cum viro, to marry, Gell. 18, 6, 8; or, in nuptias, Cod. Th. 3, 7, 11. — **3.** Act., to go to one to speak to him, make a request of him, etc., to address, accost, meet, visit: haut multos homines nunc videre et convenire quam te mavellem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Pers. 5, 2, 74 al.; Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) cum eum (sc. Caesarem) in itinere convenissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: adversarios ejus, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: illum Atilium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: neminem conveni — convenio autem cottidie plurimos — quia omnes, etc., id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: Bruti pueri Laodiceae me convenerunt, id. ib. 3, 7, 1. — **Pass.**: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: nec eum (Lentulum) a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1: quod conveniendi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 9; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; Nep. Dion. 9, 3 al. — **Absol.**: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3, 3. — **b.** Jurid. t. t., to meet one judicially, to sue, bring an action against, summon before a tribunal: ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Dig. 10, 2, 20; 50, 1, 17: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, Dig. 17, 1, 59 et saep. — Also with abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Dig. 26, 7, 38: nomen, ib. 42, 1, 15.

II. Pregn. **A.** To come together, to unite, join, combine, couple (cf. coō, II.). **1.** Lit., so mostly of the coition of animals, Lucr. 2, 922; Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85; App. M. 6, p. 177, 38 al. — Of the union of atoms: Tandem conveniant ea (primordia) quae convecta repente Magnarum rerum fiunt exordia, Lucr. 5, 429. — **2.** Trop. **a.** With personal subject, to agree with in wishes, decisions, etc., to accord, harmonize (rare; late Lat.), Hyg. Astr. 2, 4; Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 29; Paul. Sent. 1, 1, § 5 (but in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, the v. 130 is spurious; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Trin. p. 131). — Far more freq., **b.** Res convenit or impers. convenit, it is agreed upon, or there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided. (a) Res convenit, constr. aliquid cum aliquo, inter aliquos, or absol.: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: de dote mecum conveniri nil potest, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 168: hoc mihi cum tuo fratre convenit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; Liv. 2, 39, 8; Quint. 3, 6, 91: pax, quae cum T. Quintio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43, 2; cf.: pax convenit, Sall. J. 38 fin.; Liv. 1, 3, 5; 30, 43, 8: in eas condiciones cum pax conveniret, id. 29, 12, 14 al.; and: cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam fuisse, Sall. J. 112, 2: ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: eo signo quod convenerat revocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: quod tempus inter eos committendi proeli convenerat, id. B. G. 2, 19: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43, 120; so, iudex inter eos, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2: posse rem convenire... si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36;

in colloquium convenit; condiciones non conveniunt. Nep. Hann. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 40, 14; 38, 11, 1 al.: postquam ardentia vidit castra magister equitum (id. convenerat signum), id. 9, 23, 15: signum, Suet. Oth. 6: omnia conventura, Sall. J. 83, 2. — *Pass.*: pacem conventam frustra fuisse, Sall. J. 112, 2: quibus conventis, Liv. 30, 43, 7. — (β) Convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, with *ut*, the *acc.* and *inf.*, with *de* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, *ut*, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: idne agebas, *ut* tibi cum sceleratis, *an* *ut* cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 147: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, *ut*, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 19: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23, 14: conveniat mihi tecum necesse est, ipsum fecisse, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 5; id. Brev. Vit. 7, 3: inter omnis vero convenit, Sibyllam ad Tarquinium Superbum tris libros attulisse, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; cf. Suet. Vesp. 25: convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally asserted*, *ὁμολογείται*, Liv. 9, 16, 1; cf. Suet. Claud. 44 et saep.: cum de facto convenit, et quaeritur, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: de duobus minus convenit, Liv. 2, 33, 2; Quint. 1, 4, 17; Col. 2, 9 *inik*; Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 4; Gell. 2, 22, 2: quamquam de hoc parum convenit, Quint. 5, 10, 2: quaedam sunt, de quibus inter omnes convenit, id. 2, 12, 2; 4, 5, 28; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 42, 25, 11; Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 2; Plin. Pan. 29, 5: ubi de pace non convenit, signa cecinere, Flor. 2, 6, 59 al.: convenit, victi uti sint eo proelio, Urbem, agrum, etc. . . . seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70: convenerat, ne interloquereris, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 9; cf.: quibus consulibus interierit non convenit, Nep. Hann. 13, 1: pacto convenit, etc., Liv. 24, 6, 7; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 80: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidia deductus, etc., Sall. J. 39, 4: Patres igitur iurati (ita enim convenerat), Liv. 30, 40, 12: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, id. 38, 11, 8. — *B.* To fit with, *in*, or to something, to suit, be adapted to. 1. Lit. (rare): quae (cupa) inter orbes conveniat . . . quae (fistula) in columellam conveniat, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. — More freq., 2. Transf.: res convenit, or *impers.* convenit, the thing (or it) is fit, becoming, seemly, suitable, appropriate, proper, serviceable for something, it becomes, = consentit, congruit. *a.* Res convenit, constr. with *in* or *ad* *aliquid*, cum *aliquid* *re*, the *dat.*, *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.* (a) *In* or *ad* *aliquid*: ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6 *fin.*; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 1: quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? etc., Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: convenire quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: hoc in te uauum, id. N. D. 2, 29, 74 Orell. N. cr.: nullam contumeliam jacere poteris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7, 23. — (β) *Cum aliquid* *re*: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; so id. Fin. 3, 22, 73 al. — (γ) With *dat.*: num videntur convenire haec nuptii? Ter. And. 2, 2, 29; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; id. Fin. 3, 22, 74; Sall. J. 85, 40; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Galb. 14 et saep. — (δ) With *acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24 dub. (Lachm. ap. Lucr. p. 64, conj. concedet). — (e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hoc non convenit, me . . . agrum habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 55; so Prop. 2, 1, 41. — (ζ) With *in* and *abl.*: nihil autem minus in perfecto duce quam festinationem . . . convenire arbitrabatur, Suet. Aug. 25. — (η) *Absol.*: haec mihi expectivi, contigit: conveniunt mores, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, id. ib. 5, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *impers.*: rationes confertis; addiunt; subducunt: ad nummum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12): non bene conveniunt, nec in unā sede morantur Majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19 et saep. — *b.* Convenit, *impers.*, constr. with a clause as subject (so esp. freq. in Lucr.

and the elder Pliny). (α) Haud convenit, unā ire cum amica imperatorem in viā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, Lucr. 2, 582: per se sibi vivere, id. 3, 685: dicere causas leti, id. 6, 708 et saep.: quo maxime contendit conveniat, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 2: convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem, Verg. A. 12, 184; so Hor. A. P. 226; Vell. 1, 3, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 9; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 126; cf. id. 33, 1, 5, § 15 Sillig. — (β) With *ut*: qui enim convenit, *ut*? etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 2, 4 (al. evenit): si tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 63. — To express assent: convenit, *well*, *it is agreed*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 54. — Hence, 1. *conveniēns*, *entis*, *P. a.* *A.* (Acc. to II. A. 2.) *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious* (syn.: consentiens, concors, congruens): bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Suet. Tib. 7: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029; cf.: inter se motus, id. 2, 941. — More frequently, *B.* (Acc. to II. B. 2.) *Fitting to something, appropriate to, meet, fit, suitable*, = congruens; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *ad* *aliquid*, *inter* *se*, *in* and *acc.* or *abl.*, or *absol.* (a) With *cum* (rare): motus oris conveniens cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: dies conveniens cum populi vultu, Ov. P. 2, 1, 28. — (β) With *dat.* (very freq.): nihil in hac praecleara epistula scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 3, 11, 20; 6, 3, 102 al.; Suet. Tib. 50; Hor. A. P. 316; Ov. P. 3, 9, 36 et saep.: aut sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 11: bono civi convenientissimum credidi amplecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6, 3. — (γ) *Ad aliquid* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 436. — (δ) *In aliquid* (very rare): forma in illam conveniens amplitudinem, Vell. 2, 29, 2. — (e) *In aliquid* *re*: gratulatio conveniens in ea victoria, Liv. 45, 19, 3. — (ζ) *Inter* *se* (rare): in vitā omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941. — (η) *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting, fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: nihil convenientius ducens, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 10. — *b.* Conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. congruens): convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 35. — *Sup.*, Plin. Pan. 87, 1; id. Ep. 10, 3 (20), 2. — *Adv.*: *convenienter*, *fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently* (syn.: congruenter, constanter; class.; most freq. in Cic.): convenienter cum natura vivere (with congruere), Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: convenienter naturae vivere (with congruenter), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. Off. 3, 3, 13 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 12: convenienter sibi dicere (with constanter), Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; Ov. A. A. 3, 546: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5, 4. — *Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44. — 2. *conventum*, *i. n.* (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an agreement, compact, covenant, convention, accord* (in good prose): facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; 1, 10, 32; id. Part. Or. 37, 130; Liv. 29, 24, 3; Sil. 1, 10 al. — As a jurid. expression, very freq. in the connection pactum conventum (for which the MSS. sometimes, perh. through interpolation, give pactum et conventum), Cic. Part. Or. 37, 130; id. de Or. 2, 24, 100; id. Caecin. 18, 51; id. Att. 6, 3, 1; Juv. 6, 25; v. pactum.

conventicius or *-itius*, *a. um, adj.* [convenio], *pertaining to coming together, or intercourse*. * *I. Adj.*: patres conventicii, *coming from various quarters*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42. — * *II. Subst.*: *conventicium*, *ii. n.* (sc. aes), = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to the poorer Greek citizens for attendance in the assemblies of the people*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48.

conventiculum, *i. n. dim.* [conventus] (rare). *I. An assembly, meeting, association*: conventicula hominum, quae pos-

tea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: plebei urbanae, id. Dom. 28, 74. — *II. A place of assembly*, Tac. A. 14, 15: ritus Christiani, Atm. 15, 5, 31; 27, 3, 13; Arn. 4, 152; Lact. 5, 11, 10.

conventio, *ōnis, f.* [convenio], *a meeting, assembling*. *I.* In gen. (very rare), Cod. Th. 8, 8, 3; 16, 2, 14 al. — *II. Esp. A.* = *contio, an assembly, meeting* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 sq. Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 10: in conventionem = in conventionem. — *B.* *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*, Dig. 2, 14, 1 sq.; Liv. 27, 30, 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 26, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2; Tac. H. 3, 70 al. — *C.* In manum conventio, of a woman, the coming into the hands (manus) of her husband by marriage, Gai. Inst. 3, 24; Ulp. Fragm. 26, 7; cf. conventio, I. B. 2. — *D.* *A judicial proceeding against one, indictment, charge* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.

conventionalis, *e, adj.* [conventio, II. B.], *of or pertaining to an agreement or compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Dig. 45, 1, 5, § 52.

conventitius, *v. conventicius*.

* *conventiuncula*, *ae, f. dim.* [conventus, I.], *a small assembly*, Aug. Ep. 56 *fin.*

* *convento*, *avi, i. v. freq. n.* [conventus], *to meet often*, Sol. 7, 7.

conventum, *i. n. v. conventio, P. a., 2.* 1. *conventus*, *a, um, Part. of conventio*.

2. *conventus*, *ūs* (CONVENTVS, C. I. L. II. p. 2416), *m.* [conventus, I.] (Acc. to conventio, I.) *A meeting; in concr., an assembly* (syn.: coetus, contio, corona). *A.* Of persons. 1. In gen. (for social intercourse, counsel, religious celebration, discussion, instruction, etc.; very freq., and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): comitum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; 2, 1, 52, § 137: nocturnus, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: complures minime digni elegantissimus conventus auribus, id. Brut. 62, 223: pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum prodire cogis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; id. Deiot. 2, 5; Nep. Dion. 9, 1; Quint. 1, 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 49: matronarum, id. Galb. 5; Verg. A. 6, 753; Hor. S. 1, 7, 23 et saep. — 2. In partic. *a.* *Persons associated in a provincial town for the sake of trade, a company, corporation*, Cic. Lig. 8, 24; id. Verr. 2, 13, § 32 Zumpt; 2, 5, 36, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 19; 3, 9; 3, 40 al. — *b.* *A judicial assembly, court of justice*: agere conventum, to hold a court, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54 *fin.*; 6, 44 *fin.*; Just. 12, 13 al.: conventibus peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; 5, 2. — *B.* Of inanimate objects, a union, conjunction (very rare): duarum stellarum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12, 4: dentium, Sol. 13, 2. — *II.* (Acc. to conventio, II.) *A union, connection* (very rare). *A.* Lit. of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612; for coition: ex conventu Jovis inseminati, Arn. 2, p. 93. — *B.* Trop., a compact, agreement, covenant (for the usu. conventum), ex conventu, by agreement, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20 (where B. and K. read ex convento).

con-venusto, *are, v. a., to adorn*, *adorn* (late Lat.): ecclesiam cultu, Sid. Ep. 7, 12: aliquid oratione, id. ib. 8, 6: Aurora primo convenustans habitu fenestras, Mart. Cap. poet. 2, § 219 al.

con-verbero, *avi, ātum, i. v. ā., to strike severely, to beat, bruise* (post-Aug.). *I.* Lit.: faciem, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126: os, Curt. 7, 2, 5. — *II.* Trop.: vitia, ta-chastie, Sen. Ep. 121, 4; cf. id. Ira, 3, 20, 1.

con-vergo, *ere, 3, v. n., to incline together* (late Lat.): punctus quo cuncta convergunt, Isid. Orig. 3, 12, 1.

* *converrator*, *ōris, m.* [converro], *one who sweeps together*, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 13.

con-verro (or *-vorro*), *verri, versum, 3, v. a., to sweep or brush together, to sweep, clear away* (mostly ante- and post-class.). *I.* Lit.: Cato, R. R. 143, 2: hoc egomet, tu hoc converro, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 27: capiam scopas atque hoc converram, id. ib. 2, 2, 51; 2, 2, 64; Publ. Syr. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.: stabulum, Col. 7, 6, 6: locum, id. 8, 6, 6: limina templorum osculis, Arn. 1, p. 36 al. — *II.* Meton.: hereditates omnium, to scrape

together, *Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78 (al. convertere). —Humorously: aliquid totum cum pulvisculo, to sweep thoroughly, to beat the dust out, i.e. to beat soundly, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversatio, ōnis, f. [converso] (not ante-Aug.). ***I.** Frequent use, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2; cf. Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1 al. —**II.** Frequent abode in a place, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 1. —**III.** Intercourse, conversation (so most freq.): licentiosior cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8: hominum, Vell. 2, 102, 3: multorum, Sen. Ep. 7, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 17; Tac. A. 12, 49; id. Or. 9: inter servos, Quint. 1, 2, 4.

† **conversator**, a companion, ὁμοδι-
ατος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversibilis, v. convertibilis.

conversum, adv. [converso], converse-
ly (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 491; Firm.
Math. 2, 32.

conversio, ōnis, f. [id.], a turning
round, revolving, revolution (class.). **I.**
Lit. **A.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42,
89; id. Univ. 6 med.; id. Rep. 6, 18, 18:
astrorum omnesque motus, id. Tusc. 1, 25,
62; cf. id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: caelestes, id.
Leg. 1, 8, 24. —Hence, **2.** The periodical re-
turn of the seasons, caused by the revolution
of the heavenly bodies: mensium annorum-
que, Cic. Univ. 14 fin. —**B.** Esp., in
medic. lang., **a.** A turning round, invert-
ing: vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166. —In
plur.: vulvae, Plin. 24, 7, 23, § 39. —**b.** An
abscess, Col. 6, 17, 6. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In
gen., subversion, alteration, change: con-
versio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37, 94;
cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 6: moderatio et conversio
temperamentum, id. Fl. 13, 31 fin. —**B.** Esp.,
in rhet., **1.** The change or transfer from
one species of composition to another, Quint.
10, 5, 4. —**2.** The repetition of the same word
at the end of a clause, ἀντιστροφή or ἐνιπα-
ρά, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 33 sq.;
Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19 med. —**3.** The rounding
of a period, καμύνη, στρογγύλη; sic enim has
orationis conversiones Graeci nominant,
Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: ut (oratio) conversio-
nes habeat absolutas, id. ib. 3, 49, 190. —**C.**
A moral change, conversion (late Lat.), Al-
cim. Avit. 6, 49; esp. with ad: ad verum
Deum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33: ad unum verum
Deum sanctumque, id. ib. 8, 24, 2. —**D.** A
change of view or opinion: tanta conversio
consecuta est, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18.

conversumcula, ae, f. [conversio],
a slight change or alteration (eccl. Lat.),
Salv. Ep. 4, p. 320.

con-verso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. ***I.**
Act., to turn round: animus se ipse con-
versans, *Cic. Univ. 8 med. —More freq.,
II. In medial form **conversor**, ātus, 1
(post-Aug.); a favorite word of Seneca; not
in Quint., **A.** To abide, live, or dwell some-
where: in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3,
§ 6. —**B.** To live with, have intercourse
with, keep company with: nobiscum, Sen.
Ep. 41, 5; 55, 9 sqq.; 99, 21: inter humano
sanguine delibatos, Sen. Contr. 1, 2. —**Ab-
sol.**, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 1; id. Ep. 108, 4. —Of animals,
Col. 9, 11, 1: equis a tenero asinus, id. 6, 37,
8. —**C.** To live, pass one's life: male, Dig.
26, 7, 5, § 3: ut oportet, id. 1, 16, 9, § 3 a.

1. conversus, a, um, Part. of con-
verso.

2. conversus, a, um, Part. of con-
verso.

***3.** conversus, ūs, m. [converso], a
turning or twisting round, Macr. S. 7, 9,
§ 4.

convertibilis (convers-), e, adj.
[id.], changeable (post-class.): propositio-
nes, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 1 and 2 (al.
convertibilis): deus convertibilis et demu-
tabilis, Prud. Apoth. 344. —Hence, **con-
vertibiler**, adv., changeably (late Lat.),
Aug. Music. 5, 13.

con-vertō (-vortō), ti, sum, 3, v. a.
and n. **I.** Act., to turn or whirl round,
to wheel about, to cause to turn, to turn back,
reverse; and with the designation of the
terminus in quem, to turn or direct some-
where, to direct to or towards, to move or
turn to, etc. (very freq. in all per. and
species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In
gen. **a.** With a simple acc.: caelos omnes;
Lucr. 2, 1097; cf. in infimo orbe luna
convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; id. Ac. 2,

39, 123; cf.: minore sonitu quam putaram,
orbis hic in re publica est conversus, id. Att.
2, 9, 1: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita
inclarum ex spelunca boum vox Hercu-
lem convertit, Liv. 1, 7, 7: ter se convertit,
Ov. M. 7, 189: crines calamistro, i. e. to
curl, Petr. 102, 15 et saep. —**b.** With the
designation of the terminus in quem. (a)
By in: equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5,
1317: naves in eam partem, Caes. B. G. 3,
15: ferrum in me, Verg. A. 9, 427: omnium
ora atque oculos in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 4, 1,
1 (cf. under B. 1.): iter in provinciam,
Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se in Phrygiam, Nep.
Ages. 3, 2 et saep. —Medial: in fugam nemo
convertitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 83 Fleck. —
(β) By ad: ad hunc se confestim a Pul-
lione omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B.
G. 5, 44, 10: eam materiam ad hostem, id.
ib. 3, 29: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516:
tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad
ortum, id. ib. 14, 386: nos ad iudicem,
Quint. 11, 3, 157 et saep. —* (γ) By contra:
tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis,
Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5. —(δ) By sub: cursum
sub terras, Lucr. 5, 654. —(ε) By the dat.:
majus lumen in diem nobis luna, Lucr. 5,
706. —Medial: Zephyro convertitur ales
Itaque super Libyen, Luc. 9, 689. —(ζ) By
local adv.: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic.
N. D. 2, 57, 142. —(η) By the acc. alone: se
domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. —**2.** In partic.
a. Milit. t. t. convertere signa, aciem, etc.,
to wheel about, change the direction of a
march: conversa signa in hostes inferre,
Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Romani conversa signa
bipartito intulerunt, id. ib. 1, 25: reliquos
sese convertere cogunt, to retreat, id. B. C.
1, 46: cum conversis signis retro in urbem
rediretur, Liv. 8, 11, 4; cf. convertunt inde
signa, id. 3, 54, 10 Drak. ad loc. (where Wei-
senb. ex conj. convertunt): aciem, id. 42,
57, 12; so, aciem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 52.
—**b.** Rhet. t. t., of words, to transpose, inter-
change: non modo mutare quaedam verba,
sed extendere, corrumpere, convertere, divi-
dere cogitur (poësis), Quint. 10, 1, 29. —**B.**
Trop. **1.** In gen.: ut ab eo quod agitur
avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem ri-
sumve convertat, Cic. Or. 40, 138; so, risum
in iudicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem
orationem transduxit et convertit in incre-
pandam Caepionis fugam, id. ib. 2, 48, 199:
rationem in fraudem malitiamque, to em-
ploy, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78; cf. id. Rosc. Am.
39, 114 and 115: beneficium in injuriam,
Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1 et saep.: animos imperito-
rum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate,
Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; cf. Liv. 24, 4, 4 and 9:
qui eas copias, quas diu simulatione rei
publicae comparabant, subito ad patriae pe-
riculum converterant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam.
11, 13, a, 5 fin.: facultatem dicendi ad ho-
minum perniciem, Quint. 2, 20, 2 et saep.:
ingenium et studium ad causas agendas,
Tac. Or. 14 et saep.: se aliquando ad timo-
rem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5,
17; id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: se ad philosophos,
id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5 et saep.:
quocumque te animo et cogitatione con-
verteris, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6: aculeum testi-
monii sui, id. Fl. 34, 86: argumentum, Gell.
5, 10, 3. —Of turning to the political sup-
port of any one: tota civitas se ad eos con-
vertisse videretur, Nep. Att. 8, 1; cf. Cic.
Rep. 6, 12, 12; Sen. Clem. 1, 4, 3; cf.: fama
huius rei convertit ad Masinissam Numi-
das, Liv. 29, 30, 7. —Pass. in mid. sense:
cuncta ad victoris opes conversa, Tac. H. 3,
44. —In eccl. Lat., to convert to Christiani-
ty, etc.: aliquem ad fidem Christi, Hier. in
Philem. 5, 10 sq. —Esp. freq. of turning or
arresting the attention: illud intellego, om-
nium ora in me conversa esse, Sall. J. 85,
5: converterat Cn. Pompeii persona totum
in se terrarum orbem, Vell. 2, 31, 1: proxi-
mas (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4 al.: ni-
hil opus est, ad continendas custodias plu-
res commilitones converti, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep.
10, 20 (31), 1: omnium oculos ad se, Nep.
Alcib. 3, 5. —And with inanimate things as
subjects: cum aliqua iis ampla et honesta
res objecta totos ad se convertit et rapit, Cic.
Off. 2, 10, 37. —Since the Aug. per. also freq.
with a simple acc.: sive elephas albus vol-
gi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; Suet.
Calig. 35; cf. Liv. 26, 29, 2: animos, id. 29,
26, 5: homines quaque iret, Suet. Tit. 5. —
2. Pugn., to change the nature of a
thing; i. e. to change, alter, transform, turn.

(a) With a simple acc.: omnes Res ita con-
vortant formas mutentque colores, Lucr. 2,
1005; cf. id. 1, 678: omnia, id. 4, 441: tel-
lus induit ignotas hominum conversa figu-
ras, Ov. M. 1, 88: humanam vicem (vene-
na), Hor. Epod. 5, 88: rem, Cic. Att. 8, 13,
2: rem publicam, to bring into disorder, id.
Fl. 38, 94: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15:
animum avaritiā, Sall. J. 29, 1: vitae viam,
Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26: studia, id. A. P. 166 et
saep.: conversi animum vultumque, Tac.
H. 1, 85: castra castris, to change camp
with camp (i. e. to establish new camps by
constantly removing), Caes. B. C. 1, 81. —
In gram.: casus conversi, = casus obliqui,
the cases which undergo a change of form,
Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64. —(β) With ad: nisi si
id. putas, non posse jam ad salutem convor-
ti hoc malum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48: poena om-
nis oculorum ad caecitatem mentis est con-
versa, Cic. Dom. 40, 105: mater magna, cu-
jus ludi violati, polluti, paene ad caedem et
ad funus civitatis conversi sunt, id. Har.
Resp. 11, 24: quod ad perniciem suam fue-
rat cogitatum, id. ad salutem convertit, Nep.
Dat. 6, 8. —(γ) With in: si antequam tu-
mor discutatur in suppurationem conver-
tatur, Col. 6, 17, 6: jam ego me convortam
in hirudinem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4: deum sese
in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam
in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: terras in freti
formam, Ov. M. 11, 209: deum (sc. Jovem)
in pretium (i. e. aurum), Hor. C. 3, 16, 8:
vim morbi in quartanam, Cic. Fam. 16, 11,
1 et saep.: crimen in laudem, id. Fl. 29, 70:
amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Lael.
21, 78; Quint. 12, 1, 2 et saep. —**b.** Of written
works, to translate: converti ex Atticis duo-
rum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas ora-
tiones... nec converti ut interpres, sed ut
orator, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: orationes
e Graeco, id. ib. 6, 18: aliqua de Graecis, id.
Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2,
24, 87; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 29; cf. id. Fin. 1, 2, 5;
id. N. D. 2, 41, 104. —**II.** Neutr., to return
(rare). **A.** Lit.: inde (imago) retro rur-
sum redit et convertit eodem, Lucr. 4, 334
(Lachm. conj. convertitur): clam cum pau-
cis ad pedes convortit, Sall. J. 101, 6: in
regnum suum, id. ib. 20, 4: convortit Var-
ro, Sil. 9, 645: ad me, Gell. 1, 26, 3. —**B.**
Trop. **1.** To return, turn: in amicitiam
atque in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 18: ad
sapientiora, Tac. A. 3, 55. —**2.** To change,
turn: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum con-
vertebat, Cic. Brut. 38, 141; id. de Or. 3, 29,
114; id. Fat. 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 9, 17: regium
imperium in superbiam dominationemque,
Sall. C. 6, 7 Kritz: ne ista vobis mansue-
tudo et misericordia... in miseriam con-
vortet, id. ib. 52, 27: ad aliquem, of political
support, Cic. Planc. 20, 50; Tac. A. 12, 18.

(con-vertor or **-vortor**, ti, acc. to
Non. p. 480, dep. collat. form of converso;
only in the line: sed fugam in se tamen
nemo convortitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 83; but
the explanation is not satisfactory, and
Fleck. reads: in fugam set tamen nemo
convortitur, acc. to converso, I. A.; cf.
Neue, Formenl. II. p. 330, and Ussing ad
Plaut. I. 1.)

con-vescor, vesci, v. dep., to eat with
one (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 18 al.

con-vestio, ivi, itum, 4 (arch. inf.
pass. convestirier, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28,
69), v. a., to clothe, cover with clothing (rare,
and mostly in ante-class. poetry). ***I.**
Lit.: cruenta corpora, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6,
2. —**II.** Transf.: prata herbis, Poët. ap.
Cic. Tusc. 1, 1; cf.: Topiarium laudavi: ita
omnia convestivit hederā, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2,
§ 5: domum lucis, to surround, id. Dom. 38,
101: omnia sua luce sol, *Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vetēranus, i, m., a fellow-veter-
an, Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3580.

convexio, ōnis, f. [convexus], a vault-
ing, convexity, also concavity (post-class.;
cf. convexitas): mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8: ro-
tunditatis solidae, Arn. 4, 129.

convexitas, ātis, f. [id.], a vaulting,
convex roundness, convexity, concavity (post-
Aug.; perh. only in Plin. the elder): circuli,
Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217: mundi, id. 18, 25,
57, § 210: cava in caelo, id. 2, 64, 64, § 160:
terrae, id. 18, 29, 69, § 283: insulae, id. 6,
32, 37, § 202.

con-vexo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to press
or squeeze together (post-class., and perh.
only in the foll. exs.): (multitudo) me male

miseram convexavit, Soror Appii Caeci in Gell. 10, 6, 2: animal, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 18, 6: membra, id. ib. 4, 25, 1: ilia cursu nimio, id. ib. 3, 65, 3.

1. convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho], *vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave*. **I.** Prop.: convexum id est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura caeli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 18 Müll. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; not in Lucr., Quint., and Hor.): caelum, Ov. M. 1, 26; cf.: nutans convexo pondere mundus, Verg. E. 4, 50; and, mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5; Cic. Arat. ap. N. D. 2, 44, 112 Creuz. N. cr.: foramina terrae, Ov. M. 6, 697: vallis, Plin. 5, 5, § 38: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77, § 124. — **Poet.**: vulgus, i. e. *sitting on the curved seats of the theatre*, Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 614. — **2.** *Subst.*: **convexum**, i, and more freq. in plur.: **convexa**, ōrum, n., a *vault, arch, concavity*: in convexo nemorum, Verg. A. 1, 310: taedet caeli convexa tueri, the *vaulted arch*, id. ib. 4, 451; so, vallium, the *hollows, cavities*, Just. 2, 10; cf.: dum montibus umbrae lustrant convexa, Verg. A. 1, 608; and *absol.*: talis esse halitus... superba ad convexa ferebat, id. ib. 6, 241; so of the heavens, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 242; id. in Rudin. 1, 367; 2, 454 al.; of a theatre, id. Cons. Stil. 3, 190. — **B.** Trop.: *Εὐθύμια* crebrum et coruscum et convexum, Gell. 17, 20, 4 Hertz. — **II.** In gen., *inclined, sloping downwards*: vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911; cf. Plin. 12, 22, 49, § 107: iter, Ov. M. 14, 154: vallis repente convexa, Plin. 5, 5, § 38.

† **2. convexus**, ūs, m., = περιφέρεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vibro, āvi, 1, v. n. and a. * **I.** *Neutr.*, to move one's self rapidly: pedibus, Poet. ap. Fest. p. 206, 11. — **II.** *Act.*, to move a thing quickly, set in rapid motion (late Lat.): linguam, App. Flor. 2, n. 12, p. 348, 40; Amm. 17, 7, 15.

con-vicānus (convicāneus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11), i, m., one who is of the same village, a fellow-villager, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 436 Marin.; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6, § 1.

conviciātor (convit-), ōris, m. [convictor], a *railler, reviler* (very rare), * Cic. Mur. 6, 13; Sen. Ira, 3, 24, 1; Suet. Tib. 11 al.

* **conviciōlūm**, i, n. dim. [conviciūm], a *slight reproach, a taunt*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convictor (convit-), ātus, 1, v. dep. [id.], to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at (rare; most freq. in Quint.; not in Cic.; cf., however, convictor). (a) *Absol.*: cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, * Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videatur, Liv. 42, 41, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 65; 6, 3, 78; * Suet. Tib. 53 al. — (β) With *dat.*: contra dentientibus inhumane, Quint. 3, 8, 69; 5, 13, 40; Dig. 49, 1, 8; Paul. Sent. 5, 35, 3; Vulg. Eccl. 8, 22.

con-viciūm (less correctly, acc. to Brambach, **convitium**, but preferred by B. and K., and by recent editors of Plant. and Ter.), ii, n. [most prob. kindr. with vox; cf. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 20], a *loud noise, a cry, clamor, outcry* (class.).

I. In gen.: ne clamorem hic facias neu convitium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33; cf.: erant autem convivia non illo silentio... sed cum maximo clamore atque convitio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: facere, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26 Ruhnk.: cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: mulierum, id. Fragm. ap. Aquil. Rom. p. 144 (187 Frötsch.); humanae linguae, Ov. M. 11, 601. — Of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5; Col. 10, 12. — Of the cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 3. — **II.** In partic. **A.** The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation or contention: ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convitio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12. — **B.** An urgent, clamorous importunity: epistulam hanc convitio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 1; imit. by Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. also id. ib. 4, 5, 10. — **C.** A loud, violent disapprobation or contradiction: omnium vestrum, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: senatus, id. Pis. 26, 63. — Most freq. **D.** Loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult: maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si petulantius jactatur, convitium; si face-

tius urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: Pompeius apud populum... cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convitioque jactatus est, id. Fam. 1, 5, 1: cum ei magnum convitium fieret cuncto a senatu, id. ib. 10, 16, 1: alicui convitium facere, id. Att. 1, 14, 5 bis; Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; Liv. 3, 48, 1; Sen. Ep. 15, 8; id. Ben. 7, 25, 2; Quint. 4, 2, 27; 6, 2, 16 al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; Ov. M. 6, 210 et saep. — **2.** Of inanim. subjects: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, Cic. Or. 48, 180: tacitum cogitationis, in thought, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 1: cave ne eosdem illos libellos... convitio scazontes extorqueant, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2. — **III.** Meton. **A.** The object of reproach: convitium tot me annos jam se pascere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55. — **B.** Of mocking-birds: nemorum convicia, picae, Ov. M. 5, 676.

1. convictio, ōnis, f. [convinco], *demonstration, proof* (eccl. Lat.): rerum, Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

2. convictio, ōnis, f. [convivo], *companionship, intercourse, intimacy with one* (= 2. convictus): jucundissima, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4. — **II.** Transf., = convictor: convictiones domesticae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12.

convictor, ōris, m. [id.], he who lives with one, a table companion, messmate, familiar friend, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96; 1, 6, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4; Sen. Ep. 7, 5; id. Ira, 3, 8, 2; id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 2; Suet. Vit. Hor.

1. convictus, a, um, *Part.*, from convinco.

2. convictus, ūs, m. [convivo], a living together, intimacy, social intercourse.

I. In gen. (syn.: societas, consuetudo): convictus humanus et societas, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; Luceus ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3; Col. 1, 8, 5; Sen. Helv. 15, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29; id. P. 2, 10, 9 al. — **II.** In partic., a banquet, feast, entertainment (not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 33, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 27; Plin. 14, 16, § 95; Tac. A. 2, 28, 6, 9; 13, 15, 14, 4; Sen. Tranq. 17, 8; Juv. 11, 4 al.

con-vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. a., to overcome, conquer; always beyond the circle of milit. lang.

I. With personal objects, to convict of crime or error, refute (very freq. and class.). (a) With simple acc.: quem ego jam hic convincam palam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 147: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: verum enim invenire volumus, non tamquam adversarium aliquem convincere, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: Aristonem jam fracta et convicta secta, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: si negem, quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; Liv. 26, 12, 17; Quint. 1, 6, 10 et saep. — (β) With the designation of the crime, error, etc., commonly in the gen., more rarely in the simple abl., or with *de, in, or inf.*: teque in isto ipso convinco non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: haec duo levitatis et infirmitatis plerosque convincunt, id. Lael. 17, 64: aliquem summam negligentiae (with coarguere), id. Sull. 15, 44: quae (supplicia) in convictos maleficii servos constituta sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1 al.: manifestis criminibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: multis avaritiae criminibus, id. Fl. 39, 98: convicti et condemnati falsis de pignis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 5: scelere convictus, Suet. Ner. 31; Lact. de Ira, 17, 6; cf.: istius vita tot vitis flagitiis convicta, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: in pari peccato, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in hoc scelere, id. Sull. 30, 83; so, in homicidio, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 15: in adfectione imperii, id. Tit. 9. — With *inf.*: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10, 14: convictus pecuniam cepisse, Tac. A. 4, 31; 13, 44; Suet. Calig. 40; Curt. 9, 8, 9; cf. Sall. C. 52, 36. — **II.** With things as objects, to prove something incontestably (esp. as criminal, false, punishable), to show clearly, demonstrate (freq. and class.). (a) With acc.: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; so, peccata argumentis, id. Part. Or. 33, 116; cf.: falsum veris convincere rebus, Lucr. 4, 764: alios sensus, id. 4, 495: haec pictura et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: orationem (with redargui), id. Univ. 3

init.: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: falsa, id. ib. 1, 32, 91: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 12: furorem, Ov. M. 13, 58: quod obicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen) apud patres convictum, Tac. A. 14, 40 al.: convicta (praedia), *proved not to belong to you*, Cic. Fl. 32, 79. — (β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: nihil te didicisse... nihil scire convincerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Par. 5, 3, 41; id. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Quint. 2, 15, 14 al.

con-vinctio, ōnis, f. [vincio], gram. t. t., a *connective particle, conjunction*: veteres verba modo et nomina et conjunctiones tradiderunt... in convictionibus complexus eorum esse judicaverunt; quas conjunctiones a plerisque dici scio, sed haec videtur ex *συνδέσμων* magis propria translatio, Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-violo, āvi, 1, v. a., to violate, desecrate (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Psych. 398 al.

con-viresco, ēre, v. *incho.*, to grow green, become verdant (late Lat.): litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

* **con-viscero**, āre, v. a., to incorporate, unite, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-viso, ēre, v. a. (rare and mostly ante-class.), to consider attentively, look at, examine thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146: omnes saucios, Att. ap. Non. p. 398, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 598 Rib.). — *Poet.*: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 779; so Cic. Arat. 352.

con-vitio, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to attack or injure at the same time (late Lat.): si sternutamento fuerint convitiati (of epileptics), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 22.

convitium, v. conviciūm.

con-viva, ae, comm. [vivo] (lit., one who lives with another; hence), one who feasts with another, a table companion, guest (freq. and class.). (a) *Masc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120; Afran. ap. Non. p. 235, 25; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3; id. Brut. 19, 75; Cat. 44, 10; Prop. 3 (4), 7, 45; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119 et saep.: deorum (Tantalus), id. C. 1, 28, 7. — (β) *Fem.*: postquam conveni omnes convivas meas, Porpon. ap. Charis. p. 37 P. (Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.).

convivālis (access. form **conviviālis**, Curt. 6, 2, 6 Zumpt N. cr.; as var. lect. in Liv. 39, 6, 8, and Macr. S. 2, 1), e, *adj.* [convivium], of or pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial (rare; not ante-Aug.): oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6, 8: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: ludi, Curt. 5, 1, 37; 8, 4, 29; 8, 6, 14: sermones, Macr. S. 1, 1: carmen, Prud. Hamart. 317: vestis, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 al. — No comp. or sup.

convivātor, ōris, m. [convivor], he who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast (rare), * Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Liv. 36, 49, 6; Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 3.

convivialis, e, v. convivalis *init.*
convivifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to quicken together, Vulg. Eph. 2, 5; id. Col. 2, 13.

con-vivium, ii, n. [vivo]; lit., a living together; hence, a meal in company, a social feast, entertainment, banquet (freq. and class.): bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compositionem tum concenationem vocant, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: domi agitare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 10: strategum te facio huic convivio, id. Stich. 5, 4, 20: sublatum'st convivium, id. Men. 3, 1, 19: Rhodium tangere in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30: suam egit semper vitam in otio, in conviviis, id. Ad. 5, 4, 9; 5, 9, 8; id. Hec. 1, 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 1131: dominium cum togā pullā (videre) ante convivium, Cic. Vat. 13, 31: ornare splendide convivium, id. Quint. 30, 93; id. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44; Cat. 47, 5; Verg. G. 1, 301: nos convivia cantamus, Hor. G. 1, 6, 17; id. Epod. 11, 8; id. Ep. 1, 5, 29; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71; Tac. A. 3, 9; 15, 30. — **II.** *Concr.*, company at table, guests (= convivae): nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17; Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Petr. 109, 5; Plin. 22, 23, 47; § 96; 28, 2, 5, § 27; Stat. S. 3, 1, 77.

1. con-vivo, vixi, 3, v. n. (post-Aug.). **I.** To live with: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104, 20: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2: μενων, Inscr. Marm. Pisaur. p. 42, n. 94; cf. Inscr. Ma-

rini Atti, p. 38.—**II.** For convivor, to eat, feast, or banquet together, Quint. 1, 6, 44: cum aliquo, id. 5, 9, 14; 7, 3, 31 al.

2. convivo, are, v. convivor *init.*

convivor, atus, 1, v. dep. (act. access. form convivas, Titin. ap. Non. p. 314, 17 (Com. Rel. v. 89 Rib.); convivat, Enn. ib. p. 474, 23: convivant, Pompon. ib. p. 21 (Com. Rel. v. 85 Rib.): convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [convivium], to feast or banquet with others, to carouse together (rare but class.), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: convivat assidue duobus tricliniis, Suet. Caes. 48; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32.—**II.** With acc., to consume, eat: accepta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 8 al.

***convocatio**, ōnis, f. [convoco], a convoking, calling, or assembling together: populi Romani, Cic. Red. in Sen. 15, 38.

(**convocium**, a supposed form to explain the etym. of convicium, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 26.)

con-voco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to call together, to convocate, assemble; to call (esp. for consultation, to arms, etc.; class.; freq. in Cic. and the hist.). **I.** Lit.: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, id. ib. 5, 2, 5; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf.: principes Trevorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 al.: Athenis philosophos in locum unum, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: auditores, id. Brut. 51, 191; Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155: concilium, Cic. Vatin. 7, 18; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 10 et saep.: senatum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: centuriones, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: tribunos militum, id. ib. 4, 23: praefectos equitum ad concilium, id. ib. 7, 66: ad contionem, Liv. 7, 36, 9.—Also of one person: me in vestram contionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 16 Zumpt (B. and K. evocaverunt); cf.: aliquos in colloquium, Curt. 9, 1, 23.—Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276: Noctem Noctisque deos, as if allies, id. ib. 14, 405.—**II.** Trop.: paulisper tace, dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 42; cf.: ego de re argentaria jam senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium, id. Ep. 1, 2, 56.

convolvēro, convolsio, etc., v. convul-.

con-volo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to fly or flock together; hence, to come hastily together, to run together. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): populus convolat, *Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: statim, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 50: causa, in qua furiae concitate tamquam ad funus rei publicae convolant, id. Sest. 51, 109: qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolverunt, id. Dom. 22, 57: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28, 9: ad scholam, Cod. Th. 6, 27, 18.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): ad secundum legatarium, Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convolutō, no perf., ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [convolvō], to whirl or roll round rapidly (very rare): cum omni exoletorum turba, Sen. Ep. 114, 24 (id. Q. N. 7, 9, 2, the true read. is conclusatus, Haase, Fickert).

convolutus, a, um, Part., from convolve.

con-voivo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a., to roll together, roll up, roll round (first freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny the elder). **I.** Lit.: ignis semina convolvunt venti, Lucr. 6, 200 sq.: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: lubrica terga coluber, Verg. A. 2, 474 (in acc. with Hom. II. 22, 95: ὄφρακον ἐλίσσόμενος): rapta, turbines, Sen. Ep. 94, 67: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198 al.—So in part. perf.: convoluti in semet dracones, Plin. 10, 72, 92, § 197: aēr ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6, § 33; 11, 37, 45, § 124 al.—Poet.: gentes mare, i. e. involved by inundating, Luc. 4, 623.—Medial: pennis convolvitur Ales, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 113.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To fasten together, interweave, interlace: testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: spartum convolutum ossis illecevae comantibus, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.—**2.** Of a written book or roll of manuscript, to unroll and roll up, as one reads; hence, to look over: magnam partem (historiae), Sen. Contr. 5 (10), proem. § 8.—**II.** Trop.: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina

convolvit, involved, Flor. 2, 11, 1 (in Sen. Ep. 40, 2, the right read. is convellere).

convolvulus, i, m. [convolvō]. **I.** A caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf, Gr. ὕψ, Calo, R. R. 95, 1; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 264.—**II.** A plant, bind-weed, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

con-vōmo, āre, v. a., to bespew, vomit upon (perh. only in the foll. exs.): mensas hospitum, *Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, *Juv. 6, 101.

***con-vōro**, āre, v. a., to eat up, devour: cadavera, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

† **con-vōvō**, vōvi, vōtum, 2, v. a., to devour together: NEVE COMVOVISE, S. C. Bacch. 13 (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172).—Here belongs also: convoti iisdem votis obligati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 8.

con-vulnēro (-voln-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to wound severely (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: eo magis convulneraberis et confoderis, quia nescis praebere jugulum, Sen. Tranq. 11, 5; Plin. Pan. 35, 3: jumenta, Curt. 5, 13, 17: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 129: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18; Just. 2, 6 fin.: fistulas, to perforate, Front. Aquaed. 27 and 115.—**II.** Trop.: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Const. 17, 1: convulneratus libidinibus, id. Contr. 2, 9, 6.

con-vulsio (-vols-), ōnis, f. [convellō], in medic. lang., *cramp, convulsion*, Scrib. Comp. 165; Plin. 20, 15, 60, § 168; 29, 3, 13, § 55.

convulsus (-vols-), a, um, Part., from convello.

† **cōnyza**, ae, f., = κόρυζα, a plant, of two kinds: the male, the viscous *elecampane*: Inula viscosa, Linn.; called also cunila bubula, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; the female, *flexibane*: Inula pulicaria, Linn.; Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

cō-ōdibilis, e, adj., exceedingly hateful, detestable (eccl. Lat.): haeretici, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 4, 36.

cōolesco, ēre, v. coalesco.

cō-ōperatio, ōnis, f., co-operation, Quint. Decl. 16 fin.; Cassiod. Complex. Tit. I.

cō-ōperator, ōris, m., a joint-laborer, co-operator (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 143, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 5 fin.; Vulg. Phil. 2, 25; id. 3 Joan. 8.

cō-ōpercūlum, i, n., a cover, lid (very rare), Plin. 23, 6, 58, § 109; App. M. 6, p. 181, 39; Pall. Jun. 7, 9.

***cō-ōperimentum**, i, n., a covering: personae, Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2.

cō-ōperio, rūi, rtum, 4 (contr. form coperiunt, Lucr. 6, 491; cf. Lachm. ap. Lucr. 2, p. 134 sq.), v. a., to cover wholly, to cover, cover over, overwhelm (class.; most freq. in part. perf.). **I.** Lit. (a) Verb. finit.: Cyrsilum quendam lapidibus cooperuerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; so Liv. 4, 50, 5: tempestas atque tenebrae maria ac terras, Lucr. 6, 491; 5, 342: radices, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246: se multā fronde (vitis), Col. 5, 6, 36.—(b) Part. perf.: cōoperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1269; so Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: corpus telis, Liv. 8, 10, 10: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, id. 42, 2, 5; Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 122; Tac. A. 13, 41: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119.—**II.** Trop.: fenoribus cōopertus est, overwhelmed, buried in, Cato and Sall. ap. Gell. 2, 17, 7; in part.: tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: flagitii atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23, 1: miseris, id. J. 14, 11: famosis versibus, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 68; cf.: onerare aliquem maledictis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 122.

cō-ōperor, ātus sum, 1, v. dep., to work with or together, combine, unite (late Lat.): praedicaverunt ubique, Domino cōoperante, Vulg. Marc. 16, 20; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.—**II.** Transf., of things: quoniam fides cōoperabatur operibus ejus, Vulg. Jac. 2, 22: diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum, id. Rom. 8, 28.

cōopertorium, ii, n., a cover, Dig. 34, 2, 38; Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 77, 5.

cōoptatio, ōnis, f. [co-opto], an election, choice: collegiorum, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: censoria, id. Leg. 3, 12, 27: in Patres, i. e. a confirmation by the Senate of Senators nominated by the king, Liv. 4, 4, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; Flor. 4, 4.

cō-opto, āvi, ātum, 1 (perf. subj. coop tassint, old formula in Liv. 3, 64, 10; contr. form **copto**, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 9; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 135), v. a.; publicists' t. t., to choose or elect to something, to admit or receive into some body by election, to elect to an office: senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: senatum, id. ib. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3, 5: tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10, 3 and 11; cf. id. 4, 16, 3: collegas, id. 3, 64, 9; cf.: collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum, Liv. 6, 38, 4: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: quem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Cael. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1, 1; cf.: in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cō-orior, ortus, 4, v. dep., to come forth, stand up, arise, appear, rise, break forth (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and the hist., esp. Liv.; in Cic. rare, perh. only once). **I.** In gen.: ubi material Ex infinito sunt corpora plura coorta, Lucr. 5, 408; cf. id. 5, 367; 5, 414; 5, 838 al.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27, 5 et saep.: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: de integro coortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, 2; cf.: foedum certamen, id. 1, 6, 4: seditio intestina coorta, id. 5, 12, 7: risus omnium cum hilaritate, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: dolores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 40, 24, 6; cf. Lucr. 6, 1091: accipere febrim calido fervore coortam, id. 6, 656.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of natural phenomena, storms, etc., to arise, break out, begin, etc.: saeva tempestas, Lucr. 6, 458; so, tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 46; Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 10; id. B. C. 1, 48; Liv. 1, 16, 1 et saep.: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Sall. J. 79, 6; Ov. M. 11, 512; Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100 al.: taetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 253.—**P.** et., of events, to happen: quasi naufragiis magnis multisque coortis, Lucr. 2, 552.—**B.** Of a hostile rising, to stand up, rise, to break forth, etc. (a) Absol.: Romani velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9, 13; cf. id. 6, 18, 3; 9, 37, 11; Tac. A. 2, 11; id. H. 2, 70; 4, 60 al.: insidiae, id. ib. 2, 24; Liv. 3, 41, 1; cf. id. 2, 35, 3: tum libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, id. 8, 7, 22: magno in populo, cum seditio coorta est, Verg. A. 1, 148.—(b) With prep.: coorti in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32, 8: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 3, 9: in has rogationes nostras, id. 4, 3, 2: ad bellum, id. 4, 56, -: adversus quos infestior coorta optumatum acies, id. 4, 9, 8.

1. coortus, a, um, Part., from coorior.

2. coortus, ūs, m. [coorior], a rising, originating: maris et terrae solisque, Lucr. 2, 1106: graviore coortu, id. 6, 672.

Cōos, v. Cos.

cōpa (cūpa), ae, f. [copo = caupo], a female tavern-keeper and castanet-dancer, who exhibited her arts in her ale-house (cf. crotalum), Verg. Cop. 1 Heyne and Wagner: matronae copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

cōpādia, ōrum, v. cupedia.

Cōpae, ārum, f., = Κόπαι, an ancient town in Boeotia, now Topolia, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; on the Copais palus, the large Copais lake, which was named after it, Liv. 33, 29, 6.

cōpērio, v. cooperio *init.*

Cōphes, ētis, or **Cōphen**, ēnis (acc. Copheta or Cōphen), m., a river, a tributary of the Indus. (a) Form Cophes, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 62; 6, 20, 23, § 78.—(b) Form Cōphen, Mel. 3, 7, 1.

† **cōphinus**, i, m., = κόφινος, a basket, Col. 11, 3, 51; Juv. 3, 14; 6, 542 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 9.

1. copia, ae, f. [co-ops], abundant power, wealth, riches, abundance (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Of material objects. **A.** Of possessions, resources, wealth, supplies, riches, prosperity (syn.: divitiae, opes; opp. inopia): pro re nitorem et gloriam pro copia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 5: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 32: copii rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: utrum copiane sit agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, an penuria, id. Inv. 2, 39, 115: frugum, id. Dom. 7, 17: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Imp. Pomp.

7, 17: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, id. Lael. 15, 52 and 55; id. Deiot. 5, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 4 *fin.*; Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: Plenior ut si quos delectet copia iusto, id. S. 1, 1, 57: Si recte frueris non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, id. Ep. 1, 12, 2; Ov. M. 8, 838: exercitus omnium rerum abundabat copia, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: abundans omni copia rerum est regio, Liv. 29, 25, 12: bonam copiam ejurare, to *abjure property*, i. e. to declare one's self exempt through poverty, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.—Poet.: omnis copia narium (= luxus odorum, Schol.), Hor. C. 2, 15, 6.—**B.** In respect to other objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance*: meretricium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 34: tanta copia venustatum aderat, id. Poen. 5, 4, 5: quorum (librorum) habeo Antii festum copiam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: tanta copia virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf.: tanta doctissimorum hominum, Sall. H. 1, 1 Dietsch: magna latro-num in ea regione, id. C. 28, 4: tubicinum, id. J. 93, 8: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 356: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511 et saep.—**2.** In milit. lang. copia, and far more freq. in plur. copiae, arum, *men, troops, forces, army*. (a) *Sing.*: omnis armatorum copia, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: ea copia, quam secum eduxit, se hanc civitatem oppressurum arbitratur, id. Mur. 37, 78: ex omni copia eligere aliquos, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; id. B. C. 1, 45; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4, 3; Sall. C. 56, 2 Kritz; 61, 5.—(b) *More freq. plur.*, orig. of a body of troops as made up of smaller bodies; cf. Engi. *troops*; the *forces, troops*, etc.: arma-re quam maximas copias, Sall. J. 13, 1: copias secum adducere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17; cf.: in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: cogere copias Brundisium, Cic. Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4, 3; id. Fam. 3, 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 1, 12; 1, 13; 1, 25; Nep. Them. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 8, 2; Liv. 40, 44, 3 et saep.—**II.** Of immaterial objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, abundance*. **A.** In gen.: Quam tibi de quavis una re versibus omnis argumentorum sit copia missa per aures, Lucr. 1, 417: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125; cf. rerum, Sall. C. 2, 10; Quint. 7, proem. § 1: inventionis, id. 11, 3, 56: orationis, id. 4, 2, 117: sermonis, id. 8, 6, 5: abundare debet orator exemplorum copia, id. 12, 4, 1: tanta facultas dicendi vel copia, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8: in dicendo ubertas et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: dicendi, id. Red. Sen. 1, 1; id. Top. 18, 67; Quint. 10, 6, 6; and so of *fulness in expression, abundance*, copia, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 8, 17: copias eloquentiae ponere in medio, id. 7, 10, 15: Platonis, id. 10, 1, 108: Senecae, id. 12, 10, 11.—**B.** Esp., in reference to action, *ability, power, might, opportunity, facilities, means of doing a thing*. (a) With *gen. gerund.*: ut mi ejus facias conveniendi copiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 90; so, facere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29; cf. dare, id. ib. 28; Verg. A. 1, 520 al.: edundi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72: cunctandi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 53: illius inspectandi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungenda, Sall. J. 83, 1 al.—(b) With *inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, Sall. C. 17, 6; so Cat. 64, 366.—(c) With *ut*: cum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; id. Mil. 3, 1, 174; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87 al.—(d) *Absol.*: neque edepol facio: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 98 al.: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54; cf. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 22.—So pro copia, *according to one's ability, as one is able*: volo habere hic aratunculum pro copia hic apud vos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46: pro copia supplicare Lari familiari, Cato, R. R. 143, 2: dona pro copia portantes, Liv. 26, 11, 9: in vehiculis pro copia cujusque adornatis, Curt. 9, 10, 26.—Esp. with the implication that one can do little: pro ea copia quae Athenis erat, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: pro rei copia, Sall. J. 90, 1: ludi funebres additi pro copia provinciali et castris apparatu, Liv. 28, 21, 10: ludos pro temporis hujus copia magnifico apparatus fecerunt, id. 27, 6, 19.—**2.** Access to a person, with *gen.*: quando ejus copia est, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45; cf.: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 63.

2. Cōpia, ae, f. **I.** The goddess of abundance, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 46: bona, Ov. M. 9, 88: opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60 al.—**II.** An appellation of the town Lugdunum (Lyons), in Gaul, Inscr. Orell. 194; 2325.—Hence, *copiensis*, Inscr. Murat. 753, 3.
cōpiarius, ii, m. [l. copia], a purveyor, = parochus (late Lat.), Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.
cōpiata or **cōpiates**, ae, m., = κοπιᾶται, a grave-digger, sexton (eccl. Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12, § 2; 13, 1, 1; 16, 2, 15, § 1.
cōpiolae, arum, f. dim. [l. copia, l. B. 2], a small number of troops, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.
cōpior, āri, v. dep. [l. copia]; milit. t. t. (cf. Gell. 17, 2, 9), to furnish or provide one's self abundantly with something: Romani multis armis et magno comessatu praediaque ingenti copiantur, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 1, 1, and Cael. ap. Non. p. 87, 8.
cōpiōse, adv., v. copiosus *fin.*
cōpiōsus, a, um, adj. [l. copia]. **I.** Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, copious, plentiful, abounding (in wealth, means of living, etc.) (very freq. and class., esp. in prose). **A.** In gen.; constr. with *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*; rarely with *gen.* (a) With simple *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.*: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familiā, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Arion grandi pecuniā et re bonā multā copiosus, Gell. 16, 19, 7: oppidum re cibariā, id. 7, 1, 8: Bruttedius artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2.—(b) *Absol.* (so most freq.): copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: urbs, id. Arch. 3, 4: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; cf. stativa, Liv. 9, 44, 9: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; id. Rab. Post. 14, 38 al.: ingenium facile et copiosum, fertile in expedients, rich, Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, id. 2, 1, 4.—*Comp.*: provincia, Auct. B. Alex. 43.—*Sup.*: copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: copiosissimus ac solertissimus hostis, Suet. Caes. 35: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 65.—(c) With *gen.*: ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11, 11; cf. l. copis.—(d) With *ad*: quamquam erat provincia minime copiosa ad alendos exercitus, Auct. B. Alex. 42.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, or of discourse, *rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent*: homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: lingua (opp. inops), id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquio, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25, 3: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17; opp. jejunum, id. 8, 3, 49.—**II.** Existing in rich abundance, *copious* (very rare): liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8, proem. § 28.—Hence, **cōpiōse**, adv. (very freq.), in great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully, copiously provided.
1. In gen.: sic copiose in provinciam profectus erat, nt, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, by a large majority, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *copiously, fully, at length*: copiose ab eo agri cultura laudatur, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35, 151: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: dicere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Quint. 1, 4, 5.—*Comp.*: dicere, Cic. Or. 4, 14: haec omnia exsequi, Quint. 9, 3, 89.—*Sup.*: dicere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Off. 1, 1, 4: laudare, id. de Or. 2, 10, 39: defensum esse, id. Quint. 28, 87: locus tractatur, Quint. 2, 4, 24.
1. cōpis (acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll. N. cr., more prob. than *cops*, assumed by Prisc. p. 752 P. The nominative in neither form is found in use), is, adj. [contr. from *cops*; cf. *inops*] (ante-class. for the class. *copiosus*), abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich: ut amantem erilem copem facerem filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117: aliquem copem causarum facere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 84, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 61 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 307 id.): copi pectore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

† 2. cōpis, idis, f., = κοπίς, a short sword, Curt. 8, 14, 29; App. M. 11, p. 260, 33 dub. (MSS. crepidēs).
cōpia and **cōpiātus**, v. copula and copulatus.
cōpo, ōnis, = caupo, q. v.
cōpōna, ae, = caupona, q. v.
Cōpōnius, a, the name of a plebeian family at Rome, e. g. the two brothers, T. and C. Coponii, Cic. Cael. 10, 24; id. Balb. 23, 53.—Hence, **Cōpōnianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Coponius, Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2.
† cōpreā, ae, m., = κοπρία, a low buff-foam, a filthy jester (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 8; cf. Dio Cass. 50, 28.
cops, cōpis, adj., v. l. copis.
† cōpta, ae, f., = κόπτη, a kind of cake made of pounded materials, Mart. 14, 68.—The same, or a similar kind, called **cōptōplācenta**, Petr. 40, 4; Vesp. Judic. 46 (ap. Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. II. p. 234).
cōptatio, cōpto, v. cōopt-.
cōptōplācenta, v. cōpta.
Cōptōs, i, f., = Κοπτὸς, Κοπτῶ, a trading town in the Thebaid, on the eastern side of the Nile, afterwards Justinianopolis, now Copt, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; Juv. 15, 28; Amm. 22, 16, 2; Itin. Ant. p. 165, 6 al.—Hence, **Cōptis**, tidis, adj., f., = Κοπτις, of Coptos, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 52.—**B. Cōptitēs**, ae, adj. m., = Κοπτιτῆς, of Coptos: nomos, that of which Coptos was the capital, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—**C. Cōptiticus**, a, um, adj., of Coptos, i. e. Egyptian: adyta, App. M. 2, p. 127, 11.
cōpula, ae (contr. form **cōpla**, in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. IV. p. 535), f. [copio], that which binds together or binds fast, a band, rope, thong, tie (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: tortae, ship's rigging, Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 577 Rib.); Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11: copula vincum ante se Thymem agere, Nep. Dat. 3, 2; cf.: copula dura canem tenet, a leash, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28; id. M. 7, 769; App. M. 7, p. 769: pectora copulae sparteae tritura continua exulcerati (mul), id. ib. 9, p. 224 *fin.*—Of the clasp of a bracelet, Capitol. Max. Jun. 1, 8.—Of grapple-hooks, etc., by which vessels were held in battle: eadem de causā minus commode copulis continebantur (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 13 ex conj. (MSS. scopulis).—**II.** Trop., a bond, tie, connection; of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120; so, copula, Dig. 5, 4, 24; 5, 4, 26; cf.: (Hymenaeae), copula sacra deum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 1 Kopp ad loc.—Of friendship: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5, 3.—Of words, Quint. 7, 10, 17; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 5, 1: ut dignitas eloquendi copulationis ipsius decore servetur, Mart. Cap. 5, § 509.
cōpulābilis, e, adj. [copulo], that can be connected (eccl. Lat.): pedes, Aug. Music. 4, 16 med.
cōpulātē, adv., v. copulo, P. a. *fin.*
† cōpulātilis, adv. [copulo], in union, Diom. p. 402 P.
cōpulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a coupling, joining, connecting, uniting (several times in Cic. and Quint.). **I.** Prop.: atomorum inter se (with complexiones and adhaesiones), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; cf.: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**II.** Trop., of social union: primi congressus copulationesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69; cf. of marriage, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 2.—Of words: ordo rerum, et copulatio, Quint. 7, 10, 8; cf. id. 11, 2, 37: inoffensa vocum, id. 1, 10, 23 al.: syllabarum, verborum inter se, id. 8, 3, 16.
cōpulātivē, adv., v. copulativus.
cōpulativus, a, um, adj. [copulo], of or pertaining to connecting, copulative (late Lat.): modus, Cod. Just. 6, 38, 4: conjunctiones, Mart. Cap. 3, § 286, and other gramm.—*Adv.*: cōpulātivē, connectedly: dicere (diequinti), Macr. S. 1, 4 med.
cōpulātor, ōris, m. [id.], a connector, binder (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.
cōpulātrix, icis, f. [copulātor], she who couples, connects (late Lat.): amorum, Auct. Perv. Ven. 5; Aug. Trin. 11, 9 *fin.*
1. cōpulatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from copulo.

2. cōpulatus, ūs, m. [copulo] (only in abl. sing.), a connecting or joining together: rationum consequentium, Arn. 1, p. 2.

cōpulo, avi, ātum, 1 (part. perf. contr. cōplata, Lucr. 6, 1088; dep. collat. form **cōpulator**, āri, v. I. A. b. infra, v. a. [copula], to couple, bind, or tie together, to join, connect, unite (class.; most freq. in Cic.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With cum: hominem cum beluā, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139 fin.: caput et corpus cum aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 130. —(β) With inter se: inter se quaedam possint coplata teneri, Lucr. 6, 1088. —(γ) With dat.: aurum auro, Lucr. 6, 1078: utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41. —(δ) With ad: caput animalis ad pedem, Veg. 3, 49, 2. —(e) With simple acc.: diversae insociabilesque arborum naturae copulantur, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137; Mart. 12, 43, 8. —**B.** In dep. form: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38 Wagn. ad loc.; cf. Non. p. 476, 16; 479, 24, and Prisc. p. 797 P., and Ussing ad loc. (others explain dexteris as acc. of the part, or Gr. acc.). —**B.** Esp. to confront: copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148. —**2.** Mid., to associate with: cave sis cum filiā meā copulari hanc, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 20. —**II. Trop.**, to join, connect, unite.

(a) With cum: sermonem cum aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: futura cum praesentibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: honestatem cum voluptate, id. Ac. 2, 45, 139: equestrem ordinem cum senatu, id. Phil. 2, 8, 19: se cum inimico, id. Sest. 64, 183. —(β) With inter se: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint? Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222. —(γ) With dat.: quid naturae copulatum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143. —(δ) With acc. only: libenter copulando verba iungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf. verba copulata (opp. simplicia), id. ib. 32, 115: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. Or. 6, 21; Quint. 2, 4, 30; cf. id. proem. § 13: voluntates nostras, to unite, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 2; cf. concordiam, Liv. 4, 43, 11: matrimonium, Just. 1, 10 pr.; Dig. 12, 4, 6 pr.; cf. copulari matrimonio, ib. 24, 1, 32; cf. ib. 1, 9, 8; and, taedis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493. —Hence, **1. cōpulatus**, a, um, P. a., joined together, united, connected: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba, v. supra, II. d. —**Comp.**: nihil amabilius nec copulatus quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56. —**2. cōpulatus**, e, f., v. coquino.

cōpula, ae, f., [copulus], a female cook, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

cōquibilis (cōci-), e, adj. [coquo], that can be easily cooked: caro, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25.

cōquina, ae, f., v. coquino.

cōquinarius, a, um, adj. [coquina], of or pertaining to the kitchen, culinary (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140. —As the title of a work of Apicius, De arte coquinaria. —Access. form **cōquinarius**, e, adj.: culter, a kitchen-knife, Varr. ap. Non. p. 195, 17.

cōquinātorius (cōci-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the kitchen (late Lat.): instrumentum, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12: vasa, ib. 33, 9, 6. —Hence, subst. **COCINATORIVM**, a kitchen, Inscr. Orell. 1359.

cōquino, āre, v. a. [coquino], to perform the office of a cook, perh. only Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64; 3, 2, 85 Lorenz with MSS. (Fleck. in both passages coquare, ex conj.; cf. coquito); id. Aul. 3, 1, 3 Wagn., Ussing; cf. Non. p. 85, 31.

cōquino, a, um, adj. [coquo], of or pertaining to cooking (rare): forum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1 and 2. —**II. Subst.**: **cōquina**, ae, f. **A.** A kitchen, Pall. 1, 37, 4; Arn. 4, p. 130; Non. p. 55, 18. —**B.** The art of cooking, cookery, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 4 (al. coquinaria).

cōquitare, used by Plaut. acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 18 Müll.: pro coctitare id est frequenter coquare: an tu coquitatum te ire

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quoquam postulas? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64 Fleck.; 3, 2, 85; v. coquino.

***cōquitatio**, ōnis, f. [coquito], a continuous cooking: diutina, App. M. 4; p. 152.

cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. [kindr. with Sanscr. pak; Gr. πικναι or πέσσαι; Germ. backen; Engl. bake], to cook, to prepare by cooking, to bake, boil, roast, parch, steep, melt, heat (very freq. and class.).

I. Lit.: cenam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 7: cottidie sic cena ei coquebatur, ut, etc., Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1102; cf. ci-baria, Liv. 3, 27, 3; 29, 25, 6; 44, 32, 11; 44, 35, 13 al.: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat aere cavo, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit, tostā quod coxerat ante polenta, cooked from parched malt, id. ib. 5, 450: humana exta, Hor. A. P. 186: (pavonem), id. S. 2, 2, 28: aliquid ex oleo, in oil, Cels. 5, 177; so, aliquid ex acetō, Scrib. Comp. 252. —**Absol.**: si nusquam coctum is, quidnam cenat Juppiter? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 56: in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46; 3, 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61. —**B. Subst.** **1. coctum**, i, n., cooked food: quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16 Ussing: ne quid in popinas cocti praeter legumina aut olera veniret, Suet. Ner. 16. —**Plur.**: cocta vendere, Suet. Claud. 38. —**2. cocta**, ae, f., water boiled, and cooled by ice; a decoction, Mart. 2, 85, 1; cf. Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55; Suet. Ner. 48. —**II. Transf.** **A.** To prepare by fire, to burn, parch, etc.: laterculos, Cato, R. R. 39, 2: calcem, id. ib. 38, 1 sq.: carbonem, id. ib. fin.: locum sol, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2; cf. glaebas maturis solibus aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, dried, hardened by drying, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 7: coctus agger, i. e. built of bricks, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, dried up, parched, id. 4 (5), 5, 62; cf. at vos, praesentes Austri, coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 60: aera fornacibus, Luc. 6, 405. —**B.** To ripen, make mature: arbores sol ac luna, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4: uras, id. ib. 1, 54, 1; cf. vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125; and: mitis vindemia, Verg. G. 2, 522: poma (with matura), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: messes, Mart. 10, 62 al. —**C.** = coctus, to digest: cibus confectus jam coctusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; 2, 54, 136 (but in these passages Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64, would read coquo, denying that coquo ever means to digest; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 8, 4, 16); Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 5; cf. balineae ardent, quibus persuasere in corporibus cibos coqui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26: plerique... bubulum coquunt, Cels. 4, 5, § 27; 4, 18, § 4. —**III. Trop.** (in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. per.). **A.** To elaborate something in mind, to consider, to think, meditate upon, contrive, plan: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55: bene cocto, condito, sermone bono, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25; cf. consilia secreto, Liv. 2, 36, 2: bellum, id. 8, 3, 2: truce invidiam, Stat. Th. 2, 300: iras cum fraude, Sil. 7, 403: Latio extrema coepit, id. 10, 431. —**B.** To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind: egomet me coquo et mace-ro et defetigo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3: si quid ego adjuero curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1; cf. si sollicitudo oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103: quam... Femineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg. A. 7, 345. —Hence, Ital. cuocere; Fr. cuire. —Hence, **coctus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to III. A. supra), well considered, well digested: bene coctus sermo, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1. —**Transf.**, of persons: hodie juris coctiores non sunt, qui lites creant. Quam, etc. (alluding to the double meaning of jus), better skilled in, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 9.

cōquula, ae, and **cōquulum**, i, v. coquo.

cōquus (ante-class. **cōquos**; in many MSS. and inscrr. also **cōcus**), i, m., a cook (very freq., esp. in Plaut., in whose comedies the cook takes a conspicuous place), Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Liv. 39, 6, 9; Mart. 14, 220, 1 sq.; Dig. 40, 4, 24 et saep. —In ancient times the cook baked also the bread; cf. Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest.

p. 58, 14 Müll. —From the ancient writing, quoquus for cocus, originates the pun upon the voc. coque and quoque, Cic. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 47 Spald.

cor (ō, e, g. Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 28; id. P. 1, 3, 32), cordis (gen. plur. cordium, Vulg. Jer. 4, 4, and 1 Cor. 4, 5; acc. to Frang. Bob. Nom. et Pron. p. 132, also cordin, but without example), n. [kindr. with Sanscr. hrid; Gr. καρδιά; Germ. Herz; Engl. heart], the heart (very freq. in all periods and species of composition).

I. Lit., the heart, as the chief source of the circulation of the blood, and so of life, Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 69, §§ 181 and 182: cor tinesum, opinor, habeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62: non igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: cordis globus aut oculi, Lucr. 4, 119 et saep. —Also for the Greek καρδιά, the cardiac extremity of the stomach, Lucr. 6, 1150; Hor. S. 2, 3, 28; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 161. —**B.** Meton. (pars pro toto; cf. caput, II.), a person: lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. A. 5, 729: aspera, id. ib. 10, 87. —Of animals: canum, Lucr. 5, 864. —A term of endearment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154 (cf. corculum). —**II. Trop.** **A.** The heart, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc., heart, soul, feeling (poet.): videas corde amare inter se, from the heart, cordially, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60: aliquem amare corde atque animo suo, id. Truc. 1, 2, 75: facinus magnum timido corde credere, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: neque meo Cordi quomquam esse cariorem hoc Phaedria, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121: corde tremis, Lucr. 4, 119 et saep. —Cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922: spectantis tangere querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nequeunt expleri corda tuendo Terribilis oculos, Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 9, 55: curis acuire mortalia corda, id. G. 1, 123; 1, 330; id. A. 1, 302. —**B.** Cordi est alicui, it lies at one's heart, it pleases, is pleasing, agreeable, or dear: quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 32; 89, 1: utut erga me est meritis, mihi cordi est tamen, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: uterque utriusque cordi, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: idque eo mihi magis est cordi, quod, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. Quint. 30, 93; id. Or. 16, 53; Liv. 1, 39, 4; 8, 7, 6; Hor. C. 1, 17, 14 al.; Cato ap. Macr. S. 3, 5 fin. —With inf.: facere aliquid, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 10: exstinguere vestigia urbis, etc., Liv. 28, 20, 7: subigi nos, id. 9, 1, 4 al. —**C.** Cordi habere aliquid, to have at heart, to lay great stress upon, to value (post-class.), Gell. 2, 29, 20; 17, 19, 6; 18, 7, 3. —**B.** Acc. to the ancients (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18) as the seat of wisdom, understanding, heart, mind, judgment, etc. (most freq. in ante-class. poets): quem (Hannibalem) esse meum cor Suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 9 (Ann. 374 Vahl.). Ego atque in meo corde, si est quod mihi cor, Eam rem volutavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 3 dub. (bracketed by Ritschl): quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 3: quicquam sapere corde, id. Mil. 2, 3, 65; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 737; 5, 1107: nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24 Madv.; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 91: stupor cordis, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: cor Zenodoti, Fur. Bib. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; cf. cor Enni, Pers. 6, 10; cf. in a play on the meaning, I. A.: si pecudi cor defuisset, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 77 fin.

† **1. corā**, ae, f., = κόρη (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. III.), the pupil of the eye, Aus. Ep. 16, 59.

2. Corā, ae, f., = κόρη, a name of Proserpine, Inscr. Orell. 2361; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 117.

3. Corā, ae, f., = κόρη, an ancient town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci, now the village Cori, in the Campagna di Roma, Liv. 2, 16, 8; 2, 22, 2; Verg. A. 6, 775; Luc. 7, 392. —**Corāni**, its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63. —Hence, **II. Corānus**, a, um, adj., of Corā: ager, Liv. 8, 19, 5: lapis, Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 31. —Hence, **Corācesium**, i, n., a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, Liv. 33, 20, 4 and 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93: in the neighborhood of it is Mons Coracesius, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99.

Corācesia, ae, f. [κόραξ], a magical herb said to make water freeze, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.

† **cōrācicus**, a, um, adj. [κόραξ], of or belonging to the raven; only as subst.: **cōrācica**, drum, n. (sc. sacra), the mysteries of *Mithras*, Inscr. Orell. 2343.

* **cōrācino**, āre, v. n. [id.], to caw, croak, κράζειν, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

† **1. cōrācinus**, a, um, adj. = *κοράκινος*, raven-black: color, Vitr. 8, 3, 14; so absol., coracinum, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5 (al. croconum).

† **2. cōrācinus**, i, m., = *κοράκινος*, a species of river fish, esp. in the Nile, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 9, 18, 32, § 68; Mart. 13, 85 al.

† **cōrālium** or **cūrālium** (**cōrāl-**), Sid. Carm. 11, 110; li, n., = *κοράλιον*; Ion. *κοράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 21 sq.; curallium, id. 32, 2, 11, §§ 21 and 22: corallium, Ov. M. 4, 750; 15, 416; plur.: coralia, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 169.—In the form **corallius**, i, f., Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153; masc., Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 1.

Cōralli, drum, m., a people of Lower Asia, on the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea, Ov. P. 4, 2, 37; 4, 8, 83.—Hence, **Coralliticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Coralli*: pelagus, Cassiod. Var. 6.

† **cōrallinus**, a, um, adj. [κοράλλιον], coral-red: labra, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651 Burm.

† **cōrallis**, idis, f., = *κοράλλis*, a precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

coralliticus, a, um, adj.: lapis, a kind of white marble found in Asia Minor, Plin. 38, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 9.

† **cōrallōachates**, ae, m., = *κοράλλοαχάτης*, coral-agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

corallum, i, n., v. corallium.

coram, adv. and prep. [prob. kindred with *ōs*, *ōris*]. **I.** Object, in the presence of, before the eyes of, in the face of, before (freq. and class.). **A.** Adv.: vereor coram ir os te laudare amplius, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: omnia quae tute dudum coram me incusaveras, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 21: coram potius me praesente dixisset, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. before the soldiers, Liv. 2, 47, 4: ut veni coram, singultum pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 et saep.: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarum, in their presence, in their own hands, Suet. Aug. 39.—**B.** With gen. (very rare): coram noxae prehensus, in the very act, App. M. 9, p. 226 fin.—So in coram with gen. in App.: coram: omnium, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21 Oud.; so id. ib. 9, p. 221, 17; 9, p. 223, 32; 10, p. 241, 5.—**2.** Esp., with verbs of command, in one's presence, i. e. on the spot, forthwith (post-Aug.; mostly in Suet.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jubet, Suet. Dom. 23: Pinarium... coram confodi imperavit, id. Aug. 27: esse-dum... redimi concidique coram imperavit, id. Claud. 16 (al. explain coram in all these passages as = coram omnibus, i. e. publicly, openly; cf. palam).—Hence, coram deprehensus = *ἐν αὐτοφώρῳ*, in the very act, App. M. 3, p. 131, 2.—**B.** Prep. with abl. (a) Before the noun: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6, 12: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 47; Tac. A. 4, 75: coram iudicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: coram ipso, id. Tib. 43; so id. ib. 62: coram populo, Hor. A. P. 185: coram latrone, Juv. 10, 22 al.—(β) After the noun (freq. in Tac.): ipso Germanico coram, Tac. A. 3, 14; so id. ib. 3, 24; 4, 8; 13, 32; Suet. Ner. 33; id. Oth. 1: te coram, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95.—**II.** Subject, adv., present in one's own person or presence, personally (very freq. and class.): quia ted ipso coram praesens praesentem videt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43: istos rastros... facito coram ut tradas in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: sine me expurgem atque illum huc coram adducam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; so, adesse, Verg. A. 1, 595: eadem fere, quae ex nuntis litteris cognoverat, coram perspicit, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; so, opp. letters, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; 7, 3, 12; 12, 1, 2 al.; cf. with abl.: coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor, quae nunc expro-mam absens audacius, by word of mouth, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: coram cernere letum nati, Verg. A. 2, 538: quod coram-etiam ex ipso audiebam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13: fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipso coram duce, Liv. 28, 17, 8; 28, 18, 7; 36, 11, 1; 43, 5, 6: rexque paterque Audisti coram, nec

verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38; Verg. A. 3, 173; Ov. M. 9, 560 et saep.

† **cōramblē**, es, f., = *κοράμβλη*, a kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes, Col. 10, 178.

Cōrānus, a, um, v. 3. Cora, II.

† **1. cōrax**, ācis, m., = *κόραξ*, a raven, Sol. 40; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.—**II.** Meton., in milit. lang., a hooked engine of war, a battering-ram (called in pure Latin *corvus*), Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

2. Cōrax, ācis (acc. -acem, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; -aca, Quint. 2, 17, 7), m., the most ancient Greek rhetorician in Sicily, a contemporary, perhaps also teacher, of Lysias, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Brut. 12, 46; Quint. 2, 17, 7; 3, 1, 8.—In a play upon words: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

3. Cōrax, ācis, m., a mountain in Aetolia, Liv. 36, 30, 4; 37, 4, 7.

* **corbicula**, ae, f. dim. [corbis], a little basket, Pall. Febr. 10, 6.

Corbio, ōnis. **I.** Masc., a Roman surname: Hortensius Corbio, Val. Max. 3, 5, 4.—**II.** Fem., a town of the *Equi*, in Italy, Liv. 2, 39, 4; 3, 28, 10.—**III.** A town of Spain, in the territory of the *Suesetani*, near the modern Berga, Liv. 39, 42, 1.

corbis, is (abl. regularly *corbe*: corbi, Cato, R. R. 136 twice), comm. [corbes dicti quod curvatis virgis contextuntur, Isid. 1, 1; but more prob. kindr. with *κόλπος*, a basket (esp. for use in gathering fruits, etc.). (a) Masc., Auct. B. Hsp. 5, 1; Col. 11, 2, 99; Suet. Ner. 19; Prud. Dittoch. 147; cf. Col. 6, 3, 5 dub.—(β) Fem., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 165; cf. Caper de Verb. Dub. p. 2248; Cic. Sest. 38, 82 (abl. *corbe*).—(γ) Of dub. gender, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 136; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 52, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61; cf. Ov. M. 14, 644.

corbitus, a, um, adj. [corbis], with a scuttle, bower: navis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 533, 18.—Hence, subst.: **corbita**, ae, f., a slow-sailing ship of burden: corbitae dicuntur naves onerariae, quod in malo earum summo pro signo corbes solerent suspendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll.: corbita est genus navigii tardum et grande, Non. p. 533, 10; so *Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; opp. celox, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; on account of its slow motion: homines spissigradissimos, tardiores quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.

† **corbōna**, ae, f. [Syrian], a treasure-chamber, Hier. Ep. 27, 14; Vulg. Matt. 27, 6.

corbula, ae, f. dim. [corbis], a little basket, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 15; id. L. L. 5, § 139; Col. 12, 50, 8; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 197, 29; Suet. Ner. 19 al.

† **corcholopis**, a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail, Fest. p. 54 (where Lindem. reads cercolips, contr. to all MSS.; Müll. cercolips).

† **corchōros** or **-rus**, i, m., = *κόρχος*, a poor kind of pulse, growing wild: Corchorus olitorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 32, 106, § 183; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

* **corcillum**, i, n. dim. [corculum], a little heart: corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera quisquilia omnia, Petr. 75.

corcōdilis, v. crocodilus.

Corculum, i, n. dim. [cor], a little heart, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70; as a term of endearment, id. Cas. 4, 4, 14.—As a surname of Scipio Nasica, on account of his sagacity, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; id. Brut. 20, 70; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 44, 6; and as masc. in plur.: Corculi cognominati, Plin. 7, 31, 31, § 118; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 5 Müll.

Corculus, i, v. Corculum.

corcus, i, m., a disease of the chest, Marc. Emp. 21 dub.

Corcūra (f, Avien. Perieg. 663), ae, f., = *Κέρκυρα*. **I.** An island in the Ionian Sea, opposite *Epirus*; in fable, Scheria, the abode of *Alecinous*, now *Corfu*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; 4, 12, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52 sq.; Cic. Fam. 16, 7 init. and fin.; 16, 9, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Them. 8; 3 al.—Hence, **B. Corcūraeus**, a, um, adj., of *Corcūra*, *Corcyraean*: bellum, Nep. Them. 2, 1: epistula, written in *Corcūra*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10: horti, i. e. of *Alecinous*, Mart. 13, 37.—Subst.: **Corcūraei**, drum, m., the inhabitants of *Corcūra*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 45, 43, 10.—In sing., Ov. Ib. 508.—**II.** *Corcūra Nigra*

or *Melaena*, *Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα*, a small isl. and in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of *Illyria*, now *Curzola*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

corda, v. chorda.

cordatē, adv., v. cordatus fin.

cordatus, a, um, adj. [cor, II. B.], wise, prudent, judicious, sagacious (mostly ante- and post-class.): egregie cordatus homo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.); cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 12, 2, v. 7; Vulg. Job. 34, 10.—Comp.: cordatior, Lact. 3, 20, 2.—Adv.: **cordatē**, with prudence, wisely (with docte and cate), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 97; id. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

† **cordax**, ācis, m., = *κόρδαξ*, the extravagant dance of *Grecian comedy*, distinguished by lively movement and wanton gesture, and by the rope which was kept passing through the hands of the dancers; the imitation of this dance was regarded as a mark of drunkenness or licentiousness: ducere, to dance it (*κόρδακα ἔλκειν*), Petr. 52, 9 (cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34).—Adject.: cordaces sententiae, i. e. tinnulae, staggering (together with modulatae), Fronto de Or. 2, p. 240 Mai.—**II.** Transf. of the trochaic rhythm, in a loose translation of Aristotle (*ὁ δὲ τροχαῖος κορδακικώτερος*), on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 88.

* **cordicifus**, adv. [cor], from the heart, deep in the heart, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dōlium, ii, n. [dolor], sorrow at heart, grief (antē- and post-class.), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67; id. Poen. 1, 2, 86; App. M. 9, p. 226, 28.

Cor-dūba, ae, f., = *Κορδύβη*, a town in Hispania Baetica, on the river *Bætis*, now *Córdoba*, Cic. Arch. 10, 26; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Caes. B. C. 2, 19 al.—**Cordubensis**, e, adj., of *Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 34, 2, 2, § 4; Auct. B. Alex. 57.—Hence, **Cor-dubenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Corduba*, Auct. B. Alex. 59.

Cor-dūena, ae, f., = *Κορδυνή*, a district of Greater Armenia, now *Kurdistan*, Amm. 16, 8, 20 al.—Hence, **Cor-dūeni**, drum, m., the inhabitants of *Corduena*, now the *Kurds*, Sall. H. 4, 60 Dietsch; Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 20.—Called also **Gordūaei**, drum, m., Curt. 5, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 10, 8; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.

1. cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

2. Cordus, v. Cremutius.

† **cordyla**, ae, f., = *κορδύλη*, the fry of the tunny-fish, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 47; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

Corfidius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Lig. 11, 33.

Corfinium, ii, n., = *Κορφίνιον*, a very strongly fortified town of the *Peligni*, north of *Sulmo*, now *Pelino*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 15 sq.; Luc. 2, 478 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Corfiniensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to *Corfinium*: clementia, i. e. exercised by Caesar at this city, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1; of expectatio, i. e. of occurrences there, id. ib. 8, 5, 2.—In plur.: **Corfinienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Corfinium*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Corfinius**, a, um, adj., of *Corfinium*: ager, Front. Colon. p. 122 Goes.

† **corgo** apud antiquos pro adverbio, quod est profecto, ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37 Müll.

Cōria, ae, f., = *Κορία*, a name of the fourth *Minerva*, among the *Arcadians*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

coriāceus, a, um, adj. [corium], of leather: naves, made of leather, Amm. 24, 3, 11.

coriāginōsus, a, um, adj. [coriagio], afflicted with the coriagio (late Lat.; perh. only in Veg.): equi, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 10, 2; 2, 16, 1.

coriāgo, ōnis, f. [corium], a disease of the skin of animals, Col. 6, 13, 2; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 12, 1; 5, 3, 1.

* **coriandrātum**, i, n. [coriandrum], coriander-water, Apic. 9, 1, § 410.

† **coriandrūm** or **-dron**, i, n.; also **-drus**, i, f. [κοριάνδρον], coriander: Coriandrum sativum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 157, 6 sq.; Col. 6, 33, 2; 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 7, 35, § 117 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 25; Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sq.

coriarius, a, um, adj. [corium], of or pertaining to leather: frutex, i. e. useful for

tanning leather, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91.—Hence, **II. Subst.**: **coriarius**, *ii, m., a tanner, currier*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51; Inscr. Orell. 4074 al.

Corinna, *ae, f.*, = *Kόριννα*. **I.** A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar, Prop. 2, 3, 21; Stat. S. 5, 3, 158.—**II.** A feigned name of the object of the poet Ovid's love, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29; 3, 1, 49; id. Tr. 4, 10, 60; Mart. 3, 73, 10.

Corinthia, Corinthiarius, Corinthienses, etc., *v. Corinthus, II.*

Corinthus, *i (nom. Gr. Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; acc. Gr. Corinthon, id. F. 4, 501; Mart. 9, 60; 10, 63), f. (masc., Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 30 Marin.: CORINTO DELETO), = Kόρινθος, Corinth, a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius, now the village Corintho or Gereme; it was situated on the Isthmus (hence, bimaris, Hor. C. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407; id. F. 4, 501; and: bimaris terra, Sen. Oedip. 282), Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Flor. 2, 16; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 61; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 27 al.—Pro v. of an entrance into the harbor of Corinth, dangerous to ships: non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum (in acc. with the Gr. Οὐ παντός ἀνδρός ἐς Kόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς, Gell. 1, 8, 4), Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36; acc. to others this proverb is supposed to refer to the expense of living at Corinth.—**B.** Meton., poet., vessels made of Corinthian brass (cf. infra, II. A. 2): captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, an entire Corinth, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193 (vasea Corinthia, ex aere Corinthio facta, Schol.).—Hence, **II. Adj.** **A. Corinthius**, *a, um, Corinthian*.*

1. In gen.: ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5: sinus, the Gulf of Corinth, Liv. 44, 1, 4; cf. isthmus, Sen. Thyst. 124: columnae, of the Corinthian order, Vitruv. 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 178; cf. O. Müll. Archæol. §§ 53, 103, and 275.—**Subst.** **Corinthii**, *orum, m., the Corinthians*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262; Nep. Timol. 2, 1; Liv. 32, 17, 3 et saep.; in sing., Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207.—**2.** Esp.: Corinthum aes, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, very much valued in antiquity, and much used for costly ornaments, etc., Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6 sq.; Flor. 2, 16, 6 Duker.; Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; cf.: nobilis aere Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; and poet. for great wealth, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 6.—Hence, vase, made of it, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 143; id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46; Suet. Tib. 34 al.: opus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: supellex, id. ib. 2, 2, 34, § 83; and subst.: **Corinthia**, *orum, n. (sc. vasa), works of art made of it, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 32; Suet. Aug. 70 al.—Hence, b.*

Corinthiarius, *ii, m. (a) A worker in Corinthian brass; sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendor, Auct. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.—(β) An inspector of Corinthian vessels, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 sq.—B. Corinthiacus*, *a, um, adj., Corinthian*: sinus, Liv. 26, 26, 2; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10 and 11: Corinthiaci ponti litora, Ov. M. 15, 507.—**C. Corinthiensis**, *e, adj., Corinthian* (very rare): fons Pirene, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23: litus, Tac. A. 5, 10.—**Subst.** **Corinthenses**, *ium, m., colonists: Corinthenses ex eo dici coeperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 11 Müll. ad loc.*

Corioli, *orum, m., = Kόριόλα, a town in Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius, who, on account of this, received the surname **Coriolanus**, Liv. 2, 33, 5 sq.—In plur.: **Coriolani**, *orum, m., the inhabitants of Corioli*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.*

† corion, *ii, n., = Kόριον, a plant, also called chamaepitys or hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85 (corissum, Sillig).*

Corippus, *i, m.; Flavius Cresconius, a Latin grammarian and poet, about the middle of the sixth century.*

† coris, *is, or idos, f., = Kόρις, a plant, a species of hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 51, § 86.—Also the seed of it, Plin. 26, 8, 73, § 119.*

corissum, *i, n., another name of the plant chamaepitys, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.*

corium, *ii, n. (ante-class. corius, ii, m., Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 7; Sillig reads caros in both places; Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 16) [for*

scorium, kindr. with scortum; Sanscr. kar; old Germ. sceran; Gr. Kόριον], skin, hide, leather. **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop., of animals, Cato, R. R. 135, 3; Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 935; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Plin. 13, 9, 19, § 63 et saep.: corium forma publica percussum, of the leather money of the Lacedaemonians, Sen. Ben. 5, 14, 4.—**2.** Of human beings, only in comic or contemptuous sense: Erus meus elephanti corio circumtentus, non suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80; cf. B. 3. infra.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of plants, rind, skin, bark, covering, shell, etc., Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112; Pall. Jan. 15, 12; Dig. 32, 52.—**2.** Of paper, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.—**3.** Prov.: alicui corium condidere, to curry his hide, i. e. to beat him, Plaut. Am. prol. 85; cf.: fiet tibi puniceum corium, postea atrum denuo, id. Rud. 4, 3, 61: Hercle detegitur corium de tergo meo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 65; Varr. ap. Non. 1. 1.: satis facere alicui de corio aliquid, Sen. Suas. 7, p. 53 Bip.: petere corium, to flog, Cic. Tull. 24, 54; Sen. Const. 14, 2: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, i. e. habits stick closely, like the Gr. χαλεπὸν Kόριον Kύνα γεύσαι, it is bad to let the dog taste leather, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; and: de alieno corio ludere, i. e. at another's expense, App. M. 7, p. 193; cf. Tert. Pall. 3; and: corio suo ludere, at one's own expense, Mart. 3, 16, 4.—**II. Meton. A.** A leather whip, thong, or strap, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** In building, the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime, etc.: pavimenti, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: harenae, Vitruv. 7, 3, 8: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 17; cf. id. 1, 15: terrae, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.—So of the building of the bees, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

Cormasa, *orum, n., = Kόρμασα, a town in Pisidia, Liv. 38, 15, 7.*

Cornelius, *a, subst., a designation of a Roman gens celebrated as embracing the most distinguished Roman men and women (the patrician Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi and their mother, etc.; the plebeian Balbi, Mammulae, Merulae, etc.).—Also adj.; hence the numerous laws made by the different Cornelii, but esp. by L. Cornelius Sulla, were called Leges Corneliae; cf. Ernest. and Orell. Clav. Cicer. in Ind. Legum, p. 13 sq.; Dict. of Antiq.—Fórum Cornélium, a town of the Lingones in Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2.—Hence, **II. Cornélianus**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Cornelius, Cornelian: oratio, the oration of Cicero in defence of a certain C. Cornélius, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; id. Or. 29, 103; 67, 225; 70, 232; its fragments, v. in Orell. IV. 2, pp. 446–454, and V. 2, pp. 56–81.—B. Cornéliana Castra, a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war, now Ghellah, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 sq.; the same place was also called Castra Cornelia, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24 and 29.**

cornēolus, *a, um, adj. dim. [1. corneus]. I. Horny, of horn (very rare): introitus (auris), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 146.—II. Transf., hard, firm, Petr. 43, 7.*

*** cornesco**, *ēre, v. incho. n. [cornu]; to become like horn, grow horny, turn to horn, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261.*

cornētum, *i, n. [1. cornus], a grove of cornel-trees, Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; cf. id. ib. § 146.*

1. corneus, *a, um, adj. [cornu]. I. Of horn, horny, horn- (rare but class.): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: ora, Ov. M. 8, 545: arcus, id. ib. 1, 697: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 142: latera, Mart. 14, 61: crater, id. 12, 32, 12: ungula (equi), Luc. 6, 83; cf. solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: porta Somni, Verg. A. 6, 894; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 288.—II. Hard as horn, horny (very rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102; 7, 19, 18, § 80.—B. Trop.: fibra, hard-heartedness, insensibility, Pers. 1, 47; cf. corda, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.—III. Of the color of horn (post-Aug.): cereum aut corneum, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89: color, id. 36, 8, 12, § 61; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 894.*

2. corneus, *a, um, adj. [1. cornus], of or belonging to the cornel-tree or cornel-wood: virgulta, Verg. A. 3, 22: clavi, Cato,*

R. R. 18, 9: hastilia, Verg. A. 5, 557: vena-bula, Ov. H. 4, 83.

1. cornicen, *cinis, m. [cornu-cano; cf.: tibicen, tubicen, etc.], a horn-blower, corneter, Liv. 2, 64, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; Juv. 2, 118; 3, 34 al.*

2. Cornicen, *inis, m., a surname of several persons in the gens Oppia, Liv. 3, 35, 11 al.; also in the access. form Cornicius, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4.*

cornicor, *ari, v. dep. [cornix], to caw like a crow (very rare): quid grave secum inepte, Pers. 5, 12; cf. Prisc. p. 828 P.; Hier. Ep. 125, n. 16.*

*** cornicula**, *ae, f. dim. [id.], a little crow, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.*

corniculans, *antis, adj. [1. corniculum], horn-shaped, horned (late Lat.): luna, i. e. the new moon, Sol. 32, 17; Amm. 20, 3, 1; cf. corniculatus.*

Corniculānus, *a, um, v. 2. Corniculum, B.*

Corniculāria, *ae, f., a lost play of Plautus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 al.*

corniculārius, *ii, m. [1. corniculum]. I. In milit. lang. (prop. one who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), an adjutant of a centurion, tribune, praetor, etc. (post-Aug.), Val. Max. 6, 1, 11; Front. Strat. 3, 14, 1; Suet. Dom. 17; Inscr. Orell. 3465; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71 al.—II. Transf. to civil offices, an assistant, aid, secretary, Cod. Th. 1, 15, 11; 7, 4, 32; 8, 4, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 6.*

*** corniculatus**, *a, um, adj. [id.], in the form of a horn, horned: luna, i. e. the new moon, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 1; cf. corniculans.*

1. corniculum, *i, n. dim. [cornu], a little horn. I. Prop., Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 11, 28, 34, § 100.—II. Meton. A. A small tunnel of horn, Col. 7, 5, 15 and 20.—B. A horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery, Liv. 10, 44, 5; Aur. Vict. 723; Suet. Gram. 9; cf. Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 124.*

2. Corniculum, *i, n., an ancient town in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Liv. 1, 38, 4; Flor. 1, 11, 6.—Hence, B. Corniculānus*, *a, um, adj., of Corniculum; so the father of Servius Tullius, Aur. Vict. Vir. III. 7; and his mother, Ov. F. 6, 628.*

corniculus, *i, m. [1. corniculum], the civil office of a cornicularius, Cod. Th. 1, 15, 11; 8, 7, 8.*

cornifer, *fēra, fērum, adj., having or bearing horns, horned (for the usu. corniger): cervi, Poët. ap. Mal. Auct. Class. 5, p. 456.*

Cornificius, *a, the name of a Roman plebeian gens; so, I. Q. Cornificius, friend of Cicero and author of rhet. and gram. works, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 21 al.; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3 al.—II. A Latin poet, Cat. 38, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Macr. S. 6, 5; cf. Don. Vit. Verg. 67.*

*** corni-frons**, *ontis, adj. [cornu], with horns on the forehead: armentae, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 190, 21.*

corniger, *gēra, gērum, adj. [cornu-gero], having or bearing horns, horned (poet.): cervi, Lucr. 3, 751; Ov. M. 7, 701: matres haedi, Lucr. 2, 368: Taurus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Ov. M. 15, 511: juvencae, id. ib. 13, 926: Ammon, id. ib. 5, 17; 15, 309; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 201: fluvius Hesperidum, Verg. A. 8, 77; cf. Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 602: Lyaeus, id. Am. 3, 15, 17; v. Bacchus, I.—Subst.: **cornigera**, *orum, n. (sc. animalia), horned animals, horned cattle, Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; 11, 45, 105, § 254 sq. al.; and † **cornigera**, *ae, f. (sc. cer-va), a hind, Inscr. Orell. 1463.***

corni-pēs, *pēdis, adj. [cornu], horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16: equi, Verg. A. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Pans), Sil. 13, 338.—Also subst.: **cornipēs**, *pēdis, m. (so most freq. in Claud.), a horn-footed animal; of the horse, Sil. 3, 361; 7, 684; Claud. Fesc. 11, 11 al.; of the centaur Chiron, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 180 et saep.**

† Corniscārum *divarum locus erat trans Tiberim cornicibus dicatus, quod in Junonis tutelā esse putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 7 Müll.; cf. Inscr. Grut. 88, 14.*

cornix, *icis, f. [kindred with cornus]*

and *κορώνη*, a crow, Lucr. 5, 1083: rauca, id. 6, 753: garrula, Ov. M. 2, 548: loquax, id. F. 2, 89; Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30 al.; renowned as being long lived, Lucr. 5, 1083; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; Ov. M. 7, 274; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153 et saep.; its appearance on the left side was considered as a favorable omen, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Verg. E. 9, 15; Phaedr. 3, 18, 12; cf. Suet. Dom. 23; and its cries as a sign of rain, Verg. G. 1, 388; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13.—Its eyes were used as a charm, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 16 Paley ad loc.—From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes is taken the proverb: *cornicum oculos confingere, to delude or deceive the most wary* (Anglice, *to catch a weasel asleep*), Cic. Mur. 11, 25 (cited ap. Quint. 8, 3, 22); and ellipt.: *cornici oculum*, id. Fl. 20, 46 (cf. Schol. Bobiens. V. 2, p. 242 Orell.).

cornū, ūs (so Caes. B. C. 3, 68 Dint.; Lucr. 7, 217; Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163 et saep.; Curt. 4, 12, 11 al.; ū in the connection *cornu bubuli* and *cornu cervini*; also Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 76; Verg. Art. Vet. 1, 20, 1 al.; cf. esp. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 355), *n.* (access. form **cornum**, *i.*, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.; Lucr. 2, 388; Ov. M. 2, 874; Scrib. Comp. 141; Gell. 14, 6, 2 al.; *gen. plur.* *cornorum*, Scrib. Comp. 60.—An access. form **cornus**, ūs, has been assumed on account of the *rel. masc.* in the passage: *nares similes cornibus iis*, qui, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149, if the reading is correct.—The *dat. sing.* apparently never used; for in the connection: *laevo cornu Cotys rex praeerat... dextro cornu praepositus C. Licinius Crassus*, Liv. 42, 58, 6 and 7, the supposition of the *abl.* is more in acc. with the usage of Livy; cf. Antipatrum in laevo praeposuit, id. 37, 41, 1 et saep.) [kindred with *κέρας*, and Germ. and Engl. horn; cf. also carina, cervus], a horn. **I.** Lit., a hard and generally crooked growth upon the head of many mammiferous animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; of a bullock, Lucr. 5, 1033; 5, 1324; Cat. 64, 111; Ov. M. 9, 186; Hor. C. 3, 27, 72; id. S. 1, 5, 58 et saep.; also of the constellation Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 80; of the ram, id. ib. 5, 328; and the constellation Aries, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111; of the he-goat, Verg. E. 9, 25; of kids, id. G. 2, 526 al.—Of the antlers of a stag, Ov. M. 3, 194; 10, 111; Verg. A. 10, 725 al.: *Cornu Copiae* (less correctly, but freq. in late Lat., as one word, **Cornūcōpia**, and twice **Cornūcōpia**, ae, f., Amm. 22, 9, 1; 25, 2, 3), acc. to the fable, the horn of the goat Amalthea placed in heaven, Greek *Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας* (v. Amalthea), the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5; Gell. 14, 6, 2; cf. Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60; id. Ep. 1, 12, 29; Ov. M. 9, 88.—**B.** Meton., of things similar to horn in substance or form, or made of horn. **1.** That which is similar to horn in substance. **a.** A hoof, Cato, R. R. 72; Verg. G. 3, 88; Sil. 13, 327.—**b.** Of the bills of birds, Ov. M. 14, 602.—**c.** The horny skin covering the eye, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.—**d.** A horny excrescence on the head, a wart, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—Far more freq., **2.** That which is similar to a horn in form, a projecting extremity, the point or end of any object. **a.** The tooth or tusk of an elephant, ivory, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 7; 18, 1, 1, § 2; cornu Indicum, Mart. 1, 73, 4.—**b.** The horns of the moon, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 122, 2; Verg. G. 1, 433; Ov. M. 1, 11; 2, 117 et saep.—**c.** The branches of a river, Ov. M. 9, 774.—Hence, the river-gods were represented with horns, Verg. G. 4, 371; Mart. 10, 7 et saep.; cf.: *corniger*, tauriformis, etc., and v. Lidd. and Scott under *κέρας*, v.—**d.** The arm of the shore forming a harbor, a tongue of land, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1; Ov. M. 5, 410; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—**e.** The extremity or end of the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549; 5, 832; Ov. M. 11, 476; Hor. Epod. 16, 59; Sil. 14, 389.—**f.** The cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: *cornua cristae*, Verg. A. 12, 89; alterum cornu galeae, Liv. 27, 33, 2.—**g.** The end of the stick around which books were rolled, usually ornamented with ivory, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 8; Mart. 11, 107.—**h.** The side of a bow in the form of a

horn, Ov. M. 1, 455; 5, 56; 2, 603.—**i.** The horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board), Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149 *fin.*—**k.** The top or summit of a mountain: *cornua Parnasi*, Stat. Th. 5, 532; Curt. 3, 4, 4.—**l.** The point, end, extremity, wing of a place, Liv. 25, 3, 17; Tac. A. 1, 75; Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26 al.—**m.** The wing of an army (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 52 (three times); 2, 23; 2, 25; 7, 62 (twice); Liv. 9, 40, 3 sq. (seven times).—**n.** Transf.: *cornua disputationis tuae commovere*, i. e. to drive back, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26 (v. the passage in connection).—**o.** The feeler or claw of an insect, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95; 9, 31, 51, § 99 al.—**p.** The stiff hair of the Germans: *quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam Caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro?* Juv. 13, 165.—**q.** Of objects made of horn. **a.** A bow, Verg. E. 10, 59; Ov. M. 5, 383; Sil. 2, 109 al.—**b.** A bugle-horn, a horn, trumpet (cornua, quod ae, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 265, 5; Lucr. 2, 620; Verg. A. 7, 615; Ov. M. 1, 98; 3, 533; Hor. C. 1, 18, 14; 2, 1, 17; Juv. 2, 90; 6, 315.—Connected with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; Tac. A. 1, 68; 2, 81; cf. Dict. of Antiq., s. v. cornu.—In a sarcastic double sense with a: *dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus*, Poët. ap. Suet. Ner. 39 (v. the passage in connection).—**c.** The sides of the lyre, originally consisting of two horns, giving resonance to the strings, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; 2, 59, 149.—**d.** A lantern, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; cf. Lucr. 2, 388; and Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.—**e.** An oil cruet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**f.** A funnel, Verg. G. 3, 509; Col. 6, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., as an emblem of power, courage, strength, might (the figure taken from bullocks. Also in Heb. a very freq. metaph.; cf. Gesen. Lex. s. v. קֶרֶן, p. 906, 6; poet.): *ne in re secundā nunc mi obvolvatur cornua*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: *venereunt capiti cornua sera meo*, Ov. Am. 3, 11: *tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage*, id. A. A. 1, 239; cf.: *tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi*, etc., Hor. C. 3, 21, 18.—Hence Bacchus, as a giver of courage, is represented with horns, Tib. 2, 1, 3; Hor. C. 2, 19, 30; v. Bacchus, I.; cf. of a river-god, I. B. 2, c. supra.

cornuālis, e, adj. [cornu], of or pertaining to horns: *concertatio, with the horns*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

***cornuārius**, i, m. [id.], a maker of horns or trumpets, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornuātus, a, um, adj. [id.], horn-like, horn-shaped: *umbra*, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 25.

Cornūcōpia, e, v. cornu, I. A. *fin.*

cornūlūm, i, n. dim. [cornu], a little horn, = corniculum (late Lat.), Apic. 8, 1.

1. cornum, i, n. [I. cornus], the cornel-cherry, Verg. G. 2, 34; id. A. 3, 649; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Ov. M. 1, 105; 8, 665; 13, 816; Col. 12, 10, 3.—**II.** = I. cornus, II., Ov. M. 8, 408.

2. cornum, i, v. cornu *init.*

cornupēta, ae, adj. comm., pushing or goring with the horns, Vulg. Exod. 21, 29; 21, 36.

1. cornus, i, f. (cornus, ūs, f., Sil. 4, 552; Stat. Th. 7, 647), a cornel cherry-tree: *Cornus mascula*, Linn.; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 448; Col. 5, 7, 1 al.—**II.** Meton., a javelin made of cornel-wood, Verg. A. 9, 698; Sil. 10, 122; Stat. I. 1, al.; cf. I. cornum, II.

2. cornus, ūs, v. cornu *init.*

3. Cornus, i, f., a city on the western coast of Sardinia, Liv. 23, 40, 5 sq.

1. cornūtus, a, um, adj. [cornu], horned: *animalia*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: *aries*, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**B.** Meton. (cf. cornu, I. B.): quadrupedes (i. e. elephanti), Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; luna, Amm. 14, 2, 2.—**C.** Subst.: **1. cornūti**, ōrum, m. (= tauri), bullocks, Att. ap. Non. p. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 494 Rib.).—**2. cornūtae**, ārum, f., a kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; Apic. 10, 3, § 454.—**II.** Trop.: *sylogismus, a horned syllogism, a sophistical conclusion, sophism*, = *ceratina*, Hier. Ep. 69, n. 2; cf.: *cornuta interrogatio*, id. adv. Helvid. 16.

2. Cornūtus, i, m., a Roman cognomen. **I.** Annaeus Cornutus, a grammari-

an, Gell. 2, 6.—**II.** M. Cornutus, a praetor during the consulate of Hirtius and Pansa, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 37.

Cōroebus, i, m., = *Κόροιβος*, son of Mygdon of Phrygia, who freed Cassandra, and fought for Priam against the Greeks before Troy, Verg. A. 2, 341; 2, 424.

cōrolla, ae, f. dim. [corona], a little crown or garland (mostly poet.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cat. 63, 66; Prop. 1, 16, 7; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 14 Müll.

† **cōrollāria**, ae, f. [corolla], a female merchant of flower-garlands, Inscr. Orell. 4173.—As a title of a drama of Nævius, Varr. L. L. 7, § 60 Müll.

cōrollārium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** Money paid for a garland of flowers; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 178; Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5.—Hence,

II. In gen., a gift, present, *douceur, gratuity*: *hic tamquam festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 3, 50, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; Phaedr. 5, 7, 34; Sen. Ben. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**B.** Transf. in later philol. writings, a *corollary, deduction*, Boeth. Consol. 3, pros. 10; 4, 3.

† **cōrōna**, (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written *chorona*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ae, f., = *κορώνη*, a garland, chaplet, wreath. **I.** Lit., of natural or artificial flowers, etc. (very freq. used for personal adornment at festivals, when sacrificing, or as a gift for friends, etc., for ornamenting the images of the gods, edifices, victims, the dead, etc.), Lucr. 5, 1399; Lex XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7; Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 16; Cic. Fl. 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Liv. 23, 11, 5; 38, 14, 5; Curt. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 5; Hor. C. 1, 26, 8; id. Ep. 2, 2, 96; Tac. A. 2, 57; 15, 12; 16, 4; id. H. 2, 55 et saep.: *coronas bibere*, i. e. to throw into the cup leaves plucked from the garlands, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12. Vid. the art. sacerdotialis, funebris, sepulchralis, convivialis, nuptialis, natalitia, Etrusca, pactilis, plectilis, stultis, tonsa or tonsilis, radiata, and pampinea.—Poet.: *perenni fronde corona*, i. e. immortal, poetic renown, Lucr. 1, 119.—As emblem of royalty, a crown: *regni corona* = *diadema*, Verg. A. 8, 505.—Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given to soldiers as a prize of bravery (castrensis or vallaris, civica, muralis, navalis or rostrata, obsidionalis, triumphalis, oleagina, etc.), v. Gell. 5, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; and the artt. castrensis, civicus, muralis, etc.—**2.** Esp.: *corona fidei*, the crown of martyrdom (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 58; 60; Lact. Epit. 72, 23; and corona alone, Lact. 4, 25, 10; id. Mort. Pers. 16, 11.—**B.** Sub *coronā* vendere, t. t. of the lang. of business, to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned with chaplets; cf. Caelius Sabinus ap. Gell. 7, 4, 3; and *corono*, I.). Caes. B. G. 3, 16; Liv. 42, 63, 12; so, sub *coronā* venire, id. 9, 42, 8; 38, 29, 11; 41, 11, 8; sub *coronā* venditari, Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68; sub *coronā* emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4.—**C.** As a constellation. **1.** The northern crown (according to the fable, the crown of Ariadne transferred to heaven; v. Ariadna), Cic. Arat. 351 sq.; Caes. German. Arat. 71; called *Gnosia stella Coronae*, Verg. G. 1, 222; Cressa Corona, Ov. A. A. 1, 558; Ariadne Corona, Manil. 5, 21; cf. also Ov. M. 8, 181; Plin. 18, 26, 60, § 224 al.—**2.** The southern crown, Caes. German. Arat. 391.—**II.** Meton., of objects in the form of a crown. **A.** Most freq., a circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude (esp. of judicial assemblies), Cic. Fl. 28, 69; id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; Quint. 12, 10, 74; Suet. Aug. 93 al.; Cat. 53, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53; Ov. M. 13, 1 al.—Hence, **2.** Milit. t. t., the besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege or circumvallation, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 10, 43, 1; 23, 44, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 10 al.—Also, a circle of men for the defence of a place, Liv. 4, 19, 8.—**B.** In arch., the cornice, Vitr. 5, 2; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183.—**C.** In the agrimensores, an elevated ridge of land as a boundary line, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Front. Col. 114 and 131 Goes.—**D.** The hairy crown over the horse's hoof, Col. 6, 29, 3; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 1.—**E.** Montium, a circular ridge of mountains, Plin. 6, 20, 23,

§ 73.—**F.** The halo round the sun (for the Gr. ἄλως), Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1.

Corōnae, ārum, f., name of the two daughters of the Theban Orion, Ov. M. 13, 698.

1. **Corōnaeus**, v. Corōnē.

2. **Corōnaeus**, v. Corōnea, II. A.

* **corōnalis**, e, adj. [corona], of or pertaining to a crown: flamma, issuing from a crown, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29.

corōnāmen, inis, n. [corono], a wreathing, crowning: vernum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 10.

corōnāmentum, i, n. [id.], flowers for crowns or garlands, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Plin. 21, 1, 1, § 1; 21, 9, 28, § 52 sq.; 22, 21, 26, § 53.—**II.** The garland or crown itself, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1, 7.

corōnārius, a, um, adj. [corona], of or belonging to a wreath: anemonae, suitable for garlands, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164: aes, id. 33, 9, 46, § 131: lusus naturae, i. e. presenting a garland-like growth, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: opus, stucco-work, Vit. 7, 4 and 6; but also, the making of a golden crown, id. 9, praef. 10.—Esp. freq.: coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general (orig. expended for a golden crown; cf. Liv. 38, 37, 4, and 39, 7, 1; but, afterwards, in gen. for any purpose), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12; 2, 22, 59; id. Pis. 37, 90; Inscr. Grut. 230; and under the emperors, a tribute paid on the accession of an emperor, Spart. Had. 6, 5.—**II.** Subst. **A. corōnārius**, ii, m., a maker of or dealer in crowns or garlands, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 31, 105, § 177; 34, 11, 26, § 111; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6 (2, 1).—**B. corōnāria**, ae, f., she who makes or vends crowns or garlands, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 4.

* **corōnātor**, ōris, m. [corono], a crowner, Aug. Ser. 318.

Corōnē, ēs, f., = Κορώνη, a city on the west coast of the Messenian bay, Liv. 39, 49, 1; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, adj.: **Corōnaeus**, a, um, = Κορωνάιος, Corean: sinus, now the Golfo de Coron, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

Corōnēa, ae, f., = Κορώνεια, a town in Boeotia, west of Lake Copais, Nep. Ages. 4, 5; Liv. 33, 29, 6 and 9 al.—**II.** Hence the adj.: **A. Corōnaeus** or **-eus**, a, um, of or belonging to Coronea: ager, Liv. 36, 20, 2.—**B. Corōnensis**, e, the same: ager, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

* **corōnēola**, ae, f. [corona], an autumnal rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19 (coronia, Sillig).

Corōneus (trisyl.), ei, m., = Κορωνεύς, a king in Phocis, father of Corone, who was changed to a crow (Κορώνη), Ov. M. 2, 569.

Corōnides, ae, m., v. 2. Corōnis, II.

corōniola, ae, f. dim. [corona], a kind of autumnal rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19 bis.

† 1. **corōnis**, idis, f., = κορωνίς, a curved line or flourish formed with a pen, which writers or transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book or chapter; hence, as in Gr. (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κορωνίς), for the end: serā corōnide longus, * Mart. 10, 1, 1.

2. **Corōnis**, idis, f., = Κορωνίς, daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius by Apollo, Ov. M. 2, 542; Hyg. Fab. 161 and 202; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 618; acc. Gr. Corōnida, Ov. M. 2, 599.—Hence,

II. Corōnides, ae, m., = Κορωνίδης, the son of Corōnis, i. e. Aesculapius, Ov. M. 15, 694.

corōno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [corona], to furnish with a garland or crown, to crown, wreath (class., esp. freq. in the poets). **I.** Lit., aliquid or aliquid: templa, Ov. M. 8, 264; cf. postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 19: deos fragili myrto, Hor. C. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Verg. G. 2, 528 (cf. magnum cratera corōnā Induit, id. A. 3, 525); so, cratera magnos statuunt et vina coronant, id. A. 1, 724; 7, 147 Forbig. ad loc. (cf. Nitsch. ad Hom. Od. 1, 419; Buttmann, Lexil. 2, p. 100; others, less correctly, render, fill to the brim, comparing κρατῆρας ἐπετρέφοντο ποτόιοι, Hom. Il. 1, 470): epulae quas inibat propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63.—**Mid.**: hederā coronantur Bacchico ritu, Macr. S. 1, 18, 2.

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—In the Gr. constr.: coronatus malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7: eodem anno (459 A. U. C.) coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47, 3; cf. of the crowning of victors (soldiers, poets, pugilists, etc.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Quint. 10, 1, 66; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19 al.; so also comoediam de sententia iudicium, to award the prize to it, Suet. Claud. 11.—Unusual constr.: tunc de oratoribus coronatus, i. e. crowned as victor in the contest with the orators, Suet. Dom. 13 (cf. triumphare de aliquo, s. v. triumpho, I. A.).—And in the Gr. manner: quis... Magna coronari contemnat Olympia? to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.—To the crowning of captives for sale (cf. corona, I. B.) reference is made in the passage: ut coronatus veniat, Cato ap. Gell. 6 (7), 4, 5.—**B.** Trop., to receive as the prize of victory: nomine novo coronari, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10.—**II.** Meton., to surround, encompass, enclose something in a circular form, to wreath: cervices collumque, Lucr. 2, 802: Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388; so id. ib. 9, 335: castra suggesta humo (previously praecingit), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 8; cf. omnem abitus custode, Verg. A. 9, 380; and: nemus densa statione, Stat. Th. 2, 526: solem itineribus (stellarum), Vit. 9, 4.

† **corōnōpus**, i, = κορωνόπους, crow-foot; acc. to Sprengel, Plantago coronopus, buckshorn-plantain, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99; 22, 19, 22, § 48.

corōnula, ae, f. dim. [corona, II. D.]. **I.** The ornament on a mitre, Vulg. Exod. 39, 26.—**II.** The rim or border of the base of a laver, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 29.—**III.** A little crown above the horse's hoof, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 55, 2.

corpōralis, e, adj. [corpus], corporeal, pertaining to the body (post-Aug.; most freq. in the jurists): voluptates, Sen. Ep. 78, 22: sapientiam Stoici corporealem dicunt, id. ib. 117, 2: pignora, Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, ib. 13, 7, 40: dicimus quaedam corporea esse, quaedam incorporea, Sen. Ep. 58, 11.—Adv.: **corpōraliter**, corporally, bodily, Petr. 61, 7; Dig. 41, 2, 1; Arn. 5, p. 163.

corpōralitas, ātis, f. [corporalis], corporality (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 36.

corpōraliter, adv., v. corporalis fin.

corpōrasco, ēre, v. incho. n. [corpus], to assume a body, become incarnate (ecc. Lat.): Deus, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

corpōratiō, ōnis, f. [corporo], an assuming of a body, incarnation (late Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Mart. Cap. 7, § 732.

corpōrātivus, a, um, adj. [corporatus], of or pertaining to the forming of a body (late Lat.): adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 6, 183.

corpōrātura, ae, f. [id.], the corporeal nature or structure (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15.—In plur.: ampliores, Vit. 6, 1, 3.

corpōrātus, i, m., v. corporo fin.

corpōreus, a, um, adj. [corpus], corporeal. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; most freq. in Lucr.): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Univ. 4: res, id. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Lucr. 2, 186: ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: natura, Lucr. 1, 303; 1, 330: e principis, id. 4, 536: tela, id. 3, 177: vox, id. 4, 527; 4, 542; opp. incorporeus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 607.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Composed of flesh, fleshly (several times in Ov. and Plin. the elder): umerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov. M. 6, 407: dapes, id. ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinae, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122: cornua cochleis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 126: cicatrix, id. 11, 37, 43, § 132.—**B.** Belonging to the body: ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41; cf. just before: is qui corporibus animantium continetur, res, physical advantages (as health, beauty, etc.), id. Fin. 3, 14, 45.

† **corpōricida**, ae, m. [corpus-caedo], a butcher, μακελῆς, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [corpus], to make or fashion into a body, to furnish with a body. **I.** Prop.: semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66; cf. id. 10, 63, 74, § 148.—In part. perf.: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26; Tert. Fall. 2: undique

mundus, * Cic. Univ. 2 B. and K.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. p. 37, 13.—**B.** To make a body or corpse, i. e. to kill: corporare est interficere et quasi corpus solum sine animā relinquere, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 21 sq. (Enn. Trag. Rel. v. 101; Att. Trag. Rel. v. 604 Rib.).—**C.** P. a. as subst. (acc. to corpus, II.): † **corpōrātus**, i, m., a member of a corporation, Inscr. Grut. 45, 8; 496, 5 al.

* **corpōrosus**, a, um, adj. [corpus], corpulent, gross, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpulentia, ae, f. [corpulentus], corpulence, grossness or fleshiness of body (very rare), Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283; Sol. 40.—**II.** Corporeity (late Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 3 al.

corpulentus, a, um, adj. [corpus], corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare, and only ante-class. and post-Aug.): corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22, 1: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5.—**B.** Great: corpulentis Ennius pro magnis dixit, nos corpulentum dicimus corporis obesi hominem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 12 Müll.—**II.** Physical, corporeal (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

corpus, ōris, n. [cf. Sanscr. kar-, to make; Lat. creō], any object composed of materials perceptible by the senses, body, substance (opp. anima and animus; cf. the definition in Dig. 41, 3, 30 pr.). **I.** Lit.

(very frequent in every period and species of composition). **A.** In gen., a body, whether living or lifeless: tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 55; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marcell. 9, 28: parvissima quaeque Corpora constabant ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terrarū, id. 5, 236: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquae, id. 2, 232 et saep.—**Poet.**, plur. for sing.: nudabant corpora (nymphae) venti, Ov. M. 1, 527; Tib. 1, 8, 52 (cf. σώματα, Soph. Elec. 1232).—**B.** In partic.

1. The flesh of animal bodies: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139; cf. Quint. 1, proem. § 24; 12, 10, 5: amittere, to become poor, lean, Lucr. 1, 1038; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2 fin.; cf. abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. H. 3, 141; and the opp. facere, to become fat, to thrive, Cels. 7, 3 fin.; cf. quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 5.—In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6.—**B.** Transf., the wood under the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234.—Of discourse: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, the covering, integument, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 2, 10, 5: corpus eloquentiae facere, the substance, the most essential part, id. 10, 1, 87; cf. corpus orationis enervatur, Petr. 2.—2. A lifeless body, a corpse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 2, 27; Liv. 32, 13, 8 et saep.; Ov. M. 7, 548; id. F. 2, 835 al.—In a double sense, Cic. Sull. 31, 89 Halm.—**Poet.**, the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits, Verg. A. 6, 303; 6, 306.—3. As opposed to the head, the trunk, Ov. M. 11, 794.—4. In mal. part., the body, person: usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 108: illa quae corpus pupicat volgo suum, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 21; cf. corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21 al.; v. quaestus.—Hence also, the testicles, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 43.—5. Periphrastically for the individual, the person (esp. poet., to suggest that which is physically admirable or excellent; also freq. in the hist.): delecta virum corpora, Verg. A. 2, 18; cf. lectissima matrum, id. ib. 9, 272: quo pulchrior alter non fuit, excepto corpore Turni, id. ib. 7, 650; 11, 690: septena quot annis Corpora natorum, id. ib. 6, 22: ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis, Ov. M. 3, 58; 7, 655: sororum, Sil. 14, 105; Val. Fl. 2, 653: conjugum vestrae ac liberorum vestrorum, Liv. 21, 13, 7; Tac. A. 4, 72 et saep.: uti corpora nostra ab injuriā tuta forent, Sall. C. 33, 2; Liv. 9, 8, 5; 31, 46, 16: qui liberum corpus (sc. Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, id. 3, 66; 8; so, liberum, Sall. C. 33, 2; Liv. 5, 22, 1; 29, 21, 6; Plin. Pan. 33, 1.—Of animals: cor-

pōra magna boum, heads, Verg. G. 3, 369: seu quis Pascit equos. . . Corpora praecipue matrum legat, id. ib. 3, 51; id. A. 1, 193: pro tribus corporibus triginta milia talentum auri precatur accipias, Curt. 4, 11, 6. — **II.** Meton., a whole composed of parts united, a body, frame, system, structure, community, corporation, etc.; of ships, the framework, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. — Of fortifications: totum corpus coronā militum cingere, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. — Of a land: Sicilia dirempta velut a corpore maiore, Just. 4, 1, 1. — Of the state: alterum (praecceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus rei publicae curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuerentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: quae (multitudo) coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv. 1, 8, 1; cf. id. 34, 9, 3; and: nullum civitatis, a political body, id. 26, 16, 9; 38, 9, 12; Tac. G. 39; Just. 3, 2, 2: totum corpus Macedoniae, id. 7, 1, 12; Liv. 26, 16, 9: sui corporis regem creari, id. 1, 17, 2: corpus mercatorum, guild, Ambros. Ep. 20, 6: corpori valido caput deerat (sc. exercitui dux), Liv. 5, 46, 5: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17, 2; cf. id. 4, 9, 4; 6, 34, 5 al.: fabrorum et naviculariorum, Dig. 50, 6, 5: utrosque habueris libros. . . duo enim sunt corpora. . . an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; so of a book, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; Sen. Tranq. 9, 6; Suet. Gram. 6; Dig. 32, 50 al.; cf.: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34, 7; hence, Corpus Juris, title of a Roman collection of laws, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 4, 31, 79.

corpusculum, i, n. dim. [corpus], a little body, most freq. of atoms, Lucr. 2, 152; 2, 530; 4, 199; Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 sq.: quantula hominum, Juv. 10, 173. — **B.** Esp.: florum, i.e. a collection, Just. praef. — **II.** As a term of endearment: melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.

cor-rado (con-r-), si, sum, 3, v. a., to scrape or rake together (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corpora, Lucr. 6, 304; cf. id. 6, 444. — Esp., of money, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 26; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; Dig. 26, 7, 4 al.; and of the collecting together of one's effects for sale, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. — *** II.** Trop., to procure with difficulty: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (con-r-), a, um, Part., from corrado.

*** cor-rationalitas** (con-r-), ātis, f., analogy (= analogia), Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctio (con-r-), ōnis, f. [corrigo], an amendment, improvement, correction. **I.** In gen. (rare, but in good prose): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21; cf.: veteris Academiae, id. Ac. 1, 12, 43: quādam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42; id. Dom. 8: delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Cic. Lael. 24, 90. — **II.** Esp., as a rhet. figure, the recalling of a word in order to use a stronger or more significant one in its place, Gr. ἐναντιόθεσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204: correctio est, quae tollit id, quod dictum est, et pro eo, id, quod magis idoneum videtur, reponit, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 3, 88.

corrector (con-r-), ōris, m. [id.], a corrector, improver. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: unus legum usus, Liv. 45, 32, 7: peccantium, Sen. Ira. 2, 10, 7 al. — **Absol.**, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: corrector Bestius, i.e. a preacher of morals; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37: pessimus quisque correctorem asperire patitur, Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 4. — **II.** In the time of the emperors, the title of a kind of land-bailiff, a governor, Dig. 1, 18, 10; Eutr. 9, 13.

correctura (con-r-), ae, f. [corrector, II.], the office of a corrector, Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; 39; Aus. Parent. 24, 11.

correctus (con-r-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from corrigo.

*** cor-recumbens** (con-r-), ēntis, Part. [recumbo], lying down with any one, Tert. Test. An. 4.

corrēgionales, ium, m. [con-regio], the adjoining people (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 17.

cor-regno (con-r-), āre, v. n., to reign

together with one (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 227.

cor-rēpo (con-r-), psi, 3, v. n., to creep or sink to a place, to creep (rare but class.): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 3; Col. 1, praef. § 15: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2: correptum membra pavore, creep, * Lucr. 5, 1218. — Fig.: in dumeta, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 68 (v. Schoemann ad h. l.).

correptē (con-r-), adv. [corrpio], shortly: dicere aliquid, Gell. 6, 9. — **Comp.**, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13.

correptio (con-r-), ōnis, f. [id.] (not ante-Aug. and rare). **I.** A laying hold of, seizing: manus, Gell. 20, 10, 8: (morbi), Scrib. Comp. 171. — **B.** Trop., reproof, reproach, Tert. Pudic. 14. — **II.** A shortening, decreasing: dierum (opp. crescentia), Vitruv. 9, 9: syllabae (opp. productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13; cf. vocum, id. 9, 3, 69.

correpto, āre, 1, v. n. freq. [correpro], to creep (late Lat.): rursus matris in alvum, Juvenc. 2, 192.

(corrector (con-r-), ōris, m. [corrpio], a reprover, censurer (cf. correptio, I. B.); the reading of some editions of Sen. Ira. 2, 10, 7, and 3, 36, 4, for which Haase has corrector, q. v.)

correptus (con-r-), a, um, Part., from corrpio.

*** cor-rēsupinatus** (con-r-), a, um, Part. [resupino], bent backwards at the same time, Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rēsuscito (con-r-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to raise from the dead together (eccles. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 23; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 38 al.

*** cor-rēus** (con-r-), i, m., a partaker in guilt, a joint criminal, Dig. 34, 3, 3, § 3.

Corrhagon or -gum, i, n., a fortress in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 27, 2.

cor-rīdeo (con-r-), ēre, v. n., to laugh together or aloud (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Aug. Conf. 4, 8: alicui, Vulg. Gen. 21, 6. — **II.** Trop.: perfusa lepore Omnia corridant, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrīgia (con-r-), ae, f. [corrigo]. **I.** A shoe-latch, shoe-latchet, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 26; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 35. — **II.** A rein for a horse, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

cor-rigo (con-r-), rexi, rectum, 3, v. a. [rego], to make straight, set right, bring into order. **I.** Lit. (rare): catenas, Cato, R. R. 18 fin.: alicui digitum, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris, smoothed out, erased, Ov. M. 9, 529: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4: vulvas conversas, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22; cf.: malas labentes, Suet. Aug. 99: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27, 14; cf.: se flexus (aluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16. — **B.** Prov.: curva, to attempt to make crooked straight, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 6; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 8, 3. — Far more freq. and class. **II.** Trop., to improve, amend, correct, make better, reform, restore, make good, compensate for, etc. **A.** In gen. (a) With acc.: aliquem corruptum ad frugem corrigere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere volt, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30, 7: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15) al.; 2: errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12; cf. mendum, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 5: delicta, Sall. J. 3, 2: mores (opp. corrumpere), Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32; and, mores (with vitia emendare), Quint. 12, 7, 2: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21, 4: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. G. 1, 24, 20: dum resque sinat, tua corrigo vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu, id. ib. 10, 670: ancipitis fortuna temporis maturā virtute correcta, Vell. 2, 79, 5: ut tibi sit qui te corrigere possit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 27: pater vos ipsa re corrigi, quoniam verba contemnit, Sall. C. 52, 35: tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tota civitas corrigi solet continentia, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: alia ratione malevolus, alia amator corrigendus, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65; id. Mur. 29, 60: conscius mihi sum. . . corrigi me posse, Liv. 42, 42, 8. — Esp. freq. of improving, correcting an (oral or written) discourse, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2: Quint. 1, 5, 34; Hor. A. P. 433 al.; and of the orator who employs the figure cor-

rectio (v. s. v. II.): cum corrigimus nosmet ipsos quasi reprehendentes, Cic. Or. 39, 135.

— **(β)** **Absol.**: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28, 8; cf. Suet. Caes. 56. — **B.** In medic. lang., to heal, cure: lentiginis, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33, § 66: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144. — Hence, **correctus** (con-r-), a, um, P. a., improved, amended, correct (very rare): ut is qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2. — Hence, subst.: **correctus**, i, m., one who is reformed: nihil officium peccata vetera correcti, Lact. 6, 24, 5.

cor-rīpio (con-r-), rīptū, reptum, 3, v. a. [rāpio], to seize or snatch up, to collect, to seize upon, take hold of (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: hominem corripit ac suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 109; cf. Ov. M. 9, 217 al.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg. A. 1, 188; cf.: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fascēs, Sall. C. 18, 5: arma, Vell. 2, 110 et saep.: corpus, to rise up quickly, start up: ex somno, Lucr. 3, 164; Verg. A. 4, 572: de terra, Lucr. 4, 1000: e stratis, Verg. A. 3, 176: se, to get or rise up hastily, to betake one's self somewhere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 6, 472. — Poet.: viam, gradum, spatium, etc., to set out quickly, to pursue hastily, to hasten, hasten through or over: viam, Verg. A. 1, 418; Ov. M. 2, 158; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: gradum, Hor. C. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Verg. A. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132 al.: correpta luce diel, collected, Lucr. 4, 81. — **B.** In partic.

1. Of robbery, etc., to carry off, rob, plunder, take possession of, usurp: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18; cf.: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 13, 31 fin.: sacram effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8 al. — **2.** In Tac. freq. of accusations, to bring to trial, accuse, inform against: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42; 2, 28; 3, 49; 6, 40 al. — **3.** Of fire, etc., or of diseases, to attack, seize, sweep, or carry away (freq. after the Aug. per.): turbine caelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395; cf. Verg. A. 1, 45: flamma Corripuit tabulas, id. ib. 9, 537; so Ov. M. 2, 210 al.; and trans. to the person: ipsas ignes corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524: nec singula morbi Corpora corripuit, Verg. G. 3, 472; Cels. 6, 18, 9; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: pedum dolore, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; rarely of death: subita morte, Flor. 3, 17, 2: (ales) caeco correpta veneno, Lucr. 6, 823: (segetes) modo sol nimium, nimium modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 433. — **Absol.**: si (paralytici) correpti non sunt, diutius quidem vivunt, sed, etc., Cels. 3, 47, 4. — **4.** With the access. idea of lessening by compressing, to draw together, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish (rare; mostly post-Aug.): singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit, Suet. Dom. 4: impensas, id. Tib. 34; of discourse: quae nimium corripientes omnia sequitur obscuritas, Quint. 4, 2, 44; of words in the number of syllables (trabs from trabes), Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; or in the length of syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 89; 10, 1, 29; and so. of syllables (opp. producere), id. 1, 5, 18; opp. porrigere, id. 1, 6, 32; and later grammarians. — In time: numina corripiant moras, shorten, Ov. M. 9, 282: ut difficiles puerperiorum tricas Juno mulceat corripuatque Lucina? Arn. 3, 21. — **II.** Trop.

A. To reproach, reprove, chide, blame (first freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so with abl., Suet. Aug. 53: impransus correptus voce magistri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 257: hunc cetera turba suorum corripuit dictis, Ov. M. 3, 565 al.: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed paene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 63; Liv. 2, 28, 5; Suet. Calig. 45; Ov. M. 13, 69 al.: corripitibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35. — As a figure of speech, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104. — **B.** Of the passions, emotions, etc., to seize upon, attack (rare,

and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): hunc plausus hiantem . . . plebisque patrumque Corripuit (= animum commovit), Verg. G. 2, 510: correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734; so id. ib. 9, 455: duplici ardore (sc. amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordia, Suet. Calig. 12: irā, Gell. 1, 26, 8: militiā (poet. for militiae studio), Verg. A. 11, 584: imagine visae formae, seized, fascinated, Ov. M. 4, 676.

***cor-rivalis (conr-)**, is, m., a joint rival, Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrivatio (conr-), ōnis, f. [corrivo], a drawing together of streams of water (Pliny): aquae pluviae, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 44; 33, 4, 21, § 74; 36, 15, 24, § 124.

corrivium (conr-), ii, n. [cum-rivis], the confluence of brooks: corriviis Idaeis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 19 Mai.

cor-rivo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to conduct streams of water together, to draw together into one stream (post-Aug.): venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19, 4; cf. aquam, Dig. 39, 3, 3; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53: liquorem salis, id. 14, 17, § 43: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9, § 53; with in aliquid, id. 6, 18, § 47.

***corrōborāmentum (conr-)**, i, n. [corrōboro], a means of strengthening; trop.: exercitia et corrōboramenta virtutis, Lact. 3, 12, 35.

cor-rōboro (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to strengthen or invigorate, to make strong, to corroborate (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). I. Lit.: (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sect. 4, 10: cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up, id. Cael. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 17, 41; Suet. Tib. 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263: torpentis membrorum partis, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: militem opere assiduū, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10; cf. id. 4, 12, 2. II. Trop.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, etc., Cic. A. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Fl. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Lael. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjunctionem nascentem non credendo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: audaciam sceleratissimi hominis, id. Mil. 12, 32.

corrōco, ōnis, m., a kind of fish, now unknown, Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, 3, v. a., to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (very rare): Platonis Politiani (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59 ter: ossa, *Juv. 15, 80.

corrōgatio (conr-), ōnis, f. [corrōgo], a bringing together, Vulg. Eccles. 32, 3.

cor-rōgo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bring together by entreaty, to bring together, collect (rare, but in good prose): suos necessarios ab atris, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; so of personal objects, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Quint. 10, 1, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 9: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9, 7: pecuniam ad necessarios sumptus, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 184: vela cum annis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48, 5 al.

corrōsus (conr-), a, um, Part., from corrodo.

cor-rōtundo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make round, to round off (post-Aug.). I. Prop.: cometarum corpus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26, 2; 4, 3, 5; Petr. 39, 15. — B. Trop.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102. — *II. Transf., of money (cf. rotundo, and our phrase, a round sum), to make up a sum of money: centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda (conr-), ae, f., wild asparagus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145.

cor-rūgis (conr-), e, adj. [ruga], having wrinkles or folds, corrugate: sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyn. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle, corrugate (very rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19; cf. acina, id. 12, 39, 3. — P o e t.: ne sordida mappa Corruget naves, i. e. produce loathing, cause disgust, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 80).

***corrūgus (conr-)**, i, m. [of the same stem with arrugia]; in the lang. of mining, a canal, water-conduit, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74.

cor-rumpo (conr-), rūpi, ruptum

(rumpitum), 3, v. a. (orig., to break to pieces; hence), I. To destroy, ruin, waste, bring to naught (class., but less freq. than in the signif. II.). A. Lit.: reliquum frumentum flumini atque incendio corruerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: domum et semet igni corrumptum, Sall. J. 76, 6; cf. plura igni, id. ib. 92, 3; 92, 8: res familiares, id. ib. 64, 5: ungues dentibus, i. e. to bite, Prop. 2, 4, 3 (13). — B. Trop.: diem, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 31: animo malest: corrupta sum atque absumpta sum, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: se suasque spes, Sall. J. 33, 4: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, to lose, id. C. 43, 3: consilia, Vell. 2, 57, 3: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34 al. — II. With regard to the physical or moral quality of an object, to corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). A. Lit.: corrumptur jam cena, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102; so, prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49: conclusa aqua facile corrumptur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf.: aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55, 8: corruptique lacus, infecti pabula leto, Verg. G. 3, 481: coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ne plora, oculos corrumptis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 3; cf.: ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 19 (20), 117; cf.: stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137: umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, fermented, Tac. G. 23 init.: vinum in acorem corrumptur, Macr. S. 7, 12, 11. — P o e t., without the access idea of impairing: ebur corrumptur ostro, is stained, Stat. Achill. 1, 308. — B. Trop. (so most freq.). 1. Of personal objects, to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: perde rem, Corrumpe erilem filium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 20; 1, 1, 27 sq.; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 15: me ex amore hujus esse corruptum, id. As. 5, 2, 33; Ter. And. 2, 3, 22: mulierem, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 2; cf. feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum ob sunt, ipsi quod corrumptuntur, sed etiam quod corrumptunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites) soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruerat, Sall. J. 39, 5; cf. id. C. 53, 5 et saep. — b. In partic., to gain to one's self by gifts, etc.; to bribe, buy over, etc. (a) With abl.: aliquem pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53; Sall. J. 34, 1: auro, id. ib. 32, 3: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15, 37: donis, Sall. J. 97, 2: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57 et saep. — (β) Without abl.: ne alios corumpas, cum me non poteris, Nep. Epam. 4, 3; id. Lys. 3, 2 bis; Sall. J. 29, 2; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9 et saep. — 2. Of things as objects, to corrupt, adulterate, falsify, spoil, mar, etc.: litteras publicas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: tabulas publicas, id. ib. 2, 42, § 104; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: mores civitatis (opp. corrigere), id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; Quint. 1, 2, 4: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumptat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumptur oratio, quot ornatur, id. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, Sall. J. 18, 10; cf. Ov. F. 5, 195: multo dolore corrupta voluptas, imbutter, Hor. S. 1, 2, 39: gratiam, to forfeit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 18: (littera) continuata cum insequente in naturam ejus corrumptur, Quint. 8, 3, 45; cf.: oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, id. 1, 1, 13: quamvis sciam non corrumpi in deterius quae aliquando etiam a malis . . . fiunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 6: ineluctabilis fatorum vis consilia corrumpt, Vell. 2, 57, 3. — * b. In partic. (acc. to II. B. b.), to bribe: nutricia fidei, Ov. M. 6, 461. — Hence, **corruptus (conr-, corūp-)**, a, um, P. a., spoiled, marred, corrupted, bad. A. Lit.: caelum, Lucr. 6, 1135 Munro ad loc.; cf.: tractus caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Auct. B. Alex. 6 fin.: iter factum corruptius imbi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95 al. — B. Trop. 1. Of the forms of words, mutilated, corrupted (opp. integer), Quint. 1, 5, 68. — 2. Bad, corrupt: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, qui? etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 48, 7 Dietsch. — Subst.: **corrupta**, ōrum, n., the spoiled parts (of the body), Cels. praef. § 43. — Adv.: **corruptē**, corruptly, perversely, incorrectly (very rare): judicare neque depravate neque corrupte, *Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pronuntiare verba, in

a mutilated manner, Gell. 13, 30, 9. — Comp.: explicare, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: intimi libertorum servorumque corruptus quam in privata domo habitus, Tac. H. 1, 22; cf. 2, 12 Halm.

cor-rūo (conr-), ūi, 3, v. n. and a. I. Neutr. A. To fall together, fall or tumble down, fall, sink to the ground, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). 1. Lit.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; cf.: aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: quicquid superstruxeris corruet, id. 1, 4, 5: quid labefactum viribus ignis, Ov. M. 2, 403; cf.: arbor labefacta lictibus innumeris, id. ib. 8, 777; so, arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuæ equestres, id. Vit. 9 et saep.: paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2: nec corruit ille, Sed retinente maum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126; so, expirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25, 5; cf. id. 1, 26, 14: morbo comitiali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63: in vulnus, Verg. A. 10, 488: haedus ante focos, Prop. 2 (3), 19, 14; cf. id. 4 (5), 10, 15 sq. — 2. Trop.: si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei conaustis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30, 23: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: Antiochea ista universa, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98. — Of actors: ii mihi videntur fabulam aetatis peregrisse, nec tamquam inexercitati histriones corruisse, Cic. Sen. 18, 64. — In a cause in court, to fail, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 34. — B. To fall, to rush headlong (very rare): quo cum corruit haec vis, Lucr. 6, 825: accipites velut rostris inter se corruerunt, were falling upon each other (al. leg. concurrent), Curt. 3, 3, 18. — Impers.: longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruit, the onset is made, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 5. — II. Act., to bring to the ground, to heap together, overthrow, ruin (very rare). 1. Lit.: hanc rerum summam, Lucr. 5, 369: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: divitias, to heap up, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58: corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliunde quid corruerant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll. — 2. Trop.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat. 68, 52.

corruptē (conr-), adv., v. corrumpto, P. a. fin.

corruptēla (conr-), ante-class. also **corruptēla**, ae, f. [corrumpto], that which corrupts, a corrupting, corruption, seduction, bribery, etc. I. Prop. (freq. and class. in sing. and plur.): mores hac (sc. cantūs) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adulescentulum) corruptelam illecebris irretisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: via una corruptelae Bacchanalia erant, Liv. 39, 9, 3: malae consuetudinis (gen. subj.), Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 33: mulierum (gen. obj.), id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; cf. servi, id. Deiot. 11, 30. — II. Meton. (abstr. pro concreto). A. A corrupter, seducer, misleader: nostrum liberum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7: is apud scortum corruptelam liberis, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17. — B. A place of seduction, Front. Aquaed. 76.

corruptibilis (conr-), e, adj. [id.], liable to decay, corruptible, perishable (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 25; Arn. 2, 68 al. — Comp., Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

corruptibilitas (conr-), ātis, f. [corruptibilis], corruptibility, perishableness (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptio (conr-), ōnis, f. [corrumptio]. I. Act., a corrupting, spoiling, seducing: militum, bribery, Tac. A. 11, 2: iudicii, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15, p. 131 Bait. — Absol.: eo usque corruptionis proventus est, ut, etc., Tac. A. 2, 55. — II. Pass., a corrupt condition, corruption (very rare): totius corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. — B. Trop.: opinionum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

corruptivus (conr-), a, um, adj. [id.], corruptible, perishable (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 50. — **corruptive**, adv., Boeth. Arist. Top. 7, 2, p. 721.

corruptor (conr-; corruptor), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14 Ritschl), ōris, m. [id.], a corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber: latebricularum hominum (amor), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: civium, id. Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: estne in corruptorem

marito justior potestas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 63; cf.: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: no-
stri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6; cf.: tribus vendi-
tor et corruptor, id. Planc. 16, 38.

corruptorius (conr-), a, um, adj. [corruptio], destructible, corruptible, perish-
able (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16: sen-
sus in homine, id. ib.

corruptrix (conr-), icis, f. [corruptor], she that corrupts or seduces; or adj.,
corrupting (very rare): tam depravatis mo-
ribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: licentia, rerum corruptrix
et morum, Amm. 25, 3, 18.

corruptus (conr-), a, um, Part. and
P. a., from corruptio.

* **cor-ruspor** (conr-), āri, v. dep., to
search carefully after, = conquirō, Plaut.
Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.

cors, cortis, f., v. cohors.

† **corsae**, ārum, f., = κόρα; in arch.,
the outer strip in the moulding about a door,
a girder, Vitruv. 4, 6, 3 sq.

Corsica, ae (Corsis, idis, Prisc. Pe-
rieg. 470), f. (among the Greeks, Κύπρος,
Kopais), the island Corsica, in the Mediter-
ranean Sea, renowned in ancient times for
the honey and wax of wild bees; the place of
banishment of Seneca the philosopher,
Liv. Epit. 17; Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 2; Tac. H.
2, 16; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Mo-
num. Scip. ap. Inscr. Orell. 552; Cic. N. D.
3, 20, 52 al. — **II.** Hence adj. **A. Cor-
sus**, a, um, Corsican, Ov. F. 6, 194. — In
plur.: **Corsi**, ōrum, m., the Corsicans,
Liv. 42, 7, 1 and 2; Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126. —
Also, a people that migrated from Corsica
into northern Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

— **B. Corsicus**, a, um, Corsican: lito-
ra, Manil. 4, 636: apis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 10; mel,
Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28: cera, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84.
— **C. Corsicanus**, a, um, Corsican: ager,
Sol. 3: mella, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G.
4, 101.

† **corsoides**, is, m., = κορσοειδής (hair-
like), an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37,
10, 56, § 153.

Corsus, a, um, v. Corsica, II. A.

cortex, icis, m. and rar. f. (of Quint. 1,
5, 35) [Sanscr. kart, to cut, split; Gr. κέρω,
cf. culter], the bark, rind, shell, hull. **I.**
Prop., of plants: obducuntur libro aut cor-
tice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. **A.** In
gen. (a) Masc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 26;
Verg. G. 2, 74; id. A. 7, 742; Ov. M. 1, 554;
id. F. 2, 649; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 al.; cf.
infra. — (β) Fem., Lucr. 4, 48; Verg. E. 6,
63; Ov. M. 10, 512; 14, 630; Mart. 14, 209;
Scrib. Comp. 60. — **B.** In partic., the bark
of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers, Cato,
R. R. 120; (masc.) Hor. C. 3, 8, 10; in learn-
ing to swim; hence prov.: nare sine cor-
tice, to need no more assistance, id. S. 1, 4,
120. — From its lightness is borrowed the
phrase: tu levior cortice, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22;
cf.: ut summi cortex levis innatet undā,
Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 11. — **II.** Transf., of other
shells than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitruv.
8, 3. — **B.** Trop., the outward part, cover-
ing, i. e. the body: anima corporeum corti-
cem relinquit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 29.

corticatus, a, um, adj. [cortex], covered
with a bark (very rare): pars (sarmen-
ti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, resin taken from a
tree with a portion of the bark, Col. 12, 23, 1.

corticēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of bark or
cork, Varr. R. R. 1, 40; 3, 16; Plin. 11, 21, 24,
§ 71 (corticis, Sillig); Aus. Mos. 246 al.

corticōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], abound-
ing in bark: radix, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205:
tus, id. 12, 14, 32, § 59.

corticulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small or
thin rind, bark, or shell, Col. 12, 47, 10; 12,
50, 10.

cortina, ae, f., a round vessel, a kettle,
caldron (for cooking, liquids, etc.), Cato, R.
R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22 al.; 36, 26, 65,
§ 191; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 12. — **B.** In partic.,
the tripod of Apollo, in the form of a
caldron, Verg. A. 3, 92; 6, 347; Ov. M. 15,
635. — Hence, also, a tripod as a sacred of-
fering, Suet. Aug. 52. — **II.** Meton., of any
thing caldron-shaped, an arch, a circle (very
rare); the vault of heaven, Enn. ap. Varr. L.
L. 7, § 48 Müll. N. cr. (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); the
circle of a theatre, Auct. Aetn. 295; and
prob. also a circle of hearers, Tac. Or. 19

dub. (v. Andresen in h. l.). — **B.** A curtain:
decem cortinae de bysso retortā, Vulg.
Exod. 26, 1.

* **cortināle**, is, n. [cortina], the cal-
dron-room, the place where new wine was
boiled down in the cortina, Col. 1, 6, 19.

* **Cortini-potēns**, entis, adj. [id.],
powerful on the tripod, an epithet of Apollo,
Lucil. ap. Non. p. 258, 33.

* **cortinula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small
kettle, Amm. 23, 1, 31 dub. (v. Wagner ad
h. l.).

Cortona, ae, f., a very ancient town in
Etruria, northwest of Lake Trasimene, Liv.
9, 37, 12; 22, 4, 1. — Hence, **II. Cortonen-
sis**, e, adj., of Cortona: montes, Liv. 22, 4,
2. — **Cortoneses**, itis inhabitants, Plin.
3, 5, 8, § 52.

† **cortumio**, an old word of the augu-
rial lang., perh. equiv. to contumio, from
contueor, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.

Cortuosa, ae, f., a town of Etruria,
Liv. 6, 4, 9.

Cortynia (Gort-), ae, f., a town of
Crete, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; cf. Gortyna.

cōrulus, i, f., v. corylus.

Cōruncānus, a, name of a Roman
plebeian gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20; id. Brut. 14,
55; Liv. 1, 38; Tac. A. 11, 24; Sen. Vit. Beat.
21, 3; id. Ep. 114, 13.

cōrus, i, m., v. caurus.

cōruscāmen, inis, n. [corusco], a glit-
tering, a flash (post-class.), App. de Deo
Socr. p. 226 Bip.

cōruscātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a glittering,
a flash, coruscation (post-class.): (marga-
ritarum), Sol. 53 fin.: immanis, Vop. Car. 8.

cōruscifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [coruscu-
fero], lightning-bearing (post-class.): cae-
lum, Mart. Cap. 8, § 808.

cōruscō, āre, v. a. and n. (the access.
form cōruscō is found in some copies of
Lucr. 2, 320, and Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3,
21) [root scar-, to leap; Gr. σκαίρω; cf. also
κορύσσω; v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.]. **I.**
To thrust or push with the horns (very
rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant,
Lucr. 2, 320: frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opo-
nis cum eo coruscans, Cic. Fragm. ap.
Quint. 8, 3, 21. — **II.** Transf., to move quick-
ly, to vibrate, shake, brandish, wave, tremble,
etc. (poet.). (a) Act.: duo Gaesa manu,
Verg. A. 8, 661: hastam, id. ib. 12, 431: te-
lum, id. ib. 12, 887; Sil. 1, 434: ferrum, Val.
Fl. 2, 228 al.: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4,
494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12,
432. — (β) Neutr., to flit, flutter, shake: apes
pennis coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 73: abies, trem-
bles, Juv. 3, 254. — **B.** In partic., of the
tremulous motion of fire, lightning, or bril-
liant bodies, to flash, glitter, gleam, corus-
cate: flamma inter nubes coruscat, Pac.
ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: elucens aliae (apes)
et fulgore coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 98: Jupit-
ter arce, Val. Fl. 5, 304: telisque salum fa-
cibusque coruscat, id. 1, 703: coruscans cli-
peus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29 al.

coruscus, a, um, adj. [corusco, II.]
(poet.). **I.** In waving motion, waving, vi-
brating, tremulous: silvae, Verg. A. 1, 164:
ilices, id. ib. 12, 701. — **II.** In a more
omnibus corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e.
trembling, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42. — **III.** Flash-
ing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr. 5,
296. — So of lightning: ignis, Lucr. 6, 203;
Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283. — Also:
vis fulminis, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol;
Verg. G. 1, 234; cf.: radii (solis), Ov. M. 1,
768: lampades, id. ib. 12, 247: viri ferro au-
roque, Stat. Th. 4, 9; cf. in Greek constr.:
cristis capita alta corusci, Verg. A. 9, 678.
— **B.** Transf., brilliant, ενθύνμημα, Gell.
17, 20, 4. — Subst.: **cōruscum**, i, n., light-
ning, Venant. 3, 4.

corvinus, a, um, adj. [corvus], of or
pertaining to the raven, raven-: ovum,
Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: nigredo, App. M. 2,
p. 118, 31. — **2. Corvinus**, i, m., a sur-
name in the gens Valeria; cf. Gell. 9, 11;
Flor. 1, 13, 20 Duker.

corvus, i, m. [root kar-, kal-, to sound;
cf.: καλέω, κόραξ, etc.], a raven, Plin. 10,
43, 60, § 121 sq.; acc. to the fable, origi-
nally white, changed to a black bird in punish-
ment for treachery, Ov. M. 2, 541 sq.; on
account of its gift of prophecy (oscan, Hor.
C. 3, 27, 11), consecrated to Apollo, Ov. M. 5,

329 (hence, Phoebeius ales, id. ib. 2, 545;
Delphicus ales, Petr. 122; cf. also Stat. Th.
3, 506); its flight to the right indicated good
fortune, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39,
85. — **B.** Prov.: in cruce corvos pascere,
to be hanged, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48. — **II.** Me-
ton., of bodies whose form or coloring is
similar to that of the raven's bill. **A.** In
form. **1.** A military implement, a grap-
nel, Curt. 4, 2, 12; 4, 3, 24 Mützell. — **2.** A
battering-ram, Vitruv. 10, 19. — **3.** A surgical
instrument, in the form of a hook, Cels. 7,
19, § 33. — **4.** The constellation Corvus, Vitruv.
9, 7; Hyg. Astr. 3, 39. — **B.** From its color,
a sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53; § 146; Cels. 2, 18;
Aus. Ep. 4, 63. — **C.** In mal. part. = fellator,
Juv. 2, 63; cf. Mart. 14, 74.

Cōrybas, antis, m., = Κορύβας. **I.**
Plur.: **Cōrybantēs**, ium, m. (sing. Co-
rybas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 148 al.), = Κο-
ρύβαρες, the priests of Cybele, whose relig-
ious service consisted in noisy music and
wild armed dances, later interchanged with
Curetes (q. v.), Hor. C. 1, 16, 8; Ov. F. 4, 210;
Sen. Herc. Oet. 1877; Lact. 1, 13, 5; cf. Serv.
ad Verg. A. 3, 111; Diom. p. 474 P. — Sing.,
Juv. 5, 25; Mart. 1, 70, 10; Claud. IV. Cons.
Hon. 150; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 208. — Hence,
Cōrybantius, a, um, adj., of the Co-
rybantēs: aera, Verg. A. 3, 111: sacra, Arn. 5,
p. 169. — **II.** A son of Cybele, and father of
the second Apollo, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.

† **cōrycēum**, i, n., = κωρυκίον, the
place in the palestra where the athletae
exercised themselves by striking a suspended
sack filled with fig-grains, flour, sand, etc.
(v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. κωρυκος, II.), Vitruv. 5,
11, 2; cf. I. corycus.

Cōrycius, a, um, adj., = Κορυκίος, Co-
rycian. **I.** Of or belonging to the Co-
rycian mountain cave (Κωρυκίον ἄντρον) on
Parnassus, famous in ancient fable: Co-
rycium nemus, i. e. Parnassian, Stat. Th.
7, 347: umbra, id. S. 5, 3, 5. — Hence, **2.**
Cōrycides Nymphae, the daughters of
Pistius, Ov. M. 1, 320. — **II.** Of or pertain-
ing to the promontory Corycus; v. 2. Cory-
cus, II.

† **cōrycōmachia**, ae, f., = κωρυκομα-
χία, the exercise of the athletae with the co-
rycus (v. I. corycus), Caes. Aur. Tard. 5, 11,
134.

† **1. cōrycus** (cōri-), i, m., = κώρυ-
κος, a leathern sack filled with sand, flour,
etc., by means of which the athletae exer-
cised in the palestra; only fig.: corycus
laterum et vocis meae Bestia, Cic. Phil. 13,
12, 26 B. and K., Halm; cf. Klotz and Orell.
ad loc.

2. Cōrycus or -ōs, i, m., = Κώρυκος,
a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and
harbor of the same name, and a cave, very
celebrated in ancient times; also famous
for its production of saffron; now Khorgos,
Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Fam.
12, 13, 2; Liv. 33, 20, 4 al.: Cōrycus mons,
Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 2. — Hence, **II. Cōry-
cius**, a, um, adj., Corycian: specus, Mel.
1, 13, 3: antra, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30: crocus,
Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; cf. Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31;
in the same sense, nimbus, Mart. 9, 39; and,
comae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214: senex, Verg. G. 4,
127. — **III.** Corycus, a promontory and har-
bor on the coast of Ionia, now Kōraka, Liv.
37, 12, 10; 36, 43, 13. — **IV.** A town in Pam-
phylia, Eutr. 6, 31.

† **cōrydālus**, i, m., = κορυδαλός, the
crested lark, Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 1.

Cōrydon, ōnis, m., = Κορύδων, Greek
proper name; of a shepherd, Verg. E. 2, 1
sq.; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 73 al.

Cōrylēnus, i, f., = Κορυληνός, a city
of Aetolia, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

* **cōrylētum** or **cōrūlētum**, i, n.
[corylus], a hazel-thicket, a copse of hazel-
trees, Ov. F. 2, 587.

† **cōrylus** or **cōrūlus**, i, f., = κόρυλος,
a hazel or filbert shrub, Cato, R. R. 13, 9;
Verg. E. 1, 14; id. G. 2, 65; Ov. M. 10, 93 al.

† **cōrymbia**, ae, f., = κορυμβία, a spec-
ies of the plant ferula, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175.

cōrymbiātus, a, um, adj. [corymbus],
set round with clusters of ivy-berries, co-
rymbiated: discus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17,
§ 5.

* **Cōrymbifer**, ferī, adj. m. [corymbus-
475

fero], bearing clusters of ivy-berries, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. F. 1, 393.

† **corymbion**, *i. n.*, = κορυμβιον, hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries, Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

† **corymbites**, *ae. m.*, = κορυμβίτης, a species of the plant tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **corymbus**, *i. m.*, = κόρυμβος, a cluster of fruit, a cluster of flowers of different plants; so esp. freq. of a cluster of ivy-berries, Verg. E. 3, 39; Ov. M. 3, 665; Juv. 6, 52; for the crowning of Bacchus, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 39; 3 (4), 17, 29; of Osiris, Tib. 1, 7, 45; ferulae, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175: elaphobosci, id. 22, 22, 37, § 79 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of carved clusters for the ornamenting of ships, Val. Fl. 1, 273; 4, 691.—**B.** The nipple, Ser. Samm. 20, 356.—**C.** An elevation of earth, Auct. Aetn. 103.

Corynaeus, *i. m.*, name of two Trojans, companions of Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 228; 9, 571; 12, 298.

Corypha, *v.* Coryphe.

† **coryphaeus**, *i. m.*, = κορυφαῖος, a leader, chief, head: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

Coryphasia, *ae. f.*, = κορυφασία (*v.* Anthol. Gr. 1, p. 226), a title of Minerva (from her worship at **Coryphasium**, a promontory on the south coast of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18), Arn. 4, p. 137.

Coryphæ, *es*, or **Corypha**, *ae. f.*, daughter of Oceanus, mother of the fourth Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Arn. 4, p. 137.

coryphia, *örum, n.*, a kind of murex or snail, yielding a purple dye, Plin. 32, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

corysidia, *ae. f.*, another name of the plant Minyas, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157 (corinthia, Sillig).

Corythus, *i. m.*, = Κόρυθος. **I.** An ancient town in Etruria, so named from its mythical founder, later called Cortona, Verg. A. 7, 209; 10, 719.—**Poet.**, in gen., for Etruria, Verg. A. 9, 10; and for Italia, id. ib. 3, 170 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** A companion of Persus, Ov. M. 5, 125.—**III.** Son of Paris and Eione, Ov. M. 7, 361.—**IV.** One of the Lapithæ, Ov. M. 12, 290.

corytös or **-tus** (*—* Sid. Carm. 11, 56), *i. m.*, = κορυτός, a quiver, Verg. A. 10, 169 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Sil. 7, 443; Stat. Th. 4, 289.—**Poet.**: velox corytus et arcus, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

† **coryza**, *ae. f.*, = κόρυζα, a catarrh, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 101.

1. cös, *cötis, f.* [Sanser. ça, to whet, sharpen; cf. cautes], any hard stone, flint-stone, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 1, 36, 4 and 5; Curt. 4, 6, 8; 5, 3, 8; 8, 11, 23; Verg. E. 8, 43.—**II.** In partic., a whetstone, hone, grindstone, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164; Hor. C. 2, 8, 16; Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Trop. ipsem iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cötum esse dicebant, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43; Hor. A. P. 304.

2. Cös or **Cöus** (**Cöös**), *i. f.*, = Κῶος, one of the Sporadic Islands in the Myrtoan Sea, on the coast of Caria, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas, now Stanco; nom. Cos, Varr. Fragm. p. 363 Bip.; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 135 al.: Cöus, Liv. 37, 16, 2.—**Acc.** Cöum, Curt. 3, 1, 19 Zumpt N. cr.; Plin. 2, 103, 112, § 245; Tac. A. 2, 75.—**Abt.** Cöo, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5; Stat. S. 1, 2, 252; Co. Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; Quint. 8, 6, 7 (but in the last two pass. with the var. lect. Coo).—**Hence, II. Cöus**, *a. um, adj.*, = Κῶος, of Cos, Cöan: insula, Varr. R. 2, proem. § 4: litus, Luc. 8, 246: vinum, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66: vestis, Prop. 1, 2, 2; 2, 1, 6: purpureæ, Hor. C. 4, 13, 13; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23: artifex, i. e. Apelles, Ov. P. 4, 1, 29.—**Hence, also:** Venus, a celebrated picture of her by Apelles, Cic. Or. 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 13, 23: senior, i. e. Hippocrates, Marc. Emp. Carm. 5: poeta, Philetas, Ov. A. A. 3, 329; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; and absol., Ov. R. Am. 760.—**B. Subst.** **1. Cöum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum), Cöan wine, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; Pers. 5, 135.—**2. Cöa**, *örum, n.*, Cöan garments, Hor. S. 1, 2, 101; Ov. A. A. 2, 298.

Cösa, *ae* (on coins also **Cossa**; access. forin **Cösae**, *örum*, Verg. A. 10, 168), *f.*, = Κόσσα and Κόσσαί. **I.** An ancient town in Etruria, not far from the coast, now Ansedonia, above Orbitello, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. Ep. 14; id. 22, 11, 6; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Vell. 1, 14, 6; Tac. A. 2, 39 al.—**Hence, B. Cösānus** (**Coss-**), *a. um, adj.*, of Cosa: litus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: portus, Liv. 22, 11, 6: praedia, Suet. Vesp. 2.—**Subst.** **1. Cösānum**, *i. n.* (a) The territory around Cosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 34.—(β) A country seat near Cosa, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 2; 15, 27, 1.—**2. Cösāni**, *örum, m.*, the inhabitants of Cosa, Liv. 33, 24, 8.—**II.** A town in Lucania, in the territory of the Thurini, the same as Consa or Compsa, Caes. B. C. 3, 23 dub.

† **coscinomantia**, *ae. f.*, = κοσκινομαντεία, a divination by the sieve, Aug. 5, p. 426.

Coscönus, *a*, name of a Roman plebeian gens; esp. **1.** C. Cosconius, praetor during Cicero's consulate, also known as a writer on antiquities, Varr. L. L. 6, § 39, and § 89 Müll.; Cic. Sull. 14, 42; id. Brut. 69, 242.—**2.** C. Cosconius Calidianus, an inferior orator, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—**3.** A writer of epigrams, Mart. 2, 77, 1; 3, 69, 7.

† **cosmeta**, *ae. m.*, = κοσμήτης, he who ornaments one, an adorning; a designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress, Juv. 6, 477.

† **cosmicös**, *a. um, adj.*, = κοσμικός (syn. mundanus), of or belonging to the world; as subst. **A. cosmicös**, *i. m.*, a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite, Mart. 7, 41, 1.—**B. cosmica**, *örum, n.*, worldly things, Mart. 7, 41, 2.

† **cosmittere**, old form for committere, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 8 Müll.

Cosmoe, *örum, m.*, = Κόσμοι, a high council of the Cretans, answering to the Lacedaemonian Ephori, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58. *fin. Moser N. cr.*

† **cosmögrophia**, *ae. f.*, = κοσμογραφία, a description of the universe, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 25.

† **cosmögrophus**, *i. m.*, = κοσμογράφος, one who describes the world, a cosmographer, Auct. Progen. Aug. 2; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 35.

Cosmus, *i. m.*, a celebrated maker of, and dealer in unguents at Rome, Juv. 8, 86; Mart. 11, 8, 9; 1, 89, 2; 14, 110, 1.—**Hence, Cosmianus**, *a. um, adj.*, named or derived from Cosmus: ampullae, Mart. 3, 82, 26; and subst.: **Cosmianum**, *i. n.* (sc. unguentum), an unguent made by him, Mart. 12, 55, 7; 11, 15, 6.

cossigérare (perh. corrupted), word of unknown meaning, Att. ap. Non. p. 61, 24.

cossim, *adv.*, *v.* cessim.

Cossinius, *a*, a Roman gentile name, Cic. Balb. 23, 53 al.

1. cossus, *i. m.*, a kind of larva under the bark of trees, Plin. 11, 33, 38, § 113; 17, 24, 37, § 220; 30, 13, 39, § 115.

2. Cossus, *i. m.*, a surname in the gens Cornelia (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 9 Müll.); so esp. the military tribune in the war with the Veientes, A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 4, 19, 1 sq.; and id. 4, 30, 4 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 841; Juv. 8, 21 al.

Cossutianæ Tabernæ, a place near Casena in Gallia Cispadana, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.

Cossutianus, *i. m.*, a Roman proper name; esp. Cossutianus Capito, Tac. A. 11, 6; 16, 33.

Cossutius, *a*, name of a Roman gens, Suet. Caes. 1; Vitr. 7, pr. 15 al.

costa, *ae. f.*, a rib, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1297; Verg. G. 1, 273; id. A. 1, 211; Ov. H. 9, 111; Stat. Th. 2, 9; Mart. 9, 48, 10.—**II.** Transf., a side, a wall: aheni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ratis, Pers. 6, 31; cf. navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19, § 63: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30, § 75.—**Absol.**, Verg. A. 2, 16 al.

costabilis, *e. adj.* [costa], riblike (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

costamömum, *i. n.* [costum - amomum], an aromatic plant, similar to the costum and amomum, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

* **costatus**, *a. um, adj.* [costa], having

ribs, ribbed: bene costati boves, Varr. R. 2, 5, 8.

† **costum**, *i. n.* (access. form, like the Greek, **costos**, *i. f.*, Luc. 9, 917), = κόστος, an Oriental aromatic plant: Costus Arabicus, Linn.; Plin. 12, 12, 25, § 41; Ov. M. 10, 308; Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.; freq. used in the preparation of costly unguents, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15 sq.; 13, 1, 2, § 18; in offerings, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 5; for the preservation of fruits, Col. 12, 20, 5 al.

Cösyra (**Coss-**) or **Cossura**, *ae. f.*, a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantellaria, Ov. F. 3, 567; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92; Sil. 14, 272; Mel. 2, 7, 13.

cotaria, *ae. v.* cotoriae.

Cöthon, *önis, m.* [orig. a Semitic word, but identified by the Greeks with Κόθων]. **I.** In gen., a name given to any artificial harbor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 9 Müll.—**II.** Esp. **A.** The artificial inner harbor of Carthage, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 427.—**B.** A similar harbor at Adrumetum, Auct. B. Afr. 62 sq.—**III.** The name of several islands, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56; Mel. 2, 7, 11.

cöthurnate, *adv.*, *v.* cöthurnatus *fin.* **cöthurnatio**, *önis, f.* [cöthurnatus], a tragic representation, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cöthurnatus, *a. um, adj.* [cöthurnus], of or pertaining to the cöthurnus, lit. buskin; hence, elevated, lofty, tragic (opp. exalceatus, comic, Sen. Ep. 8, 8; 76, 31; not ante-Aug.): Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5, 8; Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 529: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deae, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.—* **Adv.**: **cöthurnate**, *loftily, tragically*; only comp. (late Lat.): cöthurnatus, Amm. 28, 1, 4.

† **cöthurnus**, *i. m.*, = κόθορνος, a high Grecian shoe. **I.** In gen., Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vell. 2, 82, 4 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and covering the whole foot, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Juv. 6, 506.—**B.** The high shoe or buskin worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor), Hor. A. P. 80; 280; id. S. 1, 5, 64 al.—**Hence, 2. Meton. a.** Tragedy, Hor. A. P. 80.—**b.** A subject of tragedy, Juv. 15, 29.—**c.** An elevated style, in poetry, Verg. E. 8, 10; Hor. C. 2, 1, 12; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 41; Quint. 10, 1, 68 et saep.; also in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111 (with gravitas artis).—**d.** Elevation, majesty (late Lat.): imperatoriae auctoritatis, Amm. 21, 16, 1.

cötücülä, *ae. f. dim.* [cos]. **I.** A small touchstone, a test, βάρανος, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.—**II.** A small stone mortar for medical use, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11, 7.

cötidiānus, **cötidië**, etc., *v.* cottid- **cötinus**, *i. m.*, a shrub that furnishes a purple color: Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73.

cötio, *v.* cocio.

Cötiso, *önis, m.*, a king of the Getæ, Suet. Aug. 63; called also king of the Dacians, Hor. C. 3, 8, 13.

cötönëa, *ae. f.*, a plant, wallwort, comfrey, black briony, Plin. 26, 7, 26, § 42.

cötönus (**-neus**), *a. um, v.* Cydonius **cötöriac**, *örum, f.* [cos], a whetstone-quarry, Dig. 39, 4, 15 (al. cotariae).

Cotta, *ae. m.*, *v.* Aurelius.

† **cottabus**, *i. m.*, = κότταβος (a social sport consisting in dashing a liquid upon a brazen vessel; *v.* Lidd. and Scott under κότταβος; hence humorously transf.), a clap, stroke: ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

†† **cottāna** (also **cotona**, **coctona**, and **coctāna**), *örum, n.* [Syrian; Gr. κόττανα], a kind of small Syrian fig, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51; Mart. 7, 52; Juv. 3, 83; Stat. S. 4, 9, 28 al.

cottidiānus and **cötidi-** (less correctly **quötidi-**), *a. um* (cötüd, Mart. 11, 1, 2; but cötüd, Cat. 68, 139), *adj.* [cottidie].

I. Prop. **A.** In gen., of every day, daily: febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: consuetudo, id. B. C. 3, 85: usus, id. B. G. 4, 33: agger, id. ib. 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: vita, id. Pis. 26, 64: sumptus, Nep. Dion. 7, 2: cubiculum, Cels. 1, 3: cotidianis diebus = cottidie, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp.,

abl. adverb. **cotidianō** = cottidie, *daily*: nisi cotidianō sesquipus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66; Afran. ap. Charis. I. p. 177 P. (Com. Rel. v. 369 Rib.): ut cotidianō in forum mille hominum descenderent, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2; Plin. II, 37, 56, § 154; Rut. Lup. 1, 2; Front. ap. Charis. I. l. — **II.** Meton., *every day, daily, usual, ordinary*, common: formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: sindon, Mart. 11, 1, 2.

cotti-die or **cotidie** (v. Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 475; less correctly **quōtidie**, v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 676 sq.), *adv.* [quotidies], *daily* (class.; cf. in dies): ibatne ad Bacchidem? Pa. Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: minari, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: cotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto: cotidie enim magis suspicio te in Epirum profectum, id. Att. 5, 7 init.: cotidie augere, id. Mil. 13, 34; id. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 18; id. Or. 34, 120: te cotidie pluris facio, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: haec tua iustitia et lenitas animi florescet cotidie magis, id. Marcell. 4, 11. — Transf., of the night, *every night*, Quint. Decl. 10, 14.

cottidiō (cotid-), *adv.*, for cottidie, *daily*, Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

Cottius, ii, m., the name of two kings of northern Italy, the father, who was a contemporary and friend of Augustus, Amm. 15, 10, 2 and 7, and the son (cf. Dio Cass. 60, 14), after whose death Nero made the country a Roman province, Suet. Ner. 18; id. Tib. 37; Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 2. — Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **1.** **Cottius**, a, um, *Cottian*: Alpes Cottiae, the Cottian Alps, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest point is Alpis Cottia, now Mont Genève, Tac. H. 1, 87; Amm. 15, 10, 2. — **2.** **Cottianus**, a, um, the same: civitates, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135: Alpes, Tac. H. 1, 61; 4, 68.

Cotton, ōnis, f., a town of Æolis, in Asia Minor, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

Cottus or **Cōtus**, i, m., v. Cotys.

cōtula (cōtūla), ae, f., = κοτύλη, a small vessel, as a measure, equal to a hemina or half a sextarius, Fann. Pond. 12; Mart. 8, 71, 8; Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 6, 8 al.

coturnum, i, q. cuturnum, q. v.

cōturnix (ō, *Lucr. 4, 641; 8, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 27; Juv. 12, 97), icis, f. [a sono vocis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 4 Müll.], a quail, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 al. — As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 76.

1. **cōtūla**, ae, f., v. cotula.

2. **Cōtūla**, ae, m., a Roman surname, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 5; 8, 10, 28.

cōtyledon, ōnis, f., = κοτυληδών, a plant, navelwort: Cōtyledon umbilicus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

Cōtys, tōtis (acc. -tyn, rarely -tym; abl. -tye), i, m., = Κότυς, the name of several Thracian princes. **I.** A ruler of the coast of Thrace B. C. 382–356, son-in-law of Epichrates, Nep. Epichr. 3, 4; id. Timoth. 1, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 7. — **II.** Cōtys II., king of the Odræse, an ally of Perseus in his war against Rome, Liv. 42, 29, 12; 42, 51, 10; 42, 67, 4; Eutr. 4, 6. — **III.** Cōtys III., king of the Odræse, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 36; Lucr. 5, 54. — **IV.** Cōtys V., grandson of III., Tac. A. 2, 64 sq.; 4, 5. — **V.** A brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus, Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 18.

Cōtytto, ūs, f., = Κοτυττώ, the goddess of lewdness, who was originally worshipped in Thrace, later in Athens also, Juv. 2, 92.

Cōtythia, ōrum, n., = Κοτύθια, her festival, Hor. Epod. 17, 56; Verg. Cat. 5, 19.

Cōus, i, and **Cōus**, a, um, v. 2. Cos.

cō-utor, ūti, v. n.: aliqūo, to associate with, have dealings with, = συγχεῖσθαι, Vulg. Joan. 4, 9.

cōvinarius (cōvinn-), ii, m. [cōvinus], a soldier who fought from a chariot, Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

cōvinus (cōvinn-), i, m. [Celtic], a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgæ, Mel. 3, 6, 5; Lucr. 1, 426; Sil. 17, 422. — Also a travelling chariot, a kind of tilbury, Mart. 12, 24, 1.

coxa, ae, f., the hip. **I.** Prop., Cels. 4, 22, 1; 8, 1 fin.; 8, 10, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 38; cf. also coxendix. — Hence, **B.** The hip-bone, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5. — **II.** Transf.,

in the Agrimensores: agrorum, a bend inwards (with angulus), Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes.

coxendix, icis (i, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; i, Ser. Samm. 702; 968), f. [kindr. with coxa], the hip. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 20; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Suet. Aug. 8. — **II.** The hip-bone, Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 28, 11, 49, § 179.

coxim, adv. [coxa; cf.: cessim, cossim], on the hips (late Lat.): insidens, App. M. 3, p. 129, 19.

† coxo, ōnis, m. [coxa], hobbling, Non. p. 25, 18.

crābātus = grabatus, q. v.

Crabra (ae) aqua, an aqueduct or water conduit that extended from Tusciculum to the Tiber, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 16, 18, 3; Front. Aquaed. 9.

crābro, ōnis, m., a hornet: Vespa crābro, Linn.; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71 sq.; Ov. M. 11, 335; Verg. G. 4, 245 al. — Prov.: irritare crābrones, to stir up a hornet's nest, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84.

cracca, ae, f., a kind of pulse, perh. wild vetch, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

*** crācens**, entis [kindr. with gracilis; v. the letter C], slender, neat, graceful: crācentes = graciles, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 7 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.).

Crāgos or **-us**, i, m., = Κράγος, a promontory and chain of mountains in Lycia, the abode of the Chimæra, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; 5, 27, 28, § 101; Hor. C. 1, 21, 8; Ov. M. 9, 646.

† crambē, es, f., = κράμβη, a kind of cabbage, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79. — Prov.: crambē repetita, warmed over, for something repeated, an old story, Juv. 7, 154.

Cranii, ōrum, m., = Κράναι, the inhabitants of a town on the island of Cephallenia, now Granea, Liv. 38, 28, 6.

Crānon (Crann-), ōnis, f., = Κράνον, a town of Thessaly, in the Vale of Tempe, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Liv. 36, 10, 1; 42, 64, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 7. — Hence, **Crānonius**, a, um, *adj.*, of Crānon: ager, Liv. 42, 64, 7.

Crantor, ōris, m., = Κράντωρ. **I.** In fable, the armor-bearer of Peleus, slain by the centaur Demoleon, Ov. M. 12, 367. — **II.** A distinguished Grecian philosopher of the old Academic school, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 2, 44, 135; id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4 al.

† crāpūla, ae, f., = κραπάλη, excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1; id. Ps. 5, 1, 46; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; Liv. 9, 30, 9; Plin. 21, 20, 33, § 142 et saep. — **II.** Meton., a resin producing intoxication, which was sometimes mingled with wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124 sq.; 23, 1, 24, § 46.

*** crāpūlarius**, a, um, *adj.* [crapula], pertaining to intoxication: unctio, preventive of inebriation, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 74.

crāpūlatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an intoxicating (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 11.

crāpūlatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], drunken with wine, inebriated, Vulg. Ps. 77, 65.

crāpūlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], very much intoxicated, Amm. 29, 5, 54.

crāpūlosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], inclined to drunkenness (late Lat.): libidines, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

crās, adv. [root ka-, ku-, to lighten, burn; Gr. καίω; cf. Sanscr. cvas the same], to-morrow: αὔριον (freq. and class.). (a) With temp. fut.: rus cras cum filio Cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 54: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3: cras donaberis haedo, Hor. C. 3, 13, 3: Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit, Ov. R. Am. 94 et saep. — With ellipsis of verb: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat (sc. venturum esse), early to-morrow morning, Cic. Att. 10, 30, 2. — (β) With temp. pres.: sat habeo, si cras fero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 121; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: cras est mihi Judicium, id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; Atta ap. Non. p. 468, 24: cras nato Caesare festus dat veniam somnunque dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al. — As the title of a writing of Varro: Cras credo, hodie nihil, of which there are some fragments ap. Non. p. 112, 9 al. — (γ) Subst.: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 53, 2 sq.; so, hesternum, Pers. 6, 68. — *** B.** = in diem

crastinum, on or for the morrow: cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37, 11. — **II.** Poet., in gen., the future, hereafter: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam Spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20; Ov. M. 15, 216 al.

crassāmen, inis, n. [crasso], the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs (cf. crassamentum, IL); Col. 12, 25, 2; 12, 42, 2.

crassamentum, i, n. [id.] (post-Aug.), the thickness of an object. **I.** In gen.: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 210: surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7. — **II.** Esp., the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs, grounds, Col. 12, 12, 1.

crassē, adv., v. 1. crassus fin.

crassēdo, inis, f. [crassus], thickness, fig.: ingenii, stupidity, Fulg. cont. Verg.

crassescō, ēre, v. inch., to grow thick, to thicken, grow dense or hard, grow large or fat (post-Aug.; most freq. in Pliny the elder): turtures milio, etc., Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110: ceparum capita, id. 19, 6, 32, § 103: pili quadrupedibus senectute, id. 11, 39, 94, § 231: mel (opp. dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13, § 32; cf.: vinum vetustate, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40: aer in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: crassescens limo, id. 33, 5, 26, § 86.

Crassianus, a, um, v. 2. Crassus.

Crassicus (-tius), ii, m., a grammarian of Rome, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3; Suet. Gram. 18.

crassificatio, ōnis, f. [crassifico], a making thick or fat; hence, thickness: viscosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56; id. Acut. 1, 14, 115.

crassifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [crassus-facio], to make thick, thicken, make fat, fatten, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 208; 5, 2, 39 al. — Pass., to thicken, become dense, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 180.

Crassipēs, pēdis [crassus-pes, thick-foot], a surname of the gens Furia, Liv. 38, 42, 4: the most celebrated is Furius Crassipes, Cicero's son-in-law, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.

crassitas, ātis, f. [crassus], thickness, density, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 15.

crassities, ei, f. [id.], thickness, density, App. M. 7, p. 189, 38.

Crassitudo, v. Crassicius.

Crassitudo, inis, f. [crassus], thickness, density. **I.** Abstr. (in good prose): postes ... Quantā firmitate facti et quantā crassitudine, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 135: parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: columnarum, Vitruv. 4, 4, 2: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11, 5 al.: stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; cf. id. ib. 3, 13: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: mellis, id. 28, 12, 50, § 187: (ostrea) crassitudine potius spectanda quam latitudine, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60. — **II.** Concr., a thick matter, dregs, sediment, Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141.

*** crassivēnūs**, a, um, *adj.* [crassus-vena], having thick veins: acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66.

crasso, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [crassus], to make thick, thicken, condense (post-class.): pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139, 39: crassatus aer, Amm. 19, 4, 6; 19, 4, 8; 20, 3, 5.

*** crassundia**, ōrum, n. [id.], the thick intestines, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll. IV. cr.

1. **crassus**, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kart-, to spin; cf.: crates, cartilago, etc.]; as opp. to flowing, thin, lean, delicate, etc., solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: semina (opp. liquida), Lucr. 4, 1259; cf.: crassius semen, id. 4, 1244: corpus, id. 6, 867: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Verg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. A. 5, 469: aquae, greatly swollen, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Cic. Fl. 29, 71; cf.: terga (agri), Verg. G. 2, 236: homo, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. filum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Ov. H. 9, 77: restis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: digiti crassi tres, as a measure, Cato, R. R. 40, 4. — **B.** Esp., of the atmosphere, thick, dense, heavy: aer crassus et concretus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; cf.: crassissimus aer, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: caelum Thebis (opp. tenue Athenis), id. Fat. 4, 7: Baetum in crasso iurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Juv. 10, 50: caligo nubis, Lucr.

6, 461; cf.: caliginis aër Crassior, id. 4, 350 al.: vitrum crassiore visu, *less transparent*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196.—**II.** Trop. (rare; not in Cic.): crassum infortunium, i. e. a *sound beating*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 53: senes, *stupid, dull*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 24: Ofelius Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva; i. e. *dull, stolid*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3; cf.: crassior ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 23: neglegentia, *stupid, clumsy*, Dig. 22, 6, 6: crassiora nomina, *more rude or barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18, 12; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15.—Hence, adv.: **crasse** (rare; not in Cic.), *thickly*. **1.** Lit.: picare vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5; cf. oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46.—**2.** Grossly, rudely: crasse illepideve compositum poema (the figure taken from a coarse web), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.—Of precious stones, *not clearly, dimly (comp.)*, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106; 37, 8, 36, § 114.—Hence of the indistinct understanding of any thing, *not clearly, confusedly*: crasse et summatim et obscure intelligere aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121, 11.

2. Crassus, i, m., a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were, **I.** L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 33, 143; id. Off. 1, 30, 108 et saep.; cf. id. Brut. prol. pp. 68–77 Ellendt.—**II.** M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.—Hence, **Crassianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the triumvir Crassus: exercitus clades (in the war with the Parthians), Vell. 2, 82, 2; cf.: Crassiana clades, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47; Flor. 4, 9, 7.

1. crastinus, a, um, adj. [cras]. **I.** Of to-morrow; to-morrow's (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): dies, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 55; Cic. Att. 15, 8, 2; Prop. 2 (3), 15, 54 al.: Titan, Verg. A. 4, 118: Cynthus, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Verg. A. 12, 76: lux, id. ib. 10, 244; cf.: stella diurna, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: hora, Verg. G. 1, 425: tempora, *Hor. C. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58, 42: egestas, id. 3, 10, 3: quies, Luc. 7, 26 al.—In Gr. constr., of the person: crastinus aspicis Triobrem (= cras), Sid. Carm. 24, 21.—**Absol.**: **crastinum**, i, n., to-morrow, the morrow: sibi polliceri, Sen. Thyest. 620.—**b.** Die crastini, old abl. of time (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 25 (34) Lorenz ad loc.; Gell. 2, 29, 7; cf. id. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 3, 16; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, 20 sq.; and v. pristinus, proximus, quartus, quintus, nonus, etc.—**c.** **Absol.** (a) In crastinum, to-morrow, on the morrow: vos vocabo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 55; id. Cas. 3, 5, 60; cf. differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367: pervenire, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 16 al.—(b) Crastino = cras, to-morrow: seges non metetur, Gell. 2, 29, 9.—**II.** (Acc. to cras, C.) Future (very rare): quid crastina voveret aetas Scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562; cf. Mart. 1, 15, 12.

2. Crastinus, i, m., a Roman surname, Caes. B. C. 3, 91; 3, 99; Luc. 7, 471; Flor. 4, 2, 46 al.

† **crataegis**, is, f., another name of the plant satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **crataegon**, ōnis, or **crataegōs**, i, m., = κραταῖον or κραταῖος, a plant, called in pure Lat. aquifolia, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 63.

† **crataegum**, i, n., = κραταῖον, the kernel of the fruit of the box-tree, Plin. 16, 30, 52, § 120.

Crataeis, idis, f., = Κραταῖς, the mother of Scylla, Ov. M. 13, 749; Verg. Cir. 65; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

crataegōnon, i, n., and **-nōs**, i, f., = κραταῖονον, the common fleawort, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62 sq.

crater, eris, v. cratera.

cratera (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 10 and Non. p. 547, 25 sq., sometimes **crēterra**; cf. Naev. Trag. Rel. v. 45 Rib.), ae, f., and (mostly poet.) **crater**, eris, m., = κρατήρ, Ion. κρατήρ, a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a mixing-vessel or bowl (mostly poet.). **I.** Prop. (a) Cratera, ae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 131 Zumpt N. cr.; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 Orell. N. cr.; id. Arat. 387; Liv. 5, 25, 10; 5, 28, 2; Curt. 4, 8, 16; Hor. C. 3, 18, 7; id. S. 2, 4, 80; Pers. 2, 52; Hyg. Astr. 2, 30; Inscr. Orell. 1541 al.—(b) *Abi. plur.* crateris, Enn. ap. Censor. p. 2727 P. (Ann. v. 604 Vahl; al. crateribus).—(c) Crater, eris, Ov. M. 8, 669; 12, 236; id. F. 5, 522; Prop. 3 (4),

17, 37 al.—**Acc. Gr.** cratera, Verg. A. 3, 525; Ov. M. 5, 82; 8, 679; Juv. 12, 44.—**Plur.** crateras, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 165; Verg. A. 1, 724; 9, 165.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A vessel for drawing water, a bucket, water-pail: cratera, Naev. ap. Non. p. 547, 30.—**B.** An oil-vessel: crater, Verg. A. 6, 225; Mart. 12, 32.—**C.** A water-basin: crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 32.—**D.** The aperture of a volcanic mountain, the crater: crater, Lucr. 6, 701; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.—**E.** A volcanic opening of the earth: crater, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; Ov. M. 5, 424.—**F.** A bay near Baiae, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.—**G.** A constellation, the Bowl. (a) Cratera, Cic. Arat. 219 (also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114).—(b) Crater, Ov. F. 2, 266.—**Acc. craterem**, Vitr. 9, 5, 1.

† **craterites**, ae, m. [κρατήρ], a very hard unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

Craterus (-ros), i, m., = Κρατήρ. **I.** A general of Alexander the Great, Nep. Eum. 2, 2, 3, 3; 4, 1; Curt. 4, 3, 1 al.—**II.** A famous physician at Rome in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 1; 12, 14, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Pers. 3, 65.

1. Crates, is, m., = Κράτης, a Greek proper name. **I.** A Theban philosopher, App. Mag. p. 26 Bip.; id. Flor. p. 126 sq.—**II.** Crates Mallothes, a grammarian, Suet. Gram. 2; Varr. L. L. 8, § 64.—**III.** Crates, an Academic philosopher of Athens, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34.

(2. **crātes**, is, f., falsely assumed as nom. instead of cratis, q. v.)

Crathis, idis, m., = Κράθις, a river in Magna Graecia, whose water was said to reddens the hair, now Crati or Gratti, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; 31, 2, 9, § 13; 31, 2, 10, § 14; Ov. M. 15, 315; id. F. 3, 581.

craticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [cratis], composed of wicker-work, wattled: parietes, lattice-work, Vitr. 2, 8 fin.; Dig. 17, 2, 15; Pall. 1, 19, 2.

craticula, ae, f. dim. [id.], prop., fine hurdle-work; hence, a small gridiron, Mart. 14, 221, 1; Cato, R. R. 13, 1; Petr. 31, 11; 70, 7.

† **craticulum**, a Graeco κρατέυται deductur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 11 Müll. [more prob. immediately from crates].

* **craticulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [cratis], composed of lattice-work, wattled: lucernae, Cato, R. R. 13, 1: aliter alii.

Cratinus, i, m., = Κρατῖνος, a celebrated Grecian comic poet of the old comedy, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 1; id. S. 1, 4, 1; Pers. 1, 123; Quint. 10, 1, 65.

cratio, ire, v. a. [cratis], to harrow (rare): herbam, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258.

Cratippus, i, m., = Κρατίππος, a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens, a teacher of Cicero's son, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; 2, 2, 8; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

crātis, is (nom. sing. only Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 56, 5; acc. sing. cratim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65), f. [Sanscr. kart, to spin; cf. crasus], wicker-work, a hurdle. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Sing. (rare): flexilis, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; 10, 44, 61, § 126: juncea, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84; Juv. 11, 82.—**2.** Plur. (so most freq.; and by the ancient gram. sometimes regarded as plur. tantum; v. Neue, Formenl. I p. 455), Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Verg. A. 11, 64; Hor. Epod. 2, 45; Col. 12, 15, 1 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** A harrow; sing., Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 145; 18, 20, 49, § 180; 18, 18, 48, § 173.—**Plur.**, Verg. G. 1, 94.—**2.** A hurdle with which criminals were covered, and on which stones were thrown; sing., Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65; Liv. 1, 51, 9; 4, 50, 4; Tac. G. 12.—**3.** Milit. fascines, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 40; Liv. 10, 38, 5; Tac. A. 1, 68 al.—As a covering for besiegers in attacks, Curt. 5, 3, 7.—**4.** The ribs of a shield: umbonum, Verg. A. 7, 633; Curt. 10, 2, 23; Sil. 5, 522 sq.—**5.** testudo, the interlocked shields of a rank of soldiers, Luc. 3, 485.—**II.** Transf., a joint, rib, etc.: pectoris, Verg. A. 12, 508: laterum, Ov. M. 12, 370; cf. spinae, the joints of the backbone, id. ib. 8, 806: favorum, honey-comb, Verg. G. 4, 214: cratem facit vitis, grows confusedly, Col. 4, 2, 1 al.

cratitius, v. craticius.

creābilis, ē, adj. [creo], that can be

made or created (post-class. and rare): materia, App. Trism. 85, 12; Aug. Conf. 12, 19 al. † **creāgra**, ae, f., = κρεάγρα, a flesh-hook (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 997; Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 11 al.

creāmen, inis, n. [creo], the elements of which created things consist (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 505.

creātio, ōnis, f. [id.] (very rare). **I.** A creating, producing, begetting: liberorum, Dig. 1, 7, 15, § 2.—**Absol.**: non hujus creationis, i. e. not of man's building, Vulg. Heb. 9, 11.—**II.** An electing to an office, a choice: magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: tutoris, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 6.

creātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A creator, author, beggetter, founder. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ipse deum, Cic. post. Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. thus of a father, Ov. M. 8, 309: creator atque opifex rerum, Luc. 10, 266: hujus urbis, Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31.—**B.** The creator of the world, etc., God (eccl. Lat.), opp. creatura, Vulg. Rom. 1, 25; id. 1 Pet. 4, 19.—With gen.: mundi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 23: omnium, id. Eccl. 24, 12 al.—**II.** One who elects or appoints to an office, Cód. Just. 10, 31, 59; Dig. 50, 8, 2, § 7 al.

creātrix, icis, f. [creator], she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura rerum, Lucr. 1, 630 al.: mea, patria (with genetrix), Cat. 63, 50: diva (of a mother), Verg. A. 8, 534; cf.: Alexandri Magni, Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: dira bellorum (tellus), Sil. 15, 184; Ambros. Fid. 4, 30, 3.

creātura, ae, f. [creo], only concr., a creature, thing created (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 30; Prud. Ham. 508: omnes creaturae tuae, Vulg. Tob. 8, 7.—**II.** The creation: Deus caelorum et Dominus totius creaturae, Vulg. Jud. 9, 17: Dei, id. Apoc. 3, 14 al.

creber, bra, brum (sup. creberrimus; but crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30, 2; cf. Rudd. I. p. 170; and creberrimvs, Inscr. Orell. 68), adj. [from cre-, root of cresco, Corn. Beltr. p. 356], that exists or takes place in a continuous multitude, following closely together or one after another (hence with continuous, Quint. 12, 10, 46; opp. rarus). **I.** Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated (very freq., and class.). **A.** Of material subjects: lucus avius, Crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; cf. silva, Lucr. 6, 135: crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant praclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: rami, id. ib. 2, 17: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: funale, numerous torches, id. Sen. 13, 44: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: creberrima aedificia, id. ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 6: vigiliis ponere, id. ib. 45, 2: tanto crebrior litterae nuntiquae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf. exploratores, id. ib. 6, 10: tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira, as thick as pears, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; cf. hostes, id. Am. 1, 1, 84: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31, 2; cf. sup., id. 28, 37, 7 et saep.—**B.** Of immaterial subjects: itiones, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 23; cf. excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: ictus, Lucr. 4, 935; Hor. C. 1, 25, 2; Suet. Calig. 30: impetus, Lucr. 1, 294; Sall. J. 50, 1 al.: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55; Verg. A. 5, 199: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, id. ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 538 al.: compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: sonus, oft repeated, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81: argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8: supplicio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebrioris figurae, id. 9, 2, 94: quae apud Sallustium rara fuerunt, apud hunc crebra sunt et paene continua, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: crebra lumina (dicendi) et continua, Quint. 12, 10, 46.—**II.** Meton., of an object that is furnished with abundance, or produces something in multitudes, crowded with, abundant, abounding in: creber harundinibus lucus, Ov. M. 11, 190: Africus procellis, Verg. A. 1, 85: Tiberis creber ac subitus incrementis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 55.—Esp. of speech or writing: sane in eo creber fuisti, Te noluisse, etc., you frequently said, Cic. Planc. 34, 83: si mihi tantum esset otii, quantum est tibi . . . in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, id. Att. 1, 19, 1: (Thucydides) ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; id. Brut. 7, 29: quis sententiis aut acutior aut crebrior? id. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; Quint. 10, 1, 102 (cf. densus sententiis, id.

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ib. § 68).—In Gr. constr., of the person: densis ictibus heros Creber utraque manu pulsatus versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: modus (dicendi) translationibus crebrior, Quint. 12, 10, 60.—Hence, *adv.*, **1.** Most freq. in the form **crebrō**, *close one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times*: si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 105: ruri esse, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: mittere litteras, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1: tussire et expuere, Quint. 11, 5, 56: personare purgatam aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7 et saep.: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime rem publicam nominabat, Cic. Cael. 24, 59.—*Comp.* crebrius: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, i. e. *with more holes, openings*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14: mittas litteras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3 *fin.*: crebrius aut perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.—*Sup.* creberrime (creberru-): commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56.—**2. crebrā** (*acc. plur.*; cf. Rudd. II. p. 159), *repeatedly*: revisit ad stabulum (mater), Lucr. 2, 359: et pede terram Crebra ferit (equus), Verg. G. 3, 500.—**3. crebrē**, *closely, compactly* (of place; only in Vitr.): fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9, 10.—*Sup.*: crates ex virgis creberrime textae, Vitr. 10, 14, 3.—**4. crebriter**, *repeatedly, frequently* (in time), Vitr. 10, 13, 7; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 133 sq.

crebresco, *v. crebresco*.
* **crebrātus**, *a, um, adj.* [creber], *thick, close*: telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.

crebrē, *adv.*, *v. creber, adv.*, **3.**
crebresco (in MSS. and edd. sometimes euphon. **crebesco**, būi, like rubeo, from ruber), būi, *3. v. inch.* [creber], *to become frequent, to increase, grow strong*; of a rumor, report, to spread abroad (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): crebrescunt optatae aurae, Verg. A. 3, 530: gestus cum ipsa orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror, Verg. A. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: tum crebrescere fragor, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 8: seditio, Tac. H. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Verg. A. 12, 222; so, fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12.—With a clause as subject: per socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, etc., *i. e. noised abroad*, Tac. A. 2, 39.—Rare in *perf.* and *pluperf.*: jamque rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247: tam multa bella ubique crebuerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.

† **crebrīsūro**, apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris id est palis munitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 3.

crebritas, *ātis, f.* [creber], *thickness, closeness, frequency*: spissae venarum, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: caeli, id. 9, 3, 3: fluctuum, Sall. H. Fragn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 116 (3, 42 Dietsch): litterarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18 *init.*: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: sententiarum (with concinnitas), id. Brut. 95, 327.

crebriter, *adv.*, *v. creber, adv.*, **4.**
* **crebrītudo**, *inis, f.* [creber], for crebritas, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 30 dub.

crebrō, *adv.*, *v. creber, adv.*, **1.**

credibilis, *e, adj.* [credo], *worthy of belief, credible*: credible est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 (class. in prose and poetry): tametsi verissimum esse intellegebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 158: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 52: imago rerum, id. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90 et saep.: magnum narras, vix credibile, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; cf. vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: credibile est, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 2, 3, 5; 5, 6, 2; 5, 10, 19 al.: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618; cf. id. Tr. 1, 5, 49: aliquid credibile facere, Quint. 4, 2, 47; 4, 2, 110; 9, 1, 19; Just. 5, 5, 7: animo tyranni credibile iudicium facere, Liv. 24, 5, 13.—*Comp.*, Quint. 4, 2, 124; 6, 3, 4.—*Adv.*: **credibiler**, *credibly*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 2, 15, 36; 3, 11, 1 al.

credibiler, *adv.*, *v. credibilis fin.*
* **credito**, *are, v. freq.* a. [credo], *to believe firmly*, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 6.

creditor, *ōris, m.* [credo, I.], *a creditor*. I. Prop., Dig. 50, 16, 10 sq.; Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Quint. 23, 74; Liv. 6, 14, 5; Sen.

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Ep. 87, 6; 119, 1; Quint. 3, 6, 84; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 65 et saep.—II. Trop., of the belly, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43.

creditrīx, *icis, f.* [creditor], *a female creditor*, Dig. 20, 5, 16; 42, 6, 38 al.

credītum, *i, n., v. credo*, I. B.

credō, *didī, dītum, 3 (pres. subj. credam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72; id. Trin. 3, 1, 5: creduat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6: creduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: creduit, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52; inf. credier, id. Poen. 2, 43; crevi for credidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 1), v. a.* [Sanser. grat, grad, trust, and dha; v. 2 do]. I. Orig. belonging to the lang. of business, *to give as a loan, to loan, lend, make or loan to any one*: (vilicus) in iussu domini credat nemini; quod dominus crediderit, exigit, Cato, R. R. 5, 4: quibus credas male, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 20; cf. populus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, id. ib. 2, 4; so, pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6; and: pecuniae creditae, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84 et saep.—Hence, **B. credītum**, *i, n., a loan*, Sall. C. 25, 4; Liv. 6, 15, 5; 6, 27, 3; 8, 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 105; 5, 10, 117; Dig. 12, 1, 19 sq. et saep.—II. Transf. beyond the circle of business (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **A.** With the prevailing idea of intended protection, *to commit or consign something to one for preservation, protection, etc., to intrust to one*, = *commit*, to commendo (cf. auctoritas): ubi is obiit mortem, qui mihi id aurum credidit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15 (credere est servandum commendare, Non. p. 275, 9); so, nummum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112 (for which id. ib. 4, 2, 115, concedere): alicujus fidei potestati (with committere), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4, § 14: vitam ac fortunas meas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 8; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45, 10: se suaeque omnia alienissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perdidit hostibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12, proem. § 2: pennis se caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15; cf. Ov. M. 2, 378: se pugnae, Verg. A. 5, 383 et saep.: crede audacter quid lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 118: facinus magnum timido pectori, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Verg. A. 4, 422; cf. arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid ceriae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 67.—Poet., with *in* and *acc.*: inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Verg. G. 2, 333.—**B.** With the prevailing idea of bestowing confidence, *to trust to or confide in a person or thing, to have confidence in, to trust. **1.** With *dat.*: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; cf. id. ib. 72, 2: praesenti fortunae, Liv. 45, 8, 6: consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, rather mistrusted their intentions than their valor, id. 2, 45, 4: nec jam amplius hastae, Verg. A. 11, 808: ne nimium color, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731.—Freq. in eccl. Lat.: Moysi et mihi, Vulg. Johan. 5, 46: verbis meis, id. Luc. 1, 90.—**2.** Esp., with *in* and *acc.* of pers., *to believe in, trust in* (eccl. Lat.): hoc est ergo credere in Deum, credendo adhaerere ad bene coope-randum bona operanti Deo, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 77, 8: qui fidem habet sine spe ac dilectione, Christum esse credit, non in Christum credit, id. Serm. 144, 2: qui credit in Filium habet vitam aeternam, Vulg. Johan. 3, 36 et saep.—**C.** To trust one in his declarations, assertions, etc., i. e. *to give him credence, to believe*: injurato, scio, plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284 sq.: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibilest, credere? Ter. Heut. 4, 1, 11: credit jam tibi de isto, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 63: cui omnium rerum ipse semper credit, in every thing, id. As. 2, 4, 59; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 52: diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum potius Chaereae injurato in sua lite, an Manilio et Luscio juratis in alieno iudicio credatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.—**D.** Mihi crede, believe me, confide in my words, upon my word, ἐμοὶ πιστεύω, an expression of confirmation, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6; id. Mur. 19, 40; 38, 82; id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; id. Off. 3, 19, 75; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 1, 43, 103; id. Fin. 2, 21, 68 et saep.; Hor. S. 1, 7, 35; 2, 6, 93 al.; cf.: mihi credite, Cic. Cat.*

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2, 7, 15; id. Agr. 3, 4, 16; Liv. 24, 22, 17; Ov. M. 15, 254 al.—In the same sense (but more rare in Cic.): crede mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; 14, 15, 2; 11, 6, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 361; id. Tr. 3, 4, 25: crede igitur mihi, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: credite mihi, Curt. 6, 11, 25.—**C.** Credor in poets several times equivalent to *creditor mihi*: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur Exitus, Ov. F. 3, 351; so id. Tr. 3, 10, 35: creditus acceptit cantatas protinus herbas, etc., id. M. 7, 98; so in *part.*, id. H. 17, 129; cf.: (Cassandra) non unquam credita Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 247.—**D.** Sibi, to believe one's self, trust one's own convictions, be fully convinced: cum multa dicta sunt sapienter et graviter, tum vel in primis, crede nobis, crede tibi, Plin. Pan. 74: fieri maluit alieni erroris accessio, quam sibi credere, Min. Fel. 24, 2: non satis sibi ipsi credebant, Auct. B. Alex. 6.—**2.** With simple reference to the object mentioned or asserted, to believe a thing, hold or admit as true: velim te id quod verum est credere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 6; cf.: credo et verum est, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 94: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 5: audi vi ista... sed numquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: res Difficilis ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 28 et saep.—*Pass.*: res tam scelestas... credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—*Pass. impers.*: in quo scelere, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—**B.** In gen. = *opinion, arbitror, to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose*. (a) With *acc.*: timeo ne aliud credam atque aliud nunties, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20: fortem crede bonumque, id. ib. 1, 9, 13: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36.—*Pass.*: potest... falsum aliquid pro vero credi, Sall. C. 51, 36: origo animi caelestis creditur, Quint. 1, 1, 1; 8, proem. § 528.—*Pass.*: Evander venerabilior divinitate creditā Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* (so most freq.): jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Plaut. Am. prol. 104: cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1 et saep.: victos crederes, one would have thought, one might have imagined, Liv. 2, 43, 9; so Curt. 4, 10, 23; cf. Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 528.—*Pass.*: navis praeter creditur ire, Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Linnae creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11; cf. id. 10, 2, 125 al.—*Impers.*: credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causā creditum est, stilum non minus agere cum delet, id. 10, 4, 1 al.—So in the *abl. part. pass.* credito, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 34.—(γ) *Absol.*: credo inserted, like opinor, puto, etc., and the Gr. οἶμαι, as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion, I believe, as I think, I suppose, I dare say, etc.: credo, misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144; so placed first, id. Cas. 2, 6, 3; Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Sull. 4, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 70; Sall. C. 52, 13; Liv. 4, 17, 7; Hor. S. 2, 2, 90: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 32; so id. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 31; Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; Verg. A. 6, 368 et saep.: aut jam hic aderit, credo hercle, aut jam adest, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 74.

credūlitas, *ātis, f.* [credulus], *easiness of belief, credulity* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Cic.): credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1; Quint. 5, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 40; Curt. 7, 7, 8; Ov. M. 15, 498; id. P. 1, 1, 44.—Of fishes trusting themselves to the hook, Ov. M. 13, 934; 15, 101; cf. credulus.—As a person, together with Error, Ov. M. 12, 59.

credūlus, *a, um, adj.* [credo, II. C. 2], *that easily believes a thing, credulous, easy of belief, confiding*. I. Prop. (freq. and class.). (a) *Absol.*: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvisorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Lael. 26, 100: stultus auditor et

credulus, id. Font. 6, 13; Quint. 11, 1, 71; Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*; Hor. C. 1, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 432 et saep. — Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov. M. 8, 858; cf. credulitas; and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33. — (β) With *dat.*: non ego credulus illis, Verg. E. 9, 34; Prop. 1, 3, 28; Hor. C. 1, 11, 8; Sil. 10, 478; Tac. H. 2, 23. — (γ) With *in aliquid*: nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312. — **II**. Transf., of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1, 28: credula res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21; id. M. 7, 826: spes animi mutui, Hor. C. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *full of confidence, confiding, trusting*, Just. 2, 10, 10: fama (= facile credens), Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. Roth ad Tac. Agr. p. 210.

† **cremabilis**, combustibile, καίσιμος, Gloss. Cyrill.
crematio, ōis, *f.* [cremo], a burning, consuming by fire, cremation (post-Aug. and rare), Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64; Prud. σρεφ. 6, 88.

cremātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], a burner, consumer by fire (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crementum, i, *n.* [cresco]. **I**. Growth, increase (very rare): corporum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 149 (incrementum, Sillig). — **II**. Crementum est semen masculi, Sillig. Orig. 9, 5, 5; 11, 1, 15.

Cremera, ae, *f.*, a small river in Etruria, near Veii, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii, now La Varca or Valca, Liv. 2, 49 *fin.*; Ov. F. 2, 205; Gell. 17, 21, 13. — Poet.: Cremerae legio, i. e. the Fabii, Juv. 2, 155. — Hence, **Cremerensis**, e, *adj.*, of Cremera: dies, the day of the disastrous conflict at Cremera (with Alliensis), Tac. H. 2, 91.

cremia, ōrum (*sing.* cremium, i, Vulg. Psa. 101, 4), *n.* [cremo], dry fire-wood, brush-wood, Col. 12, 19, 3; Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

cremo, avi, ātum, i, *v. a.* [Sanscr. gar, grī, to boil, roast; cf. carbo], to burn, consume by fire (freq. and class.; cf. combustio). **I**. In gen.: ignis silvas cremarat, Lucr. 5, 1242; cf. poetam igni, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.*: omnes collegas suos vivos, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2; Curt. 4, 8, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Curt. 8, 9, 32; 5, 6, 7: urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19, 12: ilium, Hor. C. 4, 53: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros, id. Aug. 31: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: rates, id. ib. 14, 85 et saep.: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41. — **II**. In partic. **A**. Of the burning of the dead: primus (Sulla) e patriciis Cornelis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: mortali corpore cremato, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: cuius (Catonis) a me corpus est crematum, id. Sen. 23, 84; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tac. G. 27; Suet. Aug. 100; Hor. Epod. 17, 79 et saep. — **B**. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices, Ov. M. 18, 637; id. F. 4, 639; Vulg. Lev. 5, 12. — **C**. Of things devoted, Liv. 41, 12, 6; 10, 29, 18.

Cremona, ae, *f.*, = Κρεμώνα, the town Cremona in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po, Liv. 21, 25, 2; 31, 10, 3; Verg. E. 9, 28; Tac. H. 2, 17; 2, 22 sq.; Suet. Vesp. 7 et saep. — Hence, **II**. **Cremonensis**, e, *adj.*, of Cremona: ager, Tac. H. 3, 15: coloni, Liv. 33, 23, 6: proelium, Tac. H. 3, 48. — In plur. subst.: **Cremonenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Cremona, Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 19 al.

Cremonis jugum, a part of the Pennine Alps, now Grimsel, Liv. 21, 38, 7.

cremor, ōris, *m.* [kindr. with cremo], the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, thick broth, pāp, etc., Cato, R. R. 86; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; Cels. 3, 7, 2; 6, 6, 26; Ov. M. Fac. 95.

cremum, i, *n.*, = cremor, Ven. Fort. 11, 14, 1.

Crementius, ii, *m.*, a Roman proper name: A. Crementius Cordus, a Roman historian under Tiberius, distinguished by his frankness, Tac. A. 4, 34; Sen. Suas. 7, p. 44; Quint. 10, 1, 104; Sen. Cons. Marc. 1, 2.

(**crena**, ae, *f.*, corrupted word, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Sillig ad h. l.; Jan. taentis.)

Cremaeus, i, *m.*, a centaur, Ov. M. 12, 313.

Crene, es, *f.*, a town of Æolis, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

1. crēo (old form **cerēo**, in Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.), avi, ātum, i, *v. a.* [kindred with Sanscr. kar, kri, to make], to bring forth, produce, make, create, beget (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **I**. Lit. **A**. In gen.: rerum primordia pandam, Unde omnes natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 51: animalia, id. 2, 1152: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: mortalia saecula, id. 5, 789: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799; cf. ignes e lignis, id. 1, 910 et saep.: (Silvius) Aenean Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3, 7; cf. fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29. — Also of woman: pueris beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44; Pall. Febr. 26, 2. — Hence, in poets freq. in part. perf.: **creatus**, a, with *abl.* (masc. or fem.), sprung from, begotten by, born of; or subst., an offspring, a child, Ov. M. 5, 145; 11, 295; 11, 303 al. — Subst.: **creata**, ōrum, *n.*, things made: servare, Lucr. 2, 572. — **B**. In partic., publicist. t. t. (cf. facio), to make or create for any jurisdiction or office, i. e. to choose, elect (freq.): qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; so, consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 4, 7, 2; 4, 7, 7; 4, 7, 10: duo ex una familia magistratus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Patres, Liv. 1, 8, 7: dictatorem, id. 2, 18 (five times): magistrum equitum, id. 2, 18, 5; 4, 57, 6: interregem, id. 4, 7, 7; 5, 31, 8: tribunum, id. 2, 33, 3: tribuniciam potestatem, id. 5, 2, 8: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: Imperatorem (with eligere), id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23, 8: curatorem reipublicae, Dig. 5, 8, 3. — **2**. Of the officer who appoints or superintends an election: quos (consules) cum Ti. Gracchus consul iterum crearet, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10. — **3**. In eccl. Lat. of the exercise of divine power in creation, to create, call into being, endow with existence, etc.: caelum et terram, Vulg. Gen. 1, 1: hominem, id. ib. 5, 1: omnia, id. Eph. 3, 9. — **b**. Meton.: cor mundum in me, Vulg. Psa. 50, 11 al. — **II**. Trop., to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis inimicis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: omnis has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: capitale fraudem tuis cruribus capiteque, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: moram dictis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 174: errorem (similitudo), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 55: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155 et saep.

2. Crēo, or, anal. to the Gr., **Crēon**, ontis, *m.*, = Κρέων. **I**. A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason, Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 526; Hor. Epod. 5, 64. — **II**. A brother of Jocaste, at Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 72; Stat. Th. 12, 477; 12, 678.

† **crepae**, i, *q.* caprae, she-goats, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 16 Müll.

crepātura, ae, *f.* [crepo], a fissure, crack (late Lat.): parietum, Schol. Juv. 3, 196.

* **crepar**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], sounding, creaking: mola, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

creper, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [Sabine; kindr. with Sanscr. kshapā, night, and Gr. κνέφας], dusky, dark; hence, trop., uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 5; 7, § 77; cf. Non. p. 13, 15 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 18 Müll.

* **I**. Lit., only subst.: **creperum**, i, *n.*, darkness: noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7. — **II**. Trop.: res, Pac. ap. Non. p. 13, 29; Att. ib. p. 21 sq.; Varr. L. L. 1: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracula, Varr. ap. Non. p. 14, 4.

(**crepīculum**, v. crepīculum).

† **crepida**, ae, *f.*, = κρηπίς, the sole which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Grecian habits, as a shoe, a sandal (pure Lat. solea; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5 sq.), Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 29, 19, 12; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Calig. 52; Hor. S. 1, 3, 127; Pers. 1, 127 al. — Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam (judicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 3.

crepidarius, a, um, *adj.* [crepida], of or pertaining to the sole or sandal: sutor, a sandal-maker, shoemaker, Semp. Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: culter, Gell. ib.

crepidatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], wearing sandals, Cic. Pis. 38, 92 and 93; Suet. Dom.

4: fabula, a kind of Græco-Roman tragedy, Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 7; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. pp. 15 and 57.

crepido, inis, *f.* [κρηπίς]. **I**. Prop., a ground, basis, foundation, a socle, pedestal, base, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 66; Stat. S. 1, 1, 58: altaris, Vulg. Lev. 1, 15. — **II**. Transf., an elevated enclosure, a high projection, an edge, brim, brink, border, dam, dike, pier, shore, bank, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 97; Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 2; Verg. A. 10, 653; Liv. 27, 18, 6; Curt. 5, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 17; Vitr. 4, 6, 3 et saep. — **B**. Trop.: omnia tamquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224.

crepidula, ae, *f.* dim. [crepida], a small sandal, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5.

crepidulum, i, *n.*, v. crepidulum *fin.*

† **crepis**, idis, *f.*, = κρηπίς, an unknown plant, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

crepitacillum, i, *n.* dim. [crepitaculum], a small rattle, Lucr. 5, 229; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

crepitaculum, i, *n.* [crepito], a rattle, Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart. 14, 54; Mart. Cap. 1, § 7; 9, § 909, 927.

crepito, āre, *v.* freq. *n.* [crepo], to rattle much, to creak, crackle, clatter, rustle, rumble, chatter, murmur, etc. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 52; Lucr. 5, 746: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735; cf. id. ib. 6, 97: lapillis unda, id. ib. 11, 604: multā grandine nimbi, Verg. A. 5, 459; cf. id. G. 1, 449: leni vento brattea, id. A. 6, 209: duris incudibus enses, id. ring, id. G. 2, 540; cf. arma, Tib. 2, 5, 37; Ov. M. 1, 143; 15, 783: fulvo auro rami, id. ib. 10, 648: flammā crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155; Verg. A. 7, 74: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bib.), 43 (cf. Ov. M. 9, 784): intestina (with crepant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, crepitates, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

† **crepīculum** (**crepic-**; i, *n.*) ornamentum capitis, idem enim in capitis motu crepīculum facit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 19 Müll. — Form **crepidulum**, Tert. Pall. 4.

crepītus, ūs, *m.* [crepo], a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, a noise, etc. (in good prose). **I**. In gen.: cardinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; cf. claustrorum (with sonitus), id. ib. 1, 3, 47: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, a chattering, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12, 52: armorum, Liv. 25, 6, 21; 38, 17, 5: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47, 4: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: inlissae manus umeris, Sen. Ep. 56, 1: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Calig. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 13, 20, § 40: imbrum, a pattering, id. 12, 1, 5, § 10: sonitus, tonitrus, a crash, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, as the signal of a command (cf. crepo and concrepo), Mart. 14, 119. — **II**. In partic.: crepitus (sc. ventris), a breaking wind with noise, = πομπή (diff. from flatus, without noise), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5; Sen. Ep. 91, 19; Plin. 27, 12, 87, § 110 al.; with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crepo, ūi, itum, i, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. krap, to lament; cf. crabro] (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; in class. prose, concrepo).

I. Neutr., to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink, etc. **A**. In gen.: foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: fores, id. Eun. 5, 7, 5; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 121; 3, 3, 52: intestina (with crepitant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; cf. Ov. F. 4, 742: sonabile sistrum, id. M. 9, 784 (cf. crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bib.), 43): crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9, 8: lapis, in statu Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58 et saep.: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, a snapping the fingers (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15; cf. concrepo, I. — Of the voice: vox generosa, quae non composita nec alienis auribus sed subito data crepuit, because loud, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1. — **B**. In partic., to break wind, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 206; Mart. 12, 77 and 78; cf. crepitus, B. — In a play upon words: Co. Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. Ad. Quid id est flagitii? Co. Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 33. — **C**. Transf., to break with a

crash: remi, Verg. A. 5, 206. — **II**. Act., to make something sound, make a noise with, cause to resound or rattle. **A**. Lit.: (Camēnae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, i. e. clapped, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 4; so, ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. C. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, to make to chink, i. e. to count, Mart. 5, 19, 14. — **Esp. freq.**, **B**. Trop., to say something or talk noisily, to make much ado about, to boast of, prattle, prate, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. C. 1, 18, 5; cf. with a rel.-clause: crepat, antiquum genus ut... tolerarit aevum, *Lucr. 2, 1170.

crēpulus, a, um, adj. [crepo], rattling, resounding, crashing (late Lat.): buccae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, id. ib. 4, 15.

crēpundia, ōrum, n. [id.], a rattle; and specif., **I**. Most freq., a child's rattle (cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15), Plaut. Mil. 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 4, 37; 5, 3, 7; id. Cist. 3, 5; 3, 4; 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 91, 313 Jahn ad loc.; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270. — Hence, **†** **CREPVNDIUS**, from childhood, Inscr. Orell. 1183. — **B**. An amulet, App. Mag. p. 310, 19. — **II**. Rattling musical instruments, Just. 30, 1, 9.

† crēpusci, qui eodem tempore erant nati, Var. L. 6, § 5 [creper].

crēpusculāscens, entis, Part. [crepusculum], growing dusk, dusky: hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crēpusculum, i, n. [creper], twilight, dusk (cf. Varr. L. 6, § 5 Müll.); and in partic., evening twilight, the dusk of the evening (opp. diluculum, the morning twilight, dawn; poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **I**. Prop., Plaut. Cas. prol. 40; Ov. M. 1, 219; 15, 681; id. F. 4, 735; Plin. 18, 25, 58, § 219; Suet. Ner. 26 al. — **II**. In gen., darkness: iter per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122; cf. id. ib. 11, 596.

Cres, ētis, v. Creta, II. A. **crescientia**, ae, f. [cresco], an increase, augmentation: diernum (opp. brevitates), Vit. 9, 9, 7.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (inf. perf. sync. cresce, Lucr. 3, 683), v. inch. n. [I. creō]. **I**. Orig., of things not previously in existence, to come forth, grow, to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear (so mostly poet.). **A**. Lit.: cetera, quae sursum crescent sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: quaecumque e terra corpora crescent (for which, subsequently, exoriantur), id. 1, 868: corpore de patris ac materno sanguine crescent, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus Et rosa crescit, Verg. Cul. 397. — So esp. freq. in part. perf.: **crētus**, a, um, arisen, sprung, descended from, born of; with abl.: mortali corpore crētus, Lucr. 5, 6; 2, 906; cf.: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85; cf. id. ib. 13, 31: Amyntore, id. ib. 8, 307; cf. Verg. A. 9, 672; Ov. M. 13, 750. — With ab.: ab origine eadem, Ov. M. 4, 607; cf.: Trojano a sanguine, Verg. A. 4, 191. — **B**. Trop.: haec villa inter manus meas crevit, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75. — Far more freq., **II**. Of things already in existence, to rise in height, to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.

A. Lit.: arbores, Lucr. 1, 254; so, fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: omnia paulatim crescent (with grandescere alique), id. 1, 190 sq.: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: in leclis crescent (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7: cresce, puer, Ov. M. 2, 643 et saep.: in ejus domo creverat, had grown up, been reared, Suet. Oth. 1; cf.: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore incit crevit, Just. 12, 16, 8: Nilus in aetatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713; cf. of the same, id. 6, 737: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 fin.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia, to grow into, Ov. M. 1, 550; cf.: in unguis manus, id. ib. 2, 479: in immensum Atlas, id. ib. 4, 661: in latitudinem, to increase in breadth, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: super ora caputque onus, Ov. M. 12, 516: ut clivo crevisse putes, id. ib. 8, 191 et saep.

— **2**. Transf., to increase in number to,

augment, multiply: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32, 69 (B. and K. ex conj. decrevisse): adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61. — **B**. Trop. **1**. In gen., to grow, increase, to be enlarged or strengthened: cum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3; so, hostium opes animique, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: non animi tantum, sed etiam vires crescebant, Liv. 5, 46, 4: animus laude crescit, Quint. 1, 2, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 13; Just. 19, 1, 8: animus crevit praetori, Liv. 44, 4, 1: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17, 7: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14, 7: potentia paucorum (opp. plebis opes immutatae), id. C. 39, 1; Liv. 4, 2, 2 et saep.: haec (mala) primo paulatim, Sall. C. 10, 6: primo pecuniae, deinde imperii cupido, id. ib. 10, 3: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55, 7: licentia, id. C. 51, 30: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11, 12: rerum cognitio cottidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: quā ex re creverat cum famā tum opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7 fin.; cf.: (Saguntini) in tantis brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7, 3: Rhodiorum civitas populi Romani opibus, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf.: qui malo rei publicae, id. ib. 51, 32: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 8: a brevibus in longas (iambi), Quint. 9, 4, 136. — **2**. In partic., to rise or increase in distinction, honor, courage, etc., to be promoted or advanced, to prosper, to become great, attain honor: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ex invidia senatoria, id. Clu. 28, 77: ex his, Liv. 29, 37, 17: ex me, id. 35, 19, 5: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: dignitate, gratia, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 3; and absol.: crescenti in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46, 2: cresco et exsulto et discussa senectute recalesco, quotiens, etc., Sen. Ep. 34, 1; cf.: gaudet et ex nostro crescit maerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 117: hic uno modo crescere potest, si se ipse summittat, etc., Plin. Pan. 71, 4.

Cresius, a, um, v. I. Creta, II. B.

1. Creta, ae (nom. Crētē, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Ov. M. 8, 118; 9, 668; 9, 735; acc. Cretē, id. ib. 8, 99; Hor. C. 3, 27, 34 al.; on the contrary, Cretam, Verg. A. 3, 129 al.), f., = Κρήτη, Creta, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times by its fruitfulness and very early cultivation, now Candia, Mel. 1, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Verg. A. 3, 104; Hor. Epod. 9, 29; Cic. Fl. 13, 30; id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; Vell. 2, 34, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37. — Hence, **II. Crēs**, Crētis, m., and **Cressa**, ae, f., = Κρή, Κρησσα, Cretan; or as subst., a Cretan; a Cretan woman. **a**. Masc. Crēs: Epimenides, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34. — In plur. Cretes, the Cretans, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 19; gen. Cretum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 55, 23; Ov. F. 1, 594 al.; acc. Crētēs, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Mel. 1, 16, 1; Ov. H. 16, 348; Luc. 4, 441 al. **b**. Fem. Cressa, adj.: pharetra, Verg. G. 3, 345: nota, made with Cretan earth or chalk (v. 2. Creta, II.), Hor. C. 1, 36, 10: herbae, for healing in gen., Prop. 2, 1, 61 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 412, perh. for dictamnus): bos, i. e. Pasiphaē (q. v.), id. 4 (5), 7, 57. — Subst. for Ariadne, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 16; for Aërope, id. A. 1, 327. — **B**. Crēsus (in MSS. and edd. also Cressius; cf. Verg. A. 5, 285 Wagn.), a, um, adj., = Κρήσιος, Cretan: nemora, Verg. A. 4, 70: prodigia, i. e. taurus (v. C.), id. ib. 8, 295: regna, Ov. H. 16, 299: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 582 al. — **C**. Crētaeus, a, um, adj., Cretan: Ida, Verg. A. 12, 412: urbes, Ov. M. 9, 666: ratis, Prop. 3 (4), 19, 26: taurus, the bullcock which Neptune sent to Minos, Ov. M. 7, 434. — Subst.: Crētaeus, i, m., the Cretan, for Epimenides, Prop. 2, 34 (25), 29. — **D**. Crētānus, i, m., a Cretan (prob. a word coined in sport), Plaut. Curc. 3, 73. — **E**. Crētensis, e, adj., Cretan: homo, judex, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13 and 14: Juppiter, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: sagittarii, Liv. 37, 41, 9 et saep. — In plur.: Crētenses, ium, m., the Cretans (renowned as archers), Nep. Hann. 9, 2; Liv. 37, 60, 4; 41, 25, 7 al. — **F**. Crēticus, a, um, adj., Cretan: mare, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2: vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81: labyrinthus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90: bellum, Flor. 3, 7: pes, an amphimacrus, Diom. p. 475 P. al.: versus,

composed of the amphimacrus, id. p. 513 ib. al. — **2**. Subst. **a**. Crēticus, i, m., a surname of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete, Flor. 3, 7 fin.; 3, 8, 1; Vell. 2, 34; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2; cf. id. Fl. 13, 30; Ov. F. 1, 594. — **b**. Crētica, ae, f., a plant, called also clematidis, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96. — **c**. In the Gr. form Crētice, ēs, f., a plant, called also hibiscus, App. Herb. 38 and 62. — **G**. Crētis, idis, f., a Cretan (woman): Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 444.

2. crēta, ae, f. [orig. adj., from 1. Creta], Cretan earth, i. e. chalk, white earth or clay. **I**. Prop., Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 al.; esp. used for cleansing garments, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6. — Hence, trop.: crēta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. removes all trouble from the mind, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19 sq. — Also used as a cosmetic, Hor. Epod. 12, 10; Mart. 6, 93, 9; 8, 33, 17 al.; for seals, Cic. Fl. 16, 37; cf. cretula, for marking the goal in a race-course, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; for the making of earthen vessels, Col. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123 et saep. — Poet.: rapidus cretae Oaxes, turbulent, Verg. E. 1, 66 Rib. (dub. al. Cretae; v. Forbig. ad loc.). — **II**. From its whiteness is borrowed the trope for something favorable or lucky (opp. carbo), Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Pers. 5, 108.

* **crētāceus**, a, um, adj. [2. crēta], chalk-like, cretaceous: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

Crētaeus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. C.

Crētānus, i, v. 1. Creta, II. D.

crētārius, a, um, adj. [2. crēta], of or pertaining to chalk: ARS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3. — **II**. Subst.: crētaria, ae, f. (sc. taberna), a shop for Cretan earth, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.

crētātus, a, um, adj. [id.], marked with chalk. **I**. Prop.: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, whitened, Mart. 2, 41, 11. — **II**. Transf.: ambitio, i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white (candidatorum), Pers. 5, 177.

Crēte, ēs, v. 1. Creta init.

Crētensis, e, v. 1. Creta, II. E.

crētēra, ae, v. cratera.

* **crētēus**, a, um, adj. [2. crēta], made of chalk or clay: persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

† **crēthmōs**, i, f., = κρηθμος, sea-fennel: Crithimum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 96, § 155; 26, 8, 50, § 82.

crētica, ae, and **crētice**, ēs, v. 1. Creta, II. F. 2. b.

Crēticus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. F.

crēti-fōdina, ae, f. [2. crēta], a chalk- or clay-pit, Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5 al.

crētio, ōnis, f. [cerno, II.], the formal declaration by the heir of his intention to enter upon his inheritance. **I**. Prop., Gai. Inst. 2, § 7; 2, 164 sqq.; 2, 171 sqq.; Ulp. Fragm. 22, 25 sqq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: simplex, fruitless, i. e. where there is no property, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4: libera, without restrictions by the testator, id. ib. 13, 46, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 101 al. — **II**. Meton., an inheritance, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95 fin.

Crētis, idis, v. 1. Creta, II. G.

crētōsus, a, um, adj. [2. crēta], abounding in chalk or clay: locus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 175: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētula, ae, f. dim. [id.], white clay, used for sealing, = terra sigillata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49.

crētūra, ae, f. [cerno]; concr., the siftings of corn, bran, chaff (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 24, 3.

1. crētus, a, um, Part., from cernō.

2. crētus, a, um, Part., from cresco; q. v. I. A. fin.

Crēusa, ae, f., = Κρήσσσα. **I**. A daughter of king Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason, and on that account put to death by Medea by means of a charmed offering (a garment, acc. to Hor. Epod. 5, 65; a garment and a golden chain, acc. to Sen. Med. 571 sq.; a crown, acc. to Ov. Ib. 601; Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235), Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 496; 509 al. — **II**. A daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas, Verg. A. 2, 738. — **III**. A town, with a harbor, in Boeotia, Liv. 36, 21,

5; 42, 56, 5. —Also called **Creūsis**, acc. to the Gr. *Κρεῦσις*, Mel. 2, 3, 10.

cribello, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [cribellum], to pass through a sieve, to sift (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 41, 3; Theod. Prisc. 1, 17 al.

cribellum, i, n. dim. [cribrum], a small sieve (late Lat.), Pall. Febr. 24; id. Jun. 11.

cribrarius, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to a sieve: *cribrarius alica, sifted*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115. —Subst.: † **cribrarius**, a sieve-maker, *κοσκινωποιός*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cribro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to pass through a sieve, to sift (perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 12, 51, 1; Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76 al.

cribrum, i, n. [from root *cer*, whence *cerno*], a sieve, searce, riddle, Cato, R. R. 25, 76, 3; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Col. 8, 5, 16; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 437; Pers. 3, 112 et saep. —Facete, of a slave whose back was pierced by goads: *carnificum cribrum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 52. —Prov.: *imbrem in cribrum gere*, i. e. to labor in vain, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crimen, inis, n. [contr. for *cernimen*, from *cerno*, II. C.]; lit., a judicial decision, verdict, judgment; hence, transf., like the Gr. *κρίμα*, of the subject of such a decision, and with particular reference either to the accuser or to the accused. I. Subject, or with reference to the accuser, a charge, accusation, reproach; esp. when unfounded, a calumny, slander (very freq. in every period and species of composition): *criminis* me habuisse fidem? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 15; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13: *hae litterae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt*, Liv. 40, 23, 9; cum respondero *criminibus*, Cic. Planc. 2, 4: *se falsis criminibus circumventum*, Sall. C. 34, 2; cf.: *crimen falsum*, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; Hor. C. 3, 14: *criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire*, Nep. Epam. 7, 3: *sermone pleni criminum in Patres*, Liv. 6, 14, 11: *crimina et suspiciones*, id. 40, 15, 3: *tanti maleficii crimen probare* te censet posse talibus viris, si, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: *sceleris maximi*, id. Cael. 23, 56; cf. id. ib. 27, 65; id. Sull. 24, 8: *istius conjurationis*, id. ib. 4, 12: *avaritiae*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192; 2, 5, 1, § 2: *veneficii*, Quint. 5, 7, 37: *ubi est crimen quod reprehenditis?* i. e. the point of the accusation, Cic. Sest. 38, 80: *Halm ad loc.*: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierit? id. Cael. 30, 71: *haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum*, id. ib. 25, 61; so (approaching the signif. II. A. infra), id. C. Norbano in nefario crimine atque in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id. de Or. 2, 43, 199: *Sorof ad loc.*: era in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55 (era male audiet, Don.): quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? would be made a reproach? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74; cf. Ov. M. 1, 766: *crimen adferre*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf.: *crimen inferre*, offerre, id. Lael. 18, 65: *in quos crimen intendebatur*, Liv. 9, 26, 11: *esse in crimine, to stand charged with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100: *propulsare*, id. Sull. 4, 12: *defendere, to repel, confute*, id. ib.; Ov. M. 13, 303; and opp. obicere, Quint. 6, 3, 69: *repellere, transferre*, id. 4, 2, 26 et saep. —Poet.: *belli, pretexis* (causae), Verg. A. 7, 339. —B. Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), an object of reproach or invective: *perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26. —II. Object, or with reference to the accused, the fault complained of, a crime, fault, offence (freq., but rare in ante-Aug. prose). A. Lit. 1. In gen.: *foedati crimine turpi*, Lucr. 3, 49: *cum haec (causa) non in crimine aliquo, quod ille posset infitiri*... consisteret, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: *Sorof ad loc.*: *crimen meum indicare*, Liv. 40, 12, 10; 41, 25, 6: *carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspitione*, Quint. 2, 2, 14: *cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur*, Suet. Claud. 36: *velut crimen taedas exosa jugales*, Ov. M. 1, 493: *non prodere vultu*, id. ib. 2, 447: *scire*, id. ib. 2, 614: *hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit*, Prop. 2 (3), 30, 24; cf.: *tuum crimen erit, thy fault*, id. 2 (3), 28, 2: *crimina et innoxios discernere*, Tac. A. 1, 55. —Ovid in his Tristia very freq. calls the offence on account of which he was banished crimina or crimen, interchanging it with error, e.g. 1, 9, 64; 2, 3, 2, 207; 3, 5, 52; 3, 6, 26 al. —b. Of inanim. objects: *crimina brassicae sunt*, animae gravitatem facere, etc., *fault, defect*, Plin. 20, 9, 35,

§ 91. —2. In partic., the crime of lewdness, adultery, Ov. M. 9, 24; Sil. 6, 634. —B. Meton. 1. An object representing a crime: *et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes*, i. e. deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: *tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat*, Prop. 2, 6, 34 (2, 5, 26 Bip.): *impressa signat sua crimina gemma, a letter containing her crime*, Ov. M. 9, 566. —2. A cause of a crime, a criminal: *se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum*, Verg. A. 12, 600; cf.: *a pereant Baiae, crimen amoris, aquae*, Prop. 1, 11, 30: *Crimen et illa fuit*... Myrrha, id. 3, 19 (4, 18), 15.

Crimesus, v. Crimisus.

crimīnalis, e, adj. [crimen], of or pertaining to crime, criminal (jurid. Lat.): *causa*, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: *accusatio*, ib. 3, 35, 3. —Adv.: **crimīnaliter**, criminally: *agi furti*, Dig. 47, 2 fin.

crimīnaliter, adv., v. criminalis fin.

crimīnatio, ōnis, f. [criminator], an accusation, complaint, calumny (in good prose): *criminatione in me absentem uti*, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: *criminatione tua quae est?* Roscium cum Flavio pro societate decidisse, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. de Or. 2, 79, 321; Liv. 1, 54, 8 al. —In plur., Cic. Lael. 18, 65; Liv. 7, 5, 1; 9, 26, 19; Tac. A. 6, 25; Suet. Caes. 55; Just. 12, 14, 3 al.

crimīnator, ōris, m. [id.], an accuser, a calumniator (very rare): *meus*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 28: *in alios* (opp. sui obtegens), Tac. A. 4, 1. —Of the devil, Lact. 2, 8, 6; 6, 4, 2.

crimīnatrīx, icis, f. [criminator], a female accuser, calumniator, Vulg. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 3.

crimīno, āre, 1, v. a.; collat. form of *crimino*, to accuse, make an accusation: *aliquem apud aliquem*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 78. —Absol.: *apud aliquem*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 16 (Sat. v. 9 Vahl.). —B. Pass.: *Sullanus res defendere crimino*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 13 dub. Orell. N. cr.: *criminatorum esse ab aliquo*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 18.

crimīnor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [crimen, I.]. (a) With a personal object, to accuse one of crime, to complain of, impeach, calumniate (rare but class.): *hanc metui ne me crimīnaretur tibi*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16; so, *aliquem alio*, Tac. Or. 42; Suet. Calig. 56; cf. under β: *Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum crimīnatus est, bellum illum ducere, etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 79; cf. Liv. 1, 54, 8: *Patres*, id. 31, 6, 4: *auctores*, Quint. 1, 5, 11: *inopinantem*, Suet. Tib. 64 al. —(β) With things as objects, to complain of, to charge with: *quibus (contionibus) cotidie potentiam meam invidiose crimīnabatur*, Cic. Mil. 5, 12; so, *res gestas argumentando crimēne dissolvere*, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: *nescio quid de illā tribu*, id. Planc. 16, 38: *auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, maturitatem Galli*, Tac. H. 1, 87 fin.: *retorice vitiis*, Quint. 2, 17, 26: *humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri*, Curt. 4, 1, 24: *senatusconsultum absenti principi*, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 2; cf. a supra. —With acc. and inf.: *de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse crimīnatus est, pauca dicam*, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Liv. 2, 31, 6; 2, 37, 3. —With de, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48. —(γ) Absol., to accuse, criminate: *neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor*... neque discordias, ut illi crimīnantur, Sall. H. 3, 61, 17: *Dietsch*: *Tiberio crimīnante*, Suet. Calig. 7; 30.

crimīnosē, adv., v. criminosus fin.

crimīnōsus, a, um, adj. [crimen, I.], full of reproaches, reproachful, accusatory, calumniating, slanderous (class.): *ne cum me ultimum gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi crimīnosum esse possit*, Cic. Planc. 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 2, 67, § 162; cf.: *in hunc*, id. Sull. 13, 36: *nomen*, id. Planc. 19, 46: *orationes*, Liv. 8, 12, 14: *iambi*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 2: *crimīnosissimus liber*, Suet. Caes. 75; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 23: *ille acerbus, crimīnosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94. —Hence, subst.: **crimīnōsus**, i, m., a guilty man, Cassiod. Var. 3, 57. —Comp., Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52. —Adv.: **crimīnōsē**, reproachfully, slanderously, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Sall. J. 64, 5; Liv. 38, 43, 7; 40, 9, 13; Tac. A. 16, 20. —Comp., Cic. Brut. 34, 131; Tac. H. 3, 38. —Sup., Suet. Tib. 53.

Crīmisus (in MSS. and edd. also **Crīmessus**, **Crīmissus**, **Crīmisus**, and

Crīnissus), i, m., = *Κρινισός* (*Κρινισός*), a river on the south-west coast of Sicily, Nep. Timol. 2, 4; Verg. A. 5, 38; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 57; Hyg. Fab. 273.

crīnalis, e, adj. [crinis], of or pertaining to the hair, hair- (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): *vitta*, Verg. A. 7, 403; Ov. M. 4, 6; 5, 617; aurum, Verg. A. 11, 576; Stat. Achill. 2, 97: *acus, a hair-pin*, App. M. 8, p. 207, 4; for which subst.: **crīnale**, is, n., Ov. M. 5, 53: *dentes, i. e. of a hair-comb*, Claud. B. Gild. 137: *corpore polypus, i. e. furnished with hair-like feelers*, Ov. Hal. 30; cf. Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86 (s. v. *crinis*, II. B.).

* **crīniger**, gēri, m. adj. [crinis-gero], having long hair, Luc. 1, 458 dub. (al. *cirrigeros*, with long curls).

† **crīninus**, a, um, adj., = *κρινίνος*, made of lilies, lily-: *unguentum*, Dig. 34, 2, 21; cf. *crīnon*.

crīnio, no perf., itum, 4, v. a. [crinis], to provide or cover with hair; as verb. finit. rare, and only transf. of leaves of plants: *frondibus crīnitor arbos*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 10; id. Th. 4, 217. —But freq. II. In part. perf.: **crīnītus**, a, um, covered with hair, hairy; esp., having long hair or locks, long-haired.

A. Lit.: *Apollo*, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: *lopas*, Verg. A. 1, 740: *male puella*, Ov. A. 3, 243: *turbæ* (sc. puerorum), Mart. 12, 49: *colla equorum*, Tac. Th. 6, 418 al. —B. Transf.: *galea triplici jubā*, Verg. A. 7, 785: *stella, a hairy star, a comet*, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 46 (cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14): *concha*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103: *arbusculae*, id. 11, 37, 44, § 121.

crīnis, is, m. (fem., Atta ap. Non. p. 202, 29; acc. to the latter also Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; and so in Ritschl) [kindr. with *crista*; cf. *κόρυς, κορυφή*], the hair. I. Prop. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; id. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 1, 13, 1; 3, 7, 8 et saep.; Verg. A. 1, 480; Cat. 64, 391; Hor. C. 2, 5, 24; 19, 20 et saep.: *capere crīnes, i. e. to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 195; and Fest. p. 339, 23 Müll. —Collectively, in sing., = *crīnes*, Hor. C. 1, 32, 12; 2, 12, 23 sq. —B. Rarely a hair: *uxor rufa crīnibus septem*, Mart. 12, 32, 4. —II. Meton., of objects resembling hair; so, A. The tail of a comet, Verg. A. 5, 528; Ov. M. 15, 849; Plin. 2, 25, 22, §§ 89 and 90 al. (cf. *crīnitus*, under *crīnio*, II. B.); the rays of stars, Val. Fl. 2, 42; of the fire, id. 1, 205. —B. The feelers of polypi: *conchas (polypi) complexu crīnium frangunt*, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86; of the cuttle-fish, Apic. 2, 1. —C. The fibres of wood: *crīnes ramentorum*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

Crīnisus, i, m., v. Crimisus.

crīnītus, a, um, v. crīnio, II.

† **crīnon** or **crīnum**, i, n., = *κρινον*, a lily, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24. —II. An unguent, Dig. 34, 2, 21 (where others read *crīnina*; v. *crīninus*).

†† **crīobōlium**, il, n., = *κριοβόλιον*, a ram as an offering, Inscr. Orell. 1899 sq.

Crīsa, ae, f., = *Κρίσα*, an ancient town of Phocis, on the sea, now Crisso, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8. —Hence, adj.: **Crīsaesus**, a, um, of Crīsa: *sinus* = *κόλπος Κρισαίος*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

† **crīsimus**, a, um, adj., = *κρίσιμος*, decisive, critical: *dies, the day of a crisis*, in disease, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 108; Censor. 14, 9.

† **crīsis**, is, f., = *κρίσις*, medic. t. t., a decision, crisis, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

crīso or **crīssō**, āvi, 1, v. n., to move the haunches (in mal. part.; of a female, as ceveo of a male), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 19, 26; Juv. 6, 322; Mart. 14, 203; Auct. Priap. 19, 4 Büch.; cf. Charis. p. 260 P.; Diom. p. 293 ib.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 276 sq.

crīspans, ntis, Part. of *crīspo*, q. v.

crīspicans, antis, Part., from the unused v. a. *crīspico*, āre [crīspus], curling, ruffling: *mare ventus*, Gell. 18, 11, 3.

† **crīspicāpillus**, οὐλοῦσος, having curled hair, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Crīspinus, a, a Roman surname, Cic. Font. 1, 1; Liv. 24, 39, 12; Hor. S. 1, 1, 120 al.; Capitol. M. Antonin. 27.

* **crīspisulcans**, antis, Part. [crīspus-

sulco], undulating, serpentine: igneum fulmen, Poët. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61.

* **crispitudo**, inis, f. [crispus], a tremulous or vibratory motion, Arn. 2, p. 73.

crispo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.].

I. Act., to curl, crisp, crimp (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **A. Prop.**: capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 82: feminae cincinnos, Maec. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5. — **B. Transf.**

1. To make variegated, rough, uneven; to cover or plant with something, to strew over: tellurem apio viridi, to border, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Tithonia Phoebos, Val. Fl. 1, 311; cf. Zumpt ad Rutil. 2, 13: quādam rugatione crispari corpora, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 17. — **2.** To put into a tremulous motion, to swing, brandish, wave (cf. vibro, quasso): bina manu lato crispans hastilla ferro, Verg. A. 1, 313; 12, 165 (cf. δύο δούρε τινάσαν, Il. 12, 298): non illis solitum crispāre hastilla campo, Sil. 8, 374: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239; cf. crispitudo. — **Trop.**: cachinnum, Sedul. 1, 316. — **II. Neutr.**, only in part.

pres. crispans. A. Curled, uneven, wrinkled: buxum, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nasus, Pers. 3, 87. — **B. Trembling:** cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.

crispulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], curled, having curled hair, crisped, crimped (post-Aug.). **I. Prop.**: comatus et crispulus, Sen. Ep. 66, 25; cf. id. ib. 95, 24; Mart. 5, 61, 1. — **II. Trop.**, of discourse, elaborate, artificial, Fronto, Or. Ep. 3, p. 248.

1. crispus, a, um, adj. [kindred with crinis, crista; cf. cresco]. **I. Originally** of the hair, curled, crisped, crimped: cincinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; cf. coma, Sil. 16, 120; and: leo crispioribus júbis, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46. — **Of persons, having curled hair, curly-headed:** Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26. — **B. Trop.**, of discourse, artistic, elaborate: crispum agmen orationis, Gell. 1, 4, 4; cf. crispulus, II. — **II. Transf. A. Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled:** parietes abiete crispā, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: brassica, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispus, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67: (marmor) Augusteum undatim crispum, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26 et saep. — **B. In tremulous motion, quivering, tremulous:** linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 17; Verg. Copa, 2: pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv. 6, 382: aer subtili nebulā, Pall. Aug. 8, 1.

2. Crispus, i, m., a Roman surname; so esp. of the well-known Roman historian C. Sallustius.

crisso, v. criso.

1. crista, ae, f. [cf. cer- in cerebrum, pro-ceres, = cel- in excollo]. **I. Prop.**, a tuft on the head of animals; most freq. of the comb of a cock, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4 and 5; Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; Juv. 13, 233 al.; of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150; 15, 669; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122. — **Prov.**: illi surgunt cristae, his crest rises, he carries his head high, i. e. he is conceited, Juv. 4, 70. — **II. Transf. A. A tuft of leaves on plants:** foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: crista galli or absol. crista, the name of a plant, = alectoros lophos, the cock's comb, id. 27, 5, 23, § 40. — **B. The crest of a helmet, plume:** Lucr. 2, 633; Liv. 10, 39, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. A. 3, 468; 6, 779 et saep. — **C. The clitoris**, Juv. 6, 422.

2. Crista, ae, m., a Roman surname, Liv. 24, 40, 8.

cristatus, a, um, adj. [crista], that has a tuft or crest, tufted, crested. **I. Lit.**: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455; cf.: cristati oris ales, id. M. 11, 597: aves, i. e. galli, Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599; Plin. 8, 13, 13, § 35. — **II. Transf., crested, plumed:** cassis pen-nis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40, 3: jubar, Stat. Th. 3, 223: Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 468.

* **cristula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small crest or tuft, Col. 8, 2, 8 (al. cristis).

† **critae**, ārum, m., = κριται, the judges among the Hebrews (כִּרְיָאִים), Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

† **critholōgia**, ae, f., = κριθολογία, a gathering of barley, Cod. Just. 11, 27, 1; Cod. Th. 14, 26, 1.

Crithote, ēs, f., = Κριθωτή, a town in Chersonesus Thracia, Nep. Timoth. 1, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.

Critias, ae, m., = Κριτίας, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. de Or. 2, 22, 93; Nep. Thras. 2, 7.

† **criticus**, a, um, adj., = κριτικός, fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging.

I. Adj., only as a medic. t. t. (cf. crismus), decisive, critical: accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 6, 1 fin. — **More frequent, II. Subst.: criti-cus**, i, m., a critic, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 (also ap. Suet. Gram. 14); Quint. 2, 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51.

Crito, ōnis, m., = Κρίτων, a rich citizen of Athens, a disciple and friend of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103 al. — **II. A Grecian physician of Trajan's time**, Mart. 11, 60, 6.

Critobulus, i, m., a Greek proper name. **I. A disciple of Socrates**, Cic. Sen. 17, 59. — **II. A Grecian physician**, Curt. 9, 5, 25; Plin. 7, 57, 37, § 124.

Critognatus, i, m., a chief of the Ar-verni, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

Critolaus, i, m. **I. A peripatetic philosopher, who was sent with Carneades and the Stoic Diogenes as an ambassador to Rome**, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 2, 37, 155; id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; id. Fin. 5, 5, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 14, 9; 17, 21, 48; Tert. Anim. 5. — **II. A leader of the Achaicans in a war with the Romans**, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Flor. 2, 16, 2. — **III. A Sicilian at Henna**, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

Crinmetōpon, i, n., = Κριού μέτωπον (Ramsbrow), a promontory at the southern extremity of the Tauric Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86; 10, 23, 30, § 60; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 1, 3. — **II. A promontory at the southwestern point of Crete, now Cape Crio**, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 7, 12.

† **crobylōs**, i, m., = κρόβυλος, a roll of hair knotted on the crown of the head, Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 138.

Crocālē, ēs, f., a companion of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 169.

† **crocallis**, idis, f., an unknown, cherry-shaped precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

† **crocatio**, ōnis, f. [crociol], the croaking of ravens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 3.

crocatūs, a, um, adj. [crociol], saffron-yellow: semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147: vestis, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

croceus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to saffron, saffron-. **I. Prop.**: odores, Verg. G. 1, 56: flores, id. ib. 4, 109: tinctus, saffron-sauce, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134: color, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83. — **II. Transf., saffron-colored, yellow, golden:** lutum, Verg. E. 4, 44: cubile, id. G. 1, 447: acanthus, id. A. 1, 649: chlamys, id. ib. 11, 775 al.: comae, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: honor, a saffron-tint, Sil. 8, 444.

† **crocias**, ae, m., = κροκίας, an unknown, saffron-colored precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **crocidismus**, i, m., = κροκιδισμός; of the sick, a picking off of flocks (of wool, etc.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 34; 1, 6, 48; cf. carphologia.

crociño, āre, v. a. [crociol], to anoint with saffron-ointment: jumenta, Gargil. Mart. de Cura Boum, p. 457 Bip.

† **crocinus**, a, um, adj., = κρόκινος, of or pertaining to saffron, saffron-. **I. Adj.**: semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73, 124: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18: color, Scrib. Comp. 173: tunica, saffron-colored, Cat. 68, 134. — **II. Subst.: crocinum**, i, n. (sc. oleum), saffron-oil, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 22. — **2. The color of saffron, saffron-yellow**, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5. — **B. Transf.**, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 7.

† **crociol**, īre, v. n., = κρώω, to cry or croak as a raven [cf. glocio, clangor], Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2; App. Flor. 23, p. 366, 19.

† **crocis**, idis, f., = κροκίς, an unknown plant, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

crocito, āre, v. freq. n. [crociol, with change of quantity], to croak loudly: corvus, Auct. Philom. 28; Anthol. Lat. 5, 123, 24.

crociūs, ūs, m. [crociol], the croaking of the raven, Non. p. 45, 18.

croco, āre, v. a., to dye saffron-yellow, Isid. Orig. 6, 11, 4; cf. crocatūs.

† **crocodes**, is, n., = κροκώδες, a (saffron-like) eye-salve, Inscr. Orell. 4233 sq.

† **crocodileā**, ae, f., = κροκοδείλέα, the excrement of the crocodile, as a medicament, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108 (cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11).

† **crocodilina**, ae, f., = κροκοδείλινη (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κροκοδείλος, II; v. also ceratina), a sophism called crocodile, a crocodile conclusion, Quint. 1, 10, 5.

† **crocodilion (-leōn)**, īl, n., = κροκοδείλιον, a plant, so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

† **crocodilus**, i, m., = κροκοδείλος, a crocodile, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89 sq.; 28, 8, 28, § 107 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; 1, 29, 82; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13. — **In the meta-thesis corcodilus**, Phaedr. 1, 25, 4 and 6; Mart. 3, 93, 7 Schneid.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 9, p. 478 sq.

crocofantia (crocu-, -phantia), ae, f. [κρόκος, ὑφαίνειν] = crocota, q. v., Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

† **crocomagma**, ātis, n., = κροκόμαγμα, the residuum of saffron, after the extraction of the oil, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; Cels. 5, 18, 9 al.

crocos, v. crociol.

† **crocota**, ae, f. (sc. vestis), δ κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), a saffron-colored court-dress (for women), Naev. and Nov. ap. Non. p. 548, 26 sq.; Plaut. ib. 538, 13; App. M. 11, p. 261, 2; Auct. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf. crocotula.

* **crocotarius**, a, um, adj. [crocotula], of or belonging to the preparation of saffron-colored garments: infectores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocotillum, valde exile, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20; cf. Fest. p. 301, 26 sq. Müll. N. cr. (certainly corrupt).

† **crocotinum** genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 5 Müll.

†† **crocota (croce-)** or **crocuta**, ae, m., an unknown wild animal in Ethiopia, perh. the hyena, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; 8, 30, 45, § 107; Capitol. Anton. 10.

crocotula, ae, f. dim. [crocotula], a saffron-colored court-robe (for women), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47; Verg. Cat. 5, 21.

† **crociol**, i, n., and **crociol**, i, m. (fem., App. M. 10, p. 255, 30), = κρόκος, saffron: Crocus sativus, Linn.; masc. usu. of the plant, neutr. of the essence, etc., but the distinction is not closely observed. (a) Crocus, Verg. G. 4, 182; id. Cul. 399; plur. nom. croci, Ov. M. 4, 393; acc. crocos, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Ov. F. 4, 442; Juv. 7, 208. — (β) Crociol, Sall. H. 1, 80 Dietsch; Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31 sq. — (γ) Gen. incert., Lucr. 2, 416; Ov. F. 1, 342; 5, 318; Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch; Col. 9, 4, 4 al. — Frequently employed among the ancients, not only for the seasoning of food and in medicine, but transformed, by means of water and wine, to an essence, for the diffusion of a fragrant odor in theatres and other places; for anointing the hair, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Sen. Ep. 90, 15; Lucr. 2, 416; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Mart. 5, 25 al.; cf. Cilix and Cilissa, under Cilicia. II. a. — Hence, poet.: recte necne crociol floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, over fragrant floors, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79. — **Crocus or Crocos**, i, m., a youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower, Ov. M. 4, 283; id. F. 5, 227; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 154. — **II. Meton. A. Saffron-color:** picta croci et fulgenti murice vestis, Verg. A. 9, 614; cf. Lucr. 6, 1188. — **B. The yellow stamens in many flowers**, Plin. 21, 5, 11, §§ 23 and 24.

crociophantia (-fantia) = crocota, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

crocuta, ae, v. crocota.

Crodunum, i, n., a place in Gallia Narbonensis, now Gourdan, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

Croesus, i, m., = Κροῖσος, a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; Just. 1, 7, 2 sqq.; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 23 al. — Appel. for a rich man, in contrast with Irus, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; and in plur., Mart. 11, 6, 4. — Hence, **II. Croesus**, a, um, adj., of Croesus: opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

Crōmmyū-ācris (Crōmŷ-), *idis*, *f.* = Κρομμύου ἀκρίς, the most northern point of Cyprus, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4 *fin.*

Crōmŷon (Crēmŷon), *Plin.* 4, 7, 11, § 23; *ōnis*, *m.* = Κρομμύων, a village in Megaris, afterwards belonging to Corinth, laid waste by a wild sow, which was slain at last by Theseus, Ov. M. 7, 435.

Crōnia, *ōrum*, *n.* = τὰ Κρόνια, a festival of Saturn, celebrated in Greece, and especially at Athens, Att. ap. Macr. S. 1, 7, 37.

Crōnōs (-us), *i*, *m.* = Κρόνος, the god of time, = Saturnus, Sid. Carm. 15, 61 al.

crōsmis, *is*, *f.*, a kind of sage, App. Herb. 101.

† **crōtālīa**, *ōrum*, *n.* = κροτάλια, a rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls, Petr. 67; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

crōtālīssō, *āre*, *i*, *v. n.* = κροτάλιζω, to rattle or sound with the castanet, Macr. Diff. 21, 8.

† **crōtālīstrīa**, *ae*, *f.* [κροτάλιζω], a (female) castanet dancer, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 39.

—**II.** Poet. transf. a (rattling) stork, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 (cf. Ov. M. 6, 97).

† **crōtālūm**, *i*, *n.* = κρόταλον, a rattle, a bell, castanet, used to accompany wanton dances, P. Scip. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 al.

† **crōtāphōs**, *i*, *m.* = κρόταφος, a pain in the temples, Cael. Aur. Tard. 11, 4.

Crōtō (Crōton), *Sil.* 11, 18, 5; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; *ōnis*, *comm.* (and **Crōtōna**, *ae*, *f.*, Just. 20, 4; also **Cortōna**, like corcodilus for crocodilus; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 8, p. 475, and vol. 9, p. 480) = Κρότων, a town founded by the Achaeans, on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Liv. 24, 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Ov. M. 15, 15 al. — Hence,

II. Crōtōniātes, *ae*, *m.* = Κροτωνιάτης, an inhabitant of Crotone; Alcmaeo, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27. — In *plur.* **Crōtōniātae**, inhabitants of Crotone, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 24, 3, 15; gen. Crotōniātum, id. 24, 3, 9; acc. Crotōniātes, id. 24, 3, 11. — **B. Crōtōniensis**, *e*, *adj.*, of Crotone: ager, Liv. 29, 36, 4; 30, 19, 11; Milo, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; Gell. 15, 6. — In *plur.* **Crōtōnienses**, *ium*, *m.*, the inhabitants of Crotone; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Just. 20, 2 sq. — The same:

Crōtōnenses, Front. ap. Strat. 3, 6, 4.

Crōtōpiādes, *ae*, *m.* = Κροτωνιάδης, a Crotopidae, i. e. Linus (whose mother, Psamathe, was the daughter of the Grecian king Crotopus), Ov. Id. 478.

Crōtōs, *i*, *m.* = Κρότος, a constellation, the Archer; pure Lat. Sagittarius, Col. 10, 57; access. form **Crōtōn**, Hyg. Fab. 224 dub.

cruciābilis, *e*, *adj.* [crucio], tormenting, torturing, painful, excruciating, miserable (rare; not in Cic.): cruciabilem me accipio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Ritschl: exitu perit, Gell. 3, 9, 7; cf. mors, Arn. adv. Gent. 2: silentio fatigatus, App. M. 10, p. 239, 20.

—**II.** Susceptible of torture: animae, Lact. 7, 20, 9. — *Adv.* **cruciābiliter**, with torture, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Fleck, Lorenz: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

cruciābilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [cruciabilis], torment, torture: cruciabilitates animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

cruciābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [crucio], torturing, tormenting, Cypr. Ep. 55.

cruciāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.], torture, torment, pain: leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

cruciāmentum, *i*, *n.* [id.], torture, torment, pain (very rare): vidi ego multa saepe picta quae Acherunti ferent Cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. As. 2, 2, 52: carnicum (with tormenta morborum), Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 8: ut orbitatis cruciamenta sentiret, Arn. 7, p. 43.

cruciārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [crux], of or pertaining to the cross, or, in gen., to torture. **I.** *Adj.*: exitus, full of torture, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 2 dub. (al. cruciatorios): poenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6. — **II.** Subst., one who is crucified, Petr. 112; Sen. Contr. 3, 21. — Hence,

B. As a term of reproach, one fit for the gallows, a gallows-bird, App. M. 10, p. 242: longum est quae cruciarius ille confavit, Amm. 29, 2, 9.

cruciatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [crucio], a torturing, Vulg. Sap. 6, 9.

cruciator, *ōris*, *m.* [crucio], a tormenter, torturer, Arn. 1, p. 23; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 6.

cruciatorius, *a*, *um*, *v.* cruciarius, **I.** **cruciatus**, *ūs*, *m.*, torture, torment, a torturing, execution, etc. (often syn. with supplicium; freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit., of the body: destitui hodie in cruciatum Chrusalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 36; id. Ep. 5, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 1, 12; Ter. And. 4, 4, 47; id. Hec. 5, 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 24, 10; Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*; Quint. 5, 4, 2; Ov. M. 9, 179 et saep.: cruciati malo dignus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 132; id. Rud. 2, 6, 11. — **2.** Of the mind: animi, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; cf. omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: confectus jam cruciati summorum dolorum, id. Att. 11, 1, 1; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2. — **B.** In gen., ruin, calamity, misfortune (esp. in curses, etc.): maximum in malum cruciatumque insiliamus, into utter ruin, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8: cum cruciati tuo istaec hodie verba funditis, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, id. Am. 4, 2, 13; 2, 2, 161; id. Capt. 3, 5, 23: abi in malum cruciatum, go to the gallows, go hang, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; cf. *crux*, **II.** — **II.** Transf., instruments of torture: cum ignes ardentisque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163.

crucifer, *feri*, *m.* [crux-fero], the cross-bearer, i. e. Christ, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

crucifigo, *ēre*, better separated, cruci figo; *v.* *crux*.

crucifixer, *ōris*, *m.* [crux-figo], a crucifier (eccl. Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crucio, *āvi*, *ātum*, *i*, *v. a.* [crux]. **I.** Orig., to put to death on the cross, to crucify (only in eccl. Lat.), Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 1. — **II.** In gen., to put to the rack, to torture, torment (freq. and class. in the signif. *B.*).

A. Physically: cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatus cruciando occidit, Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*: cum cruciaberet dirae sanguine serpentis, Ov. M. 2, 651: cruciatumque diris Corpora tormentis, id. ib. 3, 694 al.: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti cruciati canterio, i. e. torturing the rider by its uneasy motion, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34. — **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: terra ferro, ligno, igni, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157; so, aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restingitur sale, id. 33, 3, 20, § 65. — **B.** Mentally. (a) *Act.*: graviter adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; id. Eun. 2, 3, 93; Hor. S. 1, 10, 78 al.: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: ut ipsus sese cruciat aegritudine! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 22: quos major sollicitudo cruciat, Just. 6, 3, 9: illud me cruciat, quod, etc., Mart. 11, 94, 5. — So *pass.*: tanto dolore cruciatus est, Just. 12, 13, 9. — (β) *Medial* (only in Plaut. and Ter.): to afflict one's self, to grieve, be afflicted: ut miserae matres cruciantur! Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 2; cf. crucior misor, Ter. And. 5, 2, 10; with *acc.* and *inf.*: crucior me lapidem non habere, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 68; Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; and with *acc.* of *neutr. pron.*: istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 46.

Crucisalus, *i*, *m.* [crux-salio], a name facetiously formed in imitation of Chrysalus, i. e. a cross-dancer: facere aliquem Crucisalum ex Chrysallo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

crucium, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave crucium dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 4 MÜLL.

crūdāria vēna argenti, a vein of silver that lies directly on the surface in a mine, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97.

crūdēlis, *e*, *adj.* [cf. Gr. κρύος; Lat. crudus, cruor, caro], morally rude or unfeeling, with exclusive reference to conduct towards persons or things, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of living subjects. (a) With *in* and *abl.*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris,

Lucr. 3, 72; cf.: crudelis in calamitate hominis consularis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 198: cui nimis videtur senatus in conservanda patria fuisse crudelis, id. Pis. 8, 17. — (β) With *in* and *acc.*: cum in eos, quos numquam viderat, tam crudelis fuisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: in liberos atque in sanguinem suum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: in quos Sulla crudelis hoc socio fuisset, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: in patriam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Liv. 2, 56, 7. — (γ) *Abso.*: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: malus atque crudelis, Sall. C. 16, 3: o crudelis adhuc, etc., Hor. C. 4, 10, 1: Neptunus tanto amori, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 45 et saep. — *Comp.*: eequid acerbius? eequid crudelius? Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: magis timeo ne in eum existam crudelior, id. ib. 10, 11, 3: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos Te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61. — *Sup.*: parricidae, Sall. C. 52, 31. — **II.** Of inanimate subjects: crudele et extiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 7: o rem cum auditu crudelem tum visu nefarium, id. Planc. 41, 99: poena in cives crudelis, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1: in tam crudelem necessitatem incidere, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 60: facinora (with foeda), Sall. C. 11, 4: crudele intolerandumque imperium (opp. justissimum atque optimum), id. ib. 10, 6: sententia, id. ib. 51, 17: consilia, Cat. 64, 175; cf. id. 64, 136: pestes, id. 69, 9; cf. id. 64, 76: venenum vitae nostrae, id. 77, 5: ferrum, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 43: verber, Ov. F. 2, 695: poena, id. M. 2, 612; Verg. A. 6, 585: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459 et saep.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617. — *Comp.*: ignis, Cat. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam? etc., Quint. 11, 1, 85. — *Sup.*: nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion. 1, 4: inanus, Petr. 105: caedes, Suet. Calig. 30. — Hence, *adv.* **a. crudēle** (prop. *neutr. sing. of adj.*), cruelly, etc., Stat. Th. 3, 211; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 349; id. in Eutr. 2, 108.

— **b. crudēlīter**, *crudely*, in a cruel manner (very freq.), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 9; Suet. Tib. 61 al. — *Comp.*, Liv. 31, 29, 11; Cat. 62, 24; Ov. M. 3, 442. — *Sup.*, Cic. Sull. 27, 75; id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 3 *fin.*; Nep. Eum. 6, 3 et saep.

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crūdīto, *āre*, *v. a.* [crudus], to suffer from indigestion, Tert. Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 9.

crūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [root kru-, of Gr. κρύος; cf. cruor, crudelis], bloody, bleeding, trickling with blood, etc. **I.** Prop. (so rare): vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; id. P. 1, 3, 16. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of food, raw, not cooked: quid tu curas, utrum

crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: exta, Liv. 29, 27, 5: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37.—So also of *undigested* food: pavo, Juv. 1, 143; cf. trop.: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta; Quint. 10, 1, 19; and, alvus, Cato, R. R. 125: qui crudum ructat, i.e. *when undigested food rises in the stomach*, Cels. 1, 2; v. ructo.—Transf., of persons *suffering from indigestion*, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; id. Ep. 1, 6, 61: crudior, Cic. Clu. 60, 168; cf. cruditas; so, bos, Hor. Epod. 8, 6 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, in a pun, Mart. 3, 13, 3 sq.—**B.** In gen., of all physical or moral crudeness, immaturity, roughness, etc. **1.** Lit. **a.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix eveluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71: pruna (opp. maturissima), Col. 12, 10, 3: muria (opp. matura), id. 12, 6, 2 al.: palmes, Luc. 4, 317 (viridis, Schol.); of an abscess, *not mature*, Cels. 5, 28, 11: puella, Mart. 8, 64, 11; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 12: funera nepotis, *premature, early*, Stat. Th. 9, 391; cf. id. Achill. 1, 478: amor, *yet young, fresh*, id. Th. 2, 341; cf.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 fin.: adhuc studia, Petr. 4: crudi sine viribus anni, Sil. 12, 348: juvenus, *not yet armed*, id. 3, 302; Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 42.—(β) Opp. to age, and the weakness arising from age, *fresh, vigorous*: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; imitated by Tac.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. Agr. 29: cf. meus, Sil. 5, 569.—**b.** *Unprepared, immature, raw, crude*: crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25; cf. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: pix, Col. 12, 20, 6: corium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; for which, poet., taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250; and, caestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Verg. A. 5, 69: rudis cortice crudo hasta, id. ib. 9, 743.—Of verses, *unpolished, rude*: junctura addita crudis (numeris), Pers. 1, 92 (cf.: si forte aliquid decoctus audis, id. 1, 125).—Of the voice, *rough, hoarse*: quia crudus fuerit, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 125.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Raw, not prepared or matured*: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, quo facillius digerantur, ita lectio non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta memoriae tradatur, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**b.** *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.). (α) Of personal subjects: dicat me Crudum virum esse, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 14; id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; Ov. M. 4, 240: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 3, 8: cena, crude Thyesta, tua, Mart. 4, 49, 4: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220.—More freq., (β) Of things as subjects: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Verg. A. 10, 682; cf. Sil. 7, 113; Stat. Th. 10, 342: tyrannis, Juv. 8, 223: crudissimum pistrinum, *most rude, uncultivated*, Cassius ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—Adv. not in use.

* **cruentatio**, ōnis, f. [cruento], *a staining with blood*: altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

cruentē, adv., v. cruentus fin. a.

cruentē, adv., v. cruentus fin. b.

* **cruentifer**, fēra, fōrum, adj. [cruentus-fero], *bloody*: signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10.

cruento, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [cruentus], *to make bloody, to spot with blood* (class.).

1. Lit.: vigiles, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 23, 9, 4, and Tac. H. 1, 58 fin.: cornipedem ferratā calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: ōs, id. ib. 4, 104: dextrās, id. ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, id. ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear to be stained with blood*, Suet. Dom. 16.—**B.** Trop.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86 (v. the figure in its connection).—**II.** Transf. **a.** *To spot, stain, pollute*: vestem, Lucr. 4, 1033.—**b.** *To dye red, to tinge with red* (post-Aug.): conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 fin.; so Stat. S. 1, 5, 38.

cruentus, a, um, adj. [cruo], *spotted, covered, or stained with blood, bloody*. **1.** Prop. (freq. and class.): cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 4; cf.: sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: caede filii, Just. 38, 8, 4: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48, 8: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13; 6, 1, 30: praetexta C. Caesaris, id. ib. § 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 5), 38: sputa, id. 4 (5), 5, 68 et saep.: victoria, Sall. C. 58, 21: pax, Tac. A.

1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: epistulae, id. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, id. ib. 14, 32 et saep.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, in *shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.—Comp.: vomica, Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. **a.** *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. C. 2, 14, 13: hostis, id. ib. 1, 2, 39; Sen. Cons. Marc. 20, 3: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592.—**b.** Of abstract subjects, *bloody, cruel*: ira, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11: bella, Just. 29, 3, 3.—Comp.: bellum, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—Sup.: ille cruentissimus Romano nomine dies, Vell. 2, 52, 2.—**B.** *Spotted or stained with blood, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, *Lucr. 5, 1137.—**C.** *Blood-red, red*: myrta, the red myrtle-berry, Verg. G. 1, 306.—Adv. **a.** *cruentē* (post-Aug.), *cruelly, severely*, Just. 39, 3, 8; 23, 2, 7.—Comp.: Sen. Ben. 5, 16, 5; Vop. Aur. 21.—Sup., Oros. 1, 17.—**b.** *crūenter*, the same, App. M. 3, p. 73.

crumēna (crūmina), ae, f. [for scrumena; root scr-, of scroto, scrotum], *a small money-purse or bag* (usually hanging from the neck). **1.** Prop., Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7 sq.; id. As. 3, 3, 63; 3, 3, 71; id. Ps. 1, 2, 37.—**II.** Transf., *like our purse, for money*: non deficiente crumēna, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11; Juv. 11, 38.

crūmilla, ae, f. dim. [crumena], *a little purse*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 5.

crūmino, āre, v. a. [id.], *to fill like a purse*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 350.

crūor, ōris, m. [cf. κρείας, κρύος, caro, crudus]. **1.** Blood (which flows from a wound), *a stream of blood* (more restricted in meaning than sanguis, which designates both that circulating in bodies and that shed by wounding): e nostro cum corpore sanguis Elicat exultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194; Tac. A. 12, 47; and: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 (cf.: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138 al.; v. sanguis; cf. however, under II.; class.; most freq. in the poets): occisos homines, cruorem in locis pluribus vidisse, id. Tull. 10, 24: nisi cruor appareat, vim non esse factum, id. Caecin. 27, 76: res familiaris, cum ampla, tum casta a cruore civili, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8; id. Mil. 32, 86; id. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Lucr. 1, 883; Sall. C. 51, 9; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 59; *Cat. 68, 79; Ov. M. 4, 121; 6, 253; 6, 388 et saep.; Verg. G. 4, 542; id. A. 3, 43; 5, 469 al.; id. Hor. C. 2, 1, 36; id. Epod. 3, 6 et saep.—In plur., Verg. A. 4, 687; Val. Fl. 4, 330; cf. the foll.—**2.** Trop.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, the *vital power*, Lucr. 7, 579.—**B.** Transf., *bloodshed, murder*: hinc cruor, hinc caedes, Tib. 2, 3 (38), 60; so Ov. M. 4, 161; 15, 463; Hor. S. 2, 3, 275; Lucr. 9, 1022.—In plur., Hor. C. 2, 1, 5; Lucr. 7, 636.—**II.** Sometimes, poet., i. q. sanguis, *for the blood in the body*, Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 787; 5, 131; 1, 864 (for which id. 1, 860 and 867, sanguen).

†† **cruppellarii**, ōrum, m. [Celtic], *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūralis, e, adj. [crus], *of or belonging to the legs, crural*: fasciae, Petr. 40, 5; Dig. 34, 2, 25.

Crūricrepida, ae, m. [crus-crepo], *Rattle-shin, the feigned name of a slave, about whose legs blows or chains rattle*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

crūrifragus, i, m. [crus-frango], *one whose legs or shins are broken*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64 (cf. crus).

crūs, ōris, n. [etym. dub.; prob. kindr. with currō, currus; cf. celer, and -cello in recello, etc.], *the leg, shank, shin*. **1.** Prop., Cels. 8, 1 fin.: perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 76, and Sil. 16, 444; so Lucr. 3, 478; 3, 652; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129; Quint. 11, 3, 139; Ov. M. 1, 306; 4, 580 et saep. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 sq.; id. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Suet. Aug. 67; cf. crurifragus.—**II.** Transf. **a.** For pes, foot, Ov. M. 11, 74.—**b.** Of plants, *the lower part of the stalk*, Col. 3, 10, 2; 3, 18, 5; Pall. 1, 35, 6.

cruscūlum, i, n. dim. [crus], *a small*

leg or shank, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20 Müll.; cf. Paul. ib. p. 53, 1 ib.

† **crusma**, ātis, n., = κρούσμα, *a musical piece or tune played upon a stringed instrument*, Mart. 6, 71, 1; Censor. Fragm. 11.

† **crusmaticus**, a, um, adj., = κρουματικός, *suitable for playing on a musical instrument*: pars musicae, Censor. Fragm. 11.

crusta, ae, f. [cf. crudus], *the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.* **1.** In gen.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626; cf. soli, Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44, § 83: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95: ulcerum, the scab, Cels. 5, 9; cf. id. 5, 10: fluminis, *a covering or crust of ice*, Verg. G. 3, 360 et saep.—**II.** In partic., t. t. of plastic art, *inlaid, chased, or embossed work on walls or vessels, plaster-work, stucco-work, mosaic work*: parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; cf. id. 36, 6, 7, § 48: quae (vasa) proabant, eis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. 36, 6, 6, § 47; 36, 6, 7, § 48: capaces Heliadum crustae, Juv. 5, 38; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 1.—**B.** Trop.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *plaster- or outside-work*, Sen. Prov. 6, 3; cf. tectorium.

crustarius, a, um, adj. [crusta, II.], *pertaining to embossed work*. **1.** Adj.: tabernae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6.—**II.** Subst.: **crustarius**, i, m., *one who makes embossed or chased figures, on plate, etc.*, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157.

crusto, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [crusta], *to cover with a rind, shell, incrustation, plaster-work, embossed figures, etc.* (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: domum marmoribus, *to incrust*, Lucr. 10, 114; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3: portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2, 14: vasa potiora crustata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6 Müll.: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.—Subst.: **crustata**, ōrum, n. (sc. animalia), *crustaceous animals, shell-fish*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165.

* **crustōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *covered with a hard rind, crusted*: bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36.

crustula, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little rind, shell, or crust*, Arn. 2, p. 84.

crustulārius, ii, m. [crustulum], *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

crustulum, i, n. dim. [crustum], *small pastry, confectionery*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; 2, 4, 47; Juv. 9, 5; Sen. Ep. 99, 27; Inscr. Grut. 100, 5 al.

crustum, i, n. [access. form to crusta], *pastry, any thing baked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78; Verg. A. 7, 115; Inscr. Grut. 173, 4; 373, 8.

Crustumeria, ae, f. (Liv. 2, 19, 2; 3, 42, 3); **Crustumerium**, ii, n. (Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68); **Crustumeri**, ōrum, m. (Verg. A. 7, 631); and **Crustumium**, ii, n. (Sil. 8, 367), *an ancient town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidene, later belonging to the Tuscans, now Monte Rotondo*; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 113.—**II.** Hence, **a.** **Crustumerinus**, a, um, adj., of Crustumeria: secessio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.—**B.** **Crustuminus**, a, um, adj., the same: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. campi, Liv. 2, 64, 3: montes, id. 5, 37, 7: tribus, Cic. Balb. 25, 57; id. Planc. 16, 38: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; cf. the foll.: tribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 10; cf. O. Müll. above cited.—In plur.: **Crustumini**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Crustumeria*, Liv. 1, 9, 8, and 1, 10, 2 sq.—**c.** **Crustumius**, a, um, of Crustumeria: pira, Verg. G. 2, 88; cf. the preceding.

crux, ūcis, f. (m., Enn. ap. Non. p. 195, 13; Gracch. ap. Fest. s. v. masculino, p. 150, 24, and 151, 12 Müll.) [perh. kindred with circus]. **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen., *a tree, frame, or other wooden instruments of execution*, on which criminals were impaled or hanged, Sen. Prov. 3, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 10 sq.—**B.** In partic., *a cross*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Pis. 18, 42; id. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Quint. 4, 2, 17; Tac. A. 15, 44; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; 2, 7,

47; id. Ep. 1, 16, 48 et saep.: dignus fuit qui malo cruce periret, Gracch. ap. Fest. I. 1: pendula, the pole of a carriage, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28. — **II.** Transf. **A.** As a term of reproach, a gallow's bird, a hengen rascal, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 17. — **B.** Transf., torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc. (so most freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and in the former esp. freq. in connection with mala): aliqua mala crux, tormentor (of a prostitute), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48; cf.: illae cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92: quae te mala crux agitat? what tormentor troubles you? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 2: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 11. — **Prov.** summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2. — Hence, in colloq. lang.: I (abi, etc.) in malam crucem! go to the devil! go and be hanged! Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; 4, 7, 86 al.; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 21; cf.: Cy. Num quid vis? Me. Ut eas maximam in malam crucem, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 53; id. Capt. 3, 1, 9. — Without mala: I in crucem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 91. — And ellipt.: in malam crucem! Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 8; id. Ps. 5, 2, 5. — Hence, Ital. croce; Fr. croix.

Cryphiolāthronia, ae, f. [κρυφίολαθρον], the name of an imaginary country, Plaut. Mil. 1, 43 Ritschl (ex conj.); Brix, Scytholathronia).

† **crypta**, ae, f. = κρύπτη, a concealed, subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 169, 11; Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 5, 106 al. — As a place of deposit, Vitruv. 6, 8. — **II.** Esp.: crypta Neapolitana, a dark grotto in the neighborhood of Naples, through which was a shorter passage to Puteoli, now Grotta di Napoli, Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

† **cryptarius**, ii, m. [crypta], a superintendent of vaults, Inscr. Orell. 2566.

† **crypticus**, a, um, adj. = κρυπτικός, covered, concealed: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

† **cryptoporticus**, as, f. [vox hybrida, from κρυπτός and porticus], a covered gallery or passage, a vault, a hall, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16 sq.; 5, 6, 27 sq. al.

crýsalion, i, n., v. crystallion.

† **crystallinus**, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal. **I.** Adj.: calices, Capitol. Ver. 5: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: centra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39, § 120. — **II.** Subst.: **crystallinum**, i, n. (sc. vas), Sen. Ira. 3, 40, 2. — Mostly plur., Juv. 6, 155; Mart. 1, 53, 6; 9, 59, 13; Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 30: PRAEPOSITVS A CRYSTALLINIS, Inscr. Orell. 2953.

† **crystallion**, ii, n., = κρυστάλλιον, a plant, also called psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140 (Jan. crýsalion).

† **crystallóides**, is, adj. = κρυστάλλοειδής, crystal-like, Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2 med.

† **crystallum**, i, n. (analog. to the Gr. crystallus, i, m., Sol. 15 fin.), = κρύσταλλος. **I.** Ice, Auct. Priap. 63, 6. — **II.** A crystal, mountain- or rock-crystal, Plin. 37, 2, 9, § 23; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 12; Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192; Curt. 3, 3, 8; Stat. S. 1, 2, 126. — **B.** Meton. **1.** Any thing made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking, Mart. 9, 22, 7; 10, 66, 5. — **2.** That which is similar to crystal. — So of the glittering precious stone of a ring: aquosa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 52.

Ctesias, ae, m., = Κτησίας, a famous physician of Cnidus in Caria, author of a history of the East, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 2.

Ctesibius, i, m., a mechanic of Alexandria, distinguished for his inventions in hydraulics, Vitruv. 9, 6 (al. 9), p. 280 Bip. — Hence, **II.** **Ctesibicus**, a, um, adj., of Ctesibius: machina, Vitruv. 10, 12.

1. **Ctesiphon**, ontis, m., = Κτησιφών, an Athenian defended by Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213 al.

2. **Ctesiphon**, ontis, f., = Κτησιφών, a town in Assyria, residence of the Parthian kings, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Tac. A. 6, 42; Amm. 23, 6, 23; Eutr. 8, 3; Spart. Sev. 16, 1.

Cūba, ae, f. [cubo], the goddess who protects the lying down of children, Varr. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 15.

Cuballa, ae, f., a town in Gallogræcia, Liv. 38, 18, 5.

* **cubatio**, ontis, f. [cubo], a lying down, Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 Müll.

* **cubator**, ontis, m. [cubo], he who lies down, Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cubiculārius, a, um (cubiculāris, e; gen., Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; dat., id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; but ap. Suet. Aug. 7, the better read. is cubiculi Lares; v. cubiculum, I.), adj. [cubiculum], of or pertaining to a sleeping-chamber. **I.** Adj.: lucerna, Mart. 14, 39 in lemm.: gausapina, id. 14, 147 in lemm.: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226. — **II.** Subst.: **cubiculārius**, ii, m., a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre: hunc vestri janitores, hunc cubicularii diligunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8; id. Att. 6, 2, 5: manere... cum uno medico et cubicularis duobus, Suet. Caes. 4 Roth (al. ariis); id. Ner. 38; Capitol. Pert. 4: decurio cubiculariorum, the head of the servants of the bedchamber, Suet. Dom. 17.

* **cubiculātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with bedchambers or state-rooms: naues, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3.

cubiculum (cubiculum, per sync., Mart. 10, 30, 17 dub.), i, n. [cubo], an apartment for reclining or (more freq.) for sleeping (cf. cubo), a resting- or sleeping-chamber, a bedchamber. **I.** Prop. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; Serv. Galba ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 25; Tac. A. 14, 44; Suet. Caes. 49: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17; id. Aug. 7 Roth ex conj. Lips.; v. cubicularius init. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The elevated seat of the emperor in the theatre, Suet. Ner. 12; Plin. Pan. 51, 4. — **B.** In arch., a joint, groove of a stone, its bed, Vitruv. 2, 8; cf. cubile, I. B.

† **cubicus** (cūb-), a, um, adj. = κυβικός, cubic, cubical: rationes, Vitruv. 5, praef. 3: soliditas, Mart. Cap. 2, § 102.

cūbile, is, n. [cubo], a place of rest, a couch, bed. **I.** Lit. **1.** Of men, Lucr. 5, 814; 5, 985; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; 2, 17, 39; Liv. 30, 5, 10; Hor. S. 1, 3, 100; Curt. 5, 2, 15: saluatorium, an audience-chamber, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38. — **2.** In partic., a marriage-bed, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Cat. 61, 183; Verg. A. 3, 324; Ov. M. 2, 592; 10, 635 et saep. — **2.** Of animals, the nest, lair, hole, kennel, etc.; of the mouse: mus pusillus... aetatem uni cubili nunquam committit suam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 16. — Of dogs, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12 sq.; Phaedr. 1, 19, 9. — Of wild beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126. — Of the elk, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. — Of the mole, Verg. G. 1, 183. — Of bees, Verg. G. 4, 243. — Of serpents, etc., Curt. 9, 3, 8 al. — **3.** Poet., the couch of the setting sun: ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 16; cf.: cubile noctis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1140. — **B.** Transf. in arch., the joint or bed of a stone, beam, etc., Vitruv. 2, 8; 4, 2; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; cf. cubiculum, II. B. — **II.** Trop.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, the very den or lair, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf. id. Clu. 30, 82: quas (stragis) nos non vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos, sed totis volutationibus corporis et cubilibus persecuti sumus, id. Pis. 34, 83 al.

cūbital, alis, n. [id.], a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255 (quoted in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 1).

cūbitalis, e, adj. [cubitalium], pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure, a cubit long, Liv. 24, 34, 9; Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45; Pall. Febr. 18, 6 al.: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

* **cubitio**, ontis, f. [I. cubitus], a lying down, Aug. Ep. 151.

(cubitissim, a corrupt word in Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 42; acc. to some, adv., lying down.)

cūbito, avi, i, v. freq. n. [cubo], to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down (rare): anus hic solet cubitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76; Cic. Cael. 15, 36: humi (pavones), Col. 8, 11 fin.: super pedes cubitantis reclinis, Tac. A. 14, 5. — Of sexual intercourse: cum aliquā (aliquo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 57; id. Stich. 4, 1, 41; Quint. 8, 3, 22.

* **cūbitor**, ontis, m. [id.], he who lies down: bos, that often lies down in ploughing, Col. 6, 2, 11.

cūbitorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a reclining posture: vestimenta, clothing worn at table, Petr. 30, 11.

cūbitum, i, n. (cūbitus, i, m., Cels. 8, 1; 8, 16; Non. p. 201, 16) [id.], the elbow (serving for leaning upon). **I.** Prop.,

Cels. I. 1; Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13; Verg. A. 4, 690; Ov. M. 7, 343; Hor. C. 1, 27, 8; id. S. 2, 4, 39; Quint. 11, 3, 93 al. — **II.** Meton. **A.** The bending, curvature of a shore: ora, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111. — **B.** As a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, a cubit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 201, 18; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 15; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; id. Att. 13, 12, 3; Plin. 7, 2, § 22; Suet. Aug. 43 al. — **Prov.** assiduus cursu cubitum nullum procedere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3; cf.: cursitare ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi, Suet. Tib. 38. — Hence, Ital. cubito; Fr. coude.

cūbitura, ae, f. [cubo], a lying down, Plaut. ap. Non. p. 198, 25.

1. **cūbitus**, ūs, m. [id.], a lying down (very rare). **I.** Prop.: supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54. — **B.** Esp., of coitus (for concubitus), in plur., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a bed, couch: foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

2. **cūbitus**, i, m., v. cubitum.

cūbo, ūi, itum, i (perf. subj. cubaris, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 17; perf. inf. cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20; cf. also Neue, Formenl. II. p. 478), v. n. [cf. κύπτω], to lie down. **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen., to be in a recumbent posture, to recline: in lectica cubans, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; id. Aug. 33; 43: cubans auspicatur qui in lecto quaerit augurium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 5 Müll.: pisces cubantes — jacentes, fiat, Col. 8, 17, 9. — Far more freq. and class., **B.** With particular access meanings. **1.** To lie asleep, to sleep: (villicus) primus cubitu surgat: postremus cubitum eat... uti suo quisque loco cubet, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; cf.: cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: cubitum abire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 55: cubitum descendere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: cubitum se eo conferre, Suet. Aug. 6: cum iste cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72: toro, id. Aug. 73; Ov. M. 11, 612 et saep. — **2.** Of sexual intercourse, to lie: cum aliquā (aliquo), Plaut. Am. prol. 112; 1, 1, 134; id. Mil. 1, 1, 65 al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Cat. 69, 8; 78, 4 al. — **Abstr.**, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 46; id. Am. prol. 132; 1, 1, 131 et saep. — **2.** To recline at table (cf. accumbere): quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; supra, Suet. Calig. 24: juxta, id. ib. 32; id. Tit. 1: ille cubans gaudet, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 110. — **3.** To lie sick, to be sick: est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Plaut. Cas. prol. 37: puerperio, id. Truc. 2, 5, 22: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72. — **Abstr.**, Lucr. 2, 36: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18; 2, 3, 289; id. Ep. 2, 2, 68. — **II.** Of inanim. objects. **A.** In gen.: quā cubat unda freti, lies, extends itself, Mart. 5, 1, 4. — **B.** In partic., of places, to be in a sloping direction, to slope: cubantia tecta, inclining, sloping, Lucr. 4, 518: Ustica cubans, Hor. C. 1, 17, 12. — Hence, Ital. covare; Fr. couver.

† **cūbus**, i, m., = κύβος, a die, cube, Vitruv. 5, praef. 4. — **B.** As a measure, Rhem. Fann. 61. — **II.** A cubic number, Gell. 1, 20, 6.

cuccuru (cūcūrru), a word of unknown signif.: Afranius in Cinerario: id me celabat cuccuru. An nomen est ut veru, genu? Charis p. 214 P. (Afran. Com. Rel. v. 22 Rib.); cf. cucurio.

† **cūci**, n. indecl. [Pers.; Gr. κύκι], a tree similar to the palm; acc. to Sprengel, Hyphaene coriacea, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

cucubalus, i, f., the plant called also strychnos and strumus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; Marc. Emp. p. 250.

cūcūbo, are, v. n. [cf. κακίω], of the screech-owl, to hoot, Auct. Carm. Philom. 14 dub.

cūculla, ae, v. cucullus.

cūcullātus, a, um, adj. [cucullus], hooded, having a hood (late Lat.): vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 17.

cūculio (cūculio, Cato, R. R. 2, 3), ontis, m. [id.], a covering for the head, a cap, Cato, l. 1; Lampr. Elag. 32; Capitol. Ver. 4.

cucullus, i, m. (cūculla, ae, f., in eccl. Lat., Paul. Nol. 21, 339; Hier. Vit. Hil. 46; Ennod. Ep. 9, 14) [root kal-, of cella, clam,

καλύπτω; cf. culleus], a covering. **I.** Of the head, a cap, hood, fastened to a garment, Col. 1, 8, 9; Mart. 11, 98, 10; Juv. 3, 170; as a disguise, id. 8, 145 al.—**II.** Of the feet, Capitol. Pert. 8 dub.—**III.** Of merchandise, a conical wrapper or case, Mart. 3, 2, 5.

* **cūcūlo**, āre, v. n. [cuculus], onomatop. of the cuckoo, to cry cuckoo, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cūcūlus (cūcūlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), i. m. [Sansk. ku-, to cry; cf. κακῶς], a cuckoo, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249; as a term of reproach, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 73; id. Ps. 1, 1, 94; esp. of foolish men, id. Trin. 2, 1, 18; and of dilatory husbands, who are not through with their pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox), Plin. 1, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249; Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 403.

cūcūma, ae, f. [coquo]. **I.** A cooling-vessel, a kettle, Petr. 135, 4; Dig. 48, 8, 1.—**II.** Perh., a small private bath (opp. thermae), Mart. 10, 79, 4.

* **cūcūmella**, ae, f. dim. [cucuma], a little kettle, Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cūcūmērāceus, a, um, adj., cucumber-like, of cucumber, Theod. Prisc. p. 2, 3.

cūcūmērārīum, ii, n. [cucumis], a cucumber-field (eccl. Lat., transl. of the Heb. מִקְשָׁה, Isa. 1, 8), Tert. adv. Jud. 3; Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 8.

cūcūmis, ēris (is, sometimes in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny; e. g. acc. cucumim, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 20, 1, 2, § 3; abl. cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40, § 103 al.; together with cucumeris, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68; 19, 12, 61, § 186; cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 24, § 69 (cucumis, Sillig); cucumerum, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68 al.), m. **I.** A cucumber, Col. 11, 3, 48; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25; Verg. G. 4, 122 al.—**II.** A sea-plant, similar in color and odor to the cucumber, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3.

cūcūrbīta, ae, f., a gourd. **I.** Prop., Col. 11, 3, 48 sq.; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 16.—**II.** Transf., in medic. lang., a cup, cupping-glass (of similar form), Scrib. Comp. 46; 67; Juv. 14, 58; cucurbitae medicinales, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123 al.—**III.** Trop., a blockhead, Petr. 39.

cūcūrbītārīus, ii, m. [cucurbita], a gourd planter, Hier. Ep. 112, n. 22.

* **cūcūrbītātio**, ōnis, f. [cucurbita, II.], a cupping, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 32.

cūcūrbītīnus, a, um, adj. [cucurbita], like or similar to a gourd: pira, the gourd-pear, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56; ficus, Cloatius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 1; 2, 15, 6.

cūcūrbītūla, ae, f. dim. [id.]. **I.** Silvestris, the bitter gourd, Scrib. Comp. 106.—**II.** A cupping-glass, Cels. 2, 11; 3, 18.

cūcūrbītūlaris, is, f. [cucurbitula], the field cypress, = chamaepitys, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 86.

* **cūcūrio**, īre, v. n. [root kar-, to sound; cf. Gr. κρέω, κραγῆ], to crow, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cūcūrru, v. cūcūrru.

cucus, i, m., a daw: interea Cucus, si in ludum iret, potuisset fieri ut probe litteras sciret, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6.

cucutium, ii, n. [cf. cucullus], a kind of hood, Treb. Poll. Claud. 17, 6.

1. cūdo, āre, v. a., to strike, beat, pound, knock (rare and only ante-class., and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69 (v. Sillig N. tr.): semina, to beat out, thresh, Col. 2, 10, 14; Lucr. 1, 1044; 4, 187.—**Prov.** istaec in me cudetur faba, i. e. I must smart for that, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 Don.—**II.** Transf. (of metals), to prepare by beating or hammering, to forge; of money, to stamp, coin: plumbeos nummos, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11; argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 18; anulum, to make, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: quas tu mihi tenebras culdis? forge, prepare, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40.

2. cūdo, ōnis, m., a helmet made of raw skin; abl. cudone, Sil. 8, 495; 16, 59; cf.: cudon, περικεφαλαίας εἶδος, Gloss. Philox. * **cūferion**, ii, n., the nose-bleed, a disease of horses, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 37.

cūcūimōdi (ante-class. **quoiquoi mōdi**) [quisquis-modus], euphon. form for cūcūscūmōdi (very rare in MSS., but vouched for by the ancient grammarians;

v. Kuhner, Gram. I. p. 398; 405 sq.), of what sort, kind, or nature soever: sisne necne ut esse oportet, malus, bonus quoiquoi modi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 16: velim omnia quam diligentissime, cūcūimōdi sunt, scribas, Cic. Att. 3, 22, 4; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107 Zumpt and Halm ad loc.; cf. Madv. ad id. Fin. 3, 9, 30: cūcūimōdi fuerit illa (lex), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 34, 83; 5, 41, 121 (al. cūcūsmōdi): sed Epicurus, cūcūimōdi homo est, Gell. 2, 8, 6: cūcūimōdi est, id. 9, 2, 6.

cūimōdi [quis-modus] for cūcūsmōdi = qualis, of what kind or nature soever: cūimōdi esset, Gell. 9, 13, 4; 12, 2, 2; 12, 15, 1; 13, 29, 1 al.

cūjas (archaic **quōjas**), ātis, or (ante- and post-class.) unconstr. **cūjātis**, is, pron. interrog. [pronom. stem quo-; cf.: quis, qui], whence originating? of what country, family, or town? whence? from what place? = ποδαπός; nom. cūjatis (quoj-), Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51; Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 24; Plaut. Curc. 3, 37; id. Men. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33; App. M. 1, p. 104, 16; 8, p. 212, 31: quem cum percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cūjas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset? etc., Liv. 27, 19, 9: Socrates cum rogaretur, cūjatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cūjates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

1. cūjas (archaic **quōjas**), a, um, pron. interrog. [pronom. stem quo-], pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quōja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 2; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: illa mulier, id. Merc. 4, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 87: fidicina, id. Ep. 2, 2, 109: virgo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: puer, id. ib. 4, 24: navis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: cūjum pecus? an Meliboei? Verg. E. 3, 1; 5, 87.—**Absol.** quōjam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 5; so id. Cist. 3, 2: is Helenam abduxit, quōja Gauss nunc facio opsidium Ilio, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 24: suame esse dicebat? ... non ... quōjam igitur? Ter. And. 5, 4, 29; cf.: cūja opera, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 31.—(β) With a suffixed nam: quōjanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55.

2. cūjas (archaic **quōjas**), a, um, pron. rel. [from cūjus, gen. of qui], pertaining to whom, of whom, whose (rare): cūjum id censebis esse reddes, ancient form of an oath in Gell. 16, 4, 2; cf.: argentum ego pro istisce ambabus, quōjae erant, domino dedi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40: is denique, cūja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, Fragg. ap. Gell. 9, 16, 5: ea caedes si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cūja interfuit, non ei cūja nihil interfuit, Cic. Fragg. ap. Prisc. p. 950 P.: ut optima condicione sit is, cūja res, cūjum periculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142.

cūjuscēmōdi (quōj-) or **cūjuscēmōdi** [quiscue-modus], of what kind or nature soever (late Lat.): voces, App. M. 8, p. 209, 9.

(**cūjuscūmquēmōdi**, a false read. for cūjuscue modi, Sall. C. 39, 6.)

cūjuscūdam (**cūjuscūdam mōdi**, of some sort, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36; id. Div. 2, 14, 34.)

cūjuscūmōdi (quōj-), also **cūjuscūmōdi** [quis-modus] = qualis, of what kind: cupio cognoscere iter tuum cūjuscūmōdi sit, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132.—**II.** Of whatever kind, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 4 (al. leg. cūcūimōdi); id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121 (al. cūcūimōdi); Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 16.

cūjuscūmōdicūquē, adv. [quicūmque-modus], of whatever kind: cūjuscūmōdicūquē mater sit, Cic. Clu. 6, 17 Ramsey (where B. and K. read cūjuscūmōdi).

cūjuscūnam, cūjanam, cūjumnam, v. 1. cūjus, β.

cūjuscūmōdi (quōj-) or **cūjuscūmōdi** [quiscue modus], of whatever kind, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; 2, 7, 22; Lucr. 4, 135.

* **cūjuscūvis**, cūjavis, cūjumvis [from cūjus-vis, gen. of quivis], to whomsoever pertaining, whosoever, of any one: cūjavis oratio insimulari potest, si, etc., App. Mag. p. 326, 13.

Culāro, ōnis, m., a town in Gallia Narbonensis, afterwards Gratianopolis, now Grenoble, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 7.

culcita (in MSS. also **culcitra**), ae, f. [etym. dub.; acc. to Varr. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 8, from calco], a sack filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon, warming, etc.; a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow, Cato, R. R. 10 fin.; 11 fin.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 5 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; Sen. Ep. 87, 2; 108, 23; Suet. Tib. 54 al.—Of a little cushion or patch for the eye, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42.—Of a resting-place in a conservatory of birds, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.—In the lang. of comedy: gladium faciam culcitam Eumque incumbam, I will make the sword my couch, i. e. I will make away with myself, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28.

† **culcitārius**, ii, m. [culcita], a cushion-maker, acc. to Dion. p. 313 P.

culcitella, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little cushion or mattress, transf. in mal. part., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 14; cf.: sponda interior regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49.

culcitula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small cushion or mattress, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 20; cf. Dion. p. 326, 20 K.

cūlēaris, v. cullearis.

cūlēus, v. culleus.

1. cūlex, icis, m. (f., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 22), a gnat, midge (comprising very many species), Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2 sq.; 11, 35, 41, § 118; 17, 27, 44, § 255; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 14; Lucr. 3, 391; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; Col. 11, 3, 60; Mart. 3, 93, 9 al.—Also the title of a writing of Verg.; cf. Heyn. Verg. tom. iv. proem.—As a term of reproach for a wanton lover, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 22.

2. cūlex, icis, v. culix.

* **cūlicellus**, i, m. dim. [1. cūlex], a little gnat: amasio Tullae, i. e. buzzing round her, Ser. ap. Dion. p. 513 P.

cūliculārē, is, n. [id.], a fly-net (late Lat.; cf. conopeum), Schol. Juv. 6, 80.

† **cūlicūlus**, dim. [id.], a little gnat, κωνόπλον, Gloss. Cyrill.

† **cūligna**, ae, f., = κολίχυν, a small drinking-vessel, a cup, Cato, R. R. 132, 1; Fragg. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 2 Müll.

cūlina (old orthog. **cōlina**, acc. to Non. p. 55, 18 sq.), ae, f. [Sansk. car, cri, to cook, mix], a kitchen. **I.** Prop., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 1; id. Truc. 2, 7, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 18, 1; Sen. Ep. 114, 26; Petr. 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 73; 2, 5, 80; cf. of a portable kitchen, Sen. Ep. 78, 23; Juv. 3, 250.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Culina vocatur locus, in quo epulae in funere comburuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 12.—**B.** Meton., food, fare, victuals: Murenā praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38; so Juv. 5, 162; 14, 14.

cūlinārius, a, um, adj. [culina], pertaining to the kitchen, culinary, kitchen-.

I. Adj.: operae, Fronto, B. Parth. p. 201.—**II.** Subst.: cūlinārius, ii, m., a kitchen servant, Scrib. Comp. 230.

† **cūliōla** (cull-) cortices nucum viridium, dicta a similitudine culeorum, quibus vinum sive oleum continetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 12 Müll.

culix, icis, m., an unknown plant, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68.—Also **culex**, Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

cūlēaris (cūl-), e, adj. [culleus, II. A.], of the measure of a culleus: labrum, Cato, R. R. 154: dolia, Vit. 6, 9.

† **cūlēus** (cūl-), and in the signif. II. B., **cōl-**, i (nom. plur. cullea, neutr., Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Non. p. 197; gen. plur. culleum, Cato, R. R. 11, 1), m., = κολέος, Ion. κολέος (a sheath; hence), a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids. **I.** Prop.: Te ipsam culleo ego cras faciam ut deportere in pergulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78; Nep. Eun. 8, 7; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82.—Parricides were sewed up in bags and drowned, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Sen. Clem. 1, 15; Dig. 48, 9, 9; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; Quint. 7, 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 33; Juv. 8, 214.—**Comp.**: culleus ligneus, of a ship without rigging, Sen. Contr. 3 (7), 15, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A large measure for liquids, holding 20 amphorae, Cato, R. R. 148, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.—**B.** The scrotum, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Mart. 12, 84; Auct. Priap. 13, 8; hence, co-leos habere, i. q. virum esse, Petr. 44, 14.

culmen, inis, contr. form of columen, q. v.

culmēus, a, um, adj. [culmus], of straw: tecti culmina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 387.

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Culminia, v. Colminiana.
culmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [culmus], *stall-like*, poet.: fratres, *spring from the dragon-teeth*, Sid. Carm. 6, 72.

culmus, i, m. [kindr. with culmen], a *stalk, stem*, esp. of grain, *straw*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3 (Cod. Vindob. culmen); Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Verg. G. 1, 111; 1, 317 al. — Of other plants: milii, panici, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52; holci, id. 27, 10, 63, § 90: lili, Stat. S. 3, 3, 128.

culpa, ae, f. [kindr. in root with scelus; cf. Sanscr. skhal-, errare], *crime, fault, blame, failure, defect* (as a state worthy of punishment; on the contr. delictum, peccatum, etc., as punishable acts; diff. from scelus, which implies an intentional injury to others; but culpa includes in it an error in judgment). **I. Prop.** **A.** In gen. (very freq. in every period and species of composition): delictum suum. *Quamque ut culpam expetere in mortalem sinat*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33; cf. non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae... in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnis inesse culpas istius maximas avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 42: et culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24 et saep.: quicquid hujus factum est culpa, non factum est mea, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10: is quidem In culpa non est, *to blame, in fault*, id. Hec. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: praesidio ad eorum, qui in culpa essent, timorem uti, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 7: malo Thronis verecundiam in culpa esse, quam in liberalitate Curii, id. Att. 8, 6, 3; id. Planc. 4, 10; cf. ut jam sit in iis culpa, qui, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: tua culpa nonnulla est, *you are somewhat to blame, not without fault*, id. ib. 3, 8, 6: sed haec mea culpa est, id. Brut. 35, 133: ne penes ipsos culpa esset cladis, Liv. 5, 36, 10: penes Aetolos culpam belli esse, id. 35, 33, 3; Sen. Ben. 7, 18, 2; Plin. Ep. 10, 30 (39); 2: culpa, quae te est penes, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20: culpa abest ab aliquo, Quint. 11, 1, 64: aliquem extra culpam belli esse judicare, Liv. 8, 19, 10: in mutum confers culpam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 55: conferre in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Cic. Sen. 5, 14 al.; cf.: culpam transferre in aliquem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Att. 15, 28; id. Font. 8, 18: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1, 4: contrahere culpam, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 49: in culpa ponere aliquem, id. Clu. 45, 127: indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpa, Hor. C. 4, 4, 36; 4, 15, 11: seraque fata, Quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco, id. ib. 3, 11, 29; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 5; Arn. 1, p. 27. — **B.** In partic. **1.** The crime of unchastity, a *faux pas* (cf. crimen, II. A. 2.), Ov. M. 2, 37 et saep.; Verg. A. 4, 19; 4, 172; Hor. C. 3, 27, 38; 3, 6, 17; Tac. A. 3, 24 et saep. — **2.** Mostly in jurid. Lat., the fault of remissness, neglect, Dig. 17, 2, 72; 18, 1, 68; 42, 5, 8, § 3: nec sum facturus (rem) vitio culpave minorem, Hor. S. 2, 6, 6. — **II.** Meton., *any thing mischievous or injurious, mischief*: continuo culpam (sc. ovem aegram) ferro comescere, Verg. G. 3, 468: sedula (i. e. meretrix), Prop. 4 (5), 5, 20. — **B.** Of things, a *fault, defect*: operum et laudes et culpa, Vitr. 3, 1, 4.

culpabilis, e, *adj.* [culpa], *worthy of blame, culpable, criminal* (post-class.); aliquis (opp. laudabile), App. Mag. p. 223: opinio de diis (opp. digna), Arn. 7, p. 222. — **Comp.**: tanto culpabilior est, non observare quod possis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1. — **Adv.**: **culpabiliter**, culpably, Symm. Ep. 9, 40. — **Comp.**: Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 172.

* **culpātio**, ōnis, f. [culpo], a *reproach, blame*, Gell. 10, 22, 2.

culpatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from culpo.

* **culpito**, āre, v. *freq.* a. [culpo], *to blame or reproach severely or harshly*: jurjurandum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28.

culpo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [culpa]. **I.** To reproach or blame a person or thing as wrong or faulty, *to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn* (syn.: reprehendo, vituperō; opp. laudo, probō, etc.): rare; most-

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ly post-Aug.; never in the Cic. per.). **A.** With personal objects: quos modo culpa-vi, Ov. M. 10, 581: illum, Quint. 8, 4, 23: alium, id. 4, 2, 26: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. — **Pass.**: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpa-tur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11; 1, 4, 25; id. C. 4, 5, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 60: cum ob id culpa-retur, Suet. Caes. 72: sola est, in qua merito culpetur, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16 *init.*: num culpandus est qui coepit? Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 4; 9, 19, 8. — **B.** With things as objects: hoc (opp. laudare), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 13: quod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: faciem deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus duros (with reprehendere inertes), Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60, 12: modum praemii poenaeve, Quint. 2, 4, 38: factum ipsum, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: plura culpanda sunt quam laudanda, id. ib. 5, 8, 13. — **C. Absol.**: culpetne probet-ne, Ov. M. 3, 256; 9, 524; Hor. S. 1, 4, 82. — Hence, *subst.*: **culpanda**, ōrum, n., *things deserving censure*: et probandorum et culpandorum ex iis confirmatio eosdem gradus habet, Quint. 5, 11, 7. — **II.** Culpare aliquid, *to declare something as a crime, to impute a fault to, to complain of, find fault with*: arbore nunc aquas Culpante, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 31; cf.: agrorum infecunditatem, Col. 1, prooem. § 1: culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7. — Hence, **culpā-tus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Worthy of reproach, blamable*: Paris, Verg. A. 2, 602: culpatus esse arbitror, Gell. 11, 7, 1. — **B.** *Corrupted, spoiled*: vinum, Macr. S. 7, 6.

cultē, adv., v. colo, *P. a. fin.*
cultello, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [cultellus]. **I.** *To make in the shape of a knife*: spinam dorsi, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 32, 2, 5, § 13 Sillig. N. cr. — **II.** *To level land by the coultter*, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goe.

* **cultellulus**, i, m. *dim.* [id.], a *little knife*, Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, m. *dim.* [cultor], a *small knife*. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 195, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115 al. — **II.** Lignei, *wooden pegs or pins*, Vitr. 7, 3.

cultor, tri, m. [kindr. with Sanscr. kar, to wound, kill; cf. per-cello, clades]. **I.** Orig. a *plough-coultter, ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171 sq. — **II.** In gen., a *knife*; so a *vintner's knife*, Col. 4, 25, 2; 12, 45, 4; a *butcher's knife*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 46; Liv. 3, 48, 5: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, i. e. for slaughter, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Suet. Tib. 25; Scrib. Comp. 13; a *razor*: cultros metuens tonsorios, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: cultrum tonsorium super jugulum meum posui, Petr. 108, 11; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211; a *hunting-knife*, Petr. 40; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Claud. 13; a *cook's knife*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 3; Varr. ap. Non. p. 195, 16: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, placed on the edge, on the small side, perpendicularly, Vitr. 10, 14; in the same sense: in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10. — **Prov.**: sub cultro, under the knife, i. e. in extreme peril or distress, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.

† **culticula** fasticulus quidam ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 9 Müll., where Lind. reads culticula.

cultio, ōnis, f. [I. colo]. **I.** Agri, a *cultivation, preparation of ground, agriculture*, Cic. Sen. 16, 57; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226 (others, less correctly, agricultio in one word; v. agricultio): cultionis labor, Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 49. — **II.** (In acc. with colo, II. B.): *Veneration, reverence*, Arn. 4, p. 146; 5, p. 178.

cultor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** Prop., one who bestows care or labor upon a thing, an *elaborator, cultivator*, etc.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34, 11; 4, 25, 4: agri, id. 40, 29, 3; cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, a *vine-dresser*, id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alveorum, a *bee-master, apiarist*, Col. 9, 3, 1. — **Poet.**, of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515. — **B.** Absol., a *cultivator or tiller of land, a husbandman, planter*, Sall. J. 46, 5; Liv. 21, 34, 1; 28, 11, 9; Quint. 2, 19, 2; Verg. A. 8, 8; Ov. M. 1, 425: cultores (opp. oppidani), *countrymen*, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. H. 2, 87. — **B.** Meton. (acc. to colo, I. B.), an *inhabitant, a dweller*: ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17, 7: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10, 12; cf.: collis Heliconii, Cat. 61, 1: Cupua Tuscis veteribus cultoribus adempta, Liv. 28, 28, 6: nemo-

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rum, Verg. G. 1, 14; 2, 114; cf.: antiqui (Cappuae), Liv. 7, 38, 5: (insularum), id. 22, 31, 3: caeli (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, 4. — **II.** Trop. (acc. to colo, II. A. and B.).

A. A *fosterer, supporter*: bonorum (with fautor), Liv. 9, 46, 13: fidiissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32, 4: juvenum, a *tutor, teacher*, Pers. 5, 63: veritatis, frandis inimici, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. aequi, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37, 1: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28, 8; Mart. 9, 84, 4. — **B.** A *worshipper, reverencer*: deorum, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 60, 1. — Also *absol.*, Verg. A. 11, 788. — Hence, in later relig. lang., a *priest of some deity*: deum matris, a *priest of Cybele*, Suet. Oth. 8; cf. Inscr. Orell. 938; 1578.

cultrārius, ii, m. [cultor], a *slayer of the victim* (for sacrifice), Suet. Calig. 32; Inscr. Orell. 4175.

* **cultratus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *knife-shaped*: folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

cultrix, icis, f. [cultor]. **I.** Prop., she who labors at or cares for a thing: earum rerum quas terra gignit... augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. — **B.** A *female inhabitant*: nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg. A. 11, 657; cf.: montibus Idri (Diana), Cat. 64, 300 Sillig. N. cr.: collis (Janiculi) haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245. — **2.** Poet., *transf.*, of things as subjects: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. — **II.** Trop., a *female worshipper*: deorum montium, Lact. Mort. Pers. 11.

cultura, ae, f. [I. colo]. **I.** A *cultivating, care, cultivation*: agri, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Suet. Aug. 42 al.: agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83; 2, 35, 94; id. Fl. 29, 71, and agricultura: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 39. — In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447. — **B.** Absol., *agriculture, tillage, husbandry*, in the broadest sense (cf. agricola), Varr. R. R. 1, 18; 1, 7; Quint. 10, 2, 2; Hor. C. 3, 24, 14. — In plur., of the several parts of husbandry, Col. 11, 1, 30; 11, 2, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Care, culture, cultivation*: cultura animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13 (v. the figure in connection); so *absol.*: culturae patientem commodare aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. — **B.** An *honoring*: potentis amici, i. e. a *courting, flattering*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86. — **2.** Of religious worship (late Lat.): Dei, Lact. 5, 7 al.; Tert. Apol. 21; Lampr. Helioig. 3 fin.

1. cultus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from I. colo.

2. cultus, ūs, m. [I. colo]. **I.** Prop., a *laboring at, labor, care, cultivation, culture* (rare): quod est tam asperum saxatum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaborat? Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: agricola, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12, 7; Quint. prooem. § 26; cf. id. 8, 3, 75: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; cf.: cultus et curatio corporis, id. ib. 1, 34, 94: omnis cultus fructusque Cereris in iis locis interisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (also rare), *training, education, culture*: malo cultu corruptus, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 91: animi, *mental discipline*, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; cf.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34; id. Ep. 2, 123: litterarum, Just. 9, 8, 18; Gell. 14, 6, 1: quos (barbaros reges) nulla eruditio, nullus litterarum cultus imbuerat, Sen. Ira. 3, 17, 1: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus (sc. quam vocem)? Quint. 2, 16, 17. — **B.** In partic. **1.** An *honoring, reverence, adoration, veneration*: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; id. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Ov. M. 2, 425: exquisitus religionis cultus, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1; 4, 4, 4. — In plur.: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58. — Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **2.** Care directed to the refinement of life (opp. to a state of nature), i. e. *arrangements for living, style, manner of life, culture, cultivation, elegance, polish, civilization, refinement*, etc.: homines a fera agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33; cf.: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39, 140:

(Belgae) a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; Verg. A. 5, 730; and in *plur.*: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 68: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28, 11: humilis, id. 1, 39, 3: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4, 6; cf. feri, Hor. C. 1, 10, 2: multas (artes) ad animorum corporumque cultum... invexit, Liv. 39, 8, 3: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall. C. 37, 6; so with victus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; Nep. Alcib. 11, 4 al.; cf. of *improvement, cultivation of mind*: animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3, 1. —In a bad sense, *luxury, voluptuousness, wantonness*: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, *sensual indulgences*, Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21, 13. —**b.** Transf. of ornaments of style: in verbis effusorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum adfectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58; so id. 2, 5, 23; 10, 1, 124 al. —**3.** Style of dress, external appearance, clothing, dress, garb, apparel, attire; esp. ornament, decoration, splendid dress, splendor (so most freq.): aequato omnium cultu, Liv. 34, 4, 12: pastoralis, Vell. 1, 2: quam maxime miserabilis, Sall. J. 33, 1; Tert. Hab. Mul. 3: regius, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: militaris, Liv. 29, 19, 11: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7, 3: justo mundior, id. 8, 15, 7: amoenior, id. 4, 44, 11 et saep.; Vell. 2, 40; Quint. 8, proem. § 20; Suet. Caes. 44 et saep.; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16; 4, 9, 15; Ov. M. 3, 609 et saep.

cūlullus, i, m. (acc. to Acro upon Hor. C. 1, 31, 11, orig. a sacrificial vessel for liquids; later, in gen.), a drinking-vessel, beaker, goblet, cup, bowl, Hor. l. l.; id. A. P. 434.

cūlus, i, m. [perh. kindr. with *κόλος*, of a curving form; cf. 1. anus], the posterior, fundament, Cat. 23, 19; 33, 4; 97, 2; Mart. 3, 98, 1.

1. cum (archaic form *COM*, found in an inscr., *COM PRIVATVD*; in MSS. sometimes *quom* or *quum*), prep. with *abl.* [for *skom*, Sanscr. root *sak*, together; cf. sequor, and Gr. *κοινός, σύν*], designates in gen. accompaniment, community, connection of one object with another (opp. sine, separatim, etc.), *with, together, together with, in connection or company with, along with*; sometimes also to be translated *and*. **I.** In gen., Plaut. Am. prol. 95: qui cum Amphitrone abiit hinc in exercitum, id. ib. prol. 125: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eā, id. Mil. 21, 55: quibuscum essem liber, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; cf. cum quibus in ceteris intellegis affuisse, id. Sull. 3, 7: si cenās hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: errare malo cum Platone, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. B. G. 2, 3 et saep. —**b.** In an expression of displeasure: in' hinc, quo dignus, cum donis tuis Tam lepidis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 9; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33; Ter. And. 5, 4, 38; id. Eun. 1, 2, 73; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 7 al. —**B.** In a designation of time with which some action concurs: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 121; so, cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 58: cras cum filio cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. cum primā luce, id. Att. 4, 3, 4; and: cum primo lumine solis, Verg. A. 7, 130: cum primo mane, Auct. B. Afr. 62: cum mane, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: pariter cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106, 5: pariter cum occasu solis, id. ib. 68, 2; cf. cum sole reliquit, Verg. A. 3, 568 et saep.: mane cum luci simul, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 31; v. simul: exiit cum nuntio (i. e. at the same time with, etc.), Caes. B. G. 5, 46; cf. cum his nuntius Romam ad consulendum redit (= *ἀμα τοῖσδε*), Liv. 1, 32, 10: simul cum dono designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10, 5; cf. et vixisse cum re publica pariter, et cum illā simul extinctus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10. —**C.** In designating the relations, circumstances, way, and manner with which any act is connected, by which it is accompanied, under or in which it takes place, etc., *with, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at*: aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut.

Bacch. 3, 4, 4; cf. cum magnā calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: cum summā rei publicae salutē et cum tuā peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, etc., id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: cum summo probro, Ter. And. 5, 3, 10: cum summo terrore hominum, Plaut. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: cum summā tuā dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bonā alite, Cat. 61, 19: ferendum hoc onus est cum labore, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: multis cum lacrimis aliqueum obsecrare, *amid many tears*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; cf. hunc ipsum absurdū magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49: orare cum lacrimis coepere, Liv. 5, 30, 5: si minus cum curā aut cautē locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6 Ritschl; so, cum curā, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; Sall. J. 54, 1; Liv. 22, 42, 5 et saep.; cf. cum summo studio, Sall. C. 51, 38: cum quanto studio periculoque, Liv. 8, 25, 12 al.: cum multā venustate et omni sale, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9: summā cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: maximo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89: cum clamore, Liv. 2, 23, 8; 5, 45, 2: cum clamore ac tumultu, id. 9, 31, 8; cf. Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, id. 38, 10, 4; 7, 35, 1: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83: cum bonā pace, Liv. 1, 24, 3; 21, 24, 5: cum bonā grātiā, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: cum bonā veniā, Liv. 29, 1, 7; cf. cum veniā, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 104; Quint. 10, 1, 72: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: cum iudicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8: cum firmā memoriā, id. 5, 10, 54: legata cum fide ac sine calumniā persolvere, Suet. Calig. 16: spolia in aede... cum sollemnī dedicatione dono fixit, Liv. 4, 20, 3. —**b.** Attributively, with *subst.*: et huic proelium cum Tuscis ad Janiculum erat crimini, Liv. 2, 52, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: frumenti cum summā caritate inopia erat, id. 2, 12, 1; 2, 5, 2; 7, 29, 3. —**2.** Cum eo quod, ut, or ne (in an amplification or limitation), *with the circumstance or in the regard that, on or under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.* (except once in Cic. epist. not ante-Aug.). (a) Cum eo quod, with *indic.*, Quint. 12, 10, 47 Spald.; 10, 7, 13; so, cum eo quidem, quod, etc., id. 2, 4, 30. —With *subj.*: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7. —(β) With *ut*: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo, ut Antiatiens permitteretur, si et ipsi adscribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14, 8; so id. 8, 14, 2; 30, 10, 21; 36, 5, 3; Cels. 3, 22. —So with *tamen*: cum eo tamen, ut nullo tempore is... non sit sustinendus, Cels. 3, 5 fin.; 4, 6 fin. —(γ) With *ne*: obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, etc., Col. 5, 1, 4: cum eo, ne amplius quam has urant, Cels. 7, 22; and with *tamen*: cum eo tamen, ne, etc., id. 2, 17. —**3.** Cum dis voluntibus, etc., *with God's help, by the will of the gods, οὐν θεῶν*: cum divs voluntibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi, Mani, etc., Cato, R. R. 141, 1: voluntibus cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: agite, cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43, 7; so, cum superis, Claud. Cons. Stil. III. p. 174. —**4.** Cum with an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our *fold*, in economical lang., of the multiplication of cultivated products: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteenfold*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1; so, cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; cf. with a *subst.*: cum centesimā fruge agricolis faenus reddente terra; id. 5, 4, 3, § 24. —**D.** With a means or instrument, considered as attending or accompanying the actor in his action (so most freq. ante-class., or in the poets and scientific writers): acribus inter se cum armis confingere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 6: effundit voces proprio cum pectore, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 424: cum voce maximā conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 10: cum linguā lingere, Cat. 98, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Verg. A. 9, 816: cum vino et oleo ungere, Verg. I, 11, 8 et saep.: terra in Augurum libris scripta cum R. uno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.

II. In partic. A. Completing the meaning of verbs. **1.** With verbs of union, connection, and agreement: cum veteribus

copiis se conjungere, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: ut proprie cohaereat cum narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: (haec) arbitror mihi constare cum ceteris scriptoribus, id. 1, 9, 16: interfectum esse... convenit mihi cum adversariis, id. 1, 10, 17; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 31: qui autem poterat in gratiam redire cum Oppianico Clientius? id. Clu. 31, 86: hanc sententiam cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: foedera quibus etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. ib. 3, 31, 111: capita nominis Latini stare ac sentire cum rege videbant, Liv. 1, 52, 4: cum aliquo in gratiam redire, id. 3, 58, 4: stabat cum eo senatus majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: conjurasse cum Pausania, Curt. 7, 1, 6: Autronium secum facere, Cic. Sull. 13, 36; cf. also connecto, colligo, consentio, compono, etc. —**2.** Of companionship, association, sharing, etc.: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas aut orationes scripserunt suas, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: quoniam vivitur, non cum perfectis hominibus, sed cum iis, etc., id. Off. 1, 15, 46: nulla (societas) carior quam ea quae cum re publica est unicuique nostrum, id. ib. 1, 17, 51: cum civibus vivere, id. ib. 1, 34, 124: cum M. Fabio mihi summus usus est, id. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf. cum quibus publice privatimque hospitā amicitiasque junxerant, Liv. 1, 45, 2: partiri cum Dinaea matre jussit, Cic. Clu. 7, 21: cum Baebio communicare, id. ib. 16, 47; cf. of local association, nearness: cum mortuā jugulatum servum nudum positurum ait, Liv. 1, 58, 4: duos tamen pudor cum eo tenuit, id. 2, 10, 5. —**3.** Of intercourse, traffic, etc.: cum aliquo agere, to deal with, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: cum eo Accius injuriarum agit, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: si par est agere cum civibus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83; 3, 22, 88; id. Scaur. 10, 20; cf. id. Fam. 5, 18, 1; Liv. 1, 19, 7; 3, 9, 13; 4, 15, 2; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8: si mihi cum Peripateticis res esset, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112: tecum enim mihi res est, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: uni tibi et cum singulis res est, Liv. 2, 12, 11: pacem cum Sabinis facere, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109. —**Esp.** agere cum aliquo, to have a lawsuit with, Gai Inst. 4, 87; 4, 114 et saep.; v. ago, II. B. 8. a., and II. B. 9.; consisto, I. B. 5.; cf. also pango, etc. —**4.** Of deliberation and discussion: haec ego cum ipsis philosophis disserabam, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: tempus cum conjuratis consultando absumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 3 et saep.; v. also cogito, reputo, dubito, etc. —**5.** Of strife, difference, etc.: quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cum Cleante quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet? Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143: neque tam quererem cum deo quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 25, 81: cum quo Antiochum saepe disputantem audiebam, id. ib. 2, 4, 11: cum stomacheretur cum Metello, id. Or. 2, 66, 267: manu cum hoste confingere, id. Off. 1, 23, 81: utilia cum honestis pugnare, id. ib. 3, 7, 34: cum Catone dissentire, id. ib. 3, 22, 88: cum majoribus nostris bella gessit, id. Scaur. 19, 45; Liv. 1, 35, 7; 7, 22, 4: cum Auruncis bellum inire, id. 2, 16, 8; cf. cum Volscis aequo Marte discessum est, id. 2, 40, 14: inimicitias cum Africano gerere, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8; Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3: cum Scipione dissentire, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: cum utraque (uxore) divortium fecit, Suet. Claud. 26; cf. also certo, pugno, discrepo, differo, distraho, dissentio, etc. —**6.** Of comparison: nec Arcesilae calumniā conferenda est cum Democriti verecundiā, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 14: hanc rationem dicendi cum imperatoris laude comparare, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: conferam Sullamne cum Junio, id. Clu. 34, 94: (orationem) cum magnitudine utilitatis comparare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20. —**B.** Pregon, implying the notion of being furnished, endowed, clothed with any thing, or of possessing, holding, suffering under, etc., in a lit. and trop. sense: ille vir haud magnā cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (cf. the antith. hominem sine re, sine fide, Cic. Cael. 32, 78): a portu illuc nunc cum laternā advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 2, 3, 15: olla cum aquā, Cato, R. R. 156: arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: fiscos cum pecuniā Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24, 5 et saep.: cum servili schemā, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; so of clothing, id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; 2, 5, 13, § 31;

id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 35, 34, 7; Suet. Claud. 13; Sil. 1, 94 et saep.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7; so of weapons, id. Phil. 2, 8, 19; cf. inmissi cum falcibus, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, *holding*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: simulacrum Cereris cum faucibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109: cum elephantis capite puer natus, Liv. 27, 11, 5; cf.: cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2, 10; 33, 1, 11; 27, 4, 14 al.: omnia cum pulchris animis Romana juvenus, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1; cf. Ter. ib.: Minucius cum vulnere gravi relatus in castra, Liv. 9, 44, 14: te Romam venisse cum febris, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1; so id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; id. Clu. 62, 175: cum eisdem suis vitibus nobilissimus, *with all his faults*, i.e. *in spite of*, id. ib. 40, 112: ex eis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3 Manut.; cf.: cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12 Bremi; v. imperium. — **C.** With *idem* (never of the identity of two subjects, but freq. of the relation of two subjects to the same object, etc.; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 538): tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quandoque tu... omnibus in eisdem flagitiis mecum versatus es, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187: Numidae... in eadem mecum Africa geniti, Liv. 30, 12, 15; 28, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 3. — **D.** In the adverb. phrase, cum primis, *with the foremost*, i.e. *especially, particularly* (rare), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 68; id. Brut. 62, 224. — Post-class. also as one word: **cumprimis**, Gell. 1, 12, 7 al.

a. Cum in anastrophe. So always with the *pers. pron.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 154; Prisc. pp. 949 and 988 P.; and in gen. with the *rel. pron.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum, quicum (for quocum), Cic. Or. 45, 154; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, §§ 76 and 77; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15; id. Att. 4, 9, 2; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Quint. 8, 6, 65; 10, 5, 7; 11, 2, 38. But where cum is emphatic, or a demonstrative *pron.* is understood, cum is placed before the *rel.*; cf. his de rebus velim cum Pompeio, cum Camillo, cum quibus vobis videbitur, consideretis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3: adhibuit sibi quindecim principes cum quibus causas cognovit, id. Off. 2, 23, 82; Liv. 1, 45, 2. — **b.** Before et... et, connecting two *subst.*: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

III. In compounds the primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*: comburo, compono, committo, and a few words beginning with vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor; *m* was assimilated before *r*: corripio; often before *l*: colligo or conligo; rarely before *n*, as connumero, but usually dropped: conecto, conitor, conubium; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; so, conjicio, etc., but more usually conicio; and with the rejection of *m* before vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coëso, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo. — **B.** It designates, 1. A being or bringing together of several objects: coëso, colloquor, convivor, etc.: colligo, compono, condo, etc. — 2. The completeness, perfecting of any act, and thus gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in commaculo, commendo, concito, etc., comminuo, concipio, concido, convello, etc.

2. Cum (ante-class. **quom**; freq. in MSS. of Cicero; the post-class. form **quum** is incorrectly given in many MSS. and edd.; *conj. pronom.* stem *ka-* or *kva-* with *acc.* case ending). **I.** Of time, *when, as, while*, sometimes = *after, since*. **A.** In adverbial clauses dependent on non-preterite predicates. 1. The time designated by cum being indefinite, *when, if, whenever*, always with *indic.*, except in the instances A. 2. **a.** Cum with *pres. indic.*, often equivalent to *si*. (a) With principal predicate in *pres.*: nam omnes id faciunt quom se amari intellegunt, Plaut. Truc. prol. 17: facile, quom valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9; Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 44; id. Poen. 4, 2, 20; id. Truc. 1, 1, 46; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 11: cum semen maturum habet, tum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; 41: quid? tum cum es iratus, permittis illi iracundiae

dominationem animi tui? Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: cum permagna praemia sunt, est causa peccandi, id. Off. 3, 20, 79; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87: quidam vivere tunc incipiunt cum desinendum est, Sen. Ep. 23, 11. — (β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (rare): ad cuius igitur fidem confugiet cum per ejus fidem laeditur cui se commiserit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; id. Fl. 17, 40; Verg. A. 12, 208. — (γ) With principal predicate in logical *perf.* (mostly poet.): haud invito ad aures sermo mi accessit tuos, Quom te postputasse omnis res prae parente intellego, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33: qui cum levati morbo videntur, in eum de integro inciderunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 2: (dolor) Cum furit... Profuit incensos aestus avertere (= prodest), Verg. G. 3, 457: nemo non, cum alteri prodest, sibi profuit, Sen. Ep. 81, 19; Cic. Att. 4, 18, 1; Liv. 8, 8, 11; Verg. A. 9, 435; id. G. 1, 288. — **b.** With logical *perf. indic.* (a) With principal predicate in *pres.* (very freq.), the *perf.* translated either by English *pres. perf.* or by *pres.*: omnia sunt incerta cum a jure discessum est, *when we (once) disregard the law*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 1: gubernatores cum exultantes oligines videntur... tempestatem significari putant, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: cum depulsi sunt agni a matribus, diligentia adhibenda est ne, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: cum ejus generis copia defect, ad innocentium supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 5: (hostis) cum intravit... modum a captivis non accipit, Sen. Ira, 1, 8, 2: quia enim, cum prima cognovi, jungere extrema cupio, Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 1; Cic. Or. 1, 33, 153; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. Brut. 24, 93; id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; id. Fam. 6, 3, 3; Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Caes. B. G. 4, 33; 5, 21; Liv. 22, 9, 8; 34, 31, 4; Val. Max. 8, 10 prooem.; 9, 6 *init.*; Sen. Ep. 3, 21; 9, 10; id. Cons. Helv. 13, 2; Curt. 3, 3, 18; Plin. 18, 7, 10; § 60; Quint. 4, 2, 122; 10, 7, 14. — In oblique clauses the *perf. indic.* may remain, or may be changed into *perf. subj.*, even after preterites, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 26; 2, 20, 69. — (β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (poet.), Ov. P. 1, 5, 47. — (γ) With two logical *perf.* (rare): cum id factum est, tamen grex dominum non mutavit, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: quae cum se disposuit... summum bonum tetigit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5; id. Tranq. 17, 11; id. Ben. 1, 1, 5. — **c.** With *fut.* (a) With principal predicate in *fut.*: ita fere officia reperientur, cum quaeretur, quid deceat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125; Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10; 2, 12, 17. — So with principal predicate in *fut. imper.*: etiam tum cum verisimile erit aliquem commisisse... latratore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57; id. Mur. 31, 65; id. Att. 3, 8, 4; Liv. 35, 19, 6. — (β) With principal predicate in *pres.*: in talibus... stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum homines cupiditatibus imperabunt, Cic. Lael. 22, 82; Val. Max. 4, 8 prooem. — **d.** With *fut. perf.* (a) With principal predicate in *pres.*: quam (spem), cum in otium venerimus, habere volumus, Cic. Att. 1, 7: nec irascimur illis cum sessorem recusaverint, Sen. Const. 12, 3; id. Cons. Marc. 7, 2. — (β) With principal predicate in *fut. indic.*: cum haec erunt considerata, statim nostrae legis expositione... utemur, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: cum viderit secali patrem suum filiumve, vir bonus non flebit? Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 1. — In oblique clauses, dependent on preterites, it is changed to the *pluperf. subj.*: qui tum demum beatum terrarum orbem futurum praedicavit cum aut sapientes regnare, aut reges sapere coepissent, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 4. — (γ) With principal predicate in *fut. imper.*: cum tempestates pluviae fuerint, videtote quot dies, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 3; 25 *init.*; 38. — (δ) With two *fut. perf.*: cum benecesserit negotiatio, multum militia retulerit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 6. — **e.** In part. (a) In definitions with *pres. indic.*: humile genus est (causae) cum contempta res adfertur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: purgatio est cum factum conceditur, culpa removetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: maxima est capitis deminutio cum aliquis simul et civitatem et libertatem amittit, Gai Inst. 1, 160; Auct. Her. 1, 46; 2, 4, 6; 4, 12, 17; 4, 53, 66 et saep. — (β) Etiam cum (less freq. cum etiam), even when (nearly = etiamsi), always with *indic.* if dependent on other than preterite predicates. (1) With *pres.*: qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet, quom etiam cavet,

Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5: in quo scelere, etiam cum multae causae convenisse... videntur, tamen non temere creditur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: qui incolunt maritimas urbis, etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excursant, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7; Curt. 6, 3, 10; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6. — (2) With *fut.*: etiam cum potentes nocere intendunt, Sen. Const. 4, 1. — (3) With *fut. perf.*: cum etiam plus contenderimus, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3. — (4) In oblique clauses with *imperf. subj.*, Cic. Fragm. Tog. Cand. 15. — (γ) Ante-class. with *indic.* in addressing indefinite persons in rules, after *imper.*: sorba in sapā cum vis condere, arida facias, Cato, R. R. 7 *fin.* — Always with *indic.* if a certain person is addressed; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59 (I. A. 1. a. a. supra); id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47. — **2.** With *subj.* referring to indefinite time. **a.** With the 2d *pers. sing.*, used in an indefinite sense (*you = one, any one*). (a) With *pres. subj.*: acerbum est pro benefactis quom mali messim metas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: quom faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis preti, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 38; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7 and 8 et saep. — (β) With *perf. subj.*: difficile est cum praestare omnibus concupiscere, servare aequitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: quos (verus) cum cantu spoliaveris, nuda paene remanet oratio, id. Or. 55, 183; id. Lael. 21, 77; id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; Sall. C. 12, 3; 51, 24; 58, 16. — **b.** In the jurists, in a clause exemplifying a general rule: cum ergo ita scriptum sit Heres Titius esto, addicere debemus, Gai Inst. 2, 165; so id. ib. 4, 97; 3, 161; Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. — **c.** In the phrase audio cum dicat (I. F. 1. b. infra): saepe soleo audire Roscium cum ita dicat se, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 129. — **d.** When, after cum, an imperfect or pluperfect is used as a logical tense (post-Aug.): non tulit gratis qui cum rogasset accepti, *who has asked for the favor, and*, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 4; 2, 3, 1; 2, 13, 2; id. Ep. 86, 8. — **e.** If the principal predicate is a potential subjunctive, an indefinite clause with a present or future after cum is always in the same mood: caveto quom ventus siet aut imber, effodias aut seras, Cato, R. R. 28: quos tam dissolutio animo est qui, haec cum videat, tacere ac negligere possit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; id. Planc. 39, 94; id. Clu. 55, 153; id. Inv. 1, 4, 87; 1, 51, 95; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; 4, 32, 43. — **3.** Of definite time, always with *indic.* (for exceptions, v. 4. infra), *when, if, while* (for the distinction between cum and si, cf.: formam mihi totius rei publicae, si jam es Romae, aut cum eris, velim mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quae si prodierit, atque adeo cum prodierit — scio enim proditum esse — audiet, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 100: si damnatus eris, atque adeo cum damnatus eris — nam dubitatio quae poterit esse? etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; id. Or. 2, 75, 304; Sen. Ep. 83, 10). **a.** Cum with *pres. indic.* (a) Principal predicate in *pres.*: certe, edepol, quom illum contemplo et formam cognosco meam... nimis simili est mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 71; id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 45: *Py. Ne fle. Ph. Non queo quom te video*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 14; id. Am. 1, 1, 260; id. Rud. 3, 4, 38: potestne tibi ulla spes salutis ostendi cum recordaris in deos immortalis quam impius... fueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47: cum hoc vereor, et cupio tibi... parcere, rursus immuto voluntatem meam (= while), id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: equidem cum... recordor, vix aetatem Alexandri suffecturam fuisse reor ad unum bellum, Liv. 9, 19, 12; Cic. Planc. 12, 29; id. Clu. 10, 29; id. Inv. 40, 46, 3: quod cum ita est, *if this is so*, Quint. 24, 58 (cf.: quodsi ita est, Cic. Mur. 2, 5); so, often, nunc cum: qui modo nusquam comparebas, nunc quom compares, peris, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2; so id. ib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 2, 17; id. As. 1, 2, 18; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39: nos de injusto rege nihil loquimur, nunc cum de ipsa regali re publica quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 47; Liv. 44, 39, 7. — So with logical *perf.* for the *pres.*, Quint. 4, 2, 122. — But Cicero always uses nunc cum with a *subj.* when the clause, while designating present time, generally

In opposition to a former time, implies a reason for the principal action, *now that*: quodsi tum, cum res publica severitatem desiderabat, vici naturam, etc., nunc cum omnes me causae ad misericordiam . . . vocent, quanto tandem studio, etc., Cic. Mur. 2, 3, 6; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Font. 15, 35 (25); id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; 17, 50; not found in later writers, except in the Gallic panegyrist, e. g. Eum. Grat. Act. 2 *init.*—(β) With principal predicate in the logical *perf.*, if (ante-class.): Curculio hercle verba mihi dedit quom cogito, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 27: sed tandem, quom recogito, qui potis est scire, haec scire me? id. Stich. 2, 1, 29; id. Mil. 4, 8, 64.—b. Cum with logical *perf. indic.* (a) Principal predicate in *pres.*: ergo quom optime fecisti, nunc adest occasio Benefacta cumulare, *after doing excellently*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: quo etiam major vir habendus est (Numa), cum illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam, etc. (= siquidem, *if he has; seeing that he has*), Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; Verg. A. 9, 249.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (poet.): at cumst imposta corona, Clamabis capiti vina subisse meo (est imposta = erit imposta), Prop. 4 (5), 2, 30.—c. With *fut.* (a) With principal predicate in *fut.*: quom videbis tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; id. Am. 3, 3, 15; id. Men. 5, 7, 7; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 82; id. Heaut. prol. 33: sed cum certum sciam faciam te paulo ante certiore, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; 3, 11, 3; 12, 30, 5; 14, 3, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 53, 10.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut. perf.*: cum tu haec leges, ego jam annuum munus confecerō, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) With principal predicate in *imper. fut.*: mox quom imitator Sauream, caveto ne succenseas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 105; id. Mil. 3, 3, 59.—(δ) With principal predicate in *subj.* (potential): cum testes ex Sicilia dabo, quem volet ille eligat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Off. 1, 34, 122; 3, 10, 46; id. Att. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 2; 4, 17, 1 et saep.—(e) In oblique clauses, after preterites, changed into *imperf. subj.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 40; after other tenses it is either changed into *pres. subj.* or remains unchanged, Cic. Fam. 1, 56, 2; 1, 7, 4; Sall. C. 58, 8.—d. With *fut. perf.* (a) With principal predicate in *fut.*: mox dabo quom ab re divina rediero, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 193; id. Am. 1, 1, 43; 1, 2, 4; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: cum haec docuero, tum illud ostendam, etc., Cic. Clu. 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 3; id. de Or. 2, 33, 143; 2, 59, 239; id. Att. 3, 23, 5 et saep.—In oblique clauses, after preterites, the *fut. perf.* is changed into *pluperf. subj.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; 28, 78; Liv. 1, 56, 11; 5, 30, 1; after other tenses, and often in oblique oration, it remains unchanged, or is changed into *perf. subj.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183; id. Fam. 2, 5, 2 dub.; Liv. 21, 13, 8; 3, 56, 10.—(β) With principal predicate in *imper.* (almost always *fut. imper.*): quod quom dixero, si placuerit, Facitote, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 37: cum ego Granium testem produxero, refellito, si poteris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154; id. Marcell. 9, 27; id. Fam. 16, 4, 3; Tac. A. 1, 22.—With *pres. imper.*, Liv. 24, 38, 7.—(γ) With principal predicate in *subj.* (potential): quae cum omnia collegis, tum ipse velim iudices satisne videatur, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; id. Or. 13, 41 dub.—In oblique clauses, after non-preterites, the *fut. perf.* remains unchanged: oro, ne me hodie, cum isti respondero, putetis, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10; id. Clu. 2, 6.—4. With *subj.* in definite time. a. Sometimes in oblique construction (3. c. e; 3. d. a).—b. Sometimes by attraction: curata fac sint quom a foro redeam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 11; id. Stich. 1, 2, 8; id. Curc. 2, 2, 3: non admirare cum ego ipse me id ex te primum andisse confitear? Cic. Planc. 24, 58.—c. In the semi-causal connection nunc cum, v. 3. a. a *fin.* supra.

B. In adverbial anterior clauses dependent on preterite predicates, the time of the cum clause preceding that of the principal sentence (always with *subj.*, except in the instances mentioned 2; 3. a; and 5.), *when, after*. 1. With *pluperf. subj.* (so generally): quom socios nostros mandisset impius Cyclops, Liv. And. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 817 (Lübbert conjectures, without sufficient reason, mandit sex): quom saucius multifariam ibi factus esset, tamen volnus

capiti nullum evenit, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: portisculus signum cum dare coepisset, Enn. Ann. v. 234 Vahl.: quom testamento patris partisset bona, Afran. Com. Rel. v. 50 Rib.: quem quom ibi viderent Hortensius Postumiusque, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 4, 32; Enn. Ann. v. 241 Vahl.; Turp. Com. Rel. v. 48 Rib.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 394, 27 (the MSS. reading: quom venisset, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 15, is corrupt): audivi summos homines cum quaestor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: haec cum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, id. ib. 1, 35, 160: cum Thebani Lacedaemonios bello superavissent . . . aeneum statuerunt tropaem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: Dionysius cum fanum Proserpinae Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: eo cum venisset, animadvertit ad alteram ripam magnas esse copias hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: Tarquinius et Tullia minor . . . cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur nuptiis, Liv. 1, 46, 9 et saep.—2. With *pluperf. indic.* a. Ante-class. in place of the class. *subj.*: idem me pridem quom ei adversum veneram, Facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 28: Quid ais? Quom intellexeras, id consilium capere, quor non dixi exemplo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 38.—b. If the pluperfect is a virtual imperfect, designating the time at which the main action took place, the principal predicate being likewise in the pluperfect, when the clause would require an indicative if placed in the imperfect (3. a. a): expectationem nobis non parvam adulteras cum scripseras Varronem tibi confirmasse, etc. (= expectabam quom legebam; cf. C. 3. a. a, 2.), Cic. Att. 3, 18, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2, where the cum clause is relative; v. E.: Romae haud minus terroris . . . erat quam fuerat biennio ante cum castra Punica obiecta Romanis moenibus fuerant (C. 3. a. a, 1.), Liv. 27, 44, 1; so id. 5, 28, 1; 26, 40, 17; 44, 10, 1.—c. If the clause indicates that the time of the main action is a period, subsequent to that of the action designated by the pluperfect: nam tum cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: cum ea consecutus nondum eram . . . tamen ista vestra nomina nunquam sum admiratus, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178; id. Inv. 2, 42, 124; Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 24, 7, 1 sq.; Nep. Dat. 6, 5; Curt. 9, 10, 12; Verg. A. 5, 42.—3. If both predicates denote repeated action, the anterior clause with cum has the *pluperf. indic.* or *subj.* a. With *pluperf. indic.* (a) With principal predicate in *imperf. indic.* (so almost always in Cicero and Caesar; not in the poets, nor in Vell. Val. Max., Tac., Suet., or Plin.), *whenever*: cum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, eadem lectica usque ad cubiculum deferrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; 2, 1, 46, § 120; 2, 3, 67, § 156; 2, 4, 61, § 137; 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Fl. 7, 16; 10, 21; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; id. Or. 32, 113; id. Brut. 24, 93: (Cassivellaunus) cum equitatus noster se in agros ejecerat, essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 3, 14; 3, 15; 4, 7; 5, 35; 7, 22; id. B. C. 1, 58; Sall. J. 92, 8; 44, 4: cum comminus venerant, gladiis a velibus trucidabantur, Liv. 38, 21, 12; Nep. Epam. 3, 6; Sen. Ep. 11, 4; Curt. 3, 10, 8; 3, 10, 11; Quint. 7, 1, 4; Gell. 15, 22, 5; 17, 18, 3; Gai Inst. 4, 15; Pacat. 9.—(β) With principal predicate in *perf. indic.*: Pacuvius qui Syriam usu suam fecit, cum vino . . . sibi parentaverat, Sen. Ep. 12, 8; 108, 14.—b. With *pluperf. subj.*, an *imperf. indic.* in principal sentence: quom fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedit, ejusque transitum . . . conjunxisset, eum ipse detorquebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: cum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidae . . . effugiebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 41: cum in ius duci debitorum viderent, undique convolabant, Liv. 2, 27, 8; 25, 3, 11; 5, 48, 2.—4. In anterior clauses with *imperf. subj.* (a) When the principal clause expresses an immediate consequence (= *pluperf. subj.*): Demaratus cum audiret dominationem Cypseli confirmari, defugit patriam (= cum audivisset), Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34; Caes. B. G. 5, 17 et saep.—(β) Where both verbs relate to one transaction, especially in remarks and replies: (Epaminondas) cum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, etc., Cic. Fin. 2,

30, 97: cum ex eo quaereretur quid esset dolus magnus, respondebat, etc., id. Off. 3, 14, 60; id. Or. 2, 69, 278; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; Liv. 3, 71, 4 et saep.—(γ) When the principal action takes place during the action of the dependent clause: qui cum unum jam et alterum diem desideraretur, neque in eis locis inveniretur . . . liberti Asuvii in eum invadunt, etc., Cic. Clu. 13, 38.—5. For the *perf. indic.* instead of *pluperf. subj.* v. C. 1. d. infra.

C. In adverbial clauses of coincidence time dependent on preterites (= eo tempore quo), the clause with cum designating the time at which or during which the main action took place, *when, as, while*.

[The theory of the use of tenses and moods in these clauses is not fully settled. The older grammarians require the indicative if cum denotes pure time, but the subjunctive if denoting cause or relations similar to cause. Zumpt and others acknowledge that the rule is frequently not observed, attributing this to the predilection of the Latin language for the subjunctive. Recently Hoffmann (Zeitpartikeln der Lateinischen Sprache, 1st ed. 1860; 2d ed. 1873) and Lübbert (Syntax von Quom, 1870) have advanced the theory that cum requires the indicative if denoting absolute time, but the subjunctive if denoting relative time. They define absolute time as time co-ordinate or parallel with, or logically independent of, the time of the principal action, which performs the function of a chronological date for the principal action, and they consider it as a criterion that the clause might have constituted an independent sentence; while relative time is logically subordinate to the principal action. Hoffmann condenses his theory in the following words: cum with indicative names and describes the time at which the action of the principal sentence took place; cum with the subjunctive, on the contrary, designates the point of time at which, or the space of time during which, the action expressed in the principal sentence commenced or ended. The chief objections to this theory are: (1) Its vagueness.—(2) The facts that in many instances cum with the subjunctive clearly dates the main action (C. 3. a. β, 2. and 4.; C. 3. a. 5.; C. 3. b. β, 3. and 5.; C. 3. b. γ infra); that many of the subjunctive clauses with cum may be transformed into independent sentences (C. 3. b. β, 2. and 3. infra); that many indicative clauses with cum are logically subordinate to the main action (C. 3. a. a, 2. infra), and that when both moods are used in two co-ordinated clauses with cum belonging to the same main sentence, Hoffmann must account for the difference of the moods by explanations not drawn from his theory (Cic. Agr. 2, 64, 64; id. Clu. 30, 83; id. Div. 1, 43, 97; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Or. 67, 272; Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Liv. 6, 40, 17; 30, 44, 10).—(3) The impossibility of clearly drawing the line between logical co-ordination and subordination; and the fact that, wherever it is drawn, there will be many passages not accounted for (cf. 1. *init.* and many passages under C. 3. a. a, 3.; C. 3. a. δ; C. 3. b. γ, etc.).—(4) That the supposed use of cum with the imperfect indicative is inconsistent with the received doctrine that the imperfect always designates a time relative to another time—a difficulty not satisfactorily met by Hoffmann's assumption of an aoristic imperfect.]

GENERAL RULE.—The predicate after cum is in the perfect indicative (or historical present) if the action is conceived as a point of time coincident with the time of the main action. It is either in the imperfect indicative or in the imperfect subjunctive if the action is conceived as occupying a period of time within which the main action took place (e. g.: quid enim meus frater ab arte adjuvari potuit, cum . . . furem se videre respondit? Quid in omni oratione Crassus . . . cum pro Cn. Plancio diceret? Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220; where diceret might stand for diceret, but not responderet for respondit: cum ad tribum Polliam ventum est, et praeco cunctaretur, etc., Liv. 29, 37, 8; cf.: cum tecum Ephesi collocutus sum, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1; and: cum te Puteolis prosequer, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: cum primum lex coepta ferri est, Liv. 3, 14, 4; and: cum

ferretur lex, id. 5, 30, 4; also, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; and Liv. 3, 58, 7). **1.** Both predicates in the *perf. indic.* (or *histor. pres.*), both clauses denoting points of time (the principal predicate may be in any verbal form implying a perfect). **2.** The clause expressing a momentary action: posticulum hoc recepit quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit cum pallam mihi Detulisti, id. Men. 2, 3, 46; prol. 62; id. Poen. 4, 2, 82; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21 et saep.: non tum cum emisti fundum Tusculanum, in lepore apri fuerunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 8: in iudiciis quanta vis esset didicisti cum est absolutus, Cic. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 4: per tuas statuas vero cum dixit, vehementer risimus, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: cum occiditur Sex. Roscius, (servi) ibidem fuerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; 70; 1, 4, 11; 2, 2, 66; 160; 2, 3, 47; § 112; id. Caecin. 29, 85; id. Sest. 55, 157; id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; id. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; id. Att. 2, 1, 5 et saep.: tunc flesse deicit cum adempta sunt nobis arma, Liv. 3, 55, 10; 10, 6, 8; 28, 42, 14; 42, 46, 1; Vitr. 2, 8, 12; 2, 1, 7; 2, 9, 15; 6, 7, 4: semel dumtaxat vultum mutavit, tunc cum . . . anulum in profundum dejecit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6; 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 1, ext. 1; 9, 8, 1: rerum natura . . . cum visum est deinde, (filium tuum) repetiit, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 10, 4; 11, 2; Q. N. 1, 11, 3; 6, 25, 4: accipimus et serpentem latrasse cum pulsus est regno Tarquinius, Plin. 8, 41, 63; § 153; 2, 24, 22; § 90; 2, 52, 53; § 139; Suet. Claud. 21; Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 61; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 8; Tib. 3, 5, 18; Mart. 5, 49, 9.—So, cum primum, when first, the first time that, as soon as: jube vinum dari: jam dudum factum est quom primum bibi, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 40; id. Cas. prol. 17; Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 31; id. And. prol. 1; id. Eun. 3, 3, 4: Pompeius cum primum contione habuit . . . ostendit, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45; id. Fam. 2, 9, 1; Liv. 3, 55, 10; 25, 6, 2; 25, 29, 4; 31, 3, 1; 40, 8, 1; 42, 34, 3; Curt. 6, 11, 23; but with *imperf. subj.* when referring to a per. of time: ipse cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit, Caes. B. G. 2, 2.—In the poets and later writers, the *imperf. subj.* often occurs where classic prose has the *perf. indic.*: effice ut idem status sit cum exisgit qui fuit cum promitterem, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 4: tum lacrimare debueras cum equo calcaria subderes, Curt. 7, 2, 6; Suet. Claud. 6; Ov. P. 4, 12, 28.—**b.** If the clause denotes a state, condition, or action of longer duration, it takes the *perf. indic.* if asserted as a complete fact without regard to what happened during its progress (virtual point of time): in quem Juppiter se convertit cum exportavit per mare . . . Europen, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: ne cum in Sicilia quidem (bellum) fuit . . . pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2; § 6: nempe eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit, id. Div. 1, 17, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 54; § 125; id. Lig. 7, 20; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: non tibi, cum in conspectu Roma fuit, succurrit? etc., Liv. 2, 40, 7; 34, 3, 7; Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 4, 3.—**c.** With *perf. indic.*, by the time when, before, referring to facts which actually occurred before the action of the principal sentence: ab Anaximandro moniti Lacedaemonii sunt ut urbem . . . inlincerent, quod terrae motus instaret, tum cum . . . urbs tota corruit, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Liv. 22, 36, 4; 34, 31, 15; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 53.—**d.** With *perf. indic.* when actions in immediate sequence are represented as coincident: ad quem cum accessimus, Appio, subridens, Recipis nos, inquit, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2: me primus dolor percussit, Cotta cum est expulsum, Cic. Brut. 89, 303: itaque ne tum quidem cum classem perdidisti, Mamertinis navem imperare ausus es, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: haec cum facta sunt in concilio, magna spe et laetitia omnium discessum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: cum Thessalos in armie esse nuntiavit, Ap. Claudius . . . senatus misit, Liv. 42, 5, 8: Gracchus cum ex Sardinia rediit, orationem ad populum habuit, Gell. 15, 12, 1; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2; id. Deiot. 6, 17; id. Top. 16, 61; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; id. Fam. 5, 21, 2; Liv. 4, 44, 10; 4, 60, 8; 9, 25, 2; 22, 14, 12; Nep. Dat. 11, 1; Suet. Caes. 31; Gell. I, 23, 5; Prop. 3, 20, 37 (4, 21, 7).—Hence a *perf. indic.* in co-ordination with *imperf. subj.*: cum sol nocte vi-

sus esset . . . et cum caelum discessisse visum est (decemviri ad libros ire jussi sunt), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97.—**2.** With a *perf. indic.* (or *histor. pres.*), the principal predicate in *imperf.* **a.** The action falling within the time of the principal predicate: set Stalagnus quojus erat tunc nationis, quom hinc abit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 107; id. Rud. 3, 6, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: haec Crassi oratio cum edita est, quattuor et triginta tum habebat annos, etc., Cic. Brut. 43, 161: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14; § 32; 2, 5, 69; § 178; id. Fl. 13, 20; id. Pis. 1, 2; id. Lig. 1, 3; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; 3, 4, 11; id. Fam. 13, 35, 2; id. Att. 6, 1, 13: cum Caesari in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Aedui, alterius Sequani, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Sall. J. 71, 1: cum haec accepta clades est, jam C. Horatius et T. Menenius consules erant, Liv. 2, 51, 1; 21, 39, 4; 23, 49, 5; 28, 27, 14; 34, 16, 6; 45, 39, 1: merito me non agnoscis, nam cum hoc factum est, integer eram, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 3.—Post-class. writers generally use *imperf. subj.*: beneficium ei videberis dedisse cui tunc inimicissimus eras cum dares? Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 7: bona quoque, quae tunc habuit cum damnetur, publicabuntur, Dig. 28, 18, § 1: pauper Fabricius (erat) Pyrrhi cum sperneret aurum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 413.—**b.** The action strictly anterior to the principal sentence, rare (I. d.): nam quod conabar cum interventum est dicere, nunc expedibo, Pac. ap. Non. p. 505, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 55 Rib.): cum est ad nos adlatum de temeritate eorum, etc., cetera mihi facillima videbantur . . . multaque mihi veniebat in mentem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; Sall. C. 51, 32; Verg. A. 6, 515; id. E. 3, 14.—**3.** The predicate after cum conceived as a period or space of time (including repeated action) is either in the *imperf. indic.* or *imperf. subj.* [In ante-classical writers and Cicero the *imperf. indic.* very frequent, and largely prevailing over the *subj.*, except that when the principal predicate denotes a point of time (with *perf.*), Cicero commonly uses the *subj.*; the *imperf. indic.* occurs in Cicero 241 times; in Caesar once with the force of a relative-clause (B. G. 1, 40, 5), and 3 times of repeated action; in Nep. once of repeated action (Att. 9, 6); in Sall. twice (J. 31, 20; id. H. 1, 48, 6 Dietsch); in Liv. 22 times; in Verg. 4 times; in Ovid twice; in Tib. twice; in Prop. 3 times; in Val. Max. twice; then it disappears (except once each in Tac. and Mart.), but reappears in Gaius (3 times), Gellius (twice), and the Gallic panegyrist (several times)]. **a.** Both predicates denoting spaces of time, the principal predicate always in the *imperf. indic.* unless the mood is changed by other influences. (a) Cum with the *imperf. indic.* (1) In express or implied opposition to other periods of time, esp. with tum or tunc: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi quom tu adulescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: alium esse censens nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; id. Most. 1, 3, 64; id. Mil. 2, 2, 26; Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl): qui cum plures erant, paucis nobis exaequare non poterant, hi postquam pauciores sunt, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: qui (Pompeius) cum omnes Caesarem metuebamus ipse eum diligebat, postquam ille meture coepit, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4: res per eosdem creditores per quos cum tu aderas agebatur, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1 (cf.: Senatus consultum factum est de ambitu in Afranii sententiam quam ego dixeram cum tu adesses, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 3): Trebellum valde jam diligit: oderat tum cum ille tabulis novis adversabatur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: non tam id sentiebam cum fruebar, quam tunc cum carebam, id. Red. Quir. 1, 3: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiebatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 111 (so 111 times in Cicero, including the instances where the principal predicate is in the *perf.*): cum captivis redemptio negabatur, nos vulgo homines laudabant, nunc deteriore condicione sumus, etc., Liv. 25, 6, 14; 10, 7, 2; 33, 34, 3; 34, 4, 10; 44, 36, 8; 45, 38, 1; Ov. P. 2, 6, 9; id. M. 13, 473; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1; 4, 1, 10; Mart. 12, 70, 10; Gai. Inst. 1, 184; Eum. Grat. Act. 6; cf.: cur eum, cum in consilium iretur, Cluentius et Canutius abesse patiebantur? Cur cum in

consilium mittebant, Stajenum judicem qui pecuniam dederant, non requirebant? Cic. Clu. 30, 83 (cum iretur, of the time when the judges retired; cum mittebant, of the previous time, when the parties were asked about the closing of the case; opp. cum iretur).—Poets, even in the class. per., sometimes use the *subj.* in dependence upon the *indic.*: hic subito quantus cum viveret esse solebat, Exit humo, Ov. M. 13, 441.—(2) The principal predicate denoting a mental act or reflection occasioned by, or accompanying the action of the clause with cum (mostly ante-class. and in Cicero): desipiebam mentis cum illa scripta mittebam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 35; id. Aul. 2, 2, 1; id. Ps. 1, 5, 86: sed tu cum et tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas, et cum eis praedabare, et . . . non statuebas tibi rationem esse reddendam? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: illas res tantas cum gerebam, non mihi mors, non exsilium ob oculos versabatur? id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Cat. 3, 1, 3; 3, 7, 16; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; 2, 2, 13, § 33; 2, 2, 35, § 86; 2, 3, 86, § 198; 2, 5, 21, § 54; id. Fl. 1, 1; id. Deiot. 1, 3; 8, 23; id. Pis. 24, 56 and 57; id. Ac. 2, 18, 89; id. Or. 13, 41; id. Tusc. 2, 15, 43; id. Fam. 7, 9, 5 (22 times); Sall. H. 1, 48, 6 Dietsch (cf.: num P. Decius cum se deoveret, et equo admissio in median aciem Latinorum inruibat, aliquid . . . cogitabat? Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61; cum se deoveret explains the circumstances of inruibat; hence acc. to 3. a. β. 2. in *subj.*; cf. Madv. ad loc., who reads deoverat).—(3) If the predicate after cum has a meaning peculiar to the *imperf. indic.*, which by the use of the *subj.* would be effaced: quod erat os tuum, cum videbas eos homines, quorum ex bonis istum anulus aureus donabas? (descriptive *imperf.*) Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187; so, fulgentis gladios hostium videbant, Decii, cum in aciem eorum inruibat, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat (= accipere volebat, conative *imperf.*), id. Brut. 14, 55: cum vim quae esset in sensibus explicabamus, etc., id. Ac. 2, 12, 37 (the verbum dicendi refers to a certain stage in the discourse, for which Cicero uses the *imperf. indic.* in independent sentences, e. g. N. D. 3, 29, 71; 3, 6, 15; de Or. 1, 53, 230; 2, 19, 83; 2, 84, 341), so, equidem . . . risum vix tenebam, cum Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum comparabas, id. Brut. 8, 293: cum censebam, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: cum dicebam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 5: cum ponebas, id. Fin. 2, 19, 63; so esp. in Cicero's letters the phrase cum haec scribebam = while I am writing this, to preserve the meaning of an epistolary tense, referring to a state, condition, or action in progress at the time of writing the letter: res, cum haec scribebam, erat in extremum adducta discrimen, id. Fam. 12, 6, 2; 3, 12, 2; 5, 12, 2; 6, 4, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 5 et saep.; cum haec scriberem, scripsissem, scripsi, are not epistolary tenses, but refer to events happening after the letter or part of it was finished, = when I wrote, had written, id. ib. 2, 15, 3; 10, 4, 7; 4, 10, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; 8, 13, 2; sometimes cum dabam = cum scribebam, Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3 (but cf.: cum scriberem, as epistolary tense, in oblique discourse, id. Att. 15, 13, 7).—(4) The coincidence in time of two actions is made emphatic, = eo ipso tempore quo: tum cum insula Delos . . . nihil timebat, non modo provinciae sed etiam Appia via jam carebamus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Phil. 1, 15, 36; 13, 8, 17; id. Sull. 10, 31; id. Tusc. 2, 8, 30; id. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Dom. 45, 118.—(5) The predicate after cum is in the *imperf. subj.* (1) To impart to the clause a causal, adversative or concessive meaning besides the temporal relation: antea cum equester ordo judicaret, improbi magistratus in provincis inserviebant publicanis (a logical consequence), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: sed cum jam honores (Hortensii) et illa senior auctoritas quiddam requireret, remanebat idem (dicendi genus) nec decebat idem, id. Brut. 95, 327; id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; 16, 45; id. Pis. 10, 2; Liv. 25, 13, 1; 26, 5, 1.—(2) To indicate circumstances under which the main action took place, and by which it is explained: Flaminium, cum tripudio auspicaretur, pullarius diem differere, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77:

equidem cum peterem magistratum, solebam in prensando dimittere a me Scaevola, id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Liv. 41, 1, 2 (cf. 3. b. β , 3.).—(3) To describe the locality of the main action: quom essem in provincia legatus, quam plures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 8: Zenonem cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 28, 79; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; id. Att. 2, 11, 1; 12, 5, 4; 16, 14, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; Liv. 5, 54, 3 (cf. 3. b. β , 4.).—(4) To designate the time of the main action as a condition: cum ageremus vitae supremum diem, scribebamus hoc, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 54: cum jam in exitu annus esset, Q. Marcius... magistratu abiturus erat, Liv. 39, 23, 1 (cf. 3. b. β , 5.).—(5) If both the clause with cum and the principal predicate denote repeated action, the predicate with cum in class. prose is in the *imperf. indic.* or *subj.* according to the rules under α and β ; the principal predicate being always in the *imperf. indic.*; but in ante-class. writers cum has always the *imperf. indic.* (1) *Imperf. indic.*: tum mi aedes quoque ardebat, quom ad te veniebam, tuae, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55; id. Am. 1, 1, 45; id. Rud. 4, 7, 25 sqq.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19; Cinc. de Re Mil. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 5; Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 4; Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4; id. Verr. 2, 13, § 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2; Gai Inst. 2, 101; Pacat. Pan. 9 fin.: cum a nostro Catone laudabar vel reprehendi me a ceteris facile patiebatur, Cic. Or. 13, 41; so Nep. Att. 9, 6.—To distinguish from adversative relations, as Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 39, 2; id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 6; Gai Inst. 2, 254.—If only the clause with cum, but not the principal predicate, denotes repeated action, the latter is in the *perf.*, the former in *imperf. indic.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Cic. Arch. 5, 10.—(2) *Imperf. subj.*, mostly denoting circumstances to explain the main action: cum dilectus antiquitus fieret... tribunus militaris adigebat, etc., Cinc. de Re Mil. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: Hortensius cum partiretur tecum causas, prorogandi locum semper tibi relinquebat, Cic. Brut. 51, 190; id. Div. 1, 45, 102; id. de Or. 1, 54, 232; id. Brut. 62, 222; Liv. 3, 66, 2; 5, 25, 12: ex hoc effectos panes, cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obiectarent, vulgo in eos jaciebant (causal), Caes. B. C. 3, 48; Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; so, according to class. usage, Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Curt. 5, 2, 7; 6, 5, 18; 7, 3, 13; Suet. Caes. 65; contrary to class. usage, Val. Max. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 30, 7; 77, 8; Tac. H. 2, 91; Spart. Had. 13.—(3) In other instances (which are rare), both moods occur, either without any discrimination, or for special reasons. (1) Ante-class.: nam quom modo exibat foras, ad portum se aibat ire, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 2.—(2) Class.: ut, cum L. Opimii causam defendebat, C. Carbo nihil de Gracchi nece negabat, sed iure factum esse dicebat, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 106 (cf.: nuper cum ego C. Sergii Orator... causam defenderem, nonne omnis nostra in jure versata defensio est? id. ib. 1, 39, 173; in each of these sentences the clause with cum sustains exactly the same relation to the principal predicate; but the former has the *imperf.* in the principal sentence, and in this connection Cic. prefers the *indic.* after cum): similiter arbitrator... illum (oratore) de toto illo genere non plus quaesiturum esse, quid dicat, quam Polycletum illum, cum Herculem fingeat, quem ad modum pellem aut hydram fingeat (fingeat, for euphony, in view of the foll. fingeret), id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; cf.: nec vero ille artifex cum faceret Jovis formam... contemplantur aliquid, e quo similitudinem duceret, id. Or. 2, 9.—Without assignable reason: casu, cum legerem tuas litteras, Hirtius erat apud me, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 2; cf.: Hasdrubal tunc forte cum haec gerebantur, apud Syphacem erat, Liv. 29, 31, 1: cum haec Romae agebantur, Chalcide Antiochus ipse sollicitabat civitatum animos, etc., id. 36, 5, 1; cf.: cum haec in Hispania gererentur, comitiorum jam appetebat dies, id. 35, 8, 1 (Weissenb. gerebantur): cum haec agebantur, Chalcide erat Antiochus, id. 36, 15, 1; cf.: cum haec agerentur jam consul via Labicanâ ad fanum Quietis erat, id. 4, 41, 8; 35, 2, 1.—(3) Post-Aug. writers almost always use *imperf. subj.*, disregarding the class. usage: ipsa

fruebatur arte cum pingeret (cf. α , 2), Sen. Ep. 9, 7; id. Cons. Marc. 23, 3; Plin. Pan. 34: tunc erat mendacior locus cum ignota essent externa... nunc vero, etc. (opposition of times), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 24; so id. Ep. 97, 9; Mart. 2, 61, 1; cf. Don. ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13 (3. a. α , 1 supra): cum haec proderem habebant et Caesares juvenes sturnum, etc., Plin. 10, 41, 59, § 120.—b. If the principal predicate denotes a point of time, and the predicate with cum a period of time, the former is in the *perf. indic.* unless changed by construction; the latter (a) In the *imperf. indic.*, according to the rules α , except 2. (1) When the time of the cum clause is opposed to other periods of time: res quom animam agebat tum esse offusam oportuit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85; id. Truc. 4, 2, 20; id. Ep. 3, 3, 50 (3. α , 21); id. Most. 5, 1, 68: quod cum res agebatur nemo in me dixit, id tot annis post tu es inventus qui diceret? Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 22; id. Rep. 2, 23, 43; id. Div. 1, 41, 92; 1, 45, 101; id. Ac. 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 19, 60; 17, 54; 19, 61; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210 et saep.; Liv. 22, 60, 25; Verg. A. 4, 597; Tib. 1, 10, 8; 1, 10, 19; Prop. 2, 1, 31; 5 (4), 10, 24.—The *subj.* may be used if the principal action is represented as a consequence or result: o, Astaphium, haut isto modo solita's me ante appellare, Sed blande, quom illic quod aput vos nunc est, aput me habere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 60 (Lübbert conjectures habebam); Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2 and 3; id. Fin. 4, 27, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130; id. Mur. 3, 8; Liv. 5, 53, 9; 10, 6, 9; 43, 21, 1; 44, 39, 7.—Hence the mood may change in co-ordinate clauses: tum, cum haberet haec res publica Luscinos, Calatinos, etc., homines... patientia paupertatis ornatos, et tum, cum erant Catones, Philii, etc., tamen hujusce modi res commissa nemini est (haberet, concessive), Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64.—(2) To make emphatic the coincidence of time, = eo ipso tempore (a. α , 4.): cum is triumphus de Liguribus agebatur, Ligures... coloniam ipsam ceperunt, Liv. 41, 14, 1; Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Phil. 2, 36, 90; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 97; id. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(3) To preserve the peculiar force of the *imperf. indic.* (a. α , 3.): cum iste jam decedebat, ejus modi litteras ad eos misit, etc. (conative *imperf.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: cum Africanus censor tribu movebat centurionem... inquit, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272 (cf.: cum (censor) M. Antistio equum ademisset, id. ib. 2, 71, 287).—(4) With the *imperf. subj.* (1) Always when cum means *while* (time during which): quomque caput caderet, carmen tuba sola peregit et, etc., Enn. ap. Lact. ad Stat. Th. 11, 66 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl.): magistratus quom ibi adesset, accepta'st agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22 (Lübbert conjectures adesset); Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl.): Alexandrum uxor sua, cum simul cubaret, occidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144: armati, cum sui utrosque adhortarentur... in medium inter duas acies procedunt, Liv. 1, 25, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 81; Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65; Cic. Brut. 3, 10; id. Clu. 62, 175; Caes. B. G. 2, 19; id. B. C. 3, 57; Liv. 1, 30, 8; 10, 30, 3 et saep.—(2) To connect a logical (causal, etc.) relation with the temporal meaning (a. β , 1.): cum ille Romuli senatus... temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, populus id non tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: an pater familiarissimis suis succensuit cum Sullam et defendenter et laudarent? (causal), id. Sull. 17, 49: tum cum bello sociorum tota Italia arderet, homo non acerrimus... C. Norbanus in summo otio fuit (concessive), id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 8: quibus rebus cum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, etc. (adversative), Nep. Cim. 3, 1: sed cum jam appropinquantum forma lemborum haud dubia esset... tunc injecta trepidatio est, Liv. 44, 28, 10; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 211; id. Clu. 31, 84; id. Mur. 3, 8; id. Phil. 3, 2, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; Caes. B. C. 2, 7; Liv. 25, 9, 10; 21, 41, 12.—(3) To explain the main fact by circumstances: quem quidem hercle ego, in exilium quom iret, reddidi domum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: consule me, cum esset designatus tribunus, obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic. Sest. 28, 61: haec epistula est, quam nos, in aedibus Apronii cum litteras conquereremus, invenimus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 154: Socrates, cum XXX tyranni essent, pedem portâ

non extulit, id. Att. 8, 2, 4: Brundisii cum loquerer cum Phaniâ, veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: itaque, cum populum in curias triginta divideret, nomina earum (Sabinarum) curiis imposuit, Liv. 1, 13, 6: Ap. Claudius, ovans cum in urbem iniret, decem milia pondo argenti, etc., in aerarium tulit, id. 41, 28, 6; Cic. Clu. 20, 55; id. Phil. 12, 8, 20; id. Scaur. 47; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; id. Or. 2, 55, 225 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 9, 13; 6, 6, 5; Liv. 1, 39, 4; 3, 63, 6; 4, 53, 11 et saep.—(4) To describe the place of the main action (a. α , 3.): cum essem in castris ad fluvium Pyramum, reditae mihi sunt uno tempore a te epistolae duae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1; so with cum essem (essemus, etc.), id. ib. 2, 19, 1; 3, 4, 1; 13, 56, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 1; 14, 19, 1; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 39, 61; Varr. R. R. 3, 13; Caes. B. G. 4, 11 et saep.: Eumenes rex ab Româ cum in regnum rediret... mactatus est (= on the journey), Liv. 42, 40, 8: Agesilaus cum ex Aegypto reverteretur... in morbum implicitus decessit, Nep. Ages. 8, 6.—The *perf. indic.* (cum fui, etc.) refers to temporary visits to a place: Gallo narravi, cum proxime Romae fui, quid audissem, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 2: proxime cum in patriâ meâ fui, venit ad me, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 3.—(5) To designate the time by natural occurrences (a. α , 4.): ipsi comprehensi a me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6: cum advesperasceret, cum luccesceret, id. Fam. 15, 4, 8: cum lux appropinquaret, id. Tull. 9, 21: cum dies instaret, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: cum comitiorum tempus adpeteret, Liv. 28, 10, 1: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, id. 3, 34, 7; 10, 13, 2.—But when a date is given as a point of time, the *perf. indic.* is used: cum ead. dies venit, Liv. 4, 44, 10; 6, 20, 4.—(6) When the action of the cum clause is interrupted or ended by the main action: cum hanc jam epistolam compicarem, tabellarii a vobis venerunt, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17: L. Octavius, cum multas jam causas diceret, adolescens est mortuus, id. Brut. 68, 241: cum plures iam tribus dicto esse audientem pontifici duumvirum jubere... ultimum de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, Liv. 40, 42, 10: cum maxime conquereretur apud patres... repente strepitus ante curiam... auditur, id. 8, 33, 4: haec cum maxime disserteret, intervenit Tarquinius, id. 1, 50, 7; so with cum maxime, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2; Liv. 23, 24, 6; 30, 33, 12.—(7) If the clause with cum has the force of a participial adjunct of the principal predicate (cum diceret = dicens, or dicendo): Caesarem saepe accusavit, cum adfirmaret illum numquam, cum haec natio viveret, sine curâ futurum (= adfirmans, or adfirmando), Cic. Sest. 63, 132: Antigonus in proelio, cum adversus Seleucum dimicaret, occisus est (= dimicans), Nep. Reg. 3, 2: impulit ut cupere habere, cum diceret, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9 (11), 3; id. Clu. 42, 119; 56, 153; id. pro Corn. Maj. Fragm. 16; id. Mil. 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. Or. 37, 129; id. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. Inv. 2, 34, 105; Val. Max. 1, 2, ext. 1; Ov. P. 1, 9, 42.—(8) In the historians, in a summary reference to events already related: cum haec in Achaia atque apud Dyrhachium gererentur... Caesar mittit, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 57: cum civitas in opere ac labore adsiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, interim Q. Fabio... dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: cum hic status in Boeotia esset, Perseus... misit, id. 42, 56, 10; 33, 36, 1; 34, 22, 3; 38, 8, 1; 42, 64, 1; 45, 11, 1.—(9) In all other cases the *imperf. subj.* is regularly used in class. prose, even if the action of the clause with cum is logically independent of the principal sentence: illum saepe audivi, hic, cum ego judicare jam aliquid possem, abfuit, Cic. Brut. 71, 248: senatus consultum est factum de ambitu in Afranii sententiam, in quam ego dixeram, cum tu adesses, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7 (9), 3; so always (class.) with cum maxime, *precisely when, just when*: cum maxime haec in senatu agerentur, Canuleius... (ad populum) ita disseruit, Liv. 4, 3, 1: cum maxime Capua circumvallaretur, Syracusarum oppugnatione ad finem venit, id. 25, 23, 1.—In a very few instances the *imperf. indic.* occurs without apparent reason: an vero cum honos agebatur familiae vestrae... succen-

suit pater tuus cum Sullam defenderent (probably to distinguish the two cum clauses), Cic. Sull. 17, 49 (cf.: cum jus amicitiae, societatis, adfinitatis ageretur, cum, etc., eo tempore tu non modo non . . . retulisti, sed ne ipse quidem, etc., id. Quint. 16, 53); ille versus, qui in te erat collatus cum aedilitatem petebas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: cum ex oppido exportabatur (Dianae statua) quem conventum mulierum factum esse arbitramini? . . . Quid hoc tota Sicilia est clarius quae omnes convenisse cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido? etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77.—Poets and post-class. writers frequently disregard the class. usage, the former by using either mood instead of the other, the latter by the un-Ciceronian use of the *subj.*; v. Prop. 2, 9, 15; 5 (4), 4, 10; Tib. 1, 10, 16; Verg. A. 7, 148; 12, 735; Mart. 13, 122; Curt. 8, 12, 16; 9, 2, 24; Quint. 11, 1, 89; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46; Dig. 28, 1, 22, § 1; Gell. strangely uses an *imperf. indic.* where class. writers would use a *subj.*: sed ego, homines cum considerabam, alterum fidei, alterum probrum plenum, nequaquam adduci potui ad absolvendum, Gell. 14, 2, 10; cf.: cum secom reputavit, Tac. A. 15, 54.

D. In adverbial clauses denoting identity of action (if the principal sentence and the clause with cum denote not different actions, but one action, which, expressed by the latter clause, is by the principal sentence defined in its meaning and import, the clause with cum always takes the *indic.*, except once or twice post-class., and almost always the same tense as the principal sentence), *when, by, in, etc.* **1.** The predicate in present: amice facis Quom me laudas, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 31; id. Poen. 3, 2, 12; 3, 5, 15; Ter. And. prol. 18; id. Ad. 1, 2, 16 et saep.: bene facitis cum venitis, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: quae cum taces, nulla esse concedis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; 21, 53; id. Clu. 47, 132; Liv. 25, 6, 5 et saep.—**2.** With *fut.* (rare): cum igitur proferent aliquid huiusmodi . . . inventum proferent, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 75; id. Fl. 39, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 9.—**3.** With *fut. perf.* (rare): quod cum dederis, illud dederis ut is absolvatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23; id. Lig. 12, 36; id. Part. Or. 39; Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.—**4.** With *perf.*: fecisti furtum quom istaec flagitia me celavisti et patrem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 52; id. Cas. 4, 4, 18 (22); id. Capt. 2, 3, 52; Ter. Phorm. prol. 32 et saep.: loco ille motus est cum ex urbe est depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23; § 59; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; Liv. 5, 49, 8; 9, 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 1; Curt. 6, 10, 9; Quint. 1, 10, 47 et saep.—**5.** With *histor. pres.*: Orestes cum se defendit, in matrem confert crimen, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25.—**6.** With *imperf.*: cum grandiore aetate ad consulatum constituebant, adulescentiae temeritatem verebantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; 14, 10, 28; id. Fl. 33, 83; id. Lig. 6, 18; id. Fam. 6, 1, 3; id. Off. 3, 10, 40; id. Sen. 6, 15 et saep.—**7.** *Imperf.* with *perf.* (poet. and post-class.; very rare): quid quod et omnibus certis prohibebat amori indulgere meo, tum cum mihi ferre jubenti Excidit et fecit spes nostras cera caducas, Ov. M. 9, 595 sq.; Val. Max. 9, 1, 5.—**8.** With *pluperf.* (very rare): expectationem nobis non parvam attuleras cum scripseras, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 18, 1; id. Sest. 16, 37.—**9.** *Pluperf.* and *imperf.*: quod quidem tibi ostenderam cum a me Capuam reiciebam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5.—**10.** *Imperf. subj.* (post-class.): tunc venena edebat, bibebatque, cum immensis epulis non delectaretur tantum, sed gloriaretur, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 10.—**11.** Often relatively added to nouns when a relative clause must be supplied: illa scelera . . . cum ejus domum evertisti, cujus, etc., *which you committed when (by)*, Cic. Pis. 34, 83; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Liv. 5, 3, 4; 23, 9, 11; 29, 17, 9.

E. In relative clauses, = quo tempore, quo, etc. **1.** Dependent on nouns designating time, the mood follows the general rules of relative clauses. **a.** The principal sentence is a formal statement of indefinite time, with the copula tempus fuit cum, or fuit cum, analogous to sunt qui, etc.; generally with *subj.*, but sometimes *indic.*, when sunt qui would take this mood. (a) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.*: nunc est profecto (i. e. tempus), interfici quom perpeti me possum (the ante-class. writers construe sunt qui

with *indic.*), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3; id. And. 1, 1, 125: jam aderit tempus quom sese etiam ipse oderit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28.—(b) With *pres. subj.*: nunc est ille dies quom gloria maxima sese nobis ostendat, si vivimus, sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. 10, p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 383 Vahl.); so Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 1: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando dies cum . . . amicissimi benevolentiam desideres, Cic. Mil. 25, 69; Val. Max. 6, 2, 9.—(c) With *preterites, indic.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris homines bestiarum more vagabantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 (cf.: fuerunt alia genera qui . . . dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62): fuit cum hoc diei poterat (potuisset would be hypothetical), Liv. 7, 32, 13.—(d) With *preterites, subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 1: quod fuit tempus cum rura colerent homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: ac fuit cum mihi quoque initium requiescendi concessum arbitraret, Cic. Or. 1, 1, 1; so id. Brut. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 6, 24.—**1.** Attributively with nouns denoting time (tempus, dies, etc.), in ordinary sentences. (a) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.*: incidunt saepe tempora cum ea commutantur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: longum illud tempus cum non ero, etc., id. Att. 12, 8, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Quint. 2, 8; id. Sen. 23, 84.—With *potential subj.*, Cic. Att. 3, 3.—(b) With past tenses, *indic.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 91; id. Rud. 2, 6, 12; Ter. And. 5, 3, 12: ac ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat, Cic. Lig. 7, 20: meministi illius cum . . . pollicebatur, id. Planc. 42, 101; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; 2, 35, 88; id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; id. Sest. 7, 15; 29, 62; id. Sull. 13, 52; id. Fam. 11, 8, 1; 11, 27, 3; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; Sall. J. 31, 20; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 6; Prop. 1, 10, 5; 1, 22, 5; Gell. 1, 23, 2 et saep.—So with nouns implying time: illa pugna quom, etc. (= in qua), Plaut. Poen. 2, 26: Marcellino Consule, cum ego . . . putabam (= anno Marcellini, quo, etc.), Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: patrum nostrorum memoria cum exercitus videbatur (= tempore quo), Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 6, 40, 17.—(c) With *preterites in subj.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: accipit enim agrum iis temporibus cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; so id. Off. 2, 19, 65: numerandus est ille annus cum obtuisset senatus? id. Pis. 12, 26; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Rep. 2, 37, 62; id. Font. 3, 6; Liv. 3, 65, 8: haec scripsi postredie ejus diei cum castra haberem Mopsuestiae (cf. habebam, as epistolary tense), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10.—If the clause does not define the noun, but is a co-ordinate designation of time, it follows the rule of adverbial clauses: eodem anno, cum omnia infida Romanis essent, Capuae quoque conjurationes factae, while, Liv. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; Liv. 8, 15, 1; 1, 41, 6.—**2.** Appositively added to temporal adverbs and to dates (heri, hodie, medius, tertius, olim, antea, quondam, nuper, olim, postea) following the rules of adverbial clauses: Crassus hodie, cum vos non adessetis, posuit idem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 41: omnia quae a te nudius tertius dicta sunt, cum docere velles, etc., id. N. D. 3, 7, 18; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Att. 4, 3, 2; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 39, 61; Caes. B. C. 2, 17 et saep.—So with dates (always *subj.*, except with cum haec scribebam, or dabam): posteaquam Pompeius apud populum ad VIII. Id. Febr., cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convicioque jactatus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 1; 3, 3, 1; 3, 4, 1; 4, 2, 1; id. Att. 14, 19, 1.—**2.** The principal sentence defines a period of time during which the action of the clause has or had lasted, always with *indic.*, and after the words defining the period, = per quod tempus, *when, that, during which, while, etc.* **a.** With *pres.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.*: (a) With cardinal, definite or indefinite. (1) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): hanc domum Jam multos annos est quom posideo, *that I have been the owner*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 4; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(2) Time in *nom.*: anni sunt octo cum ista causa in ista meditatione versatur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; id. Or. 51, 171; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1; id. Div. 2, 36, 76.—(b) With ordinals: vigesimus annus est, cum omnes scelerati me unum petunt, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Verg. A. 5, 627; 3, 646.—(c) With *diu*: jam diu est quom ventri victum non datis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146; Gell. 1, 25, 12.—**b.** *Perf.* with ne-

gation, the principal predicate in *pres.* or logical *perf.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.*: quia septem menses sunt quom in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39; id. Men. 3, 1, 3; Prop. 3, 8, 33 (2, 16, 33).—**c.** With *pluperf.*, the principal predicate in *imperf.*: permulti jam anni erant cum inter patricios magistratus tribunosque nulla certamina fuerant, Liv. 9, 33, 3.—**d.** With *imperf.*, the principal predicate in *perf.* or *pluperf.*: dies triginta aut plus in ea navi fui, Quom interea semper mortem expectabam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7: unus et alter dies intercesserat, cum res parum certa videbatur, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.—**3.** The principal sentence specifying a period of time which has or had elapsed since the action took place, = ex ejus tempore, *since* or *after*, always with *indic.*; the principal predicate *pres.* or logical *perf.*, cum with *perf. indic.* **a.** With cardinals. (a) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): annos factum est sedecim Quom conspiciat est primo crepusculo Puellam exponi, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so probably id. Pers. 1, 3, 57; id. Trin. 2, 4, 1; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(b) With *nom.*: nondum centum et decem anni sunt cum de pecuniis repetundis lata lex est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2.—**b.** With *diu* or *dudum*: nam illi quidem haut sane diu est quom dentes exciderunt, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 42; id. As. 2, 1, 3; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3.—**c.** Peculiarly, cum referring to an action which was to be done after a period of time, *before, at the end of which*: omnino biduum supererat cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 23.—**4.** In inverted clauses, the principal sentence determining the time of the clause, cum (= quo tempore) having the force of a relative; cum with the *indic.*, always following the principal sentence; never in oblique discourse; very freq. in class. and post-class. writings (ante-class. only Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 40; id. Eun. 4, 2, 5); principal sentence often with *jam, vix, vixdum, nondum, tantum* quod, and *commodum*; cum often with *subito, repente, sometimes interim, tamen, etiamtum*. **a.** Principal sentence defining time by temporal expressions. (a) Principal sentence with *pluperf.*: (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: dies nondum decem intercesserant cum ille alter illius hecatur, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; id. Verr. 1, 2, 36; id. Or. 2, 21, 89; Ov. M. 9, 715; Plin. Pan. 91, 1.—(2) Cum with *histor. inf.*, Sall. J. 98, 2.—(b) Principal sentence with *imperf.*: (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: nondum lucebat cum Americae scitum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; Liv. 21, 59, 5; 41, 26, 2; 22, 1, 1; 9, 33, 3; 9, 37, 5; Verg. G. 2, 340; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 5, 12, 6 al.—(2) Cum with *imperf.*, Curt. 6, 7, 1.—(c) Principal sentence with *perf.*, cum with *perf.*: dies haud multi intercesserunt cum ex Leontinis praesidium . . . venerunt, Liv. 24, 29, 1; 40, 48, 4.—**b.** Principal sentence not containing expressions of time; most freq. with *pluperf.* or *imperf.* in principal sentence, and *perf.* or *histor. pres.* in clause with cum, but (far more rarely) many other combinations occur. (a) Principal sentence with *imperf.*, cum with *perf.*: non dubitabat Minucius quin, etc., cum repente jubetur dicere, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 29, § 72: jamque hoc facere noctu adparabant cum matres familiae repente . . . procucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 36, 1 (57 times); Verg. A. 1, 36 (26 times); Vell. 2, 28, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 18, 3; Tac. A. 3, 1 (31 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (19 times); Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 2.—(b) Principal sentence with *pluperf.*, cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.*: jam Sora capta erat cum consules prima luce advenere, Liv. 9, 24, 13 (32 times); Cic. Clu. 9, 28 (14 times); Sall. J. 60, 6; Verg. A. 1, 586 (13 times); Tac. A. 1, 19 (13 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (18 times).—And cum with *potential subj.*: vix erat hoc plane imperatum cum illum spoliatum . . . videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86.—(c) Principal sentence with *perf.*, Cic. Sest. 37, 39 (5 times); Liv. 2, 46, 3 (8 times).—(d) Principal sentence with *histor. inf.*, Liv. 5, 46, 1; Tac. A. 1, 11; 11, 16; Curt. 5, 9, 1; 9, 5, 1.—(e) Principal sentence with *histor. pres.*, Liv. 4, 32, 1 (3 times); Ov. M. 4, 695 (5 times).—(f) Cum with *imperf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17 (3 times); Sall. J. 51, 2; Liv. 44, 10, 6; Tac. A. 1, 51; 11, 26.—(g) Cum with

histor. inf., Liv. 2, 27, 1; Tac. A. 2, 31 (6 times); Curt. 4, 4, 9. — (θ) Cum with *pluperf.*, Liv. 2, 46, 3 (3 times); Ov. M. 14, 581; Verg. A. 2, 256 sq. — (κ) With logical *perf.*, or logical *perf.* and *pres.* (rare): quam multi enim jam oratores commemorati sunt... cum tamen spisse ad Antonium Crassumque pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138: jamque fuga timidum caput addidit alte (coluber), Cum medii nexu extremaeque agmina caudae solvuntur, Verg. G. 3, 422. — 5. In clauses added loosely or parenthetically to a preceding clause or to a substantive in it (the mood governed by the rules for relative clauses). *a.* When, on an occasion, on which, etc. (α) With *perf. indic.*: Hortensium maxime probavi pro Messala dicentem, cum tu abfuisti, Cic. Brut. 96, 328; id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Dom. 9, 22; 53, 136; id. Fam. 13, 75, 1; Spart. Had. 3; Flor. 1, 18, 9 (1, 13, 19). — (β) With *imperf. indic.*: num infitiri potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis circumclusum commovere te non potuisse, cum tu nostrā... caede contentum esse dicebas? Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7; id. Sest. 63, 131; id. Cael. 24, 59. — (γ) Cum with *pres. indic.*, a past tense in principal sentence (mostly poet.): nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora... cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Cum tacet omnis ager, etc., Verg. A. 4, 522; 8, 407; 12, 114; id. E. 8, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 31; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 22. — (δ) *Imperf. subj.*: qui... accensi nulla deinde vi sustineri potuerunt, cum compulsi in castra Romani rursus obsiderent, in consequence of which (= ita ut), Liv. 3, 5, 8. — (ε) So freq. cum quidem, always with *indic.*: sed uterque noster cedere coquebatur, cum quidem ille pollicitus est, se quod velletis esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Pl. 22, 53; id. Pis. 9, 21; 34, 83 and 84; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; id. Sen. 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 50; Spart. Had. 9; id. Ael. Ver. 4. — *b.* Cum tamen, at which time however, and yet, while nevertheless, representing the principal sentence as concessive, analogous to qui tamen (v. tamen). (α) With *indic.*, like qui tamen, always, except for particular reasons: fit gemitus omnium et clamor, cum tamen a praesenti supplicio tuo continuit populus Romanus se, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 29, § 74; id. Pis. 12, 27; Liv. 6, 42, 11; Verg. A. 9, 513; Tac. H. 1, 62; so, cum nihilo magis, Nep. Dat. 10, 3; passing over into inverted cum clauses (4. b.), as Sall. J. 98, 2; Liv. 27, 20, 11. — (β) With *subj.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; Liv. 4, 31, 6 (where the clause with cum is adverbial). — 6. Cum interea (interim). *a.* Adverbial (rare). (α) Temporal with *subj.*; with *subj. imperf.*, while, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; with *pluperf. subj.*, after, id. ib. 1, 2, 9, § 25; id. Fam. 15, 43. — (β) Adversative, with *subj.*, whereas during this time. (1) *Pres.*: simulat se eorum praesidio confiteri, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15; Val. Max. 2, 9, 1; Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 14. — (2) With *perf. subj.*: cum tu interim vnumquam significaris sententiam tuam, Cic. Pis. 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11 dub.; Val. Max. 7, 8, 6. — (3) With *imperf. subj.*, Cic. Sull. 5, 6; Plin. Pan. 76, 1. — *b.* Relative, always with *indic.*, in class. writings always referring to a period during which, belonging. (α) To the attributive clauses (v. 2. supra). (1) In *pres.*: anni sunt octo... cum interea Cluentianae pecuniae vestigium nullum inventis, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; Liv. 5, 54, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 33. — (2) In *imperf.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 8 (2. c.). — (β) To the inverted clauses (4. 1): tanta erat in his locis multitudo cum interim Rufio noster... hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2. — So probably: cum interim Gallus quidam processit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5; id. Pis. 38, 92 sq.; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Sall. J. 12, 5; 49, 4; Liv. 3, 37, 5; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; 9, 7, 2; Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 4; Tac. H. 1, 60; with indefinite *pres. indic.* in both terms, Sen. Cons. Marc. 11, 5. — (γ) To the additional clauses (5.). (1) With *perf. indic.*, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 3; Flor. 4, 2, 69; 4, 12, 33; with *inf.* in oblique discourse, Liv. 4, 51, 4; 6, 27, 6. — (2) Post-Aug. and in Nep., = cum tamen (5. b.), while nevertheless, whereas, with *pres.* or *perf. indic.*: post Leutricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se numquam refecerunt... cum interim Agesilaus non destitit patriam juvare, Nep. Ages. 7, 1: cum interim Oedipodis ossa... colis,

Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3; 3, 4, 5; 4, 4, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 18; 10, 1, 11; 12, 10, 67; Tac. H. 4, 42; Suet. Claud. 6; Flor. 4, 12, 33. *F.* In clauses completing the idea of the governing verb. 1. After verbs of perception (videre, perspicere, audire, etc.; audi vi cum diceret, etc. = audi vi te dicentem). *a.* Dependent on verbs of seeing and feeling. (α) With *indic.*: nam ipsi vident eorum quom auferimus bona (= nos auferre or auferentes), Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16; id. Poen. 3, 4, 13; id. Am. 5, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65; id. Mil. 2, 6, 26: conspectum est cum obiit, Liv. 5, 25, 3. — (β) With *subj.*: is... numquam est conspectus cum veniret, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: vidi... Cum tu terga dares, Ov. M. 13, 224. — *b.* After verbs of hearing, always with *subj.*: L. Flaccum ego audi cum diceret Caecilium exisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; id. Par. 6, 1, 45; id. de Or. 2, 6, 22; 2, 28, 129; 2, 33, 144; 2, 37, 155; 2, 90, 365; id. Brut. 27, 85; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Fam. 3, 7, 4; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1. — *c.* After memini, with *indic.* (sc. tempus): memini quom... haud audebat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: memini cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1. — With *subj.*: memini cum velles residere ferventissimo sole, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1. — 2. After verba adfectuum, with the force of quod, always with *indic.* (mostly ante-class.). *a.* Verbs of thanking: habeo gratiam tibi quom copiam istam mi et potestatem facis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; id. Curc. 5, 3, 21; id. AS. 3, 2, 2; id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Poen. 1, 2, 46; 5, 4, 84 (99); Ter. And. 4, 4, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 59: tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum litterae meae potuerunt, ut eis lectis, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2. — *b.* Of congratulation: quom tu's aucta liberis... gratulor, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35: L. Caesar, O mi Cicero, inquit, gratulor tibi cum tantum vales apud Dolabellam, etc., L. Caesar ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 3; and ib. Att. 14, 17, A, 3. — *c.* Of rejoicing and grieving: quom istaec res tibi ex sententia Pulcre evenit, gaudeo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 10; id. Poen. 5, 5, 48: cum vero in C. Matii familiaritatem venisti, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; Sall. J. 102, 5. — *d.* Dependent on optative sentences: di tibi bene faciant semper quom advocatus bene mi ades, Plaut. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 54; 3, 3, 74; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 19. *G.* Elliptical usages (without predicate). 1. Cum maxime. *a.* With *ut*: hanc Bacchidem Amabat, ut quom maxime, tum Pamphilus (= ut amabat tum quom maxime amabat, as much as he ever did), Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 40: etiamne ea neglegamus, quae sunt cum maxime, quae videmus? Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 32. — Hence, *b.* By abbreviation: nunc cum maxime or cum maxime alone, now especially, just now: tum cum maxime, just then: nunc cum maxime operis aliquid facere credo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 2; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: quae multos jam annos et nunc cum maxime filium interfectum cupit, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: castra amissa, et tum cum maxime ardere, Liv. 40, 32, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 17; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 3; id. Ben. 3, 3, 3; id. Ep. 55, 1; 55, 11; 81, 7; Tac. Or. 16; 37; Eum. pro Schol. 4; Mamert. 2. — With maxime in adverbial clauses, just while, especially when, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3; id. Off. 1, 13, 41; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2; Liv. 1, 50, 7; 2, 59, 7; 3, 25, 4; 3, 31, 3; 4, 3, 1; 8, 33, 4 et saep. — 2. Similarly with other superlatives (post-class.): foliis ternis, aut cum plurimum, quaternis, at the utmost, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121; 18, 7, 10, § 60: cum tardissime, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: cum longissime, Suet. Tib. 38. *H.* For co-ordinate clauses with cum... tum, v. tum, I. A. 3. *II.* Causal, since, because, as. *A.* Ante-class., chiefly with *indic.*. 1. With *pres. indic.*: hoc hic quidem homines tam brevem vitam colunt, Quom hasce herbas hujus modi in suum alvum congerunt, because, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 34; id. Truc. 1, 2, 50; 2, 4, 8: edepol, merito esse iratum arbitror, Quom apud te tam parva'st ei fides, since, id. Ps. 1, 5, 62; id. Most. 1, 1, 28; id. Truc. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 30; id. Hec. 4, 1, 53. — 2. With *perf. indic.*: praesertim quom is me dignum quod conereret Habuit, me habere honorem ejus ingenio decet, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 66; Ter. And. 3, 2, 8. — 3. With *subj.*. *a.* By construction of principal sentence: adeon, me fuisse fungum ut qui illi

crederem, Quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Clamaret, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 51; id. Capt. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6; id. Eun. 3, 5, 18; 5, 2, 24. — *b.* Independent of such construction: jam istoc probior es meo quidem animo quom in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8 (bracketed by Goetz; Brix conjectures temperas): nil miror si lubenter tu hic eras, Quom ego servos quomando aspicio hunc lacrumem quia dijungimur, id. Mil. 4, 8, 18 Lorenz (Brix: quin ego... lacrumo; cf. Lübbert, Grammat. Stud. II pp. 133, 137): Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo, Praesertim in ea re quom sit mi adjutrix socrus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 82; so id. Ad. 2, 1, 12. *B.* Class. and post-class., always with *subj.*. 1. With *pres. subj.*: cum ista sis auctoritate, non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: cum vita sine amicis insidiarum et metus plena sit, ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: quae cum ita sint, videamus, etc., id. Clu. 44, 123: quod cum ita sit, etc., id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; id. Mur. 1, 2; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Off. 3, 3, 13; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 9, 5; 21, 21, 5 et saep. — 2. With *perf. subj.*: cum inimicitiae fuerint numquam, opinio injuriae beneficiis sit extincta... rei publicae providebo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47; id. de Or. 1, 49, 214; the *perf. subj.* is often retained after a principal predicate in a past tense, id. Clu. 60, 167; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4. — 3. With *imperf. subj.*. *a.* Denoting both cause and coincidence of time: vacuum fundum, cum ego adessem, possidere non potuisti, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40; Cic. Or. 8, 25: cum tanta multitudo lapides et tela concernerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; id. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 39, 31, 3; 4, 8, 3; 25, 11, 1. — *b.* Denoting cause without time: cum esset egeus, sumptuosus, audax... ad omnem fraudem versare suam mentem coepit, Cic. Clu. 26, 70: quod oppidum cum esset altissimo et munitissimo loco, ad existimationem imperii arbitratus sum, comprimere eorum audaciam, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 37. — 4. With *pluperf. subj.*: Caesar cum constitisset hiemare in continenti, neque multum aestatis superesset, obsides imperat, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 22. *C.* With adverbs of emphasis. 1. Praesertim cum, or cum praesertim, = especially since, the more so because: quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubites, praesertim cum aliis quoque civitatibus fuerit adscriptus? Cic. Arch. 5, 10: cur enim tibi hoc non gratificor nescio, praesertim cum his temporibus audacia pro sapientia liceat uti, id. Fam. 1, 10, 1: cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (cum praesertim rarely refers to time, with *indic.*, Sen. Ep. 85, 6). — 2. Quippe cum represents the conclusion as self-evident, since of course, since obviously: nihil est virtute amabilius, quippe cum propter virtutem etiam eos, quos numquam videmus, quodammodo diligamus, Cic. Lael. 8, 28: numquam ego pecunias istorum, etc., in bonis rebus duxi, quippe cum viderem, etc., id. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; 5, 28, 84; Liv. 4, 27, 8; 4, 57, 10. — Sometimes with *indic.* if cum refers to time, when of course, if, of course: tu vero etiam si reprehenderes... laetarer: quippe cum in reprehensione est prudentia cum equeveis, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2. — In later writers with *indic.*, because when: omnia experiri necessitas coquebat: quippe cum primas spes fortuna destituit, futura praesentibus videntur esse potiora, Curt. 4, 1, 29. — 3. Utpote cum, seeing that, explanatory, with *subj.*: me incommoda valetudo qua jam emerserat, utpote cum sine febris laborassem, tenebat Brundisii, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1; Cels. 1 prooem.; Sen. Cons. Marc. 21, 2. *III.* Adversative, while, whereas, denoting a logical contrast with the principal sentence. *A.* Ante-class., chiefly, 1. With *indic.*: hei mihi, insanire me aiunt, ultro quom ipsi insaniant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; id. Stich. 1, 37; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 5; Ter. Phorm. prol. 23; 2, 26. — 2. *Subj.*. *a.* By construction of principal predicate: tibi obtemperem quom tu mihi nequeas? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 16 (4, 1, 50). — *b.* Independent of construction: edepol, Cupido, quom tam paussillu sis, nimis multum vales, Naev. ap. Non. p. 421, 25 (Lübbert conjectures quom

tu's tam pausillus): eo vos madefacitis, quomodo ego sim hic siccus? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 52.

B. Class. and post-class., always with *subj.* **1.** With *pres. subj.*: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is qui et sector est et scarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; id. Clu. 24, 65; id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: et cum tibi, viro, liceat purpuram in veste stragula uti, matrem familias tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3; Sen. Prov. 4, 10; id. Clem. 1, 18, 2; id. Ben. 2, 16, 1. — **2.** With *perf. subj.*: an tu, cum omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis pro pignore putaris, eamque... concideris, me his existimas pignoris terrori? Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: indignatur exul aliquid sibi deesse, cum defuerit Scipioni dos? Sen. Cons. Helv. 12, 7; id. Ira. 3, 12, 7; freq. *pres.* and *perf. subj.* retained, if dependent on preterites, Cic. Brut. 71, 250; id. Agr. 3, 2, 5. — **3.** With *imperf. subj.*: ita, cum maximis eum rebus liberaret, perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas, Cic. Deiot. 3, 10: hunc Egnatium censors, cum patrem eicerent, retinuerunt, id. Clu. 48, 135: eorum erat V. milium numerus, cum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; Liv. 1, 55, 3; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; 53, 227; 2, 50, 203; id. Clu. 5, 12; id. Ac. 1, 10, 38 sq.; Liv. 39, 49, 1; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; 3, 2, 10 *fin.* — **4.** With *pluperf. subj.*: Socratis ingenium immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, cum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60; id. Ac. 2, 1, 2; id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.

IV. Concessive, *although*, denoting a reason for the contrary of the principal sentence. **A.** Ante-class., mostly with *indic.* **1.** *Indic.*: qui ita lavatum in balineas, quomodo ibi sedulo sua vestimenta servat, Tam subripiuntur, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 52; Ter. Eun. 2, 12; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 89 (95); id. Stich. 1, 2, 67. — **2.** With *subj.*: nihilominus ipsi lucent, quomodo illi accenderit, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. Rel. v. 389 Rib.).

B. Class. and post-class., always with *subj.* **1.** *Pres. subj.*: testis est Graecia, quae cum eloquentiae studio sit incensa, jandiuque excellat in ea... tamen omnis artis vetustiores habet, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: nam (Druentia) cum aquae vim vehat ingentem, non tamen navium patiens est, Liv. 21, 31, 11. — **2.** *Imperf. subj.*: ego autem, cum consilium tuum probarem, et idem ipse sentirem, nihil proficiebam, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1: non poterant tamen, cum cuperent, Apronium imitari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 78; id. de Or. 1, 28, 126; id. Brut. 7, 28; 91, 314; id. Inv. 2, 31, 97; id. Clu. 40, 110; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Liv. 5, 38, 5; Nep. Att. 13, 1; so, quae cum ita essent... tamen, *although this was so*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Fam. 2, 16, 2. — **3.** With *pluperf. subj.*: cui cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, jugulastis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32.

V. In hypothetical clauses, always with *imperf.* or *pluperf. subj.*, = *si*, but defining an assumed or fictitious time. **1.** With *imperf. subj.*: quis ex populo, cum Scaevola dicentem audiret in ea causa, quicquam politius aut elegantius expectaret? Cic. Brut. 55, 194: etiam tum quiesceretis cum rem publicam a facinorosissimis sicariis esse oppressam videretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, §§ 28 and 29. — **2.** With *pluperf. subj.*: quod esset iudicium cum de Verri turpissimo comitatu tres recuperatorum nomine adessissent? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 30: mors cum existisset invidiam, res ejus gestae sempiterni nominis gloriantur, id. Balb. 6, 16.

Cūmae, ārum (**Cymē**, Stat. S. 4, 3, 65; gen. Cymes, Sil. 13, 494), *f.* = *Kūmā*, an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Lucr. 6, 748; Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; Verg. A. 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 11; Ov. M. 14, 104; Vell. 1, 4, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; Juv. 3, 2 et saep. — Hence, **II. Cūmānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Cumae, Cumaeans. **1.** *Adj.*: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: litora, Tac. A. 15, 46: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, §§ 10 and 11: caementum, id. 35, 13, 47, § 166: calices, made in Cumae, Varr.

ap. Non. p. 146, 11; cf.: fictaque Cumanā lubrica terra rotā, i.e. *Cumaeā vessels*, Tib. 2, 3, 48: orbe patinae tortae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 43: pulvere rubicunda testa, Mart. 14, 114: Apollo, i.e. *who was worshipped at Cumae*, Flor. 2, 8, 3; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: vates, i.e. *the Sibyl*, Luc. 5, 183. — **2. Subst.** **a. Cūmāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Cumae, Liv. 40, 42, 13. — **b. Cūmānum**, i, n. (a) *The Cumaeā region*: in Cumano, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243. — (β) *An estate of Cicero near Cumae*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1; id. Att. 4, 10, 2; 14, 10, 3; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1. — *** c. Cūmāna**, ae, f., a vessel made of Cumaeā clay, Apic. 4, 2; 6, 9. — **B. Cūmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, Cumaeā (poet.): urbs, Verg. A. 3, 441: antrum, Sil. 13, 498: Sibylla, Verg. A. 6, 98; Ov. M. 15, 712; cf. of the same: virgo, id. ib. 14, 135: dux (sc. Aeneas), id. ib. 14, 121: vates, Val. Fl. 1, 5: carmen, i.e. *of the Sibyl*, Verg. E. 4, 4: in annos Cūmaeos vivant, i.e. *very long* (as the Sibyl was called longeva sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 321), Ov. P. 2, 8, 41; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 16.

† cūmalter significat cum altero, dictum ab antiquis ita brevitate causā, ut sodes pro si audes, scilicet pro scias licet, sis pro si vis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 10.

Cūmānus, a, um, v. Cumae, II.

† cūmatilis (**cym-**), e, *adj.* [from *cūma*, with the Lat. ending *ilis*]. **I. Adj.**, of the waves: deus, i.e. *Neptune*, Commod. 10, 1. — **B. Esp.**, sea-colored, water-colored, blue: colos, Titin. ap. Non. p. 548, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 114 Rib.). — **II. Subst.**: **cūmatile**, is, n., a bluish garment, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

cūmatium, il, v. cymatium.

cūmba, ae, v. cymba.

cūmēra, ae, f. (**cūmērum**, i, n., Varr. L. 7, § 34 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 7 ib.) [cf. Gr. *κῆρα*, Lat. camera], a chest, box, or basket, to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53 Acro; id. Ep. 1, 7, 30; for the utensils of a bride, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 12; Varr. l. l.

cūminātus (**cym-**), a, um, *adj.* [cuminum], seasoned or mixed with cumin, Pall. Nov. 22, 5. — **II. Subst.**: **cūminātum**, i, n., cumin-spice, Apic. 1, 29.

*** cūmininus** (**cym-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], of cumin: oleum, App. Herb. 74.

† cūminum (**cym-**), i, n., = *κῆμινον*, cumin, a plant: Cuminum (Cuminum), Linn.; said to produce paleness, Plin. 20, 14, 67, § 159 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 17: exsangue, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: pallens, Pers. 5, 55.

cūmaxime, v. 2 cum, I. G.

cūmmis, is, and **cūmmi**, indecl., v. gummi.

cūmpriē, *adv.*, especially, particularly, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 14: adprime crebrius est, cūmpriē rarius, tractatumque ex eo est, quod cūmprius dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis, Gell. ib.

cūmprius, v. 1 cum, II. D.

cūmq̄ (**quomq̄** or **cunq̄**), *adv.* [cum-que], serves for the generalizing of any action, event, time, etc., however, whenever, however, whenever, ever, soever. **I.** Usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicunque, qualescunque, etc., ubicunque, quotiescunque, etc. — **II.** Very rarely standing alone: quae demant cūmq̄ dolorem, which remove pain in general, any pain, Lucr. 2, 21: cum solis lumina cūmq̄ Inserti fundunt radii per opaca domorum, in whatever manner, id. 2, 114: mihi cūmq̄ salve Rite vocanti, Hor. C. 1, 32, 15 (quotiescunque te vocavero, Schol.): aurum cūmq̄ a possessore confertur, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 32; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 288 (who denies the use of cūmq̄ except with relatives).

as In Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, the reading is most prob. equitatum qui regat habeto; so B. and K.; v. Orell. N. cr.

cūmulāre, is, n., = commissura renum, Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 1, 2; 6, 2, 2 Schneid. N. cr.

cūmulātē, *adv.*, v. cumulo, P. a. *fin.*

cūmulatim, *adv.* [cumulatus], abundantly, in heaps, in abundance (ante- and post-class., and very rare): positum in dolis, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Prud. Apoth. 717; 739.

cūmulātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cumulo.

cūmulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to form into a heap, to accumulate, heap, or pile up (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop. (mostly

post-Aug.; esp. in Curt. and Tac.): materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191; 6, 518: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: harenas, id. 5, 1, 30: nivem, id. 5, 4, 88: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33, 1: pyram truncis nemorumque ruina, Stat. Th. 6, 85. — **B.** Trop.: benefacta, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2: tantum honorum atque opum in me cumulasti, id. ib. 14, 53; 1, 21: propemodum saeculi res in illum unum diem fortuna cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10.

II. With special access. ideas (class.). **A.** To augment by heaping up, to increase, heap, amass, accumulate.

1. With *abl.*: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237 (cf. Liv. 26, 41, 8): aes alienum usuris, id. 2, 23, 6: haec aliis nefariis cumulat atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; cf.: alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentia, id. Off. 1, 32, 116. — **2.** Without *abl.*: invdiam, Liv. 3, 12, 8: injurias, id. 3, 37, 3: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumulant religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20, 5. — **B.** To make full by heaping up, to fill full, fill, overload, etc.

1. Lit. (a) With *abl.*: locum strage semiruturi muri, Liv. 32, 17, 10: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462: cumulae flore ministrae, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Verg. A. 11, 50; cf.: aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33, 21; Curt. 5, 1, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 204. — (β) Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72; cf.: cumulata ligula salis cocti, a full spoon, spoonful, Col. 2, 21, 2. — **2.** Trop. (a) With *abl.*: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1; cf.: ponebas cumulatam aliquem plurimis voluptatibus, id. Fin. 2, 19, 63: nunc meum cor cumulat irā, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 1; cf.: orator omni laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37: hoc vitio cumulata est Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 13: neque tot adversis cumulant, overwhelm, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 55. — (β) With *ex*: (summum bonum) cumulatione ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, is made complete, perfect, = completus, absolvitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. — (γ) *Absol.*: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, in order to make my joy full, complete, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2; cf. under P. a., B. a. — Hence,

cūmulātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) Increased, augmented: eadem mensurā reddere quā acceperis aut etiam cumulatior, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: gloria cumulator, Liv. 2, 47, 11; cf. id. 4, 60, 2. — **B.** (Acc. to II. B.) Filled full, full, complete, perfect. (a) *Absol.*: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jam pridem cumulatam etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulaeque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40, 86. — *P. o. e.*: veniam... cumulatam morte remittam, i.e. cumulate referam, shall abundantly reward, Verg. A. 4, 436. — (β) With *gen.*: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime, Plaut. Aul. 5, 16. — *Adv.*: **cūmulātē**, in rich abundance, abundantly, copiously (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. very rare), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Att. 6, 3, 3 al. — *Comp.*, Cic. Or. 17, 54. — *Sup.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1; 10, 29 *init.*

cūmulus, i, m. [Sanscr. *cva*, to swell; Gr. *κύμα*, *cūma*; cf. *cūma*], a heap, as coming to a point, a pile, a mass piled up (class.; esp. freq. in the signif. II.): in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34, 6; cf.: hostium coacervatorium, id. 22, 7, 5; 5, 48, 3: corpus obrutum superstratis Gallorum cumulis, id. 9, 29, 19; and: armorum cumulos coacervare id. 5, 39, 1: caesorum corporum, id. 22, 59, 3: saxei, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 111: eminens (aquae in poculis), id. 2, 65, 65, § 163: aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, id. ib. 14, 137: harenas, Verg. G. 1, 105: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, follows with its mass, id. A. 1, 105; cf. id. ib. 2, 496. — **II.** A heap added to an accumulated mass or to a full measure (cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. auctarium, p. 14, 17 Müll.), a surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Ro-

scii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; cf. ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19 (18): cumulus commendationis tuae, id. ib. 16, 3, 3; and: cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: aliquem cumulum artibus adferre, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 11, 206: Otho pontificatus honoratis jam senibus cumulum dignitatis addidit, Tac. H. 1, 77: mille equites, cumulus prosperis aut subsidium laborantibus, ducerentur, id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: pro mercedis cumulo, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Ov. M. 14, 472. — **B.** In rhet.: peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 7, proem. § 1; 8, 3, 88.

cūna, ae, v. cūnae.

cunabula, ōrum, n. [cūnae], a cradle. **I.** Prop. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. — Of the resting-place of young animals, Verg. G. 4, 66; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99. — **II.** Meton. **A.** The cradle, i. e. the earliest abode, dwelling-place: Jovis parvi, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 27: gentis nostrae, Verg. A. 3, 105. — **B.** Like our cradle, for birth, origin: a primis cunabulis, from earliest childhood, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not by their descent, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27: juris, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

cūnae, ōrum (cūna, ae, Prud. Dipt. 112), f., a cradle. **I.** Prop.: tunc etiam cubitae solitu's in cunis puer? Plant. Ps. 4, 7, 81: opus est cunis, incunabulis, id. Truc. 5, 13; Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. F. 6, 167; id. M. 10, 392; Pers. 2, 31; Juv. 6, 89; Mart. 11, 39, 1; Suet. Aug. 94 et saep. — Of the nests of young birds, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10. — **II.** Meton., like our cradle, for birth or earliest childhood, Ov. M. 3, 313; 9, 67; cf. cunabula, II. **B.** **cunctābundus** (cont-), a, um, adj. [cunctor], *lingering, loitering, delaying* (very rare): (militēs) cunctābundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7, 2: nusquam cunctābundus nisi cum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7: verba, Mamer. in Jul. 18, 6: amnis, Eum. Pan. Const. 18, 3.

* **cunctālis**, e, adj. [cunctas], general, Mart. Cap. 1, § 34.

* **cunctāmen** (cont-), inis, n. [cunctor], *a delaying, hesitating*, Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont-), antis, v. cunctor, P. a. 1.

cunctanter (cont-), adv., v. cunctor, P. a. 2, *fin.*

cunctatio (cont-), ōnis, f. [cunctor], *a delaying, lingering*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt* (subject, while mora is object; freq. and in good prose): danda brevis cogitationi mora... in hac cunctatione, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper adsit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: boni nescio quo modo tardiores sunt... ita ut non numquam cunctatione ac tarditate... otium atque dignitatem amittant, id. Sest. 47, 100: Sabini, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: sua, id. ib. 3, 24: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41, 7; opp. temeritas, Tac. H. 3, 20; 1, 21; cf.: propior constantiae (opp.: velocitas juxta formidinem), id. G. 30 *fin.*: abjecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda res publica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72; freq. sine cunctatione, id. Vatini 6, 15; Liv. 36, 44, 2; Suet. Aug. 12: nulla umquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 4: pressa et decora, id. ib. 1, 22, 3; 9, 9, 2; 10, 96 (97), 1; Tac. A. 11, 9, 12, 54; 15, 2; Curt. 4, 6, 13; 8, 6, 29 *al.* — In plur., Quint. 9, 2, 71; Tac. A. 4, 71.

I. **cunctor** (cont-), ōris, m. [id.], *one who acts with hesitation or tardiness, a delayer, loiterer, lingerer* (not in Cic.); in a bad sense, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cunctator, ex acerrimo bellatore factus, Liv. 6, 23, 5. — In a good sense, *a considerate or cautious person* (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; so with cautus, Tac. H. 2, 25: non cunctor iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79; cf.: Atheniensium po-

pulum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Lacedaemoniorum cunctatorem, Liv. 45, 23, 15.

2. **Cunctator**, ōris, m., *a surname of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus* (prob. retained as a title of honor, from the reproach of his master of horse; v. 1. cunctor); cf. Liv. 30, 26, 9; 28, 40; Quint. 8, 2, 11, and cunctor.

cunctatrix, icis, f. [cunctor], *one who hesitates, acts deliberately* (late Lat.): lenta virtus omnis et diuturna cunctatrix, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5.

(**cunctatus**, a, um, formerly assumed as P. a. of cunctor; in comp., Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 60; Tac. A. 1, 71; but in all these passages recent edd. read cunctantior, cunctantius; v. cunctor, P. a. and adv.)

* **cuncticinus**, a, um, adj. [cunctuscano], prop. *sounding all together*; hence, *concordant, harmonious* (opp. simplex), Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

cunctim, adv. [cunctus], *all together, in a body, collectively*, for cunctum (very rare, perh. only in App.): cunctim et coactatim (opp.: singulatim ac discretim), App. Flor. 9, p. 347, 6; id. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 43, 39 Hildebr. (al. cuncti).

* **cuncti-parens**, entis, m. [id.], *parent of all*, Prud. stept. 14, 128.

* **cuncti-potens**, entis, m. adj. [id.], *all-powerful, omnipotent*: Jesus (i. e. omnipotens), Prud. stept. 7, 56.

cuncto, āre, 1, v. n. (ante-class. collat. form of cunctor), *to delay, hesitate*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Vahl.): cunctas? intus alii festinant, Plant. Cas. 4, 2, 13: cunctant subferre laborem, Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 72 Rib.).

cunctor (in many MSS. and edd. also **conctor**), ātus, 1 (archaic inf. cunctarier, Lucr. 3, 67), v. dep. [cf. Sanscr. cāṅk, to be anxious; Gr. ἄνκος], *to delay action* (from deliberation or indolence), *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt* (freq. and class.); constr. absol., with the inf. or a subj.-clause. **I.** Of personal subjects. (a) *Absol.*, so the verse of Ennius upon the dictator Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.); also cited Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26, 9; imitated by Verg. A. 6, 846; Ov. F. 2, 242 (the idea contained in cunctando is expressed by sedendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2; cf.: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24, 10; and by non pugnando, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10): assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; cf.: ne quis cesset... qui cunctatus fuerit, etc., Liv. 35, 35, 17, and v. cesso: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Desilite, inquit, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectans cunctantini, Sall. C. 52, 28; Ov. M. 8, 753 et saep.: in vitā cunctatur et haeret, Lucr. 3, 407; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: ille inter pudorem et iram cunctatus, id. ib. 14, 49: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, id. ib. 12, 46: ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur, Gell. 2, 29, 12. — *Impers. pass.*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46: non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18, 8. — (β) *With inf.*: non est cunctandum proferri, hunc, etc., Cic. Univ. 3 *fin.*: utrisque cunctantibus periculum summae rerum facere, Liv. 25, 39, 18; 31, 7, 5: ne cunctetur ipse propius accedere, Sall. C. 44, 6; id. J. 13, 6; Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 70; id. Vesp. 16: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte addicere, Tac. A. 1, 6. — (γ) *With rel.-clause* (rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25: diu cunctatus an, etc., Suet. Caes. 81; id. Aug. 8: primum cunctati, utrumne... an, etc., id. Caes. 80: non cunctandum existimavit quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.* — **II.** Poet. transf., of things as subjects: tardum cunctatur olivum, runs slowly, Lucr. 2, 392: refrigescit cunctando plaga, id. 4, 703: turpis contemptus et acris egestas... videntur cunctarier, id. 3, 67; cf.: cunctatur et amnis Rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 124. — Hence, **cunctans**, antis, P. a.,

delaying, lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy.

1. Of persons (post-Aug. and rare): erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 4: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60; cf.: familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14: naturā ac senectā cunctantior, Tac. H. 3, 4. — *With acc. respect.*: alternos aegro cunctantem poplite gressus, Val. Fl. 2, 93. — **2.** Of things, *tenacious, tough, slow, resisting*, etc. (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 193: corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit Cunctantem (ramum), Verg. A. 6, 211: glaeabas cunctantis expecta, id. G. 2, 236: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 5, 680. — *Adv.*: **cunctanter**, *slowly, with delay* (rare), Liv. 1, 36, 4; 10, 4, 8; Tac. H. 2, 52 *al.* — *Comp.*, Suet. Galb. 12; id. Caes. 19; Tac. A. 1, 71.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in plur. **cuncti**, ae, a, adj. [contr. from conjunctus], *all in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 15 Müll.: cuncti significat quidem omnes, sed conjuncti et congregati; very freq. and class.). **1.** Sing.

(a) *Masc.*: senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6, 7: terrarum orbis, Verg. A. 1, 233: pelagi fragor, id. ib. 1, 154: in ordinem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: a populo, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2. — (β) *Fem.*: Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: civitas, Sall. J. 69, 3; Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 1: terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: provincia, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5: gens, Verg. G. 3, 473: gratia, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46: ad cunctam militarem disciplinam, Liv. 44, 1, 5: vis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 5: Dietsch: a Graecia, Nep. Them. 9, 4. — (γ) *Neutr.*: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 202. — **2.** Plur.: deduntque se... In dicionem... cuncti Thebanos populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: cuncti aut magna pars Sicciensium, Sall. J. 56, 5: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 4, 115: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10, 1: moenia, id. J. 57, 2: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, id. C. 42, 2; cf. agitare, id. J. 66, 1: Mario procedere, id. ib. 65, 5: deorum nutu portendi, id. ib. 92, 2: putas unā virtute minora, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 11 et saep. — **b.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with gen. (a) In the gender of the noun (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 80; Zumpt, Gram. § 430; Kühner, Gram. II. p. 314): hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedat, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregis accipi vidit, Tac. A. 14, 60 Nipperd. ad loc. — (β) In neutr. plur., with masc. or fem. gen.: viai cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739; so, terrarum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cuneatim, adv. [cuneo], in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped (rare): constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28; App. M. 8, p. 165 Bip.

* **cuneatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a wedge-shaped point: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cuneatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from cuneo.

cūnēla, ae, f., v. cūnēla.

cuneo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [cuneus] (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. cuneatim). **I.** To fasten with wedges, to wedge up: si quid cuneandū sit in ligno clavisse figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: unus lapis facit fornacem, ille, qui latera inclinata cuneavit et interventu suo vinxit, the key-stone, Sen. Ep. 118, 16. — **B.** Trop., of discourse, to press in, force in: si oratio cohaeret et sequitur, non, si per vim cuneatur, Quint. 4, 3, 4. — **II.** To make wedge-shaped; of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, is in the form of a wedge, Mel. 3, 6, 4 (cf. cuneus, I.): (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 4, § 29. — Hence, **cuneatus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), pointed like a wedge, wedge-shaped: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acuminē longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4, 4. — *Comp.*: forma scuti ad imum cuneator, Liv. 9, 40, 2. **cuneolus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a little wedge, a small gore, Cic. Univ. 13; Col. 4, 29, 10; Pall. Febr. 17, 3.

1. cūneus, *i. m.* [cf. Sanscr. cā, cān, to sharpen; Lat. cos, cautes], *a wedge*. **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Verg. G. 1, 144; Hor. C. 1, 35, 18; jamque labant cunei, i. e. the plugs or wedges by which the ship's hull was made tight, Ov. M. 11, 514: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is shaped like a wedge, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. cuneo, II. — **B.** Trop.: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 fin. — **II.** Meton. **A.** Troops drawn up for battle in the form of a wedge, Caes. B. G. 6, 39; Liv. 2, 50, 9; 10, 29, 7 al.; Tac. A. 1, 51; id. H. 2, 42; id. G. 6 sq.; Quint. 2, 13, 4; Verg. A. 12, 269; 12, 575 al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 26; 3, 19; of the Macedonian phalanx: cohortes invicem sub signis, quae cuneum Macedonicum (phalangem ipsi vocant) si possent, vi perumpere, emittebat, Liv. 32, 17, 11; and Dict. of Antiq. — So of a mob: turbandae rei cauae publicani cuneo inruerunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18; of a flight of geese, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63. — **B.** The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre, Vitr. 5, 6: ad tumulum cuneosque theatri perferre, etc., Verg. A. 5, 664; Suet. Aug. 44; Juv. 6, 61; cf. Dict. of Antiq. — Hence, ***2.** Transf., the spectators: ut vire cuneis notuit res omnibus, all the boxes, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35. — **C.** In architecture, the wedge-like space between the different painted or inlaid panels in walls, Vitr. 7, 4, 4; 7, 5, 1.

2. Cuneus, *i. m.*, a promontory in Lusitania, now Cabo St. Maria, the extreme southern point of Portugal, Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116.

*** cunicularis**, *e. adj.* [cuniculus], of or pertaining to the rabbit, rabbit: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 fin.

cunicularius, *ii. m.* [cuniculus, II. B.]; in milit. lang., a miner, Veg. Mil. 2, 11; Amm. 24, 4, 22.

cuniculātum, *adv.* [cuniculus, II. A.], in channels, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; v. cuniculatus fin.

cuniculātor, *ōris, m.* (= cunicularius), a miner, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 2, 418.

cuniculātus, *a, um, adj.* [cuniculus], in the form of a channel or tube (post-Aug. and rare): rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130 Silig and Jan. al. cuniculatum.

*** cuniculōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [cuniculus, II.], abounding in caves: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

†† **cūncūlus**, *i. m.* [Spanish], a rabbit, cony, Gr. κύνικλος or κύνικλος. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; Mart. 13, 60. — **II.** Transf. (from their habit of burrowing in the ground; cf. Varr. l. l.; collat. form, **cūncūlam**, *i. n.*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 4, but perh. an acc.; v. Müll. ad loc.), a passage under ground, a hole, pit, cavity, canal, etc. **A.** In gen., Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; Col. 8, 17, 4; Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193; 6, 27, 31, §§ 128 and 135. — **B.** In partic., milit. t. t., a mine, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; 7, 22 (three times); 7, 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20; id. Caecin. 30, 88; Liv. 5, 19, 10: ad murum cuniculis pervenire, id. 31, 17, 2: occultus vineis, id. 38, 7, 6; Amm. 24, 4, 13: cuniculorum fodinae, id. 24, 4, 21. — **2.** Trop.: quae res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, i. e. by secret devices, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 1.

cūnila (cōnila), *ae, f.*, a plant, a species of origanum; form cūnila, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; Col. 6, 13, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 16, 61, § 169; form cōnila, Arn. 6, 17 fin.; App. Herb. 122.

cūnilago, *inis, f.*, a species of cūnila, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 16, 63, § 171 al.

Cūnina, *ae, f.* [cūnae], the goddess who protects children in the cradle, Varr. ap. Non. p. 167, 32; Lact. 1, 20, 36; Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 11; Inscr. Grut. 96, 9.

† **cunire** est stercus facere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 16 Müll. [cf. inquino, and Sanscr. knu], to stink.

cunni-lingus, *i. m.*, i. q. cunnum lingens, Mart. 12, 59, 10; Auct. Priap. 78, 2 al.

cunus, *i. m.* [cf. Sanscr. cūshi, ditch; Gr. κούρος], the female pudenda. **I.** Prop., Mart. 1, 90, 7; 3, 72, 6; 3, 81, 4; Auct. Priap. 28, 5. — Also of animals: mulae, Cat. 96, 6. — **II.** Transf., of the person, an unchaste

female, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36; 1, 3, 107; Auct. Priap. 69, 1 al. — As an obscene word, avoided acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154; id. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

-cunue, *adv.*, v. cunue.

cūnūlae, *ārum, f. dim.* [cūnae], a little cradle, Prud. Cath. 7, 164; 11, 98.

1. cūpa, *ae, f.* [cf. κούρα], a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., for holding liquids, esp. wine, Varr. ap. Non. p. 83, 24 sq.; Pall. 1, 18, 2; 1, 38, 1; Cic. Pis. 27, 67 (but acc. to Ernesti, a female vintner; cf. copa); Caes. B. C. 2, 11; Luc. 4, 420; also for grain, Dig. 19, 2, 31; and for the ashes of the dead, a niche, Inscr. Orell. 2697; 4550.

† **2. cūpa**, *ae, f.*, = κώπη (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle, Cato, R. R. 12, 21.

cūpārius, *ii. m.* [i. cupa], a cooper, Inscr. Orell. 4176 sq.

Cūpāvo, *ōnis, m.*, a Ligurian, Verg. A. 10, 186.

cūpēdia, cūpēdinārius, cūpēdium, cūpēdo, *v. cūpēdo*.

cūpella, *ae, f. dim.* [i. cupa], a small vat or cask, Pall. Febr. 25, 12; Apic. 1, 2.

Cūpencus, *i. m.*, a priest of the Sabines, Verg. A. 12, 539; Sil. 4, 537; cf.: sane sciendum, cupencum Sabinorum linguā sacerdotem vocari, Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; esp., a priest of Hercules, Gloss. ap. Serv. l. l.

cūpes, *v. cuppes*.

cūpidē, *adv.*, v. cupidus fin.

Cupidinēus, *adj.*, v. cupido, II. A. 2, β.

cūpīditas, *ātis (gen. plur. rarely -tatum, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; Sen. Ep. 5, 7), f.* [cupidus], a desire, wish, longing, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense. **I.** In a good sense, a longing, desire. (a) With gen.: insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: cognoscendi, id. ib.: imitandi, id. Brut. 92, 317: mirabilis pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5, 1 al.: justī et magni triumphī, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: gloriae, id. ib.: mirastudiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, appetite, Cels. 2, 3 al. — (β) With ad.: tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 9: tanta ad venandum, Curt. 9, 1, 33. — (γ) Absol.: nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134: nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, on account of warm desire, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: de voluntate tuā, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, eager longing, id. Att. 12, 26, 1; cf.: tanta erat magnificentia apud opulentiores, cupiditas apud humiliores, devotion, enthusiasm, Auct. B. G. 8, 51 fin. — **II.** In a bad sense, a passionate desire, lust, passion, cupidity. **A.** In gen. (a) With gen.: pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; Quint. 7, 2, 30 al.: praediae, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: praecipit ad lubrica dominandi, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30: diutius exigendi mercedulas, id. 12, 11, 14 et saep. — (β) Absol.: vel libido vel cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; cf.: domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194 et saep.: P. Naso omni carens cupiditate (i. e. non appetens provinciam), id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, immoderate love of fighting, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. — **B.** Carnal desire, lust, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 21; of animals, Col. 6, 27, 4. — **2.** Transf., the object of desire (cf. ἐπιθυμία): alicujus ex inpurissimis faucibus inhonestissimam cupiditatem eripere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19; cf. id. Scaur. 14, 45. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A passionate desire for money or other possessions; avarice, cupidity, covetousness: nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; so with avaritia, Quint. 12, 1, 6; Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptum pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 30; opp. abstinencia, Suet. Dom. 9: cupiditas causa sceleris fuit, Quint. 5, 12, 6 Spald.; 3, 5, 10; 5, 10, 34; Suet. Calig. 44 al. — **2.** The passion of love: cupiditatis ardor, Curt. 8, 4, 27: insana, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: aliquam non cupiditate tantā diligere, ut, etc., Suet. Calig. 24. — **C.** Greediness of gain in trade, usury,

overreaching, fraud, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. — **d.** The lust of power, ambition (post-Aug.): non te propria cupiditas, sed aliena utilitas principem fecit, Plin. Pan. 7. — **2.** An undue partiality, spirit of party: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliquā cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; 26, 64; id. Planc. 17, 43; Liv. 24, 28, 8.

cūpīdo (cūpēdo or cūpēdo), *Lucr. 1, 1082; 4, 1090; 5, 45), inis, f. (m., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; Hor. C. 2, 16, 15; 3, 16, 39; 3, 24, 51; id. S. 1, 1, 61; id. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Ov. M. 8, 74; 9, 734; Sil. 4, 99; and personified in all authors; v. the foll.)* [cupidus], access. form of cupiditas, desire, wish, longing, eagerness, in a good and (more usu.) in a bad sense (very freq. in the poets and hist., esp. in Sall.; twice in Quint., but in Cic. only as personified). **I.** In gen. **A.** In a good sense: cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, etc. (transl. from Eurip. Med. 57: *ἡμερος μὲ ἠμῶθε*, etc.), Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. Rel. v. 291 Vahl); cf.: Romulus cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6, 3: cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21, 2; and with inf.: cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8, 3: aquae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50; cf.: laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1093: gloriae, Sall. C. 7, 3: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6, proem. § 13: placendi, id. 10, 7, 17 al. — **2.** Trop., of things: res medi cuppedine victae, overcome by their tendency to a centre, Lucr. 1, 1082. — **B.** In a bad sense, desire, passion, lust, greed. (a) With gen.: honorum caeca (with avarities), Lucr. 3, 59; cf. honoris, Sall. C. 3, 5: mala vitae, Lucr. 3, 1077: immitis uvae (i. e. virginis immaturae), Hor. C. 2, 5, 9: praediae caeca, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitus, id. ib. 10, 689; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 634 et saep.: difficilia faciendi, Sall. J. 93, 3: ejus (oppidi) potius, id. ib. 89, 6: quarum (rerum) immodica cupido inter mortales est, Liv. 6, 35, 6: populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae erigere, id. 21, 19, 7. — In plur.: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2. — (β) Absol.: homines cupidine caeci, Lucr. 4, 1153; so id. 4, 1090: cuppedinis acres curae, id. 5, 45; Hor. C. 2, 16, 15 et saep.: femineus, Ov. M. 9, 734; cf. muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39. — In plur., Hor. S. 1, 2, 111; 2, 7, 85; Tac. A. 3, 52: eo provecata Romanorum cupidines, ut non corpora, ne senectam quidam aut virginitatem inpollutam relinquunt, id. ib. 14, 35. — **II.** In partic. **A.** The desire that springs from love, desire, love: differor Cupidine ejus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29; cf.: visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 68. — In plur.: me, Contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop. 1, 1, 2. — Hence, **2.** Personified: Cupido, inis, m., the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58 sq.; Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 18, 21); Ov. M. 1, 453; 5, 366 et saep.; Hor. C. 1, 2, 34; 2, 8, 14 al.; in the form CUPEDO, Inscr. Orell. 1367. — In plur.: mater saeva Cupidinum, Hor. C. 1, 19, 1 Orell. ad loc.; 4, 1, 5 al.; cf. of sculptured figures: exstant caelati scyphi... Myos in eadem aede Silenos et Cupidines, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155; 36, 5, 4, § 41. — Hence, (β) **Cupidinēus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Cupid (poet.): tela, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 65: sagittae, id. R. Am. 157. — Transf., lovely, charming (= formosus), Mart. 7, 87, 9.

B. In animals, the sexual impulse: equina, Col. 6, 27, 3: equi cupidine sollicitati, id. 6, 27, 8. — **C.** (Cf. cupidus, II. A. 2., and cupiditas, II. B. 1.) Avarice, covetousness: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57; in plur., id. H. 1, 66. — **2.** Personified: Cupido sordidus, sordid Avarice, Hor. C. 2, 16, 15.

cūpīdus, *a, um, adj.* [cupio], longing, desiring, desirous, eager, in a good and bad sense, wishing, loving, fond, etc. (very freq. and class.); constr. with gen., abl., inf., in, or absol. **I.** In a good sense. **1.** Of persons. (a) With gen.: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12; so, huc redeundi, abeundi a milite, Vosque hic videndi, id. ib. 1, 2, 16: redeundi domum, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: valde spectandi, id. ib. 1, 35, 162: satis faciendi rei publicae, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 1 et saep.: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238; Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: mortis, Hor. S. 2,

2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44 et saep.—*Comp.*: contentiois quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.—*Sup.*: litterarum, Nep. Cato, 3, 1: nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 104.—(β) With *inf.*: attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.—*(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: cupidus in perspicenda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154.—(δ) *Absol.*: si quicquam cupido optantique obigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires Deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12.—2. Of things: equorum Vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265.—II. In a bad sense, *passionately desiring or longing for, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate*. A. In gen. 1. Of persons. (a) With *gen.*: auri, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51; cf. pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: damni, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: vini, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 (not vino, v. Ritschl ad h. l.): rerum novarum, imperii, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; cf.: rerum novarum, id. ib. 1, 18: ejusdemque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80; and: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: cupidus moderatis antefere, Cic. Font. 14, 32 (10, 22): non esse mirandum, qui in illa re turpis aut cupidus aut petulans fuerit, hanc quoque in re eum deliquisse, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: emit homo cupidus (for which, just before, cupiditate incensus), *eager to purchase*, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24: cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, id. A. P. 165 al.—2. Of things: cor, Lucr. 4, 1138; Prop. 1, 3, 29; Hor. C. 3, 14, 26 al.—B. In partic. 1. *Longing from love, pining, languishing for, loving*. a. Of persons: neu me cupidum eo (sc. ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 6: maritus, Cat. 64, 375; Tib. 1, 8, 74; Ov. M. 4, 679: cupidi nomen amantis habet, id. H. 3, 26.—b. Of things: simul ac cupidae mentis satia libido est, Cat. 64, 147; Ov. M. 11, 63; id. Am. 3, 7, 9 al.—2. *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*, Quint. 11, 1, 88: multitudo cupidorum hominum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43, 93; Vitr. 1, 1, 7; so in *sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 16.—3. *Devoted to a party, favoring any one, partial*: quaestores vehementer (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: cupidi et irati et conjurati testes, id. Font. 10, 21 (6, 11): iudices (with infestis, invidentes), Tac. Or. 31; cf. *comp.*: iudex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; and auctor, id. Clu. 24, 66.—Hence, **cupide**, *adv.*, *eagerly*, in a good and bad sense, *zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially*, etc. (freq. and class.), Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; Nep. Arist. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 13; Cat. 63, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100 et saep.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 5, 15; Liv. 3, 32, 3 al.—*Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; id. B. C. 2, 20; Sall. C. 40, 4 al.

Cupiennius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 14.

cupiens, entis, Part. and P. a., from cupio.

cupienter, *adv.*, v. cupio, P. a. fin. **cupio**, i, vi or ii, i, v, 3 (imperf. subj. cūpiret, Lucr. 1, 72; quoted ap. Non. p. 506 fin., and ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.), v. a. [Sanscr. kup, to be in active motion, to be angry; cf. recupero], to long for a thing, to desire, wish (designating a natural, involuntary inclination, or an unbridled or passionate desire, while volo indicates an energetic will, and opto a deliberate wish or choice, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; Sen. Ep. 116, 2; cf. Klotz in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1834, II. p. 119 sq.; freq. in every per. and species of composition); constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf., acc. and part., ut, ne, the gen., or absol. 1. In gen. A. Lit. of persons. (a) With acc.: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 49: nec bonum illud esse, quod cupias ardentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: cupere eadem, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31, 14: domum alius, alius agros, id. C. 11, 4: novas res, id. J. 70, 1: quanto plura parasti, Tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: (magistratus, imperia, etc.) minime mihi hac tempestate cupienda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 66 et saep.—In part. perf.: corde cupitus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: cupitus atque expectatus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 104: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupitā, Ov. F. 3, 21: cupitus aetatis flos, Lucr. 3,

770; 5, 847: cujus rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7, 3; Tac. A. 4, 3 et saep.: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 116; so in *neutr.*, Liv. 3, 37, 7; Tac. A. 6, 32; 14, 2 al.—(β) With *inf.* (so most freq.): emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: vitam mutare, Lucr. 5, 170; 1, 71: te celare de phaleris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29: audire cupio, id. Caecin. 12, 33: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 fin.: proelium facere, Sall. J. 57, 4 et saep.: cum nostri quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspicere cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21.—(γ) With acc. and inf.: te tuā frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97, 331; id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: cupio me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Haase ad Reisig, Lect. p. 790: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—*(δ) With acc. and part.: Cu. Quis nominat me? Ph. Qui te conventum cupit. Cu. Hau me magis cupis, quam te ego cupio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25.—(ε) With ut: cupio ut impetret, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 34: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut peccet, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59: responsum esse mihi cupere quidem universos ut a me rationes coloniae legerentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 47 (56), 1.—(ζ) With ne: cupio, ne... habeant, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 6; cf. Ov. H. 6, 6.—(η) With subj. alone: cupio te quoque sub idem tempus Campania tua remittat, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 9.—(θ) *Absol.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51; so with metuo, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; 1, 16, 65; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185; 1, 1, 2: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; cf. id. ib. 3, 19 et saep.—(κ) With gen.: pol quamquam domi cupio, opperiar, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 23 Brix ad loc.; cf. P. a. a infra.—With gen. pers.: quae (puellae) cupiunt tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17; cf.: jam dudum vestri cupiunt Lucrina tacita, Symm. Ep. 1, 8 init.—B. Transf. of things: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—II. P. regn., to be well disposed, be favorable or inclined to one, to favor, to wish well, to be interested for, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; cf.: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 2: cui maxime, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: cujus causā omnia cum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 1; cf.: causam mihi tradidit, quem suā causā cupere ac debere intellegebat, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: vehementer ejus causā, id. Fam. 13, 64, 1: qui istius causā cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21 Halm ad loc.—Hence the phrase cupio omnia quae vis, your wishes are mine; cf. the Engl., I am entirely at your service, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—Hence, **cupiens**, entis, P. a., *desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). (a) With gen.: corporis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 7: nuptiarum, id. ib. 4, 4, 29: tui (tua amica), id. ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, id. ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, id. ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, id. ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, id. ib. 1, 75.—*Comp.*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24.—*Sup.*: cupientissimus legis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—(β) *Absol.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59.—*Sup.*: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84, 1.—*Adv.*: **cupienter**, *desirously, earnestly, eagerly*, = cupide (only ante-class.): cupienter cupere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 91, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 337 Vahl.): discerpere membra, Att. ib. p. 91, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 543 Rib.): petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cupisco, 3re, 3, v. inch. [cupio], to wish, desire (late Lat.): Deum videre, Aug. de Music. 4, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 824 P.

cupitor, 3ris, m. [id.], one who desires or wishes (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: matrimonii, id. ib. 12, 7: amicitiae, App. Flor. 3, p. 807.

cupitus, a, um, v. cupio, I. A. a. 1. **cūpla**, ae, f., = copula, q. v., Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 6.

2. **cūpla**, ae, f., v. 1. cupula.

cuppedia (cūp-), ae, f. [cuppes]. *I. Fondness for dainties, daintiness, lickerishness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 85.—

II. Plur., dainty dishes, delicacies (late Lat.): coniectabamus ad cenulam non cuppedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 2; 7 (6), 16, 6; Amm. 25, 2, 2; 26, 7, 1; 30, 1, 20; cf. cuppedium.

cuppēdinarius (cūp-), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies. I. Adj.: Forum, a place in Rome, Symm. Ep. 8, 19; cf. 2. cuppedo, and cuppes, II.—II. Subst.: **cuppēdinarius**, ii, m., he who prepares delicacies or tidbits, a confectioner, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Lampr. Hellog. 30.

cuppedium (cūp-), ii, n. [cuppes], a tidbit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; mostly plur.: **cuppēdia**, 3rum, n. (a later form **coppadia**, 3rum, n., Apic. 5, 1; 7, 6; 8, 6), dainty dishes, tidbits, delicacies (ante- and post-class.): nil moror cuppedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. cuppes, II.

1. **cuppēdo**, 3nis, v. cupido.

2. **cuppēdo** (cūp-), 3nis, f. [orig. a collat. form of cupido, q. v.; hence, in partic., a desire for delicacies], a tidbit, delicacy: Forum cupedinis, a place in Rome where delicacies were sold, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; id. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; App. M. 1, p. 113, 14 (Hildebr.: forum cupidinis); cf. cuppedinarius, and cuppes, II.

cuppes (cūp-), 3dis, m. adj., fond of delicacies, dainty: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.—II. Cuppes et cuppedia antiqui lautiores cibos nominabant; inde et macellum forum cupedinis appellabant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. 2. cuppedo.

Cūpra, ae, f., the name of two cities in Picenum, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Sil. 8, 434.—Hence, **Cūpresens**, ium, m., their inhabitants, Plin. I. 1.

cūpressētum, i, n. [cupressus], a grove or plantation of cypress-trees, a cypress wood, Cato, R. R. 151, 1; Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

cūpressūs, a, um, adj. [id.], of cypress, cypress: signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37, 12: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cūpressifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [cupressus-fero], cypress-bearing: Erymanthus, Ov. H. 9, 87: Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

† **cūpressinus** (cūpress-), Vulg. Cant. 1, 16), a, um, adj., = κυπρίσιος, of cypress, cypress: frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.

† **cūpressus**, i, and less freq. ūs, f. (m. acc. plur. rectosque cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13, and ap. Non. p. 195; rare collat. form **cūparissus**, i, f., Verg. A. 3, 680; cf. infra B.; and in late Lat. **cūpresus**, i, f., Vulg. Eccles. 24, 17; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 34), = κυπρίσος, the cypress, an evergreen tree sacred to Pluto and used at funerals: Cupressus sempervirens, Linn.—Sing. nom., Hor. C. 4, 6, 10; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 16, 40, 78, § 212; Ov. M. 10, 106.—Gen. cupressi, Cato, R. R. 48, 1; 151, 1 sq.; Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89; 24, 5, 10, § 15; Val. Fl. 1, 774; Ser. Samm. 598; 691 al.: cupressus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; App. M. 6, 30, p. 186; 8, 18, p. 209.—Dat. cupresso, Ser. Samm. 688.—Abl. cupresso, Verg. A. 3, 64; Hor. A. P. 332; Cels. 4, 9; 6, 18, 6; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 97; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 2, 9, 12; Mart. 6, 73, 7; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 2: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291; Ov. M. 3, 155; id. Tr. 3, 13, 21; Vitr. 2, 9, 13; Col. 4, 26, 1; Mart. 6, 49, 4; 6, 49, 11; Petr. 120; Spart. Sev. 22, 4.—Plur. nom. cupressi, Verg. E. 1, 26; Hor. C. 1, 9, 11: cupressus, Petr. 131; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370.—Acc. cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13; Cato, R. R. 28, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 15; 1, 26; Verg. G. 2, 443; id. A. 6, 216; Hor. C. 2, 14, 23; id. Epod. 5, 18: cupressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 393.—B. Personified: **Cūparissus**, i, m., a youth changed to a cypress, Ov. M. 10, 121 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 20; id. A. 3, 64.—II. Meton., a box of cypress wood; abl. cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cūpreus (cūpr-), a, um, adj. [cuprum], of copper, copper-: bidentis, Fall.

Jul. 5: acus, Treb. Claud. 14 (for Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74, v. Cyprus, s. v. Cyprus).

cūprinus (cūpr-), a. um, adj. [cūprum], of copper, copper-: clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18: cauterium, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 3 al.

cūprum, i, n., v. Cyprus, II. A.

1. cūpula, ae, f. dim. [1. cupa], a little tub or cask, Dig. 33, 6, 3. — **II.** A small burying-vault: Renier, Inscr. Afric. 3373; 3584 al. — Sync. form CVPLA, Inscr. Afric. 3172.

***2. cūpula**, ae, f. dim. [2. cupa], a small, crooked handle, Cato, R. R. 21, 3.

cūr (old orthog. **quor**; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.; and in MSS. sometimes **cor**, v. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 171 sq.), adv. [contr. from quare; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2231 P. and the letter C; acc. to Voss, Etym. s. h. v.; Analog. 4, 21, and Hand, Turs. II. p. 175, from cui rei; cf. quoi rei, Plaut. Poen. 2, 33], =quam ob rem, for what reason, wherefore, why, to what purpose, from what motive. **I.** Rel.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2; so, causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 16; and: ea causa, cur, id. 2, 3, 11: non fuit causa, cur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. id. Clu. 61, 169; so, causa non esset, cur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: causa nulla est, cur, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nihil est causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 59: quae causa est, cur? etc., Cic. Lael. 13, 48: quid est causae, cur, etc., id. Fl. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: negare et adferre rationem cur negarent, id. ib. 6, 8, 1: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62; so after argumenta, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; id. Div. 1, 3, 5: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518; and with a negative: neque est, cur, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur, Ov. H. 10, 144. — And in dependent questions: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedas? Cic. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 21, 43, 12 et saep.: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur, etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 1 al.: miror, cur me accusas, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 1; 5, 12, 30; id. Phil. 2, 20, 49 (v. miror, admiror, etc.): quā in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 16: quod me saepe accusas, cur hunc meum casum tam graviter feram, id. Att. 3, 13, 2; 3, 12, 1; id. Sest. 87, 80; Hor. C. 1, 33, 3: consules invasit, cur silerent, Tac. A. 6, 4. — **B.** Pregn. = cuius causā, propter quod, on account of which, by reason of which: quid ergo accidit, cur consilium mutarem? Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 10: quid obstat, cur non veras fiant, Ter. And. 1, 1, 76: fecerit aliquid Philippus, cur adversus eum... hoc decerneremus: quid Perseus meruit... cur soli omnium hostes ei simus? Liv. 41, 24, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: Caedicius negare, se commissurum, cur sibi... quisquam imperium finiret, id. 5, 46, 6; 10, 18, 14; Suet. Calig. 15; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 2: quid Aristides commississet, cur tantā poenā dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. — **II.** Interrog.: Ag. Quor mi haec irata est? Mā. Quor haec irata est tibi? Quor ego id cūrem? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143 sq.: quor perdis adolescentem nobis? quor amat? Quor potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36 sq.; cf.: quid agis? quor te is perditum? id. And. 1, 1, 107: quor non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: Er. Inbe tibi agnum huc adferri propere pinguem. Hē. Quor? Er. Ut sacrifices, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 82: Mē. Non possum. Ch. Quor non? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: cur ego plebeios magistratus... video, etc., Liv. 2, 34, 9; 6, 15, 12. — In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: strategē noster, quor hic cessat cantharus? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 28: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104; 2, 3, 187. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Pregn. **a.** Implying censure, indignation, remonstrance, etc.: quor id ausus? facere? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 114: cur es ausus subigere, etc., id. Mil. 5, 9; id. Men. 3, 2, 28: sed quid ego? quor me excurio? quor me macero? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15: cur imperium illi, aut cur illo modo prerogatum est, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4; id. Div. 2, 30, 66: cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor. C. 2, 17, 1. — **b.** Implying grief, sorrow, and, with negatives, desire, etc.: eheu

me miserum, quor non aut istaec mihi Aetas et formast, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 17: heu me miserum, cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Fam. 2, 7, 5; id. Att. 2, 19, 1: cur ego tecum non sum? id. ib. 16, 6, 2. — **c.** With potential subj., in excusing, deprecating censure, etc.: quor ego apud te mentiar? Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24; id. Most. 2, 2, 24: cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B. G. 1, 40: pro urbis salute, cur non omnibus facultatibus, quas habemus, utamur, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 15; Cic. Cael. 29, 68 al. — **2.** Emphatic after si, cum, etc., implying a logical conclusion: tum id si falsum fuerat, filius quor non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 53: nam, si res publica defenditur, cur ea consule isto ipso defensa non est? Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4; cf.: fac esse distentam... cur tam multos deos nihil agere patitur? id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: cur autem quidquam ignoraret animus hominis, si esset deus? id. ib. 1, 11, 28; Nep. Eum. 11, 4; Ov. F. 1, 257. — **3.** Strengthened by particles of inference: nam, enim, igitur, etc.: Am. Pestis te tenet. So. Nam quor istuc Dicis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31: nam cur me miseram verberas? id. Aul. 1, 1, 3: quor simul las igitur? Ter. And. 1, 1, 21: cur enim, iniquies, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55; Suet. Calig. 34; id. Claud. 4; v. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 175-183.

cūra, ae, f. [caveo; cf. curo init.], care, solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern. **I.** Trouble (physical or mental), bestowed on something; solicitude, care, attention, pains (syn.: diligentia, opera, studium, labor, etc.; opp. negligentia, etc.; v. the foll.; very freq. in every per. and species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (a) Absol.: curantes magnā cum curā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: magnā cum curā ego illum curari volo, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9: in aliquā re curam ponere (just before: magnum studium multamque operam, etc.), Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: haec tam acrem curam diligentissime desiderant, id. de Or. 3, 48, 184; so with diligentia, Quint. 10, 1, 86: si utrumque cum curā et studio fecerimus, id. 10, 7, 29: aliquid cum curā exsequi, Liv. 39, 41, 6: plus laboris et curae, Quint. 8, proem. § 13; so with labor, id. 2, 10 al.: cura et industria, Suet. Gram. 21: ut in rem publicam omni cogitatione curāque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2; so with cogitatio, id. ib. 10, 3, 3; id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; and in plur., id. Off. 2, 1, 2; opp. negligentia, Quint. 11, 3, 137; 11, 3, 19: non naturam defecisse sed curam, id. 1, 1, 2; so opp. natura, id. 1, 2, 4; 2, 8, 5: omni curā vestigare, Curt. 4, 6, 5: omni curā in aliquid incumbere, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 2: omnem curam in siderum cognitione ponere, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16; cf. id. Agr. 10 et saep.: eo majore curā illam (rem publicam) administrari, Sall. J. 85, 2: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re unā consumere curam (for which, in foll. verba, laborare), Hor. S. 2, 4, 48 et saep.: esse cura alicui, to be an object of one's care: cura pii diis sunt et qui coluere coluntur, Ov. M. 8, 724. — (β) With gen., care, attention, management, administration, charge, a guardianship, concern for a person or thing, etc.: difficilis rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30; cf.: rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, id. 1, 11, 15; capillorum, Suet. Dom. 18: funeris sui, id. Tib. 51 et saep.: deorum, Liv. 6, 41, 9: civium, id. 6, 15, 11: nepotum, Quint. 4, proem. § 2: magni Caesaris, Hor. C. 1, 12, 50; Ov. Tr. 6, 7, 37; Sen. Ep. 14, 2 et saep. — (γ) With de and abl.: omnis cura de re publica, Cic. Brut. 3, 10: quocum mihi conjuncta cura de publicā re et privata fuit, id. Lael. 4, 15: si qua de Pompejo nostro tuendo... cura te attigit, id. Att. 9, 11, 2, A: gratissima est mihi tua cura de illo mandato, id. ib. 5, 4, 1. — So with de: curam habere, agere, etc.: de vitā communī omnium curam habere, Vitr. 1, 2 init.: Romani tamquam de Samnitibus non de se curam agerent, Liv. 8, 3, 8. — (δ) With pro: omnium non tam pro Aetolis cura erat, quam ne, etc., Liv. 27, 30, 5: curam habere pro aliquo, Veg. 2, 20: curam pro nobis hospitibus, uxor, agas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 302. — (ε) Curae (alicui) esse, to be an object of care or

attention; to have a care for, take care of, attend to, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon, etc.: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: rati sese diis curae esse, Sall. J. 75, 9: cui salus mea fuit curae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22; 15, 2, 8; Quint. 3, 8, 45 et saep.: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 24: pollicetur sibi magnae curae fore, ut omnia restituerentur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; cf.: si tibi curae Quanta conveniat, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: Ipsi doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 5: dumque amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683: ceterum magis vis morbi ingravescentis curae erat, terroresque ac prodigia, Liv. 4, 21, 5: ceterum eo tempore minus ea bella... curae patribus erant, quam expectatio, etc., id. 35, 23, 1: in eorum periculis non secus absentes quam praesentes amici Attico esse curae, Nep. Att. 12, 5. — With a subject-clause: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae caelestem inveterare aquam, etc., Col. 12, 12, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 4; 9, 3, 74: eligere modo curae sit, id. 10, 1, 31: mihi erit curae explorare provinciae voluntatem, Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 2. — With de: de mandatis quod tibi curae fuit, est mihi gratum, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8: sic recipiunt, Caesari... de augenda mea dignitate curae fore, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 3; cf. id. Fam. 10, 1, 1, and II. A. fin. infra: de ceteris senatus curae fore, Sall. J. 26, 1. — In the same sense also, (ζ) Curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C. 21 fin.; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10; Quint. proem. § 16: habebō itaque curae, ut te meliorem reddam, Sen. Ben. 1, 8, 2: ut ille... quid ageret, curae sibi haberet certiorum facere Atticum, Nep. Att. 20, 4. — (η) Cura est, with subject-clause, solicitude, care, anxiety to do any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): curaque finitimos vincere major erat, Ov. F. 1, 30: talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi, Verg. E. 8, 89: cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 47, 7. — **2.** In partic., t. t. **a.** In political lang. (esp. of the post-Aug. per.), the management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; so, legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80: aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36: annonae, id. Tib. 8: operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, etc. (preceded by nova officia), id. Aug. 37 al. — **b.** In the jurists, the management of business for a minor, guardianship, trusteeship (for the more usu. curatio), Dig. 3, 1, 1; 5, 1, 19 et saep. — **c.** In medic., medical attendance, healing (for curatio), Vell. 2, 123; Sil. 6, 551 Drak. et saep. — **Plur.**: curae aegrescentium, Macr. S. 7, 4, 6. — Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (sc. somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46; cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5. — **d.** In agriculture, care, culture, rearing: Pelusiaca lentis, Verg. G. 1, 228: boum, id. ib. 1, 3. — **B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **1.** Like the Gr. μέληρον, a written work, writing (several times in Tac.; elsewhere rare): quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11; id. Or. 3; Ov. P. 4, 16, 39. — In plur., Tac. A. 3, 24. — **2.** An attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): tertius immundae cura fidelis harae, i. e. the swine-herd Eumaeus, Ov. H. 1, 104: praetorii, Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 45; 2, 1. — **II.** Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief, sorrow: syn.: sollicitudo, metus, etc.; cf. φροντίς (very freq. in every per. and species of composition). **A.** In gen.: si quid ego adjuvo curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: animus lassus, curā confectus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: cottidianā curā angere animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: curae metusque, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: curae et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Quint. 8, proem. § 20; 11, 1, 44 et saep.: curas cordis inanis, Lucr. 3, 116: acres cuppedinis, id. 5, 46: gravi saucia curā (Dido), Verg. A. 4, 1: atra, Hor. C. 3, 1, 40: edaces, id. ib. 2, 11, 18: vitiosa, id. ib. 2, 16, 22: sine cura esse, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 4; 15, 12, 2: quid facerem; curā cruciabar miser, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura esse, negoti quid sit aut quid nuntiet, I am anxious, my concern is, id. ib. 1, 2, 10; cf.: amica mea quid agat, Cura est, ut valeat, id. Stich.

5, 2, 4: mihi maximae curae est, non de mea quidem vita, sed me patria sollicitat, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1. — With *pro*: quam pro me curam geris, Verg. A. 12, 48. — With *in*: nulla in posterum cura, Tac. H. 3, 55. — *Plur.*: cur eam rem tam studiosae curas, quae tibi multas dabit curas, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 21: at tibi curarum milia quanta dabit! Prop. 1, 5, 10. — *B.* In partic., the care, pain, or anxiety of love, love (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 3; cf. Ov. R. Am. 311: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85: hinc illa ex primum Veneris dulcedinis in cor Stillavit gutta et successit frigida cura, chilling anxiety for one loved, Lucr. 4, 1060. — Hence, *2.* Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), the loved object, the mistress: tua cura, Lycoris, Verg. E. 10, 22; Prop. 2 (3), 25, 1; 2 (3), 34, 9; Hor. C. 2, 8, 8; Verg. Cir. 75; cf. puer, mea maxima cura, id. A. 1, 678, 10, 132: cura deum, id. ib. 3, 46: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, id. E. 1, 57 Forbig. ad loc.

cūrābilis, e, adj. [curo], that is to be apprehended or feared: vindicta, Juv. 16, 21 dub. — *II.* Curable (cf.: sanabilis, medicabilis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 93.

* **cūrāgendārius**, ii, m. [cura, I. A. 2, b., -ago], a manager, overseer, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1.

cūrālūm, ii, n., v. coralium.

cūrāndus, i, m., v. curo, II. B. β.

cūrāns, ntis, P. a., v. curo, II. B. β.

cūrātē, adv., v. curo, P. a. fin.

cūratiō, ōnis, f. [curo], a taking care of something, administration, oversight, care, management, charge (rare but class.).

I. In gen.: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 45; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 144: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 158: curatio et administratio rerum, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatiōem rem? (for huius rei: cf. aditio) why does this trouble you? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21; cf.: quid tibi, malum, me, aut quid ego agam, curatiōis? id. Most. 1, 1, 33. — *II.* In partic., t. t. *A.* In political lang., management of state affairs, administration, charge, office, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 51, § 126; id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 12, 8; 4, 13, 8; id. 27, 6. — *B.* In the jurists, guardianship, trusteeship: qui in curatiōe sunt, i. e. words, Gai. Inst. 1, 199; Dig. 27, 1, 30; 27, 10, 4 et saep. — *C.* In medic., healing, cure (very freq.), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; id. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; id. Fin. 4, 24, 65; Liv. 2, 20, 9; 42, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145; Plac. 5, 8, 12; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Just. 12, 9, 13. — *Plur.*: curatiōes aeger obire, Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

cūrātor (old orthog. COERATOR, v. the foll.), ōnis, m. [id.], he who cares for or takes charge of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper. *I.* In gen.: ludorum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 36: suntque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: aviarii, a bird-keeper, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf. apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: pavonini gregis, id. 8, 11, 2; and gallinarius, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71, 3: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Calig. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: restituendi Capitolii, Gell. 2, 10, 2 et saep. — *II.* In partic., a guardian, curator, trustee (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.), Gai. Inst. 1, 200; Dig. lib. 26 et 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Jul. Cap. Vit. M. Aur. 10 et saep.; v. Dict. of Antiq.

cūrātorīa, ae, f. [curatorius], guardianship, = ἐκτροπή, several times in Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, always written as Greek, κουρατορία, etc.

cūrātorīcius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [curator, I.], of or belonging to an overseer: equi, the horses of a provincial commissary, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātorius, a, um, adj. [curator, II.],

pertaining to guardianship: STIPENDIA VETERANORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4968. — *II.* Of or pertaining to a guardian: nomen, Gai. Inst. 4, 82.

† **cūrātrix**, icis, f. [curator, II.], a female guardian, Non. p. 150, 29.

* **cūrātura**, ae, f. [curo], management, care, attendance, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25 Ruhn. **cūrātus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., of curo.

cūrcūlio (gurgūlio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9 Ritschl, Fleck.; Pall. 1, 19, 2; id. Jun. 3; also in some MSS. of the authors cited infra), ōnis, m. [kindr. with circulus, circus], a corn-worm, weevil, Cato, R. R. 92; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 63; Col. 1, 6, 15 sq.; Plin. 18, 11, 73, § 302; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 186. — *B.* Form gurgulio = membrum virile, Pers. 4, 38. — *II.* **Cūrcūlio**, the name of a comedy of Plautus.

* **cūrcūliuncūlus**, i, m. dim. [curculio], a little weevil, in comic lang. for something trifling, worthless, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38 (v. the passage in connection).

Cūres, ium, m. [parvi, Ov. F. 2, 135] and f. [Tatiae, Prop. 5, 9, 74], = Κύρης or Κύρις [curis, Sabine word, = hasta, Ov. F. 2, 477], the ancient chief town of the Sabines, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; Verg. A. 6, 811; 8, 638; Ov. M. 14, 778 al.; Liv. 1, 13, 5; 1, 18, 1; Flor. 1, 2, 1; cf. Quirites. — *B.* Meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. F. 3, 201; 6, 216. — *II.* Hence, **Cūrensis**, e, adj., of Cures: turba, Ov. F. 3, 94.

— *B.* Subst.: **Cūrenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Cures, Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107. — *III.* **Cūretis**, is (or perh. **Cūres**, etis), m., an inhabitant of Cures, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 9.

Cūretēs, um, m., = Κουρήτες, the most ancient inhabitants of the island of Crete, who paid their worship to Jupiter (as the Corybantes, who, at a later date, were identified with them, celebrated the worship of Cybele) with noisy music and armed dances, Hyg. Fab. 139; Lucr. 2, 629; Verg. A. 3, 131 Heyne; id. G. 4, 151; Ov. M. 4, 282; id. F. 4, 210; Sen. Herc. Oct. 1877; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 1, 11, 46 al. — *II.* Hence, **A. Cūretis**, idis, f. adj., lit. pertaining to the Curetes; hence, poet. for Cretan: terra, Ov. M. 8, 153. — Also subst., an earlier name of the island of Crete itself, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; and of Acarnania, id. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Sil. 15, 308. — *B.* **Cūreticus**, a, um, adj., Cretan: carmina, Calp. Ecl. 4, 96.

1. **Cūretis**, is, v. Cures, III.

2. **Cūretis**, idis, v. Curetes, II. A.

cūria, ae, f. [kindr. with Quiris, Quirites; cf. the letter C], a curia or court, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, ten for each of the three tribes; each curia contained ten gentes, Varr. ap. Dion. Hal. 2, 83; Liv. 1, 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 2, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 1 Müll. — *II.* Meton. *A.* A structure built for the religious services of a curia (sometimes also serving for other purposes), Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Fest. p. 174, 6 ib.: veteres, on the east side of the Palatine Hill, Varr. L. I. ib.; Tac. A. 12, 24; called curia prisca, Ov. F. 3, 140; Fest. 1, 1: Novae, id. L. I. — *2.* Hence, dies curiae, a festival day, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27. — Hence, *B.* One of the edifices in which the Senate held its consultations. 1. Commonly καὶ ἑστία, the Curia Hostilia built by Tullius Hostilius (in reference to the later Curia Julia and Pompeiana, v. infra), the Curia, Senate-house, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Liv. 1, 30, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 22; Varr. L. L. 6, § 46; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 57, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31; id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; id. Fl. 24, 57; id. Mil. 33, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 47; Ov. M. 15, 802. — *2.* Curia Julia, the Senate-house begun by Julius Caesar, finished by the triumvirs, and used by the Senate after the burning of the Curia Hostilia, Suet. Calig. 60. — *3.* Curia Pompeji or Pompeja, the Senate-house built by Pompey, finally closed after the assassination of Julius Caesar in it, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; Suet. Caes. 80 sq. et saep. — Hence, trop., as emblem of law: stante urbe et curia, Cic. Planc. 29, 71: pro curia inversique mores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 7; of the senatorial rank: curia pauperibus clausa est, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55. — *C.* Of the places of assembly

of high councils out of Rome, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50; Liv. 24, 24, 4; Ov. M. 13, 197; Juv. 9, 101. — *D.* The assembly of the Senate, the Senate (cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167): a curia nulla me res divellet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3: aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv. 22, 1, 14; 2, 23, 11 sq.; 2, 24, 3; Suet. Caes. 22; id. Aug. 38; Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep. — *E.* Curia Calabra, so called from the proclamation of the dates which was there made; v. Calabra. — *F.* Curia Saliorum, the official building of the Salii on the Palatine Hill, consecrated to Mars, in which the sacred lituus was kept, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30.

† **cūriāles** mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae curis appellata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 11.

cūriālis, e, adj. [curia], of or pertaining to a curia, i. e. *I.* Belonging to the same curia, district, or division of the people; subst.: **cūriālis**, is, m., a member of the same curia, = δημόσιος; neque quisquam curialium Venit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cimonem etiam in suos curiales hospitem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 13 Müll.: curiales ejusdem curiae ut tribules et municipes. — *II.* Pertaining to the religious services of the curiae: curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 1 Müll. — *III.* In late Lat., belonging to the imperial court, = aulicus, Amm. 21, 12, 20; 22, 9, 12; 27, 7, 7; Symm. Ep. 9, 10; 10, 41.

Cūriānus, a, um, v. Curius, II.

Cūriatīi (Cūrii, Prop. 3, 3, 7, or 4, 2, 7 Müll.), ōrum, m., an Albanian gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome, from which were descended the three Curiatii who fell in the contest with the Roman Horatii, Liv. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78 al.: cecini Curios fratres, Prop. 1, 1.

cūriatim, adv. [curia], by curiae (very rare): populum consuluit, *Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31 (but in Gell. 15, 27, 2, the better read. is curiatum).

Curiatius, ii, m., a Roman proper name: Curiatius Maternus, v. Maternus.

cūriātus, a, um, adj. [curia], of or pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae (orig. the only ruling assembly; later limited by the comitia centuriata to cases of arrogation (adoption), the choice of priests, the conferring of the chief command; cf. comitum, II.; Dict. of Antiq.), Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 2; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26 sq.; Liv. 5, 52, 15 al.: lex, passed in such comitia, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26; 2, 11, 28 sq.; Liv. 9, 38, 15; 5, 46, 11; Gell. 5, 19, 6 et saep.

Curidius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44.

Cūrietae, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Curieta, an island on the coast of Illyria, now Veglia, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139. — Hence, **Cūrieticus**, a, um, adj., of Curieta: litus, Flor. 4, 2, 31.

Cūrii, ōrum, m., v. Curiatii init.

1. **cūrio**, ōnis, m. [curia]. *I.* The priest of a curia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 83; 6, § 46 Müll.: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv. 27, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 17 Müll. — *II.* Post-Aug., a crier, herald, = praeco, Mart. lib. 2 praef.; Treb. Gall. 12.

2. **Cūrio**, ōnis, m., a surname in the gens Scribonia; v. Scribonius; hence, **Cūriōnīanus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Cūrio, Auct. B. Afr. 52 fin.

* 3. **cūrio**, ōnis, m. adj. [curia] (a humorously-formed word, corresp. with curiosus), wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: agnus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27 sq. (v. the passage in connection); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 3 Müll.

* **cūriōnātus**, ūs, m. [L. curio, I.], the office of priest of a curia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 9 Müll. (cf. curionius).

Cūriōnīanus, a, um, v. 2. Cūrio.

† **cūriōnīus**, a, um, adj. [L. curio, I.], of or pertaining to the priest of a curia: curionum aes dicebatur quod dabatur curioni ob sacerdotium curionatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 19 Müll.: curionia sacra, quae in curiis fiebant, id. ib. p. 62, 11.

cūriōse, adv., v. curiosus fin.

cūriōsitas, ātis, f. [curiosus], desire of knowledge, curiosity; inquisitiveness (very rare), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 12; Macr. Sol. 1, 11, 45; Tert. adv. Haeret. 17; id. Apol. 25.

Curiosolites, um, m., a Gallic tribe in Armorica (Gall. Lugdun.), near the mod. *Corseult*, south of St. Malo, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; acc. Curiosolitas, id. ib. 2, 34; 3, 7; 3, 11 al. —The same called **Cariosvelites**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

* **curiosulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [curiosus], somewhat curious, a little inquisitive; transf.: ventus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 8.

curiosus, a, um, adj. [cura]. I. (Acc. to cura, I.) Bestowing care or pains upon a thing, applying one's self assiduously, careful, diligent, thoughtful, devoted (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). A. In gen. (a) With in or ad: in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; si me nihilo minus nosti curiosum in re publica quam te, id. Att. 5, 14, 3; ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5. —(b) With gen. (post-Aug.): medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 7; memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 fin.: curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20. —(γ) With circa: circa uxoris pudicitiam minus curiosus fuit, Capitol. Pert. 13, 8. —(δ) Absol.: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6; so, pictor, id. 29, 4; felicitas Horatii, id. 113, 5; manus, id. 13, 1; consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2; interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75 al. —* 2. With the access. idea of excess, too eager: est etiam supercracua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitione distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. —B. In partic., inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, inquiring into, in a good or bad sense; curious, inquisitive.

1. In gen.: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Quint. 1, 8, 21; 11, 3, 143; * Hor. Epod. 17, 77 al.: curiosis oculis perspicere non possit, Cic. Sest. 9, 22. —2. Implying censure (= πολυπράγμων), meddling, officious, curious, prying, inquisitive: primum patere me esse curiosum, Cic. Fl. 29, 70; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28 Madv.; 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 15, 26, 5; cf.: quare ut homini curioso ita perscribere ad me, id. ib. 4, 11, 2: curiosum aliquem extimescere, Petr. 127: Quae (basia) nec pernumerare curiosi Possint, Cat. 7, 11 Ellis ad loc. —b. Post-Aug., subst.: **curiosus**, i, m., of one who is prying, a spy, scout: curiosum ac speculatorem ratet, Suet. Aug. 27. —Later, a class of secret spies, secret police, an informer, etc.; cf. Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23: De Curiosis et Stationariis al. —II. (Acc. to cura, II.) Lit., that injures himself by care; hence, transf., emaciated, wasted, lean: belua, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26 (v. the passage in connection); cf.: nemphe ille vivit carie curiosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 28 (Com. Rel. v. 250 Rib.). —Adv.: **curiosè**, A. (Acc. to I. A.) With care, carefully: involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17; cf. Petr. 63, 6; Col. 12, 55, 2: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40 al. —Comp., Vitruv. 7, 4. —Sup., Col. 11, 2, 18. —* 2. Too nicely, carefully, or particularly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2. —B. (Acc. to I. B. 2.) Inquisitively, curiously: inquirerem, Suet. Vesp. 1. —Comp.: curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: facere aliquid, id. N. D. 1, 5, 10: animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

curis or **quiris**, itis, f. [Sabine], a spear, Ov. F. 2, 477; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9, 16; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 10 Müll.; v. Quiritis. —Hence, **Curitis** (Quiritis), itis, f., a surname of Juno as protector of spearmen, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; Inscr. Orell. 1308 sq.; 8659.

curito, are, v. freq. a. [curo], to take care of, to cherish, App. M. 7, p. 194, 2.

* 1. **curius**, a, um, adj. [cura, II.], full of sorrow, grievous: infortunio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub. (Ritschl, curvo).

2. **Curius**, a, the name of a Roman gens; thus M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation, Cic. Sen. 16, 55 sq.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33; Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; Juv. 11, 78; Flor. 1, 15; 1, 18; Cic. Sull. 7, 23; Val. Max. 4, 3, 5 sq. et saep. —B. Appel. for a bold and moderate man; in plur.: (Nenia) et maribus Curitis et decantata Camillis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 2, 3. —Hence, II. **Curianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a Curius,

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Curian: villa, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: causa, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24: iudicium, Quint. 7, 6, 9.

curo (old orthog. **co-ro** and **co-ro**, Inscr. Orell. 31; 560; 570: **coerret**, **coerari**, **coerandi**, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10), **avi**, **atum**, 1 (perf. subj. **curassis**, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93; id. Ps. 1, 3, 3; id. Poen. 3, 1, 50; inf. pass. **curarier**, id. Capt. 3, 5, 79), v. a. [cura], to care for, take or have care of, to be solicitous for, to look or attend to, trouble one's self about, etc. (very freq. in every period and species of composition); constr. with the acc., the acc. with the gerundive, the inf. with ut, ne, the simple subj., the dat. or absol. I. In gen. 1. Of persons. (a) With acc.: curare omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7; cf.: diligenter praeceptum, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: magna di curant, parva neglegunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17, 66; Hor. S. 2, 3, 19: mandatum, Cic. Att. 5, 7 init.: cenam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 11; cf. opsonium, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: domum, to cleanse, Petr. 71, 7: vestimenta curare et polire, Dig. 47, 2, 12 pr.: funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 81 Ruhnck.; cf. in this sense, cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49; and: Aegyptii jussi corpus Alexandri suo more curare, Curt. 10, 10, 13; in the same connections, curare corpus means to nourish, take care of one's self, to refresh, invigorate one's self, Lucr. 2, 31: 5, 937: nunc corpora curare tempus est, Liv. 21, 54, 2; 3, 2, 10, 26, 48, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 22 al.; in the same sense, membra, Hor. S. 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15: pelliculam, id. S. 2, 5, 38; se, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 61, 230; cf.: se suamque aetatem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: virum, Tib. 1, 5, 33; and in part. perf.: curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37, 7: omnes vinoque et cibo curatos domos dimisit, id. 34, 16, 5: vineam, to tend, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; cf. apes, Col. 9, 14 et saep.: res rationesque eri, to superintend, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32: pensa ac domos, of the women of the family, Mel. 1, 9, 6: socio-rum injurias, Sall. J. 14, 19: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 5: preces (Diana), id. C. S. 71: prodigia, to endeavor to avert, ward off, Liv. 1, 20, 7 et saep.: munus te curaturum scio, Ut mittas mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79; cf.: aquam mulsam prope ut sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28: te multum amamus, quod ea (signa) abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, provided, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2; cf. II. C. infra: ego illum cum curā magnā curabo tibi, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7 and 9; so, aliquem, id. Stich. 1, 2, 39; 5, 3, 9; Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: curatur a multis, timetur a pluribus, is courted (cf. θεραπεύειν), Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 15 et saep. —With a negative: quos peperisti ne cures, be unconcerned, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 656; Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, care for nothing except the mind, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: viri nihil perjuriam curant (with nihil metuerent), Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95: alia cura, a conversational expression (lit. trouble yourself about something else; hence), do not trouble yourself, never mind, id. Mil. 3, 3, 55 and 60; and in like sense, aliud cura, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 5. —(β) With acc. and gerundive, to cause something to be done, to order, to urge on, etc. (in good prose and very freq.; predominant in Caesar): pontem in Arari faciendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dando, id. ib. 1, 19; 3, 11; 4, 29 et saep.: buculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5, 1: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1, 4 al. —(γ) With part. perf. pass.: inventum tibi curabo et mecum adductum Tuom Pamphilum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 1. —(δ) With inf. (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intellegere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4; so negatively, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Fam. 1, 9, 16; cf.: nihil Romae geritur, quod te putem scire curare, id. ib. 9, 10, 1; 3, 8, 7; Suet. Caes. 86; Hor. C. 2, 13, 39; id. Ep. 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 133; 297; Ov. M. 11, 370; 11, 682 et saep. —Affirmatively: si qui sunt, qui illud curent defendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: qui istas res scire curavit, id. Fl. 27, 64: mando tibi, uti cures lustrare, Cato, R. R. 141: aspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5; 1, 16, 17; id. A. P. 35; 460 sq.; Suet.

Dom. 20; id. Gram. 24. —(e) With acc. and inf. pass.: neque vero haec inter se con-guere possent, ut natura et procreari vellet et diligi procreatos non curaret, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62: symbolos proponi et saxis proscribi curat, Just. 2, 12, 2; 3, 5, 12. —(f) With nom. and inf.: ego capitis mei periculo patriam liberavi, vos liberi sine periculo esse non curatis, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66. —(n) With ut, ne, or a simple subj.: pater curabit ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25 sq.: si fecisset, se curaturam, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Quint. 4, 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 92. —So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas, take care of yourself, be careful of your health (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, et al. sim.), Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 6, 2; 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6; 3, 8, 6; id. Att. 1, 5, 8; 2, 2, 3 et saep.: omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. ib. 11, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 34; 2, 5, 24; Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.: ne illa quidem curo mihi scribas, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentari, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6; Petr. 58, 2: curare uti Romae ne essent, Suet. Rhet. 1 init. —(θ) With dat. (ante- and post-class.): illis curandum censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 92; so, omnibus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: rebus publicis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus alienis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: rebus meis, App. Mag. p. 297. —(i) With quod: nam quod strabon-us est, non curo, Petr. 68, 8. —(k) With de: vides, quanto hoc diligentius cures quam aut de rumore aut de Pollione, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. —(λ) Absol.: curasti probe, Ter. And. 5, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50: abi intro; ego hic curabo, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 49; id. Pers. 1, 3, 5: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, commanded, Sall. J. 60, 1; cf.: in ea parte, id. ib. 60, 5: in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. ib. 46, 7. —(μ) Impers.: curabitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 70; id. Men. 3, 15; Ter. And. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15. —2. Of things (post.): quae causa susci-pienda curant sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1163: nec vera virtus Curat reponi deteri-oribus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 30; with ut, Lucr. 5, 1015; 3, 127; 6, 231 Lachm.; with ne: quod ne miremur sopor atque oblivia curant, id. 4, 826 (822). —II. In partic., t. t. A. In state affairs, to take the charge of, to manage the business of, to do a thing in behalf of the state, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc. (a) With acc.: bel-lum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26, 10; so, Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaia, id. ib. 5, 10; superioris Germaniae legiones, id. ib. 6, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; cf.: duabus his artibus... se remque publicam curabant, Sall. C. 9, 3. —(β) Absol.: Faesulanum in sinistra parte curare jubet, Sall. C. 59, 3; cf. id. J. 46, 7: duo additi qui Romae curarent, Tac. A. 11, 22. —B. In medic. lang., to heal, cure. (a) With acc.: an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; id. Clu. 14, 40: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, id. Sen. 19, 67; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: aegrum, Liv. 5, 5, 12: quadrupes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herbā, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151 et saep.: morbos, Cels. proem.; Quint. 2, 3, 6; Curt. 5, 9, 3; 7, 1, 22: vulnus, Liv. 2, 17, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 84 et saep.: apparentia vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10. —Rarely, to operate: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5. —(β) Absol.: medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels. 7 praef.; so Quint. 2, 17, 39 al. —Hence, P. a. as subst.: **curans**, antis, m., = medicus, a physician: plurimi sub alterutro curantis errore moriuntur, Cels. 3, 8, 5. —Also **curandus**, i, m., the patient: nisi festinare curandi imbecillitas cogit, Col. 7, 2, 12. —b. Trop. (ironically): cum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2: reduviam (corresp. with capiti mederi), id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. —C. In mercantile lang., to take care of money matters, to adjust or settle, pay, etc.: (nummos) pro signis, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; cf.: pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16, 2: dimidi-um pecuniae redemptorii tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Quint. 4, 15: me cui jussisset, curaturum, that I would make payment according to his direction, id. Fam. 16, 9, 3. —Hence, **curatus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I.). 1. Earnest, anxious (post-Aug.): curatissi-mae preces, Tac. A. 1, 13 fin.: interim me

quidam... secreto-curatoque sermone corripit, monet, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 10.—**2.** Taken care of, managed, attended to: boves curatores, Cato, R. R. 103: sacra, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: nitida illa et curata vox, Quint. 11, 3, 26.—**Adv.** **curate**, carefully, diligently; only in comp.: curatius dissere, Tac. A. 2, 27; 14, 21; 16, 22; Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 1.

† **cūrōtrōphoe** = *κουροτρόφοι*, nourishing children: nymphae ab alimonia infantum, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 62.

currax, ācis, adj. [curro], running fast, quick, swift (post-class. and rare): servus, Dig. 21, 1, 18.—**Poet.**: laquei, which are bound on the feet of running animals, Grat. Cyn. 89.

curriculum, i, n. [id.], a running, course, race. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): conicere se in curriculum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91; cf. pedes in curriculum conferre, Varr. ap. Non. p. 263, 6: facere unum curriculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11; cf. ita celeri curriculo fui prope a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13.—**(β)** Abl. curriculo adverb., in a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 2, 1, 15; 3, 2, 36; id. MIL. 2, 6, 43; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11 al.—**B.** In partic., a running on a wager, a race: athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Leg. 2, 9, 22; id. Mur. 27, 57; Liv. 44, 9; Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 36 al.: eorum, Liv. 45, 33, 5.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A race-ground, course, career.

* **1.** Lit.: solis et lunae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 193, 29.—**Far more freq.** **2.** Trop.: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscipit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30; cf. vivendi a natura datum conficere, id. Univ. 12: curricula multiplicum variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; so, consuetudinis, id. Lael. 12, 40: laudis, Quint. 12, 2, 31: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, hae curricula mentis, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: petitionis, id. Mur. 22, 46: omne industriae nostrae, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7; cf. nec in quadrigis eum secundum numeraverim... nec in oratoribus, qui tantum absit a primo, vix ut in eodem curriculo esse videatur, id. Brut. 47, 173.—**b.** The time of the annual circuit of the sun, a year, Frud. στέφ. 3 (al. 9), 11.—**B.** A race-chariot (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 44 fin.; *Suet. Calig. 19.—**2.** For a chariot, in gen.: equi turbati in annum praecipitavere curricula, Curt. 8, 14, 8: Mettium Pufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distractit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 287, 22.

curtilis, e, adj. [currus], of or for a chariot (late Lat.): praesepia equorum curtilium, Vulg. 4, 26: certamina, chariot-races, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 7, 12: curtilis equus, σὺν ἀρματὶ ἀγωνίζομενος ἵππος, Gloss. Labb.; cf. also curulis.

curro, cūcurri (old form cēcurri, acc. to Gell. 7, 9, 14: curri, Varr. Imp. ap. Front. Ep. 2 Mai; Tert. Fug. in Pers. 12; Arn. 4, 4), cursum, 3, v. n. [kindr. with celer, coruscus], to run, to move quickly (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc.), to hasten, fly (very freq. in every period and species of composition).

I. Lit. **A.** Of living beings: si ingredieris curru, si curris advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: prope, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 56: per vias, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 24: per totum conclave pavidi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113: circum loculos, id. ib. 2, 3, 147: subsidio, Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 17 al.: in nos-tros toros, id. 3, 20 (4, 19), 10 et saep.: ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr. 3, 1063: per omne mare nautae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: trans mare, id. Ep. 1, 11, 27: extremos ad Indos mercator, id. ib. 1, 1, 45; cf. injecto ter pulvere curras (nauta), id. C. 1, 28, 36 al.: sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem, his former strength, Verg. A. 12, 903: ad vocem praiceps amensens cucurrit, Ov. M. 7, 844.—**With acc.** of distance: uno die MCCC. stadia, Plin. 7, 20, 20, 34; cf. in a figure: eosdem cursus, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; cf. β infra.—**Poet.**, of flight: medio ut limite curras, Icare, mones, Ov. M. 8, 203.—**With inf.**: quis illam (dextram) osculari non curreret? Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1.—**Impers.**: ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 92: quo curritur celestiter, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 30 al.—**(β)** Rarely

with the homogeneous objects iter, stadium, campus, etc.: qui stadium currit, who runs a race, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 191; 5, 235 (cf. id. ib. 5, 862).—**Hence pass.**: unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur, Auct. ap. Quint. 1, 4, 28.—**b.** Prov.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., to spur a willing horse, i. e. to urge one who needs no urging, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 15, 15, 3; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 45: facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare quam commovere languentem, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 15; cf. ellipt.: quod me hortaris... currentem tu quidem, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2; so, currentem hortari, id. ib. 5, 9, 1; 6, 7, 1: currenti calcaria addere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1: asellum currere doceas, i. e. you labor to no purpose, Hor. S. 1, 1, 91: per flammam, to go through fire, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate objects (mostly poet.): sol currents, Lucr. 5, 682; of liquids: amnes in aequora currunt, Verg. A. 12, 524; id. ib. 1, 607; Ov. M. 8, 597; Auct. B. Hisp. 29 al.: currente rotā, Hor. C. 3, 10, 10; id. A. P. 22; Ov. P. 4, 9, 10: quam (chlamydem) current Purpura cucurrit, Verg. A. 5, 250; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 98: rubor per ora, Verg. A. 12, 66 et saep.: linea per medium, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: limes per agrum, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 2, 108, 112, §§ 243 and 245: vox currit conchato parietum spatio, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidium turbata fremor, Verg. A. 11, 296: carmina dulci modulatione currentia, Lact. 5, 1, 10; of the eyes: oculi currentes, huc illicque directi et furiose respicientes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2, p. 281 Gare.—**II.** Trop.: non quo multa parum communis littera currat, not but that they have many letters in common, Lucr. 2, 692: proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, runs, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18: cum debeant sublimia ingredi, acria currere, id. 9, 4, 139: numeri, id. 9, 4, 31; cf. rhythmī, id. 9, 4, 50: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: currit ferox Aetas, flies away, passes, id. C. 2, 5, 13.—**B.** With acc., to run, traverse (cf. I. b. supra): eosdem cursus currere, to adopt the same policy, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: talia saecula, suis dixerunt, currite, fuis Concordes Parcae, Verg. E. 4, 46 (al. regard saecula as voc.; al. take currite as transitive, produce such ages, cause them to be such, as ye run; cf. Forbig ad loc.).

curulis, e, adj. [currus], of or belonging to a chariot, or a chariot-race: rabies equorum (post-class. and rare), App. M. 9, p. 221: strepitus (opp. equester fremitus), Front. Ep. 3 Mai; cf. curulis.

currus, ūs, m. [curro], a chariot, car, wain. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; Lucr. 3, 642; Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 5, 819; id. G. 3, 359; Sen. Ira. 3, 21, 2 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A triumphal car, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; Suet. Caes. 49; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Hor. Epod. 9, 22; Ov. M. 13, 252 al.—**b.** Meton., a triumph, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; Flor. 4, 2, 89; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 53; Lucr. 1, 316 et saep.; cf. Sil. 6, 345 Drak.—**2.** A war-chariot (—essedā), Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 2.—**II.** Poet. transf. * **A.** A ship, boat, Cat. 64, 9.—**B.** The horses drawing a chariot, a team, span, Verg. G. 1, 514; id. A. 12, 287; Sil. 16, 367; Luc. 7, 570.—**C.** A pair of small wheels by which the beam of a plough was supported and guided: currus a tergo torquere imos, Verg. G. 1, 174 Forbig ad loc.; v. Heyne Exc. ad h. l.

cursatio, ōnis, f. [curro], a running, Don. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

cursilitas, ātis, f. [curro], a running about, Fulg. Myth. 3, 3; cf. Auct. Class. 3, p. 81 Mai.

cursim, adv. [id.], quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily (class.): currere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 124; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: hoc cito et cursim est agendum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 64: rapi ad carnificem, id. ib. 1, 2, 156: agmine acto, Liv. 27, 16, 9: dicere aliena (opp. sensim dicere quod causae prodesset), Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: arripere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: pergere ad aliquid, id. Tusc. 6, 5, 13 et saep.

* **cursio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a running, Varr. L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.

* **cursitatio**, ōnis, f. [cursito], a running about hither and thither, Sol. 42, 2.

cursito, āre, v. freq. n. [curro], to run about, run hither and thither (rare). **I.** In gen.: sursum deorsum, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf. huc et illic, Hor. C. 4, 11, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 107: modo ad Celsum modo ad Nepotem, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5; Suet. Tib. 38: ex calciatos, id. Vesp. 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To race, run races: quomodo Ladas aut Boius cum Sicyoniis cursitarint, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.—**B.** Of the motion of atoms: huc et illic casu et temere, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115.

curso, āre, v. freq. n. [curro], to run hither and thither, to and fro (rare but class.): ultro et citro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: huc illic, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Tac. A. 15, 50; id. H. 5, 20: ad alium, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56 Bentl. N. cr.: per foros, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: per urbem, Tac. A. 2, 82: in omnes vias, Val. Fl. 4, 108.—**Impers.**: cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** Act. (late Lat.), to run over, traverse: nunc jam compactis cursanda syllaba est formis, Mart. Cap. post. 3, § 262. (In Tac. Agr. 1 fin., instead of ni cursaturus, the right reading is incursaturus; Halm, Ritter, v. Orell ad h. l.)

1. cursor, ōris, m. [id.], a runner, and partic., **A.** A runner in a race, racer, Lucr. 2, 78; Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; id. Div. 2, 70, 144; also a competitor in a chariot-race: ut cupidi cursor frenā retentat equi, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26.—**B.** A courier, post (mostly post-Aug.), Nep. Milt. 4, 3 (transl. of the Gr. ὑποπόμπος); Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; Plin. Ep. 7, 12 fin.; Suet. Ner. 49; Mart. 3, 100, 1 al.—**C.** A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 9; 123, 7; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47, 14.—**II.** Trop.: cursor iambus, Rufin. Rhet. p. 355 Capperon.

2. Cursor, ōris, m. [id.], a surname of L. Papirius, Liv. 9, 16, 11; Ampel 18; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 31; Eutr. 2, 8.

cursorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to running or to a race-course (late Lat.). **I.** Adj.: terminus, Front. Colon. p. 141 Goes.—**II.** Subst. **A.** cursoria, ae, f. (sc. navis), a yacht, cutter, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—**B.** cursorium, i, n., = cursus publicus, a public post, mail, Auct. Lim. p. 261 Goes.

cursualis, e, adj. [cursus], of or pertaining to a course, running (late Lat.): equi, post-horses, Cod. Th. 12, 51, 19: raeda, a stage-coach, Cod. Th. 12, 12, 9: sollicitudo, i. e. speed in running, ib. 6, 29, 7.—**II.** Hasty, speedy: ministerium, Cassiod. Var. 5, 5.

cursura, ae, f. [curro], a running (ante-class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34; id. Merc. 1, 2, 10; id. As. 2, 2, 61; id. Most. 4, 1, 5; id. Trin. 4, 2, 164; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 al.

cursus, ūs, m. [id.], a running (on foot, on a horse, chariot, ship, etc.), a course, way, march, passage, voyage, journey, etc. (very freq.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: ingressus, cursus, accubitus, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ibi cursu, luctando... sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 73, and Hor. A. P. 412: quique pedum cursu valet, etc., Verg. A. 5, 67: cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: milites cursu examinati, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: huc magno cursu intenderunt, at full speed, id. ib. 3, 19: magno cursu concitatus, id. B. C. 1, 70: cursu incitatus, id. ib. 1, 79; 3, 46; Auct. B. Alex. 20; cf. in cursu esse, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1; cf. II. fin. infra: strictis gladiis cursu in hostem feruntur, advance at a run, Liv. 9, 13, 2: effusus cursu, id. 2, 60, 6: eo cursu proripere, ut, etc., id. 24, 26, 12; 31, 21, 6: eo cursu; Auct. B. Alex. 30: eosdem cursu contendere, right onward, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf. id. B. G. 6, 67: citato cursu, Just. 11, 15, 2: cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis unquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: (terrae) tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt, id. ib. 2, 5: agmen cursus magis quam itineris modo ducit, Curt. 5, 13, 5; 6, 1, 12; Just. 15, 3, 11; 11, 8, 2: Militades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep. Milt. 1, 6: Vell. 2, 19, 4; 1, 4, 1: Ulixi per mare, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7: iterare cursus relictos, id. ib. 1, 34, 4: Naxos, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov. M. 3, 636 et saep.; cf. B.: cursum per

auras Derigere, Verg. A. 6, 194; so of flying, Ov. M. 2, 838; 4, 787 al.—**b.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), to hold one's course, to maintain a direct course: equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 fin.; Dionysius cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. 2 b.

—**2.** Of inanimate objects: solis cursus lunaeque meatus Expediam, Lucr. 5, 77; cf. id. 5, 772 al.; lunae, id. 5, 629; cf. id. 5, 630; stellarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint, Lucr. 1, 1003: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profuisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; so of the course or flow of a stream, Ov. M. 1, 282; 9, 18; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85: longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. Cic. Mur. 15, 33; id. Off. 3, 12, 50 al.: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5, 688; cf. id. 6, 302: menstrui, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 230: quadripartiti venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195 et saep.—**b.** Cursum tenere, as supra, 1. b.: tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28.—**B.** Meton. 1. Cursum expectare, to wait for a fair wind (lit. for a passage), Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**2.** (Abstr. pro concr.) Cursum publicum, in the time of the emperors, posts or relays divided into stations, for the speedy transmission of information upon state affairs, Cod. Just. 12, 51; Cod. Th. 8, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3181; 3329; cf. equi publici, Amm. 14, 6, 16: vehicula publica, id. 21, 13, 7: cursus vehicularius, Capitol. Ant. P. 12, 3: vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 4: cursus fiscalis, Spart. Had. 7; v. Suet. Aug. 49.—**II.** Trop. (freq. in Cic. and Quint.), a course, progress, direction, way: qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futuris sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 4, 34; id. Agr. 39: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: reliquus vitae cursus, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: totius vitae cursum videre, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: omnem vitae suae cursum conficere, id. Cael. 17, 39: in omni vitae cursu optimum visum est, ut, etc., Macr. S. 1, 2, 3: temporum, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 2: tuorum honorum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; cf. Tac. H. 1, 48: continuus proclorum, id. Agr. 27 al.: cursus vocis per omnis sonos, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: cursus verborum, id. ib. 1, 35, 161; so of the motion or flow of discourse, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 52; Quint. 8, proem. § 27; 9, 4, 70: cursus hic et sonus rotundae volubilisque sententiae, Gell. 11, 13, 4: quem enim cursum industria mea tenere potuisset sine forensibus causis, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 11; cf. id. Or. 1, 4: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id. Brut. 96, 328; so, esse in cursu, to go on, continue, Ov. M. 13, 508; id. F. 6, 362.

Curtilius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; 14, 10, 2 al.

Curtius, a, the name of a Roman gens. I. C. Curtius Postumus, a partisan of Caesar, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 3; id. Fam. 2, 16, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3.—**II.** Q. Curtius Rufus, the historiographer of Alexander the Great, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Tac. A. 11, 21.—**III.** Curtius Nicias, of Cos, freedman of a Curtius, a friend of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 sq.; Suet. Gram. 14.—Hence, **IV.** Adj. **A.** Lacus Curtius, a place in Rome named after a certain Curtius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.; Liv. 7, 6, 5; Ov. F. 6, 403; also called Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57; id. Galb. 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 8 Müll.—**B.** Curtius Fons, a fountain, forty Roman miles from Rome, whose waters were conducted thither by Caligula, a part of the Aqua Claudia (v. Claudius, II. B.), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20; called also CURTIA AQVA, Inscr. Orell. 55.

curto, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [curtus], to shorten, diminish (not ante-Aug., and very rare): aliquid, Cels. 7, 9: radices, Pall. Feb. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop. p., to diminish: rem, Pers. 6, 34; cf.: Quantum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, adj. [root in Sanscr. kart, to cut; cf. Germ. kurz], shortened, mutilated, broken, short (class.; most freq. in the poets). I. Lit.: dolia, pots (chamber vessels), Lucr. 4, 1026; cf. vasa, Juv. 3, 271: pergula, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: testa, Mart. 3, 82, 3; cf. testu, Ov. F. 2, 645 al.: calix, Mart. 1,

92, 6: curtum temone jugum, Juv. 10, 135: latus, Mart. 12, 32, 13: Judaei, i. e. circumcised, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70; cf. equus, castrated, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; but curto mulo, with shortened tail (= curtata cauda), Hor. S. 1, 6, 104.—**II.** Trop.: res, Hor. C. 3, 24, 64 (cf. curto, II.): centussis, a clipped piece, Pers. 5, 191: sententia quasi curta, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: fides ingratae patriae, Juv. 14, 166 al.—Of defective, incomplete discourse, Cic. Or. 50, 168; 51, 173; Lact. 6, 15.

curulis (curr-), e, adj. [currus], of or pertaining to a chariot. I. In gen.: equi, the four horses provided at the public cost for the games of the circus, Liv. 24, 18, 10; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 14 Müll.; Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; 15, 10, 1: ludi, Min. Fel. Oct. 37 fin.: triumphus, i. e. upon a chariot (in opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22: Juno curulis, in an ancient form of prayer in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 17.—**II.** Esp.: sella curulis, the curule chair, official chair, adopted from the Etruscans, and inlaid with ivory; used by the consuls, praetors, and curule ediles, who hence received their name (v. aedilis, and cf. Gell. 3, 18, 4; Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 11; Dict. of Antiq.), Cic. Ver. 2, 5, 14; § 36; Liv. 1, 8, 3; 9, 46, 9 al.; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 26; Ov. P. 4, 9, 27; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81; Flor. 1, 13, 10; Cat. 52, 2 et saep.: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83; 15, 29 al.; and absol.: curulis, is, f., Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 2, 59; Plin. Pan. 59, 2; Suet. Ner. 13; Luc. 3, 107; Sil. 8, 488; Stat. S. 3, 3, 115; Mart. 11, 98, 18 al.—Poet.: major curulis, i. e. consulship, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82.—Hence, **B.** Meton., pertaining to the honor of a sella curulis, curule: aedilis, L. Pis. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2; Liv. 7, 1, 6 and 8; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131 al.; cf. aedilitas, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19: ebur (= sella curulis), consulship, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53; cf. magistratus, Gab. Bass. ap. Gell. 3, 18.—Subst.: curulis, is, m., = aedilis curulis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 42; and curules, the curule magistracies, Stat. S. 4, 1, 5.

curvabilis, e, adj. [curvo], that may be bent, flexible: ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvamen, inis, n. [id.], a bending, bend, vaulting (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ov.): patriae curvamina ripae, Ov. M. 9, 450; 2, 130; 3, 672: haec (villa) unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: caeli, of the climate, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

curvatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a bending (very rare), Col. 4, 12, 2.

curvatura, ae, f. [id.], a bending, rounding, bend (not ante-Aug.). I. Abstr., Vitruv. 2, 8, 11; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 10, 19, 21, § 42 al.—**II.** Concr., a vault: camerae, an arched ceiling, Vitruv. 7, 3: rotae, i. e. the rim, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvesco, ēre, v. n., to be crooked, curved, to make a curve (late Lat.): mare curvescens, Amm. 22, 8, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, 9; id. de Isaac et An. 7, 60; id. in Psa. 118, 26.

curvitas, ātis, f. [curvus], crookedness, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 7.

curvo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to crook, bend, bow, curve (not ante-Aug.; v. Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66). I. Lit.: curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: bimā cornua fronte (vitulus), Verg. G. 4, 299: trabes, Ov. M. 7, 441; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383; 11, 324; cf.: ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Achill. 1, 487: rotundas Curvat aper lances, i. e. by its weight, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: Calabros sinus (Hadria), id. C. 1, 33, 16: portus curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 633; cf. Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18: luna curvata in cornua, id. 37, 10, 68, § 184; cf. poet.: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57: imi (rami) in terram adeo curvantur, ut, etc., Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: in diversum curvatur (arbor), id. 16, 42, 81, § 223: insectorum pedes... foris curvantur, id. 11, 29, 35, § 101: curvata in montis faciem unda, Verg. G. 4, 361; cf. Ov. M. 15, 509; and: tollimus in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg. A. 3, 564.—Of persons: nec nostrum seri curvarent Aecon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435; so, curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34: pondera vix toto curvatus corpore juxta Deicit, Stat. Th. 6, 649.—**II.** Trop., to make to yield, to move: neque te munera nec... vir curvat (= movet, ad misericordiam flectit), Hor. C. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, m. [curvus], crookedness, perh. only in Varr. L. L. 5, § 104, and 7, § 25 Müll.

curvus (-vōs), a, um, adj. [root kar-, whence καρῶν; cf.: circus, varus], crooked, curved, bent (opp. rectus; mostly poet.). I. Prop.: aratrum, Lucr. 5, 933; 6, 1253; Verg. G. 1, 170: rastri, Cat. 64, 39: culter, Sen. Hippol. 53: falces, Verg. G. 1, 508: calamus, Cat. 63, 22: arbor, Ov. M. 5, 536: arcus, id. ib. 9, 114: dens, id. Am. 3, 10, 14: ungues, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. C. 1, 10, 6; 3, 28, 11: crinale, Ov. M. 5, 53: (equi) alvus, Verg. A. 2, 51: carinae, id. G. 1, 360: cavernae, id. A. 3, 674: rates, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 29: litorea, Cat. 64, 74; Verg. A. 3, 223; Hor. C. 4, 5, 14; id. Epod. 10, 21; Ov. M. 11, 352; cf. spatium, Sall. H. 4, 20: Dietsch: flumen, winding, crooked, Verg. G. 2, 12; Ov. M. 3, 342: aquae, id. F. 3, 520: aequor, rising on high, boisterous, id. M. 11, 505 al.—Of persons: ita te adgerundā curvom aquā faciam, ut, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 36: arator, bent, stooping, Verg. E. 3, 42; and of one bent by age: anus, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 20: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senectas, id. A. 2, 670: caelator, Juv. 9, 145: vel gibberosus vel curvi, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., crooked, wrong, perverse: mores, Pers. 3, 52.—Subst.: curvum, i, n., that which is crooked or wrong (opp. rectum): scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: rectum discernis, ubi inter Curva subit, Pers. 4, 12: invenimus qui curva corrigeret, set every thing right, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 (21), 6: hic nobis curva corrigit? Sen. Apoc. 8 fin.

cuscolium (-culium), ii, n., the scarlet berry of the holm oak, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32.

Cusinius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4; 12, 41, 3.

cusio, ōnis, f. [cudo], a stamping of money, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 18.

cūso, āre, v. freq. [id.], acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, m. [id.], a coiner of money, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

cuspidatim, adv. [cuspidō], to a point, with a point: decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102.

cuspidō, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [cupis], to make pointed, to point (only in the foll. pass.): hastilla, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126; cf. id. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

cuspis, idis, f. [etym. dub.], a point, the pointed end of any thing (freq. esp. in the poets). I. Prop.: asserum, *Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172: acuta contorum, Verg. A. 5, 208: acuta telli, Ov. M. 1, 470: hastae, id. ib. 5, 9; 6, 73: jaculi, id. ib. 7, 673: medicata, Sil. 13, 197: aquilae, the pointed end of the standard; Gr. στίλας, Suet. Caes. 62 et saep.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto). **A.** A spear, javelin, lance, Verg. A. 11, 41; 12, 386; Hor. C. 4, 6, 8; id. S. 2, 1, 14; Ov. M. 6, 673; Liv. 4, 38, 3 and 4; 8, 7, 9 and 11; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152 al.—**B.** A spit, Mart. 14, 221, 2.—**C.** The trident of Neptune, Ov. M. 12, 580; cf. triplex, id. ib. 12, 594; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181.—**D.** The sting of a bee, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**E.** A scorpion's sting, Ov. M. 2, 199.—**F.** A pointed tube, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

Cuspius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 1 al.

cussiliris, is, e, adj. [root sku-, to cover, hide; cf.: obscurus, scutum], cowardly (an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 13 Müll.).

custodēla, ae, f. [custos] (ante-class. form for custodia; in later Lat. preserved only in the vulgar lang.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 5 Müll.), a watch, guard, care, etc.: qui more antiquo in custodelam suam commiserunt caput, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: in custodelam nos tuam ut recipias et tutere, id. ib. 3, 34: (capram) in custodelam simiae concredere, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: familiam pecuniamque tuam endo mandatale tutelā custodelaque meā (esse aio), an ancient judicial formula in Gai Inst. 2, § 104 Huschke: feralis, of a corpse, App. M. 2, p. 124, 17: publica, id. ib. 7, p. 193 fin.: salutaris carceris, id. ib. 9, p. 217, 15: acrior, id. ib. 10, p. 245, 15.

custodia, ae, f. [id.], a watching, watch, guard, care, protection (freq. and

class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59: agitare custodiam, to keep guard, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impedi- mentis custodiam ac praesidio VI. milia hominum unâ reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: sub hospitum privatorum custodiâ esse, Liv. 42, 19, 5: tam fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, care, oversight, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22 et saep.: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Ves- tae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 17; 2, 36; Liv. 5, 10, 4; cf.: urbis, sui, Suet. Aug. 49: corporis, id. Galb. 12: illa (sc. pon- tis), Nep. Milt. 3, 2: portus, Auct. B. Alex. 17: cum in ejusdem anni custodiâ te atque L. Murenâ fortunâ posuisset, Cic. Mur. 31, 64: aliquid privatâ custodiâ continere, id. Sull. 15, 42: circum familias conventus Campaniae custodiam causâ distribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 fin.: in muro custodiam causâ conlocati, id. ib. 1, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 46: navis quae erat ad custodiam ab Acilio posita, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: tribunus adposi- tus custodiam (alicujus), Tac. A. 1, 6: igna- viam suam tenebrarum ac parietum cus- todibus tegere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: a cu- jus audaciâ fratris liberos ne materni quid- em corporis custodiâ tegere potuissent, id. Clu. 11, 31: fida justitiâ, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (lit- terae), Liv. 6, 1, 2: libertatis, id. 4, 24, 4: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20: decoris, id. 11, 1, 57 et saep.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Usu. in plur. and in milit. lang., persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch, sentinel: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8; 2, 12, 26; id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60: neque clam transire propter custodi- as Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 7, 19; 7, 27 et saep.—In sing. (collect.), Cat. 62, 33: abest custodia regi, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, id. ib. 8, 684: corporis, a body-guard, Curt. 5, 1, 42.—**2.** A place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house, watch-station: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24: privata, id. Sull. 15, 42: in hac custodiâ et tamquam speculâ, id. Phil. 7, 19: ceteri in custodi- am conditi, Tac. H. 4, 2.—In plur., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, a watching, guarding, custody, restraint, confinement. **A.** Lit.: nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50, 2: quive (servi) inve ludum custodiamve conjecti fuerint, Gai Inst. 1, 13: animal quod custodiam no- stram evadit, id. ib. 2, 67: famulos vinclis atque custodiâ... tueri, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.—**Plur.**: in praedonum hostiumque cus- todias tantum numerum civium Romanorum includere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: libera, private custody, confinement in one's house, Liv. 24, 45, 8; Vell. 1, 11 (cf.: libero conclavi, Liv. 39, 14, 9); and in plur.: in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf. trop.: domi te- neamus eam (eloquentiam), saeptam liberali custodiâ, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.—**Perf.** in a play upon the words libera custodia: ut sis apud me lignâ in custodiâ, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28.—**B.** Meton. **1.** A place of confinement, a prison, hold: Lentulus comprehenditur et in custodiâ necatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 104 fin.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, §§ 68 and 69; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; id. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 et saep.—**Trop.**: corporis custodiis se liberare, Cic. Rep. 15, 15.—**2.** Persons in confine- ment, captives, prisoners (post-Aug.): in re- cognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Dom. 14: unus ex custodiis agmine, Suet. Ep. 77, 18.—Of a single person: eadem catenâ et custodiam et militem copulat, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

custodiarius, ii, n. [custos], a watch- house (late Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1391.

† **custodiarius**, ii, m. [id.], a jailer, Inscr. Orell. 1541.

custodio, ivi, or ii, itum, 4 (fut. pass. custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71), v. a. [id.], to watch, protect, keep, defend, guard (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With mat- terial objects: Q. Caepio Brutus pro con- sule provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, de- fendat, custodiat incolumemque conservet,

Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domum- que, id. Mil. 25, 67: quod me receperit, ju- verit, custodierit, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf.: in mea salute custodiendâ, id. ib. 1, 1: me non solum amicorum fidelitas, sed etiam uni- versae civitatis oculi custodiunt, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: ut haec insula ab ea (Cerere)... incoli custodierint videatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: mari- timam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2, 11 (cf. tueri, id. 36, 2, 7): officinam diligen- tiâ, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59: castra nocte, ne quis elabi posset, Liv. 9, 42, 6: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, to lay up, preserve, Col. 12, 45, 3: paries, qui laevum marinae Veneris latus Custodit, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: tua, id. S. 2, 3, 151: hic stilus... me veluti custodiet ensis, id. ib. 2, 1, 40.—**Esp.**: se, to be on the watch: quanto se opere cus- todiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: fac ut diligentissime me ipsum custodias, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 8.—(β) With ab: Gortynii tem- plum magnâ curâ custodiunt non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, Nep. Hann. 9, 4: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitis, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—

B. With immaterial objects (freq. in post- Aug. prose), to keep, preserve, regard, take heed, observe, maintain: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoriâ cus- todire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta litteris, id. ib. 2, 2, 7; cf.: ex his (arboribus) quas memoria hominum custodit, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9; opp. mutare, id. 12, 8, 6: modum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: eam rationem, id. 4, 29, 11: ordinem, id. 12, 4, 1: quae cus- todienda in oleam curâ... praecipiemus, Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 125: morem, id. 14, 12, 14, § 88: religiose quod juraveris, id. Pan. 65, 2 et saep.—(β) With ab: te- neres annos ab injuriâ sanctitas do- centis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With ut or ne: in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dix- isse, Quint. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, etc., id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 5, 7; Col. 4, 24, 11: ut custoditum sit ne umquam veniret, etc., Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, in a good or bad sense. **A.** In gen., to hold something back, to preserve, keep: multorum te oculi et aures non sentien- tem... speculabuntur atque custodient, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: aliquem, ne quid auferat, to watch, observe, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ejus (sc. epistulae) custodiendae et profe- rendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simu- latio, Quint. 12, 1, 29.—**B.** Esp., to hold in custody, hold captive: noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ducem praedoni- um, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: Domitium, id. B. C. 1, 20: bo- vem, Verg. A. 8, 218 et saep.—Hence, *cu- stodite, adv. (acc. to I.), cautiously, care- fully: ut parce custoditeque ludebat! Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

custoditio, ōnis, f. [custodio]. **I.** In gen., guardianship, care: custoditio est opera ad custodiendum quid sumpta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 15.—**II.** Transf., a keep- ing, observance: legum, Vulg. Sap. 6, 19.

custos, ōdis, comm. [root sku-, to cover, hide, etc.; cf. scutum, κούρα, Germ. Haut, Haus, Corss. Ausspr. 1. p. 353], a guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector, defender, attendant, etc., protectress, etc., in a friendly or hostile sense (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings.

1. In gen.: antiqua erilis fida custos cor- poris, Enn. Med. ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 289 Vahl.); cf. in masc.: corporis, a body-guard, Liv. 24, 7, 4; so plur., Nep. Dat. 9, 3; Suet. Calig. 55 al.: Commium cum equitatu custodis loco relinquit, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 fin.: cum villis custodibusque nostris colloqui, id. B. C. 1, 22 init.: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: custos defensorque provinciae, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: pontis, Nep. Milt. 3, 1: pa- trimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Calig. 59: gregis, Verg. E. 10, 36: pecuniae regiae, Curt. 5, 1, 20: ipse pecuniae quam regni melior custos, Liv. 44, 26, 12: rei

publicae custos senatus, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: templorum, id. Dom. 55, 141: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: sa- lutis suae, Quint. 5, 11, 8; Curt. 3, 6, 1; Tac. A. 3, 14 et saep.: his discipulis privos custo- des dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 76; so of teachers of youth, id. ib. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 4, 118; id. A. P. 161; 239: virtutis (ego) verae custos rigidusque sa- telles, id. Ep. 1, 1, 17.—Freq. of the gods, etc.: dei custodes et conservatores hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf.: custodi Jovi, Suet. Dom. 5: montium custos Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1: rerum Caesar, id. ib. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, Custodes, etc., i. e. attendants of women, eunuchs, etc., id. S. 1, 2, 98 Heind.—Of dogs, Verg. G. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12; so of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 424 al., and of the constellation Bootes, Ἀρκτοφύλας, Vitruv. 9, 4, 1: armorum, the officer in charge of the arms in an army or fleet, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1; Inscr. Orell. 3630 al.—**2.** In civil affairs, t. t., a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put (in order to prevent false suffrages), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22; id. Red. Sen. 7, 17.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects. **1.** Of abstract sub- jects: natura ipsaque corporis est custos et causa salutis, Lucr. 3, 324: haec custos dignitatis (fortitudo), Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius ho- minis, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id. Off. 2, 7, 23: leges diligentissimae pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19 al.—**2.** Of receptacles, safes, e. g. of a quiver: eburnea Telorum custos, Ov. M. 8, 320; of an incense-box: turis, id. ib. 13, 703; and in husbandry, the stump of an amputated vine-branch, i. q. resex, pollex, praesidiarius or subsidiarius palmes, Col. 4, 21, 3.—**II.** In a hostile sense. **A.** In gen., a watch, spy: Dumnorigi custodes po- nit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, sci- re possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: custodem, inquit, Tullio me apponite... Quid, mihi quam multis custodibus opus erit, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: num nam hic relicta's custos, Nequis, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; cf. v. 59; Curt. 5, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 12 al.—**B.** Esp., a jailer, keeper: carceris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; Nep. Eun. 11, 1; id. Alcib. 4, 4: quem ex Mauritania rex proditoris insi- mulatum cum custodibus miserat, Sall. H. 2, 25 Dietsch: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Tac. A. 2, 68; 3, 28; 4, 60 al.

Cusus, i, m., a small river in Germania, now prob. the Waag, Tac. A. 2, 63 fin.

cuticula, ae, f. dim. [cutis], the skin, Juv. 11, 203; Pers. 4, 18; on the long i, v. Prisc. p. 612 P.

Cutilia, ae, f., an ancient city in the Sabine land, on a lake called Lacus Cutiliae, now Lago di Contigliano, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Paul. ex Fest. 51, 8.—Also in plur.: **Cutiliae**, arum, Liv. 26, 11, 10; Suet. Vesp. 24; Cels. 5, 6; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 8 Müll.—Hence,

Cutiliensis, e, adj.: Lacus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 28 sq.; and **Cutilius**, a, um, adj., of Cutilia: Cutiliae aquae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; 31, 2, 6, § 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 45.—Also called **Cūtiliae**, arum, f., Cels. 4, 5, 26.

Cutina, ae, f., a city of the Vestini, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cutio, ōnis, m., a small insect, milleped, Mart. Emp. 8.

cutis, is, (acc. cutem, App. Mag. p. 306, 14), f. [kindr. with κόρυς, Sanscr. gūdh; Germ. Haut], the skin. **I.** Prop., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183 sq.; Quint. 11, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; id. A. P. 476; Sen. Ep. 95, 16; 123, 7 al.—In plur., Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 200; 11, 37, 45, § 128.—**B.** Prov.: curare cutem, to take care of one's skin, i. e. to make much of one's self, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15 (for which pelliculam curare, id. S. 2, 5, 98): cogere aliquem intra suam cutem, Sen. Ep. 9, 13: cute perditus, sick in one's body, Pers. 1, 23: ego te intus et in cute novi, I know you thoroughly, id. 3, 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Hide, leather: calceus est sarta terque qua- terque cute, Mart. 1, 103, 6.—**2.** A soft coat- ing, covering of any thing: the skin, rind, surface (several times in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny): casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95: nu- cleorum, id. 15, 10, 9, § 36: uvagum, id. 15,

28, 34, § 112: lauri, id. 27, 10, 60, § 84: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207.—**II.** Trop., the external appearance, surface, outside: tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15; Gell. 18, 4, 2.

† **curnum**, vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 1 Müll.

† **cyāmas**, ae, f. [cyamos], the bean-stone, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **cyāmos** or **-us**, i, m., = κύαμος, a plant, called also colocasia, Egyptian bean, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87.

† **Cyānē**, ēs, f., = Κυάνη, a fountain near Syracuse, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Ov. F. 4, 469; id. P. 2, 10, 26.—In fable, a nymph changed into this fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine, Ov. M. 5, 409 sq.; Sil. 14, 515; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 245.

† **Cyāneae**, ārum, f., v. cyaneus, II.

† **Cyāneē**, ēs, f., = Κυανένη, a nymph, daughter of Meander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 452.

† **cyāneus**, a, um, adj., = κυανέος. **I.** Dark-blue, sea-blue: cyaneus colore avis, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 89: stagna, Prud. Psych. 858.—**II.** Cyāneae, ārum, f., = Κυανέαι, the two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also Symplegades, q. v., Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34; Mel. 2, 7, 3; errantes, Val. Fl. 4, 561.—Hence, **B. Cyāneus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Cyāneae: cautes, Luc. 2, 716: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 381: rupes, id. 4, 637: ruinae, Mart. 7, 19, 3: insulae, Mel. 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92 al.—**2.** Transf., like the Cyāneae: nates, Mart. 11, 99, 6.

† **cyānos** or **-us**, i, m., = κύανος. **I.** The blue corn-flower, blue-bell: Centaurea cyanus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 11, 39, § 68.—**II.** A precious stone, a species of lapis lazuli, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.

† **cyāthisso**, āre, v. n., = κυάθισσω, to fill a cyathus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29; Macr. de Diff. 41, 8; Auct. de Verb. 8, § 14 Jan.

† **cyāthus**, i, m., = κύαθος, a small ladle for transferring the wine from the mixing-bowl (crater) to the drinking-cup (cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 221). **I.** Prop., Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; Juv. 9, 47; Suet. Caes. 49 al.—**II.** As a measure, both dry and liquid (particularly for wine), the twelfth part of a sextarius, Hor. C. 3, 8, 13; 3, 19, 12; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; or ten Greek drachmae, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; cf. Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 80.

† **cybaeus**, a, um, adj. [κύβη, κυβή, cupa], pertaining to a kind of merchant-ship: navis maxima, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44.—**Absol.** **cybaea**, ae, f., a transport or merchant-ship, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17.

† **Cybele** or **Cybebe**, ēs, and **Cybele**, ae, f., = Κυβέλη and Κυβήθη. **I.** A goddess, originally Phrygian, later worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna, whose priests were called Galli. (a) Form Cybele, Cat. 63, 8; Verg. A. 11, 768; Mart. 1, 71, 10.—(b) Form Cybela, Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10.—(c) Form Cybebe, Verg. A. 10, 220; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 35; Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Sil. 8, 365; 17, 3; Cat. 63, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; 4, 1, 4; Luc. 1, 600.—**B.** Hence, **1. Cybeleus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Cybele: Attis, Ov. M. 10, 104; v. Attis: mater, i. q. Cybele, id. A. A. 1, 507; so also dea, id. F. 4, 191: frena, i. e. of the lions in the chariot of Cybele, id. M. 10, 704: limina, i. e. of her temple, Stat. S. 1, 2, 176.—**2. Cybelista**, ae, m., = Κυβελιστής, a priest of Cybele, Verg. Copa, 25 Sillig ex conj. (al. Calybita).

—**II.** A mountain in Phrygia. (a) Form Cybele, Ov. F. 4, 249; 4, 363.—(b) Form Cybebe, Cat. 63, 9; 63, 84.—Also called **Cybeleus**, i, m., Verg. A. 3, 111 Rib. (al. Cybelae).

(**cybiarius**, ii, m. [cybium], a dealer in salt fish, Arn. 2, p. 70 dub.)

† **cybicus**, a, um, v. cubicus.

† **cybindis** (cymin-), idis, m., = κύβινδης, the night hawk: nocturnus accipiter cybindis vocatur, Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 24.

† **Cybiosactes**, ae, m., = Κυβιόσακτες, a dealer in salt fish; nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and later of the emperor Vespasian, Suet. Vesp. 19.

† **Cybistra**, ōrum, n., a town of Cappa-

docia, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 2 and 4; id. Att. 5, 18, 1 al.

† **cýbium** or **-ion**, ii, n., = κύβιον. **I.** A tunny-fish, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Mart. 11, 27, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 15 Müll.—**II.** Meton., a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; 32, 11, 53, § 151; Mart. 5, 79, 3.

† **cýceon**, ōnis, m., = κυκεών, a drink made of barley-grits, grated goats'-cheese, and wine, Arn. 5, p. 174 sq.

† **cychramus**, i, m., = κύχραμος, a bird migrating with quails, perh. the ortolan, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66 and 68.

* **cycladatus**, i, m., adj. [cyclas], clothed with a cyclas, Suet. Calig. 52.

† **Cyclades**, um, v. cyclas, II.

† **cyclaminos**, i, f. (-on), i, n., Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51; 21, 11, 38, § 64; = κυκλάμινος and κυκλάμινος, the plant sowbread: Cyclamen Europaeum, Linn.; of several kinds, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 114 sq.

† **cýclas**, ōdis, f., = κυκλᾶς (circular; hence as in Greek; cf. Liddell and Scott in h. v. l.), a state-robe of women, with a border running round it, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40; Juv. 6, 259; Vop. Sat. 9; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 649 al.—**II.**

Cýclades, um, f., = Κυκλάδες, the Cyclades, islands lying in a circle round Delos, in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of the Peloponnesus, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65 sq.; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Milt. 2, 5; Liv. 34, 26, 11; Verg. A. 3, 127; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8; id. M. 2, 264; Stat. Th. 5, 183.—**Sing.**, Vitr. 7, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 563; Sil. 4, 347; Sen. Herc. Oet. 804.

† **cýclicus**, a, um, adj., = κυκλικός, prop. circular; hence, **I.** Cyclicus scriptor, a cyclic poet, one of the epic poets who treated in regular order the cycle of myths from the beginning of the world to the time of Telemachus, Hor. A. P. 136: cyclica carmina, cyclic poems, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 4; cf. Liddell and Scott, s. v. κυκλικός, II.—**II.** Form-

ing a complete cycle, encyclopaedic: disciplinae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 998.

† **cýclophoreticus**, a, um, adj., = κυκλοφορητικός, moved in a circle, circular: cyma, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 275 (written as Greek by Kopp, § 814).

† **Cýclops**, ōpis (acc. -ōpem or -ōpa), m., = Κύκλωψ (a round eye), a Cyclops; in plur.: Cyclopes, um, the Cyclopes, a fabulous race of giants on the coast of Sicily; said to have each but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; to them were ascribed the walls called Cyclopean; plur., Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; Plin. 7, 56, 57, §§ 195-198; Verg. A. 6, 630; 8, 424; Hor. C. 1, 4, 7; Ov. M. 3, 305 et saep.; sing. κατ' ἑξοχήν, the Cyclops Polyphemus, Verg. A. 3, 617; Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 13, 744 sq.; 14, 174 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 et saep.: Cyclopa saltare, to imitate Polyphemus by pantomime, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63; so, moveri, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125 Orell.—Hence, **II. Adj.** **A. Cýclōpēus**, a, um, = Κυκλώπειος, Cyclopean, of the Cyclopes; only plur. as subst.: **Cýclōpea**, ōrum, n., the myth of the Cyclopes as represented in a pantomime: ludere, Treb. Poll. Gall. 8, 3; Vop. Carin. 19, 3.—**B. Cýclōpius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the Cyclopes: saxa, in Sicily, Verg. A. 1, 201: at Mycenae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 997: regna, Sil. 14, 33.

† **cýclus**, i, m., = κύκλος, a circle. **I.** Lit.: cycli axium, Isid. Orig. 3, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Astron. t. t., a cycle, recurring period: paschalis, the Easter cycle of ninety-five years, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 1: lunae, the lunar cycle of nineteen years, id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**B.** Med. t. t., a periodic change, a recurrence: resumptionis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 21: metasynteritidis, id. ib. 1, 1, 24; cf.: cyclo curare, Veg. Art. Vet. 5, 5, 3; 3, 6, 1.—**III.** An instrument for branding, Veg. Vet. 2, 5, 3; 2, 6, 11.

† **cýcnarium**, ii, n. [κύκνος], a kind of eye-salve, Inscr. Orell. 4234.

† **Cýcnēus** (Cýgn-), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the Boeotian Cýcnus, the son of Hyrie: Tempe, in Boeotia, Ov. M. 7, 371.

† **cýcnēus** (cýgn-), a, um, adj., = κύκνειος. **I.** Of or belonging to a swan, swan's: tamquam cýcnēa vox et oratio, i. e. the last speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pluma, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** Cýcnēa (al.

Cýgnēa) Specula, a hill near Brixia, now still Cýgneo, Cat. 67, 32.

† **1. cýcnus** (in MSS. and edd. freq. also **cýgnus**; γ, Hor. C. 4, 3, 20; Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, m., = κύκνος, the swan; celebrated for its singing, esp. for its dying song; consecrated to Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 910; Verg. E. 7, 38; id. A. 1, 393; Ov. M. 5, 387; Hor. C. 4, 3, 20 et saep.; attached to the chariot of Venus, Ov. M. 10, 708; id. A. A. 3, 809.—**B.** Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cýcnis? Lucr. 3, 7; so also: certent cýcnis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** Meton., for a poet: Dircaeus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. C. 4, 2, 25.

† **2. Cýcnus** (Cýg-), i, m. **A.** A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phaeton, who was changed to a swan and placed among the stars, Ov. M. 2, 367; Verg. A. 10, 189; cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; id. Astr. 3, 7.—**B.** A son of Neptune and Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed into a swan, Ov. M. 12, 72 sq.; cf. Hyg. Fab. 157.

† **cýdarum**, i, n., = κύδαρος, a sort of ship, acc. to Gell. 10, 25, 5.

† **Cýdippe**, ēs, f., = Κυδίππη. **I.** The mistress of Acontius, Ov. H. 20, 21; id. A. A. 1, 457.—**II.** A Nereid, Verg. G. 4, 329; Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **Cýdnos** or **Cýdnus**, i, m., = Κύνδος, a river in Cilicia, famed for its cold and tonic waters, now Kara-Su or Tersustschai, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 7 sq.; 3, 5, 1 sqq.; Tib. 7, 7, 13 al.

† **Cýdōnia** or **Cýdōneā**, ae, f., = Κυδωνία, an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete, now Canea, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59 Sillig N. cr.; Flor. 3, 7, 4.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cýdon**, ōnis, m. **1.** A Cýdonian, Verg. A. 12, 358.—**2.** A son of Phorcus, Verg. A. 10, 325.—In plur., Luc. 7, 229.—**B. Cýdōnius**, a, um, adj., Cýdonian: spicula, poet. for Cretan, Verg. E. 10, 59; cf. arcus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17.—So esp. freq. Cýdonia (and Latinized cotonia, cotonea) mala; also **absol.**: **cýdōnia** (cōtōnia, cōtōneā), ōrum, n., a quince or quince-apple, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37; Col. 5, 10, 19; Macr. S. 7, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 12, 47, 1; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 27.—Cýdonia arbor, or **absol.**: **cýdōnius**, ii, f., a quince-tree, Pall. Febr. 25, 21; 25, 20; id. Insit. 99 al.—**cýdōneum**, i, n., quince-juice, quince-wine, Dig. 33, 6, 9.—**C. Cýdōneus**, a, um, adj., Cýdonian: juvencae, Ov. A. A. 1, 293: pharetrae, poet. for Cretan, id. M. 8, 22: sagittae, Stat. Th. 7, 339: harundo, Sil. 10, 261.—**D. Cýdōnites**, ae, adj., Cýdonian: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2.—Subst.: **Cýdōnites**, ae, m. (sc. olivos), quince-wine (cf. B. fin.), Pall. Oct. 20.—**E. Cýdōniatae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Cýdonia, Liv. 37, 60, 3; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 228.

† **Cýgnēus**, cýgnēus, and **cýgnus**, v. Cýgn-.

* **cýlindrātus**, a, um, adj. [cylindrus], in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical: siliquae, Plin. 18, 12, 33, § 125.

† **cýlindrus**, dri, m., = κύλινδρος, a cylinder. **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Fat. 19, 41.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A cylindrical stone for levelling the ground, a roller, etc., Cato, R. R. 129; Verg. G. 1, 178; Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Vitr. 10, 6 al.—**B.** A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 37, 8, 34, § 113; Juv. 2, 61 al.

† **Cýllārōs** or **-us**, i, m., = Κύλλαρως. **I.** A Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 393 and 408.—**II.** The horse of Pollux, given to him by Juno, Verg. G. 3, 90; Stat. Th. 6, 327; Val. Fl. 1, 426; cf. Mart. 8, 21, 5; 8, 28, 8.

† **Cýllēnē**, ēs and ae, f., = Κυλλήνη. **I.** A high mountain in the north-eastern part of Arcadia, on which, acc. to the myth, Mercury was born and brought up; hence, consecrated to him, now Zygia, Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Ov. F. 2, 276; 5, 87; Verg. A. 8, 139.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cýllēnius**, a, um, adj., Cýllēnian: mons, Mel. 2, 3, 5; proles, i. e. Mercury, Verg. A. 4, 258; in this sense also subst.: **Cýllēnius**, ii, m., Verg. A. 4, 252; 4, 276; Ov. M. 1, 713; 2, 720 et saep.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Mercury: proles, i. e. Cephelus, son of Mercury by Creusa, Ov. A.

A. 3, 725: ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg. G. 1, 337.—**B. Cylleneus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian*: vertex, Ov. M. 11, 304: fides, i.e. Iyra, Hor. Epod. 13, 9; as a constellation, Cic. Arat. 627.—**C. Cyllenis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Cyllenian*, or of Mercury: harpe, possessed by Mercury, Ov. M. 5, 176: planta, i.e. the foot of Mercury, Sil. 16, 500.—**D. Cyllenides**, ae, m., one sprung from Cyllene, of Mercury, Mart. Cap. 9, § 899.—**III. A town in Elis**, Liv. 27, 32, 2; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—**IV. A nymph, nurse of Mercury**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 252.

Cyloniūs or **-eus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Κυλωνίους, pertaining to Cylon, the well-known Athenian: scelus = ἄγος Κυλωνίων, the crime committed by the murder of Cylon's partisans at the altar of Athens, where they had sought asylum, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.

† **cūma** (**cūma**), ātis, n., and ae, f., = κύμα, a young sprout of a cabbage; neut., Lucil. ap. Non. p. 195, 5; Col. 10, 129; fem., id. 11, 3, 24; 12, 54, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137 sq.; 20, 9, 35, § 90 al.—**II. A hollow sphere, spherical layer, stratum**: quarum (naturarum) circa... centron, aquae primum, aërisque sequens, tertium ignis cūma commemorant, Mart. Cap. 8, § 814 Kopp ad loc.; cf. the context.

Cymaeus, a, um, v. 1. Cyme, II.

cymatilis, e, *adj.*, v. cumatilis.

† **cymatium** (**cūm-**) or **-on**, ii, n., = κυμάτιον (a small wave); in architecture, **I. The volute of an Ionic column**, Vitruv. 3, 5, 7; 4, 1, 7.—**II. A channel, a waved moulding, an ogee**, Vitruv. 3, 5, 10; 4, 3, 6; 4, 3, 8; 4, 6, 2; Tert. Idol. 8.

† **cymba** (**cumba**), ae, f., = κύμβα, a boat, skiff, first used by the Phoenicians, Plin. 7, 55, 57, § 208; Afran. in Non. p. 535, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59; Ov. M. 1, 293; id. F. 6, 777 al.—In partic., the boat of Charon which transported the dead, Verg. A. 6, 303; Hor. C. 2, 3, 28; Prop. 3, 4, 18, 24; Stat. S. 2, 1, 186.—**II. Trop.**: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, i.e. meddle not with themes above your powers, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 26; Quint. 12, 10, 37.

cymbalaris, is, *f.*, a plant, also called cotyledon, App. Herb. 43.

† **cymbalicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κυμβαλικός, pertaining to a cymbal: voces, Ven. Carm. 2, 10 fin.

† **cymbālisso**, āre, v. n., = κυμβαλιζω, to strike the cymbals, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 90, 25.

† **cymbālista**, ae, m., = κυμβαλιστής, a cymbal-player, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 18.

† **cymbālistria**, ae, f., = κυμβαλιστρια, a female cymbal-player, Petr. 22 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 2449 sq.

cymbālitis, is, *f.*, = κυμβαλίτις, sc. herba, = cymbalaris, Mart. Emp. 14.

† **cymbālum**, i, n. (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21), = κύμβαλον, a cymbal.

I. Prop., an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together. They were used in the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, and on other festive occasions; also to hinder the flight of bees, etc. (*usu. in plur.*), Lucr. 2, 619; Cat. 63, 21; 63, 29; Ov. F. 4, 213; Verg. G. 4, 64; Liv. 39, 8; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 sq.; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7; Quint. 11, 3, 59; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**B. Transf.**, in hydraulics, a sounding basin of similar form, a bell, Vitruv. 10, 8, 5.—**II. Trop.**: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i.e. as making the world ring with his ostentatious disputations, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; cf. Verg. Cat. 7, 5 Wagn.; App. Orth. § 8 p. 129 Mal.

† **cymbium**, ii, n., = κύμβιον, a small drinking-vessel, a cup, bowl, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 28; Verg. A. 3, 66; 5, 267; Mart. 8, 6, 2; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 10 Müll.—**II. A lamp in the same form**, App. M. 11, p. 261, 40.

* **cymbūla**, ae, *f. dim.* [cymba], a small boat, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7.

1. Cymē, ēs, *f.*, = Κύμη, a town of Aeolis, near the mod. Sanderli or Sandarlio, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Alcib. 7, 1; Liv. 37, 11, 15; Vell. 1, 4, 4; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II. Hence**, **Cymaeus**, a, um,

adj., of Cyme: Athenagoras, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: fundus, id. ib. 20, 46: Antigonus, Varr. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—In plur.: **Cymaei**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Cyme, Liv. 38, 39, 8.

2. Cymē, v. Cymae.

cymīnātus, a, um, v. cuminatus.

† **cymindis**, is, m., v. cybindis.

Cymīnē, ēs, *f.*, a town in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

cymīnum, i, v. cuminum.

Cymōdōcē, ēs, or **Cymōdōcēa**, ae, *f.*, a Nereid, Verg. A. 5, 826; 10, 225; Hyg. Fab. praef.

* **cymōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cyma], full of shoots: stirps, Col. 10, 138.

Cymōthōcē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυμοθήκη. **I. A Nereid**, Verg. A. 1, 144; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 16; Sil. 3, 58 al.—**II. A fountain in Achaia**, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.

cymūla, ae, *f. dim.* [cyma], a tender sprout: coriandri, Plin. Val. 1, 44.

† **cyna**, ae, *f.*, a tree in Arabia that produced cotton: Bombax ceiba, Linn.; Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39.

† **cynacantha**, ae, *f.*, = κυνάκανθα, dog-thorn, dog-rose; perh. Rosa canina, Linn.; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118.

† **Cynaegirus**, i, m., = Κυναιγείρος, an Athenian, famous for his valor in the battle of Marathon, Just. 2, 9, 16; Suet. Caes. 68.

† **Cynāmolgi**, ōrum, m., = Κυναμολγοί (dog-milkers), a wild tribe of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **cynanchē**, ēs, *f.*, = κυνάγχη, an inflammation of the throat, which caused the tongue to be thrust out, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3.

Cynāpes, ae, m., a river which empties into the Euxine, Ov. P. 4, 10, 49.

† **Cynēgetica**, ōrum, n. (= τὰ κυνηγετικά, from κυνηγετικός, venaticus, pertaining to the chase), *Cynegetics*, the name given to poems on hunting by Gratius Faliscus and Nemesianus in Latin, and by Oppianus in Greek.

Cynēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Κύνειος (of Dogs): mare, the Hellespont, Hyg. Fab. 111; 243.

1. Cynicē, *adv.*, v. Cynicus.

† **2. Cynicē**, ēs, *f.*, = Κυνική, the Cynic sect, Aus. Epigr. 27.

† **Cynicus**, i, m., = κυνικός (doglike). **I. Subst.**, a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 121: nudi dolia, i.e. of Diogenes, id. 14, 309.—Hence, *adj.*: **Cynicus**, a, um, Cynic: institutio, Tac. A. 16, 34; cena, Petr. 14; and in **adv.*: **Cynicē**, after the manner of the Cynics, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.—**II. Suffering from spasmodic cynicosis**, spasmodic distortion, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; cf. Cels. 4, 2, 2.

cyniōla, ae, *f.*, a kind of lettuce, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 4, 29.

† **cynismus**, i, m., = κυνισμός, Cynical philosophy or conduct, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

† **cynōcardāmon**, i, n., = κυνοκάρδαμον, a kind of nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cynōcauma**, ātis, n., = κυνοκάυμα, the heat of the dog-days, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

† **cynōcephālea** (-lia), ae, *f.* (**cynōcephalion**, ii, n., App. Herb. 87), = κυνοκεφάλαιον, dog's-head, a magical plant, called also osiritis, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18.

† **cynōcephalus**, i, m., = κυνοκέφαλος. **I. An ape with a dog's head** (in Africa): Simia inuus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 8, 54, 80, § 216; 37, 9, 40, § 124; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.—**II. The dog-headed Anubis**, Tert. Apol. 6.—**III. A kind of wild man**, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 15; 12, 2, 32.

cynōdon, ontis, *adj.*, having pairs of projecting teeth, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 7 al.

† **cynōglōssōs**, i, *f.*, = κυνογλωσσον, hound's-tongue, a plant. **1.** Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81.—**2.** Another kind producing small burs, Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81 fin.

† **cynōides**, is, n., = κυνοειδής (doglike), another name of the plant psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

† **cynōmāzon**, i, n., dog-bread, a plant, App. Herb. 109.

† **cynōmōrion**, ii, n., = κυνομόριον, a

plant, broom-rape, also called orobanche, Plin. 22, 25, 80, § 162.

† **cynōmyia**, ae, *f.*, = κυνόμυια, the herb fleabane, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

cynōphānes, um, m., = κυνοφανείς = cynocephali, men with dogs' heads, Tert. Apol. 8.

† **cynops**, ōpis, *f.*, = κύνωψ, a plant, dog's-eye, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **cynorrōdon** (-rhōd-), i, n., and **-da**, ae, *f.*, = κυνόρροδον. **I. The dog-rose**: Rosa canina, Linn. Form -oda, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152; 24, 13, 74, § 121.—Form -odon, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 25, 2, 6, §§ 17 and 18 al.—**II. The blossom of the red lily**: cynorrodon, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

Cynōs (-nūs), i, *f.*, = Κύνος, a harbor of Locris, at the northern end of the Opuntian bay, Liv. 28, 6, 12; Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Cynōsarges, is, n., a gymnasium near Athens sacred to Hercules, Liv. 31, 24, 18.

† **cynōsbātōs**, i, *f.*, = κυνόσβατος. **I. The dog-rose or wild-brier**, Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 179; Col. 11, 3, 4; App. Herb. 87.—**II. Cynosbato**, also called cynapanxis or neurospastos, the black currant: Ribes nigrum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 74, § 121; also called **cynospastos** (κυνοσπάστος), id. ib.—**III. The caper-bush**: Capparis spinosa, Linn.; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.

Cynoscēphālae, ārum, *f.*, = Κύνος κεφαλαί (dog's-heads), name of two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly, Liv. 33, 7, 3; 33, 16, 1; 36, 8, 3.

cynōs dexia, ae, *f.*, = κύνος δεξιά, a sea-polypus, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cynōsorchoris**, is, *f.*, = κυνόσορχης, hound's-cod, a plant, Plin. 27, 8, 42, § 65.

cynospastos, v. cynosbato, II. fin.

Cynossēma, ātis, n., = κυνόςσημα, a promontory of the Thracian Chersonese where Hecuba was buried, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Sol. 10, 22; Mart. Cap. 6, § 658; cf. Ov. M. 13, 570.

1. Cynōsūra, ae, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα (hound's-tail). **I. The constellation at the north pole**, the Cynosura, or Lesser Bear, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 105 and 106; Caes. Germ. Arat. 187; Ov. F. 3, 107 al.—Hence, **B. Cynōsūris**, idis, *f. adj.*, of or pertaining to the Cynosura: Ursa, the Lesser Bear, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7; cauda, Caes. Germ. Arat. 189.—**II. A town in Arcadia**, Stat. Th. 4, 295.

† **2. cynōsūra ōva** = κυνόσουρα ὠά, addle-eggs, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167 (id. 10, 68, 79, § 160, called also hypenemia or zephyria ōva, wind-eggs, in pure Lat. urina ōva).

Cynōsūrae, ārum, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα, a promontory in Attica, west of Marathon, now Schoinia, or Cap Cabala, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Lact. 1, 10, 12.

Cynōsūris, v. 1. Cynosura, I. B.

† **cynōzōlon**, i, n., = κυνόζολον, a plant, called also chamaeleon and ulophanon, prob. Chamaeleon niger, Linn.; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47.

Cynthus, i, m., = Κύνθος, a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, now Montecintio, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Ov. M. 2, 221; 6, 204 al.—Hence, **II. Cynthus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Cynthus, Cynthian: mons, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66 Sillig.—As subst., **1. Cynthus**, ii, m., the Cynthian god, i.e. Apollo, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 80; Hor. C. 1, 21, 2; Ov. F. 3, 346 al.—**2. Cynthia**, ae, *f.*, the Cynthian goddess, i.e. Diana, Hor. C. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 2, 465; 7, 755; id. F. 2, 91 al.—**3.** Also for Luna, the moon, as a goddess, Sen. Herc. Oet. 641; Luc. 1, 218.—**4.** The name of a maiden, Prop. 2 (3), 29, 24 sq.; Ov. R. Am. 764 al.

Cynūs, i, v. Cynos.

Cyparissa (-ia), ae, *f.*, a town in Mesenia, now Arkadhia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 21; called also **Cyparissae**, ārum, Mel. 2, 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Cyparissius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Cyparissa: sinus, Gulf of Arkadhia, Plin. 1, 1; Mel. 1, 1.

† **cyparissiae**, ārum, *f.*, a kind of fiery meteors, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 13 Müll. (Cyparissae, id. ib. p. 64, 2).

† **cyparissias**, ae, m., a species of tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 43, § 70.

